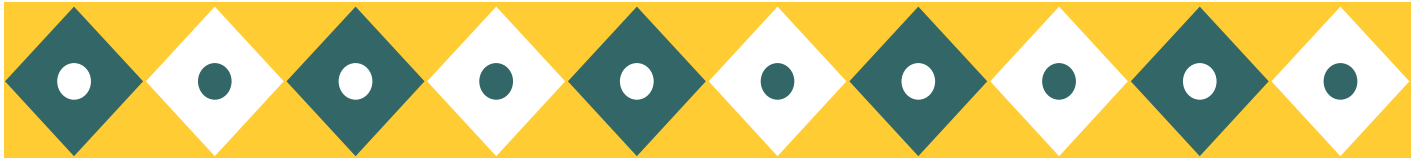


Travelers Rest Resort, Inc.

2011 Summer Updates August



August greetings from sunny and warm central Florida. According to the National weather reports, we are a good bit cooler than several of the Northern States.

For those of us that live at TR year-round we find summer not be an unpleasant time. The swimming pool is great for mid afternoon or if one prefers the morning that is a good time to.

We have about 115 year-round residents at TR and many taking trips of their own we have at any given time about 85 residents.

That's like having a private resort all to one's self, laidback, easygoing and very enjoyable.



We are all saddened again with the passing of Lucile Hewer, long time

TR resident and dear friend to so many.

Melvin Buzzard also a TR long time guest passed away.

Our heartfelt prayers, thoughts and condolences to the families.



Mondragon irrigation services was contracted to install an irrigation system on #2.



Photo by Rand Doell

Trenching the green for the installation of the piping



Photo by Randy Doell
Pipes, wires and heads being installed



Photo by Randy Doell
Wiring being carefully laid



Photo by Randy Doell
One of the sprinkler heads being installed.



During the last micro burst of wind that toppled several trees on the golf course, there were a number of old water oaks and some older pine trees that became unstable near the back fence line on the East side of the property.

We had them removed and taken away for safety measures.



Each year in August the State of Florida mandates that all municipal water suppliers submit a drinking water quality report.

This report must be filed with the Department of Environmental Services and posted in a public venue. Additionally, copies of the report are available at the TR office for anyone wishing a hard copy of the report.

As part of the required posting the next 5 pages is a copy of Travelers Rest Resort, Inc. Annual Drinking Water Quality Report.

2010 Traveler's Rest Resort Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

We're pleased to present to you 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 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.

We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water. Our water source(s) is/are: Floridian Aquifer

*If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact **Randy Doell General Manger ph# (352)-588-2013**. We encourage our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled meetings.*

Traveler's Rest Resort routinely monitors for contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws, rules, and regulations. Except where indicated otherwise, this report is based on the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2009. Data obtained before January 1, 2009, and presented in this report are from the most recent testing done in accordance with the laws, rules, and regulations.

Maximum Contaminant Level or MCL: The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal or MCLG: 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.

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

Nephelometric Turbidity Unit (NTU) - measure of the clarity of water. Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is just noticeable to the average person.

"ND" means not detected and indicates that the substance was not found by laboratory analysis.

Parts per billion (ppb) or Micrograms per liter ($\mu\text{g}/\text{l}$) – one part by weight of analyte to 1 billion parts by weight of the water sample.

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 quadrillion (ppq) or Picograms per liter (picograms/l) - one part by weight of analyte to 1 quadrillion parts by weight of the water sample.

Parts per trillion (ppt) or Nanograms per liter (nanograms/l) - one part by weight of analyte to 1 trillion parts by weight of the water sample

Picocurie per liter (pCi/L) - measure of the radioactivity in water.

Treatment Technique (TT): A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

** Results in the Level Detected column for radiological contaminants, inorganic contaminants, synthetic organic contaminants including pesticides and herbicides, and volatile organic 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.

Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Dates of sampling (mo. /yr.)	MCL Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Range of Results	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
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Radioactive Contaminants

1. Radium 226 + 228 or combined radium (pCi/L)	12/22/09	N	1.5	0	5		Erosion of natural deposits
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Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Dates of sampling (mo. /yr.)	MCL Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Range of Results	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
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Inorganic Contaminants

2. Arsenic (ppb)	12/2009	N	0.0078	N/A	10		Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
3. Barium (ppm)	12/2009	N	0.0057	2	2		Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
4. Fluoride (ppm)	12/2009	N	0.12	4	4.0		Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories. Water additive which promotes strong teeth when at optimum levels between 0.7 and 1.3 ppm
5. Lead (point of entry) (ppb)	12/2009	N	0.00013	n/a	15		Residue from man-made pollution such as auto emissions and paint; lead pipe, casing, and solder
6. Nitrate (as Nitrogen) (ppm)	12/2010	N	0.039	10	10		Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
7. Nitrite (as Nitrogen) (ppm)	12/2010	N	0.022	1	1		Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits

