





Certification of Delivery of Consumer Confidence Report

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GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS: This form shall be completed by all community water systems (CWSs) that have prepared a Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) in accordance with Rule 62-550.824, F.A.C., Consumer Confidence MISSION Reports. At the end of this form is a certification in which a system's authorized representative shall certify that the CLERK reported information is accurate and is in conformance with Rule 62-550.824, F.A.C. COMPLETE THIS FORM AND SUBMIT IT BY AUGUST 10, together with a copy of your system's CCR, and any newspaper notice(s) and posted notice(s) of your CCR, to the appropriate DEP district office or Approved County Health Department (ACHD). Systems serving 100,000 or more persons posting their CCRs on publicly accessible Internet sites shall provide the information on the appropriate Internet link(s). All information provided on this form must be typed or printed in ink.

	on: Melisa Rotteveel e number: 727-848-8292 Port Bichey	٠
II. CCR Distribution Method. (To be completed by all community water systems. Choose A or B as appropriate.) A. We mailed or otherwise directly delivered a copy of our CCR to each customer on (enter date(s) of mailing or delivery.) (Systems that do not use the mailing waiver must mail or otherwise directly deliver a copy of their CCR to each customer.)		
 ■ B. We were eligible to use a mailing waiver and used a mailing waiver. (Systems are eligible to use a mailing waiver only if they serve fewer than 10,000 persons, have not had any MCL or monitoring and reporting (M/R) violations, nor have been issued any formal Notices of Violations (NOVs), Consent Orders, Administrative Orders, or court-ordered civil actions during the calendar year before the year the CCR is due to the customers.) Answer a. b. and c below.) ■ a. Date of newspaper: 		
 □ b. Name of newspaper/newsletter that published our CCR: □ c. A copy of our notice to customers, informing them that our CCR will reference that notice was: □ mailed with bill; □ published in newspaper/newsletter; 	or Lother (describe) COM	
III. Posting of CCR on the Internet. (To be completed by all CWSs serving We posted our CCR on this publicly accessible Internet Site:	GCL	
IV. Report on Your Effort to Distribute Your CCR to Your Water Consumers. (To be completed by all CWSs. Check all items that apply - at least 2 In addition to the methods selected in Part II, A. We posted our CCR on this publicly accessible Internet	items must be checked.) MMS RCA	andr
 B. We published our CCR in the local newspaper(s). The name(s) and date(s C. We advertised the availability of our CCR as a press release, radio annound The type(s) and date(s) of the advertisement(s) are: 	ement, or TV announcement.	
E Our CCD was posted in the following public leastings		
	DOCUMENT NUMBER - DATE	

DEP Form 62-555.900(19) Effective Date: April 10, 2003

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G. Our CCR was distributed by other methods (e.g., additional copies placed in entrance hall to facility). Describe.
V. Use of Non-English Language in CCR. (To be completed by all community water systems.)
☐ Information in a non-English language was included in our CCR because 20% or more of our customers do not
speak English but speak The method we used to determine the proportion of
non-English speaking customers is
This requirement does not apply to our system, because we have no non-English speaking group among our customers equal to or exceeding 20% of our total number of customers.
VI. Other Delivery Requirements. (To be completed by all community water systems.)
(A) Was a copy of your CCR sent to your county health department, as required by rule?
(B) Is your system regulated by the Public Service Commission (PSC)?
If Yes, was a copy of your CCR sent to the PSC, as required by rule? Wes No
(C) If your system sells water to other systems, have you provided them with either a copy of your CCR or the required
consumer confidence information?
VII. Certification of Delivery of CCR and Compliance with Regulations. (To be completed by all CWSs.)
This statement certifies that the above named community public water system has distributed its CCR for the time period starting January 1, 3, and ending December 31,03, to its customers on (mm/dd/yy) \(\to \frac{1}{2} \) \(\to \frac{1}{2} \) \(\to \frac{1}{2} \) 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)(e)3., and 4., F.A.C.
SIGNATURE OF AUTHORIZED REPRESENTATIVE: Maleon Rattered NAME (please print): Melisa Rotteveel TITLE: Fl. Operations manager DATE: 1/4/04 US Water Services
A copy of our CCR is attached.



Water and Wastewater Utility Operations, Maintenance, Engineering, Management

2003 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

Holiday Utilities Westwood

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 1 ground water well drawing from the Floridan Aquifer. The treatment process exercised at this plant is chlorination for disinfection. This report shows our water quality results and what they mean.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact U.S. Water Services Corporation, Inc. at 727-848-8292. We encourage our valued customers to be informed about their water utility.

Holiday Utilities Westwood 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, 2003. Data obtained before January 1, 2003, and presented in this report are from the most recent testing done in accordance with the laws, rules, and regulations.

In the table below, you may find unfamiliar terms and abbreviations. To help you better understand these terms we've provided the following definitions:

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.

Treatment Technique (TT): A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water. 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 to not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

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

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 ($\mu g/I$) – one part by weight of analyte to 1 billion parts by weight of the water sample.

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

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

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



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Holiday Utilities Westwood

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.

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, 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 Holiday Utilities Westwood 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 the number listed.