Annual Drinking Water Quality Report
A Publication for Bee's RV Resort
PWS ID 3354106
CCR Report for year 2017

We are pleased to provide you with this year's Annual Water Quality Report. This report is designed to inform you about the quality of water and services we delivered to you over the past year. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and 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.

Our water is produced by one (1) groundwater well that draws water from the Floridan Aquifer and is disinfected by chlorination.

We at Bee's RV Resort are very pleased to report that our drinking water meets federal and state requirements.

If you have any questions concerning your water utility, please contact Richard Marshall at (352-429-2116) between the hours of 8:00 a.m. and 5:00 p.m. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility.

Bee's RV Resort routinely monitors for contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws.

The state allows us to monitor for some contaminants less that once per year due to the fact that the concentration for these contaminants do not change frequently. Except when indicated otherwise, this report is based on the results for the period January 1 to December 31, 2017. All water analyses are the most recent sampling in accordance with the Safe Water Drinking Act.

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

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.

Picocurie per liter (pCi/L): Picocuries per liter is a measure of the radioactivity in water.

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

N/A: means not applicable.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): The "Maximum Allowed" (MCL) is the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCL's are set as close to the MCLG's as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG): The "Goal" (MCLG) is the level of a contaminant in drinking water below, which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLG's 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.

FDEP: Florida Department of Environmental Protection

USEPA: United States Environmental Protection Agency.

IDSE: Initial Distribution System Evaluation. The IDSE is a one-time study conducted by water systems to identify distribution system locations with high concentrations of trihalomethanes (THMs) and haloacetic acids (HAAs). Water systems will use results form the IDSE, in conjunction with their Stage 1 Disinfection Compliance Monitoring Data (DBPR), to select compliance monitoring locations for the Stage 2 DBPR.

TEST RESULTS TABLE

Results in the Level Detected column for radiological contaminants and inorganic contaminants are the highest average at any of the sampling points or the highest detected level at any sampling point, depending on the sampling frequency.

Inorganic Contaminants

Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling	MCL Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Range of results	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Arsenic (ppb)	11/2015	N	3.2	N/A	0	10	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium (ppm)	11/2015	N	0.0061	N/A	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Chromium (ppb)	11/2015	N	6.2	N/A	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	11/2015	N	0.14	N/A	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge form fertilizer and aluminum factories; water additive which promotes strong teeth when at optimum levels between 0.7 and 1.3 ppm
Nickel (ppb)	11/2015	N	1.8	N/A	N/A	100	Pollution from mining and refining operations. Natural occurrence in soil.

Nitrate (as Nitrogen) (ppm)	11/2016	N	0.38	N/A	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Selenium (ppb)	11/2015	N	3.8	N/A	50	50	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines.
Sodium (ppm)	11/2015	N	7.9	N/A	N/A	160	Salt water intrusion, leaching from soil

Stage 2 Disinfectant/Disinfection By-Product (D/DBP) Parameters

Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling (mo. /yr.)	MCL Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Range of results	MCLG Or MRDLG	MCL Or MRDL	Likely Source of Contamination
Chlorine (ppm)	1-12/2017	N	0.8 ppm	0.3-1.8 ppm	MRDLG =4	MRDL = 4.0	Water additive to control microbes

Lead and Copper (Tap Water)

Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling (mo. /yr.)	AL Violation Y/N	90th Percentile Results	Range	MCLG	AL (action level)	Likely source of contamination
Copper (tap water) (ppm)	6/2015	N	0.0665	0	1.3	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservative
Lead (tap water) (ppb)	6/2015	N	1.28	0	0	15	Corrosion of household plumbing erosion of natural deposits

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 and through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive 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, and wildlife.

(B): Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban storm water 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, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can, also, come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff and septic systems.

(E): Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, USEPA prescribes regulations, which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Food and Drug Administration 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 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 US Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

MCL's are set at very stringent levels. To understand the possible health effects described for many regulated contaminants, a person would have to drink two (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 effect.

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. Bee's RV Resort 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 2 minutes before using 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 or at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

In 2017, the Department of Environmental Protection performed a Source Water Assessment on our system. These Assessments were conducted to provide information about any potential sources of contamination in the vicinity of our well. The assessment showed no potential source of contamination. The assessment results are available on the FDEP website link = www.dep.state.fl.us/swapp/.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immune-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 advice about drinking water from their health care providers. USEPA and the Center for Disease Control guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by cryptosporidium and other microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

Due to administrative oversight during a busy part of the year, our office failed to submit the Certification of Delivery for the 2016 CCR, and bacteriological samples for February and March 2017 on time required under the Safe Drinking Water Act. This violation has no impact on the quality of the water our customers received, and it posed no risk to public health. We have established a report tracking file to ensure that all reporting requirements are met in the future.

We failed to complete required sampling for Nitrate and Nitrite on time and therefore were in violation of monitoring and reporting requirements. Because we did not take the required number of samples, we did not know whether the contaminants were present in your drinking water, and we are unable to tell you whether your health was at risk during that time. We took the required samples in 2018 with results below the MCL. Infants below the age of six months who drink water containing nitrate in excess of the MCL could become seriously ill and, if untreated, may die. Symptoms include shortness of breath and blue baby syndrome. Infants below the age of six months who drink water containing nitrite in excess of the MCL could become seriously ill and, if untreated, may die. Symptoms include shortness of breath and blue baby syndrome.

We at Bee's RV Resort work around the clock to provide top quality water to every tap. We ask that all our customers help us protect our water sources, which are the heart of our community and our way of life.