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Commission Clerk
Public Service Commission
Capitol Circle Office Center
2540 Shummard Oak Blvd.
Tallahassee, FL 32399-0850

July 20, 2001

Dear Commission Clerk:

Enclosed please find a copy of the Consumer Confidence Report for Pleasant Hill Lakes subdivision in Osceola County.

I apologize for the oversight for not sending it to you last month.

If you have any questions, please contact me at (407) 396-6025.

Sincerely,

Ardi Clark

Ardi Clark
Secretary

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Pleasant Hill Lakes
2000 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

We're very pleased to provide you with this year's Annual Water Quality Report. We want to keep you informed about the excellent water and services we have delivered to you over the past year. Our goal is and always has been, to provide to you a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. Our water source is groundwater and our well(s) draw from the Floridan Aquifer

This report shows our water quality and what it means

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Ardi Clark at (407) 396-6025 We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility

Pleasant Hill Lakes routinely monitors for contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. This table shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1st to December 31st 2000. The state allows us to monitor for some contaminants less than once per year because the concentration of these contaminants do not change frequently. Some of our data, though representative, are more than one year old. All water analysis is the most recent sampling in accordance with the Safe Drinking Water Act.

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.
(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, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which must provide the same protection for public health.

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:

Non-Detects (ND) - laboratory analysis indicates that the constituent is not present.

Not-Applicable (N/A) - does not apply.

Parts per million (ppm) or Milligrams per liter (mg/l) - one part per million corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny in $10,000.

Parts per billion (ppb) or Micrograms per liter –(mg/l) one part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in $10,000,000.

Picocuries 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

Maximum Contaminant Level - The "Maximum Allowed" (MCL) is 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 - The "Goal"(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.

MCLs are set at very stringent levels. To understand the possible health effects described for many regulated contaminates, 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 effect.

TEST RESULTS TABLE							
Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Date of sample analysis	MCL/AL Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Range	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Radiological Contaminants							
Gross Alpha (pCi/l)	12/2000	No	1.8	N/A	0	15	Erosion of natural deposits
Inorganic Contaminants							
Fluoride (ppm)	12/2000	No	0 65	N/A	4	4	Residue from man-made pollution such as auto emissions and paint.; lead pipe, casing, and solder
Sodium (ppm)	12/2000	No	3.9	N/A	N/A	160	Salt water intrusion, leaching from soil
Lead and Copper Home Sampling							
Lead (tap water) (ppb)	2000	No	2.0 (90^{th} percen-tile)	N/A	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
Copper (tap water) (ppm)	2000	No	0 701 (90^{th} percen-tile)	3 sites exceeded the AL	1.3	AL=1 3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives

A review of Department records for this system indicates a monitoring and reporting (M/R) violation for failure to submit lead and copper tap sampling results during July- December 2000 monitoring period.

We failed to complete required sampling for lead & copper on time. 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. The monitoring period was July, 2000 through December, 2000. Ten samples were required for each contaminant, and none were taken. Sampling resumed in June 2001.

All 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.

Thank you for allowing us to continue providing your family with clean, quality water this year. In order to maintain a safe and dependable water supply we sometimes need to make improvements that will benefit all of our customers. These improvements are sometimes reflected as rate structure adjustments. Thank you for understanding.

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).

Please call our office if you have questions.