

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report
KING'S GATE CLUB
Calendar Year 2010

We are pleased to provide you with this year's Annual Water Quality Report. This report is designed to inform you about the quality water and services we deliver to you every day. Our constant goal is to provide you with a dependable supply of drinking water. We want you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water. The water at King's Gate Club comes from well(s) drilled into an underground source of water called the Intermediate Aquifer (also known as the Hawthorne Aquifer). The treatment of our water consists of reverse osmosis, aeration and chlorination. *This report demonstrates the quality of our water and what it means.*

SOURCE WATER ASSESSMENT: *In 2009 the Department of Environmental Protection performed a Source Water Assessment on our system and a search of the data sources indicated no potential sources of contamination near our wells. The assessment results are available on the FDEP Source Water Assessment and Protection Program website at www.dep.state.fl.us/swapp.*

UTILITY INFORMATION: Currently the system is being operated by Kevin Cook License # C-007263. We want you to be informed about your Water Utility. If you have any questions about the data provided in this report, or if additional information is desired, please feel free to contact our office at (941) 484-2549. If you want to learn more, please attend any one of our posted Board meetings.

DATA PERIOD: King's Gate Club routinely monitors for contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. Except where indicated otherwise, this report is based on the results of our monitoring for the period from January 1, 2010 to December 31, 2010 for regulated contaminants detected above the Minimum Detection Level (MDL). *Note: The State allows us to monitor for some contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Some of our data, though representative, are more than one year old. The date of the monitoring sample will be noted on the test result table and are from the most recent testing done in accordance with the laws, rules and regulations.*

TERMS AND ABBREVIATIONS: In this table you will find many terms and abbreviations you might not be familiar with. To help you understand these terms we've provided the following definitions.

ND means Not Detected and indicates the substance was not found by laboratory analysis.

Parts per million (ppm) or Milligrams per liter (mg/l) – one part by weight of analyte to 1 million parts by weight of the water sample.

Parts per billion (ppb) or Micrograms per liter (ug/l) – one part by weight of analyte to 1 billion parts by weight of the water sample.

Action Level (AL) – The concentration of a contaminant which if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

Treatment Technique (TT) – A treatment technique is a required process intended to produce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) – The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. The MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible, using the best available treatment technology. Maximum Contaminant Level Goal or MCLG is the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level or MRDL: The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal or MRDLG: The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

The table below represents those contaminants that are detected at or above its minimum detection limit (MDL). Contaminants that are not detected or are detected below the MDL are not reflected in this table.

TEST RESULTS TABLE							
Contaminant & Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling (mo./yr.)	MCL Violation Y/N	Level Detected ++	Range of Results	MCGL	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Radiological Contaminants							
Alpha Emitters (pCi/l)	05/09	N	5.0	N/a	0	15	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Radium 226 (pCi/l)	05/09	N	0.9	N/A	0	5	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Inorganic Contaminants							
Barium (ppm)	05/09	N	0.0031	N.A	N/A	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Sodium (ppm)	05/09	N	16	N/A	N/A	160	Salt Water intrusion; leaching from soil
Fluoride	05/09	N	0.500			4.0	Corrosion Byproduct and natural occurrence from soil leaching
Nitrate	12/10	N	0.1	N/A	N/A	1.0	
Lead and Copper							
Copper (ppm)	09/06	N	0.02	90 th percentile	N/A	1.0	Corrosion Byproduct and natural occurrence from soiling leaching
TTHMS and Stage 1 Disinfectant/Disinfection By-Product (D/DBP) Contaminants							
Contaminant and Unit of Measure	Dates of Sampling Mo./yr.	MCL Violation Y/N	Level Detected (Highest)	Range Of Results	MCLG Or MRDLG	MCL Or MRDL	Likely Source of Contaminants
* For the following contaminants monitored under Stage 1 D/DBP regulations, the level detected is the annual average of the quarterly averages. Bromate, Chloramines, Chlorine, Haloacetic Acids and/or TTHM (MCL 80 ppb). Range of results is the range of results (lowest to highest) at the individual sampling sites.							
Chlorine (ppm)	01/10-12/10	N	1.6 (Average)	1.2-1.8	N/A	4.0	Water additive used to control; microbes
TTHM (Total Trihalomethane) (ppb)	08/08	N	9.99	N/A	N/A	80	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	08/08	N	3.30	N/A	N/A	60	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection

If present. Elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. Kings Gate is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 1 minute before using the water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in

your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>

As you can see by the table, the contaminants detected at or above minimum detection limits did not exceed the maximum contaminant levels allowed for Radiological or Inorganic Contaminants or TTHMS and Stage 1 Disinfectant/Disinfection By-Products. We have learned through our monitoring and testing that some constituents have been detected.

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases radio active material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- (A) *Microbial Contaminants*, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations and wildlife.
- (B) *Inorganic Contaminants*, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring, or result from urban storm runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining or farming.
- (C) *Pesticides and Herbicides*. which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm-water runoff and residential uses.
- (D) *Organic chemical contaminants*, which can be naturally occurring, or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.
- (E) *Radioactive Contaminants*, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

In order to assure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which must provide the same protection for public health.

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants, The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water hot line at: 1-800-426-4791.

MCLS are set at very stringent levels. To understand the possible health effects described for many regulated constituents, a person would have to drink 2 liters of water every day at the MCL level for a lifetime to have a one-in-a-million chance of having the described health affect.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with Hiv/Aids or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advise about drinking water from their healthcare providers. Epa/cdc guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by cryptosporidium and other microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water hotline: (800-426-4791)

Please call Charles Clotfelter at the Kings Gate Office, if you have any questions:
Phone: 941- 468-2549.

We ask that all our customers help us to protect our water sources, which are the heart of our community, our way of life and our children's future.