TAMIAMI VILLAGE WATER COMPANY, INC.
9280-5 COLLEGE PARKWAY
FT. MYERS, FL. 33919
(239) -482-0717
Fax (239)-489-2017

June 10, 2008

Ann Cole, Commission Clerk
Office of Commission Clerk
Florida Public Service Commission
2540 Shumard Oak Blvd.
Tallahassee, Fl. 32399-0870

080000

Re: Consumer Confidence Report for 2007
Tamiami Village Water Company, Inc. PWS# 5364151

Dear Ms. Cole:

Enclosed is a copy of our Consumer Confidence Report for 2007.

Yours truly,

Kathryn J. Ustica
Office Manager

Enc.

2007 TAMIAMI VILLAGE WATER COMPANY WATER QUALITY REPORT

We are pleased to present this year's Annual Water Quality Report. This report is designed to inform you about the quality water and services we deliver to you everyday. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. Our water is purchased from Lee County Utilities North Lee County Water Treatment Plant. It treats groundwater from the Lower Hawthorn aquifer from the North Lee County Water Treatment Plant wellfield. This water is treated by reverse osmosis, chlorinated for disinfection purposes and then fluoridated for dental purposes.
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 you may contact Kathy Ustica at 239-482-0717. Tamiami Village Water Co., Inc. and Lee County Utilities routinely monitor 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, 2007.

The sources of drinking water (both tap 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 storm 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 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 1-800-426-4791.
Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immune-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 ask that all our customers help us protect our water sources, which are the heart of our community, our way of life and our children's future.

In our continuing efforts to maintain a safe and dependable water supply, it may be necessary to make improvements in your water system. The costs of these improvements may be reflected in the rate structure. Rate adjustments may be necessary in order to address these improvements.

TAMIAMI VILLAGE WATER COMPANY INC. TEST RESULTS

Contaminant and Unit of measurement	Dates of Sampling (mo./yr.)	MCL Violation Y/N	Highest Monthly Number of Positive Samples	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
1.Total Coliform Bacteria	01/07 – 12/07	N	0	0	For systems collecting fewer than 40 samples per month; presence of coliform bacteria in 1 or more samples collected during a month	Naturally present in the environment
Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	**Dates of Sampling (mo./yr.)**	**MCL Violation Y/N**	**Total Number of Positive Samples for the Year**	**MCLG**	**MCL**	**Likely Source of Contamination**
1.Fecal coliform and E. coli	01/07, 05/07, 07/07, 12/07	N	0	0	A routine sample and repeat sample are total coliform positive, and one is also fecal coliform or E. coli positive	Human and animal fecal waste

Inorganic Contaminants							
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**
Asbestos (MFL)	01/03	N	ND		7	7	Decay of asbestos cement water mains; erosion of natural deposits

Lead and Copper (Tap Water)							
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**
Copper (tap Water) (ppm)	06/06	N	0	0	1.3	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Lead (tap water) (ppb)	06/06	N	0	0	0	15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits

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.
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.
Action Level or AL: The concentration of a contaminant that, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.
MFL: million fibers per liter – measure of the presence of asbestos fibers that are longer than 10 micrometers.
ppm = Parts Per Million or Milligrams Per Liter (mg/l) – one part by weight of analyte to 1 million parts by weight of the water sample.
ppb = Parts Per Billion or Micrograms Per Liter (ug/l) – one part by weight of analyte to 1 billion parts by weight of the water sample.
Nd = Means not detected and indicates that the substance was not found by laboratory analysis.
n/a = Not applicable

We are doing additional sampling for EPA and the average of the results from 11/07 is TTHM 1.1 ug/l and HAA5 is 1 ug/l.

NORTH LEE COUNTY RO PLANT

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
Radiological Contaminants							
Alpha emitters (pCi/L)	2/07,6/07, &8/07	N	3.3	nd – 3.3	0	15	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium 226 (pCi/L)	2/07,6/07,&8/07	N	1.7	0.9 – 1.7	0	5	Erosion of natural deposits
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**
Inorganic Contaminants							
Fluoride (ppm)	1/07 – 12/07	N	0.90	0.67-0.90	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
Nitrate (as Nitrogen) (ppm)	7/07	N	0.02		10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Nitrite (as Nitrogen) (ppm)	7/07	N	0.012	0.011-0.012	1	1	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Sodium (ppm)	09/06	N	74.2		N/A	160	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 Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Range of Results	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL or MRDL	Likely Source of Contamination
Chloramines (ppm)	1/07-12/07	N	3.4	0.2-6.0	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4.0	Water additive used to control microbes
Haloacetic Acids (five) (HAA5) (ppb)	Quarterly	N	11.1	nd-20.0	NA	MCL = 60	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TTHM [Total trihalomethanes] (ppb)	Quarterly	N	21.5	nd-46.0	NA	MCL = 80	By-product of drinking water disinfection

TERMS & DEFINITIONS

pCi/L= Picocurie Per Liter- measure of the radioactivity in 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 do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

Initial Distribution System Evaluation (IDSE): An important part of the Stage 2 Disinfection Byproducts Rule (DBPR). The IDSE is a one-time study conducted by water systems to identify distribution system locations with high concentrations of trihalomethanes THMs) and haloacetic acids (HAAs). Water systems will use results from the IDSE, in conjunction with their Stage 1 DBPR compliance monitoring data, to select compliance monitoring locations for the stage 2 DBPR.