

**CASSIA  
CROSSROADS**  
By Julie Champion  
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Do you have a field of brilliant wildflowers? Photographers around here are looking for some locations for photo shoots. If you'd like to help showcase the natural beauty

of Central Florida, by appointment if you wish, post your information on the Cassia Community Club Facebook page and/or call (407) 929-9796. One of our musicians wants to feature wildflowers on his new album cover. Several Cassia club members are professional photographers and are always looking for dramatic backdrops for creating stunning portraits.

New residents are showing up for Music in Cassia and the 100% All-Bluegrass Jam free

music programs sponsored by the members of the Cassia Community Club. The Music in Cassia program features five or more local bands playing country, gospel, bluegrass, and favorite tunes on stage in the air-conditioned auditorium. Out in the three pavilions, many pickers of all ages and skill-levels enjoy some open, informal jamming. Stage musicians join in after they've played on stage. This event is on Saturday, May 12, at 4:15 p.m., with the first band. Volunteers will have supper and refreshments available in the clubhouse kitchen. You are invited to come over and check out these talented folks' performances!

Music in Cassia will be on Saturday May 26, also. The Cassia clubhouse once was the Cassia School, built 90 years ago and used as such until the middle 1950's. Soon after that, local residents established a privately owned organization that raised funds to purchase the property from the Lake County School Board.

Since then, the club has been the community gathering place for a variety of events, including a voting precinct. Camp Boggy Creek on Brantley Branch Road is a mile or so north of the club's location, 29245 State Road 44, Eustis. For details, contact club president, Pat Musselman at 589-8008 and/or the Cassia Community Club Facebook page.

Do you want to appear on stage? Individuals and bands should contact the club's music chairman Wilma Walka to schedule a time to play. Call her at (386) 738-4652 or (386) 747-2236. Check out videos of past performances on the club's Facebook page. Wilma has rescheduled The Hilltop Ramblers to the opening time slot of 4:15 p.m.

On the third Saturday evening every month, the club hosts the 100% All-Bluegrass Jam, at 6 p.m., in the clubhouse and out in the pavilions. Volunteers have supper and refreshments available in the clubhouse kitchen. All musicians and fans are invited to this free program of mountain music. As there is no exact, clear-cut list of bluegrass songs, don't get stressed out about whether a favorite tune you want to play or hear is "official" bluegrass music. Go ahead and enjoy playing it.

The same idea prevails in regard to what is an official bluegrass instrument and whether it's with an amplifier and not acoustic. Make everyone welcome; that's the most important idea! Each evening's jam is going to be different anyway, depending upon who comes to play. A new neighbor came last month and played a jew's harp. That was delightful, for sure! For details, questions, and reassurances, call Julie at (407) 929-9796.

Do you want to see an enormous list, 392 tunes, that the compiler online calls "Mountain Music"? You can listen to audio clips and you can see the words to the songs by visiting: [toneway.com/songs](http://toneway.com/songs).

Please keep these folks in your prayers: Felix, Wilma Walka, Kay Dennis, Jason Funderburk, Sam Musgrove, Henry T., Lil Parrish, Olivia Spilotros, Diane Livingston, Judy Horner, Murray Rosenberg, Melissa Thompson, and the Rada family.

The Bluegrass Festival Newsletter will be emailed to you weekly if you sign up for this free service: [bluegrassfestivalguide.com/fl.htm](http://bluegrassfestivalguide.com/fl.htm). A cruise kicks off the Fall season, the First Quality Bluegrass Cruise, from October 27 to November 3. The Palatka Fall Bluegrass Festival is November 8 - 10, north of here in Palatka.

Would you like to have a bluegrass tune emailed to you every day? It's free. Look up [www.bluegrassonthetube.com/](http://www.bluegrassonthetube.com/), a service emanating from Ellajay, Georgia. Happy listening!

Send your news and pictures to [juliemilamchampion@gmail.com](mailto:juliemilamchampion@gmail.com).

Inorganic Contaminates							
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
Barium (ppm)	1/2015	N	.007	N/A	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	1/2015	N	0.12	N/A	4	4.0	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories. Water additive which promotes strong teeth when at optimum levels of 0.7
Nitrate (as Nitrogen) (ppm)	2/2017	N	0.23	N/A	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Sodium (ppm)	1/2015	N	7.8	N/A	N/A	160	Salt water intrusion, leaching from soil

**TTHMs and Stage 2 Disinfectant/Disinfection By-Product (D/DBP) Contaminants**  
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.

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 and Chloramines (ppm)	1/2017 – 12/2017	N	3.4	1.5 – 4	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4.0	Water additive used to control microbes
Haloacetic Acids (five) (HAA5) (ppb)	8/2017	N	22.61	N/A	NA	MCL = 60	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TTHM [Total trihalomethanes] (ppb)	8/2017	N	13.97	N/A	NA	MCL = 80	By-product of drinking water disinfection

Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Dates of sampling (mo./yr.)	AL Violation Y/N	90th Percentile Result	No. of sampling sites exceeding the AL	MCLG	AL (Action Level)	Likely Source of Contamination
<b>Lead and Copper (Tap Water)</b>							
Copper (tap water) (ppm)	6/2015	N	0.24	0	1.3	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Lead (tap water) (ppb)	6/2015	N	0.6	0	0	15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, 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 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.

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. St. Johns River Utility 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>.

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.
- (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 stormwater 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, the 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 Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

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 St. Johns River Utility, Inc. 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.

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