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### Certification of Delivery of Consumer Confidence Report

**GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS:** This form must be completed by any community public water system that has prepared a Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) in accordance with Rule 62-550.824, F.A.C., 2003 Consumer Confidence Reports. At the end of this form is a certification within which a system's authorized representative attests to the accuracy of the reported information and its conformance with Rule 62-550.824, F.A.C. This completed certification form, a copy of any posted notice, newspaper notices, and an electronic copy of your CCR must be mailed per Rule 62-550.824, F.A.C. to the Department no later than ninety days after the CCR is due to be distributed to the consumers.

Water system name: CWS Communities, d/h/a Crystal Lake Golf Club  
Identification number (PWS-ID): 5284111  
Population served: 480

Contact person: William Galida  
Contact phone number: 863-385-1127  
Mailing address: 533 E. Crystal Lake Drive  
City, State, Zip: Avon Park, Florida 33825

**(1) USE OF MAILING WAIVER.** (Available to systems that serve fewer than 10,000 persons)

- (a) We used the mailing waiver:  Y /  N.
- (b) Date of newspaper publication (mm/dd/yy): \_\_\_\_\_
- (c) The newspaper that published our CCR is \_\_\_\_\_
- (d) A copy of our notice informing consumers that the report will not be mailed is attached:  Y /  N.
- (e) Name the delivery method of the notice (e.g. mailed with bill, published in newspaper) \_\_\_\_\_

**(2) SUBMITTAL OF ELECTRONIC FORMAT COPY.** (Systems serving more than 3,300 persons). We have submitted an electronic copy of our CCR in the following format (e.g. Word 6.0): \_\_\_\_\_

**(3) REPORT ON YOUR EFFORT TO DISTRIBUTE YOUR CCR.** Systems serving more than 500 persons, check below the means used to make a good faith effort to reach consumers not receiving water bills.

- Posted report at the following publicly accessible Internet address: \_\_\_\_\_
- Mailed the report to postal patrons within the service area
- Published report in local newspaper(s). Date of publication \_\_\_\_\_ Name of newspaper \_\_\_\_\_
- Advertised the availability of the CCR in the news media: e.g. press release, radio announcement
- Posted the CCR in public places. List of locations: Clubhouse
- Delivered multiple copies to single bill addresses serving several persons, such as multi dwelling units
- Delivered CCRs to community organizations. List organizations: \_\_\_\_\_
- Other appropriate method(s). List mailed to all customers

**(4) USE OF NON-ENGLISH LANGUAGE IN CCR** (All systems, check one)

- Information in a non-English language was included in our CCR because 20% or more of our consumers do not speak English but speak only \_\_\_\_\_. The method we used to determine the proportion of non-English speaking customers is \_\_\_\_\_
- This requirement does not apply to our system since we have no non-English speaking group among our consumers equal to or exceeding 20% of our total number of consumers.

**(5) CERTIFICATION OF DELIVERY OF CCR AND COMPLIANCE WITH REGULATIONS** (All systems)

This statement certifies that the above named community public water system has distributed its CCR for the time period starting January 1, 02, and ending December 31, 02, to its customers and provided the appropriate notices of availability according to the requirements listed in this form, which are also found in Rule 62-550.824, F.A.C. This statement also certifies that the reported information is correct and consistent with the compliance monitoring data for the same period previously submitted to the Department, and that the report has been delivered to the agencies identified in Rules 62-550.824(3)(c) 2., and 3., F.A.C.

AUS  
CAF  
CMP  
COM  
CTR  
ECR  
GCL  
OPC  
MMS  
SEC  
OTH

Was a copy of the CCR sent to your local health department? (Check one)  Y /  N.

If your system is regulated by the PSC, was a copy of the CCR sent to their office? (Check one)  Y /  N.

SIGNATURE OF AUTHORIZED REPRESENTATIVE: William Galida

NAME (please print): William Galida

TITLE: GEN MGR DATE: 5-6-03

DEP Form 62-555.900(19) DOCUMENT NUMBER-DATE

Effective Date: September 22, 1999

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FPSC-COMMISSION CLERK

## 2002 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

CWS Communities d/b/a  
Crystal Lake Golf Club

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We're pleased to present to you this year's Annual Quality Water 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 is ground water from one well. The well draws from the Floridan Aquifer. The water is treated by disinfection only with liquid chlorination.