8. Selenium (ppb)	12/2009	N	0.000076	50	50	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits;
9. Sodium (ppm)	12/2009	N	25	N/A	160	discharge from mines Salt water intrusion, leaching from soil

Stage 1 Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products

For bromate, chloramines, or chlorine, the level detected is the the highest running annual average (RAA), computed quarterly, of monthly averages of all samples collected. For haloacetic acids or TTHM, the level detected is the highest RAA, computed quarterly, of quarterly averages of all samples collected if the system is monitoring quarterly or is the average of all samples taken during the year if the system monitors less frequently than quarterly. Range of Results is the range of individual sample results (lowest to highest) for all monitoring locations, including Initial Distribution System Evaluation (IDSE) results as well as Stage 1 compliance results.

Disinfectant or Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Dates of sampling (mo. /yr.)	MCL or MRDL Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Range of Results	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL or MRDL	Likely Source of Contamination
10. Chlorine (ppm)	12/2009	N	0.2		MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4.0	Water additive used to control microbes
11. TTHM [Total trihalomethanes] (ppb)	12/2009	N	1.2		NA	MCL = 80	By-product of drinking water disinfection

For chlorine dioxide, the level detected is the highest single daily sample collected at the entrance to the distribution system. Acute MRDL violation: If any daily sample taken at the entrance to the distribution system exceeds the MRDL, and on the following day one or more of the three samples taken in the distribution system exceeds the MRDL, then the system is in violation. In addition, failure to take samples in the distribution system the day following an exceedance of the chlorine dioxide MRDL at the entrance to the distribution is also considered an acute MRDL violation. Nonacute MRDL violation: If any two consecutive daily samples taken at the entrance to the distribution system exceed the MRDL and all distribution system samples are less than the MRDL, the system is in violation of the MRDL.

Lead and Copper (Tap Water)

12. Copper (tap water) (ppm)	12/2009	N	0.0035	0	1.3	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
13. Lead (tap water) (ppb)	N/A	N	N/A		0	15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits

“While your drinking water meets USEPA’s standard for arsenic, it does contain low levels of arsenic. USEPA’s standard balances the current understanding of arsenic’s possible health effects against the costs of removing arsenic from drinking water. USEPA continues to research the health effects of low levels of arsenic, which is a mineral known to cause cancer in humans at high concentrations and is linked to other health effects such as skin damage and circulatory problems.”

Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 10 ppm is a health risk for infants of less than six months of age. High nitrate levels in drinking water can cause blue baby syndrome. Nitrate

levels may rise quickly for short periods of time because of rainfall or agricultural activity. If you are caring for an infant you should ask advice from your health care provider.

We constantly monitor the water supply for various contaminants

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. Traveler's Rest 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>.

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, 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 operations, and wildlife.*
- (B) Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally-occurring or result from urban stormwater 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 stormwater runoff, and residential uses.*

Total Coliform: The Total Coliform Rule requires water systems to meet a stricter limit for coliform bacteria. Coliform bacteria are usually harmless, but their presence in water can be an indication of disease-causing bacteria.

When coliform bacteria are found, special follow-up tests are done to determine if harmful bacteria are present in the water supply. If this limit is exceeded, the water supplier must notify the public by newspaper, television or radio. To comply with the stricter regulation, we have increased the average amount of chlorine in the distribution system.

Nitrates: As a precaution we always notify physicians and health care providers in this area if there is ever a higher than normal level of nitrates in the water supply.

Lead: Lead in drinking water is rarely the sole cause of lead poisoning, but it can add to a person's total lead exposure. All potential sources of lead in the household should be identified and removed, replaced or reduced.

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 advice about drinking water from their health care 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).

*We at **Traveler's Rest** would like you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. We are committed to insuring the quality of your water. If you have any questions or concerns about the information provided, please feel free to call any of the numbers listed.*

The End



We continue to work on the mandates concerning the TR waste treatment plant.

This unfortunately, has become an ongoing and ever changing mandate. What is very problematic to us is the fact that the two state agencies that control the usage and operation of the system are both unregulated at the state level.

This lets them make any type of changes to the operating and compliance of the system. The Florida Department of Environmental Protection (FDEP) and the South West Florida Water Management District (SWFWMD)

both have overlapping jurisdictions on the operations.

As with most governmental agencies, both attempt to have ultimate authority over each other, do not share information and both require redundant reporting but do not using the same format or forms.

We are currently working under a consent order for alterations to the current operation and are in the process of negotiating some of the changes that are now new requirements.

These mandates are required but remain ongoing and very costly to TR.

Be safe on your sojourns.

Randy