

ORIGINAL

Parkland Utilities, Inc.  
8001 Parkside Drive, Parkland, FL 33067

July 6, 2000

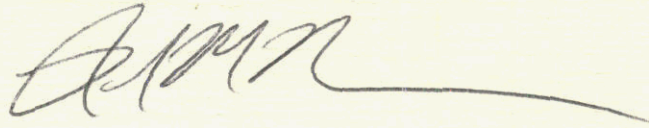
FLORIDA PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION  
Blanca Bayo, Director of Records & Reporting  
2540 Shumard Oak Boulevard  
Tallahassee, FL 32399-0850

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Dear Commissioners:

As required by Rule 62-550.824, F.A.C., Consumer Confidence Report (CCR), attached please find a copy of the CCR as delivered with the June billing to all customers of Parkland Utilities, Inc.

Sincerely,



Ron Nunes  
Executive Vice President

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- CAF \_\_\_\_\_
- CMP \_\_\_\_\_
- COM \_\_\_\_\_
- CTR \_\_\_\_\_
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FLORIDA PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

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DIVISION OF ADMINISTRATION

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FPSC-RECORDS/REPORTING



# 1999 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

Parkland Utilities, Inc., servicing Parkland Lakes PUD in Parkland

We are very pleased to provide you with this year's Annual Quality Water 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.

**Water Source:** Two supply wells draw raw water from the Biscayne Aquifer, an underground geological formation where water is stored. The water is pumped to the treatment plant, where it is softened, filtered, disinfected and fluoridated prior to entering the water distribution system.

**We are proud to report that the water provided by Parkland Utilities, Inc. meets or exceeds federal and state established water-quality standards. If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Mike Bergen (954) 753-7903.**

Parkland Utilities, Inc. 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 1<sup>st</sup> to December 31<sup>st</sup> 1999. As authorized and approved by EPA, the State has reduced monitoring requirements for certain contaminants to less often than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants are not expected to vary significantly from year to year. Some of our data [e.g., for lead and copper], though representative, is more than one year old

**An Explanation of the Water-Quality Data Table:** The table shows the results of our water-quality analyses. Every regulated contaminant that we detected in the water, even in the minutest traces, is listed here. The table contains the name of each substance; the highest level allowed by regulation (MCL), the ideal goal for public health, the amount detected and the usual sources of such contamination. To help you better understand these terms we've provided the following definitions in this table you will find many terms and abbreviations you might not be familiar with.

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

Parts per billion (ppb) - one part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in \$10,000,000.

Action Level (AL) - the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

Treatment Technique (TT) - A treatment technique is a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

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

Maximum Contaminant Level or MCL: The highest level of contamination 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.

**TEST RESULTS TABLE**

Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	MCL/TT/AL Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Range	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
<b>Inorganic Contaminants</b>						
*Copper (tap water) (ppm) 6/17/97 Test date	N	0.12	0 - 0.14	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	N	0.77		4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
*Lead (tap water) (ppb) 6/17/97 Test date	N	2.0	0 - 2	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
Sodium (ppm)	N	23		n/a	160	Salt water intrusion, leaching from soil
<b>Volatile Organic Contaminants</b>						
TTHM [Total trihalomethanes] (ppb)	N	34.3	10.1-72.81	0	100	By-product of drinking water chlorination
<b>Microbiological Contaminants</b>						
Total Coliform Bacteria (%)	N	ND	0	0%	5%	Naturally present in the environment

\*The data for Lead and Copper is from the latest test result on 6/17/97, as these tests are not required to be performed annually. Zero (0) out of 10 sites tested exceeded the Action Level for lead and copper.

## Required Additional Health Information

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 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 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.

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 (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 are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).