This report shows our water quality and what it means and we are pleased to report that our drinking water meets all federal and state requirements.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, or want to obtain a copy of this report, please contact Amy at (863) 385-1127. We encourage our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please come by the club office anytime, Monday thru Friday, 9am to 4pm.

Crystal Lake Golf Clubs water facility 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<sup>st</sup> to December 31<sup>st</sup>, 2002. Also included are test results in earlier years for contaminants sampled less often than annually. For contaminants not required to be tested for in 2002, test results are for the most recent testing done in accordance with regulations authorized by the state and approved by the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

As water travels over the land or underground it can pick up substances or contaminants such as microbes, inorganic and organic chemicals, and radioactive substances. All drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. It's important to remember that the presence of these contaminants does not necessarily pose 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.

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

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

TERM Appearing in TABLE		DEFINITION
Action Level	AL	<i>The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow</i>
Not Applicable	n/a	<i>Does not apply.</i>
Not-Detected	ND	<i>Laboratory analysis indicates that the constituent was not present</i>
Parts per million	ppm	<i>or Milligrams per liter (mg/l) – one part by weight of analyte to one million parts by weight of the water sample.</i>
Parts per billion	ppb	<i>or Micrograms per liter (µg/l) – one part by weight of analyte to one billion parts by weight of the water sample.</i>
Picocuries per liter	pCi/L	<i>- picocuries per liter is a measure of the radioactivity in water</i>
Treatment Technique	TT	<i>A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water</i>
Maximum Contaminant Level	MCL	<i>The "Maximum Allowed" 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.</i>
Maximum Contaminant Level Goal	MCLG	<i>The "Goal" 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.</i>

\*\* 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.

**TEST RESULTS TABLE**

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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
<b>Radiological Contaminants</b>							
5. Alpha (pCi/l)	04/10/00	N	3.2		0	15	Erosion of natural deposits
<b>Inorganic Contaminants</b>							
16. Fluoride (ppm)	04/10/00	N	0.11		4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive, which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
20. Nickel (ppb)	04/10/00	N	10.0		N/a	100	Pollution from electroplating operations.
23. Sodium (ppm)	04/10/00	N	4.1		N/a	160	Salt water intrusion leaching from soil.

**Lead and Copper (tap water)**

Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Action Level Violation Yes/No	90 <sup>th</sup> Percentile Result	Number of Sampling Sites Exceeding the Action Level	MCLG	Action Level	Monitoring Period Month/Year	Likely Source of Contamination
14. Copper (tap water) (ppm)	No	.31 ppm	0		AL= 1.3	9/01/02	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives.
18. Lead (tap water) (ppm)	No	11 ppb	1		AL= 15	9/01/02	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits.

**What does the Test Results Table mean?**

As you can see by the table, our system had no violations. Although we have learned through the required monitoring program that some constituents have been detected. Drinking water that meets all EPA and Florida's standards is associated with little to none health risks and is considered safe to drink. We're proud that your drinking water meets or exceeds all Federal and State requirements.

**Federal CCR Health Effect Language:***Radioactive Contaminants:*

(5) **Alpha emitters.** Certain minerals are radioactive and may emit a form of radiation known as alpha radiation. Some people who drink water containing alpha emitters in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

*Inorganic Contaminants:*

(16) **Fluoride.** Some people who drink water containing fluoride in excess of the MCL over many years could get bone disease, including pain and tenderness of the bones. Children may get mottled teeth.

(20) **Nickel.** To protect against the risk of heart and liver damage, the drinking water standard is 0.1 ppm.

(21) **Nitrate.** 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.

(23) **Sodium.** The standard is set at 160 ppm to protect those who are susceptible to high blood pressure or to diseases causing difficulty in regulating body fluid volume. It is important to recognize that sodium enters the body in a number of ways, including food, and that drinking water contributes less than 10 percent to the overall sodium intake.

Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 10 ppm is a health risk for infants of less than six months of age. High in 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.

Infants and young children are typically more vulnerable to lead in drinking water than the general population. It is possible that lead levels at your home may be higher than at other homes in the community as a result of materials used in your home's plumbing. If you are concerned about elevated lead levels in your home's water, you may wish to have your water tested and flush your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using tap water. Additional information is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

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.

**Microbial contaminants**, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.

**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.

**Pesticides and herbicides**, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses.

**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.

**Radioactive contaminants**, which can be naturally occurring, or be the result of oil and gas production or 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.

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).

We at Crystal Lake Golf Club would like for 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.