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June 29, 2001

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RECORDS AND REPORTING

Ms. Blanca S. Bayo, Director
Division of Records and Reporting
Florida Public Service Commission
2540 Shumard Oak Boulevard
Betty Easley Conference Center, Room 110
Tallahassee, Florida 32399-0850

HAND DELIVERY

Re: Florida Water Services Corporation
2000 Water Quality Reports

Dear Ms. Bayo:

Enclosed herewith for filing on behalf of Florida Water Services Corporation ("Florida Water") are the originals of the year 2000 Water Quality Reports issued by Florida Water to Florida Water's water customers subject to Commission jurisdiction in compliance with state and federal law. The mailing of these drinking water quality tests/consumer confidence reports was completed well in advance of the July 1 deadline. As of this date, all of Florida Water's customers have been provided the reports and Florida Water has received only three follow-up inquiries.

Please acknowledge receipt of these documents by stamping the extra copy of this letter "filed" and returning the copy to me.

Thank you for your assistance with this filing.

Sincerely,

Kenneth A. Hoffman

APP
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KAH/rl
Enclosures
cc: Bobbie L. Reyes, Esq.
Ida Roberts, Esq.

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FPSC-RECORDS/REPORTING

FLORIDA WATER SERVICES
2000 WATER QUALITY REPORT
AMELIA ISLAND

This report shows our water quality results and what they mean It also provides important information about your water and how it relates to your health. The information in this report is based primarily on 2000 facts and figures. However, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) does not require us to perform all tests every year. When necessary, some data was obtained from prior years As directed by the agencies that regulate our industry, only values from these tests that exceeded specified criteria are included. We will notify you immediately if there is any reason for concern about our water.

Florida Water Services operates the water treatment and distribution system serving Amelia Island. Our water source is the groundwater from raw water supply wells in the Floridan Aquifer. The Florida Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) plans to perform assessments of all the watersheds in the State within the next several years. An assessment of the Amelia Island area is not available at this time.

If you have any questions about this report or concerns about your water utility, please contact your Florida Water Services Representative at 1-800-432-4501. You may also visit the Florida Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) web site at www.myflorida.com or call the EPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you would like to learn more, please call us for information about the next opportunity for public participation in decisions about your drinking water.

HOW DO I READ THIS?

It's easy. The table shows the results of our water-quality analyses. The column marked "Level Detected" shows the highest results from the last time tests were performed. "Likely Sources" shows where this substance usually originates. Descriptions below explain other important details. 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:

"N/A" means not applicable.

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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

Parts per million (ppm) or Milligrams per liter (mg/L): One part per million corresponds to one minute in two years or a penny in $10,000

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Picocurie per liter (pCi/L): Measure of 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.

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

WHAT CAN I EXPECT TO FIND IN MY DRINKING WATER?

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.*** 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:

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

Inorganic chemicals, 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 chemicals, 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.

Radiological constituents, 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.

Florida Water SERVICES
AN ALLETE COMPANY

ANNUAL DRINKING WATER QUALITY TEST RESULTS

Florida Water Services routinely monitors for contaminants in your drinking water according to federal and state laws This table shows the results of our monitoring from January 1 to December 31, 2000 for Amelia Island – PWS ID # 2450022. EPA requires monitoring for over 80 drinking water parameters Those listed were the only ones detected in your drinking water.

Note Results in the Level Detected column for the parameters in this Table are the highest average at any of the sampling points or the highest detected level at any sampling point, depending on the sampling frequency

Radiological Constituents

Parameter and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling (mo/yr)	Level Detected	MCL	Exceeds MCL Y/N	Likely Source	MCLG
Radium 226/228 (pCi/L)	03/99	0 7	5	No	Erosion of natural deposits	0

Inorganic Chemicals

Parameter and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling (mo/yr)	Level Detected	MCL	Exceeds MCL Y/N	Likely Source	MCLG
Barium (ppm)	03/99	0 02	2	No	Erosion of natural deposits	2
Fluoride (ppm)	03/99	0 59	4	No	Erosion of natural deposits, water additives which promote strong teeth	4
Mercury (ppb)	03/99	0 33	2	No	Erosion of natural deposits, discharge from refineries and factories, runoff from landfills	2
Sodium (ppm)	03/99	17	160	No	Salt water intrusion, leaching from soil	N/A

Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM's) (Distribution System)

Parameter and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling	Annual Quarterly Average (Range)	Exceeds MCL Y/N	MCL	Likely Source	MCLG
TTHM (ppb)	2000	69 (18-120)	No	100	By-product of drinking water chlorination	0

Lead and Copper (Tap Water)

Parameter and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling (mo/yr)	90th Percentile Result	Exceeds AL Y/N	AL	Number of sampling sites exceeding the AL	Likely Source	MCLG
Copper (ppm)	09/98	0 55	No	1 3	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits, leaching from wood preservatives	1 3
Lead (ppb)	09/98	1 0	No	15	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits	0

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

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 (1-800-426-4791).

FLORIDA WATER SERVICES
2000 WATER QUALITY REPORT
APPLE VALLEY

This report shows our water quality results and what they mean It also provides important information about your water and how it relates to your health. The information in this report is based primarily on 2000 facts and figures. However, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) does not require us to perform all tests every year When necessary, some data was obtained from prior years. As directed by the agencies that regulate our industry, only values from these tests that exceeded specified criteria are included. We will notify you immediately if there is any reason for concern about our water.

Florida Water Services operates the water treatment and distribution system serving Apple Valley. Our water source is the groundwater from two deep raw water supply wells installed within the Floridan Aquifer. We also have an interconnection with the City of Altamonte.

The Florida Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) plans to perform assessments of all the watersheds in the State within the next several years An assessment of the Apple Valley area is not available at this time

If you have any questions about this report or concerns about your water utility, please contact your Florida Water Services Representative at 1-800-432-4501 You may also visit the Florida Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) web site at www.myflorida.com or call the EPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you would like to learn more, please call us for information about the next opportunity for public participation in decisions about your drinking water.

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

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

WHAT CAN I EXPECT TO FIND IN MY DRINKING WATER?

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.*** 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:

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Radiological constituents, 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.

Florida Water SERVICES

AN ALLETE COMPANY

ANNUAL DRINKING WATER QUALITY TEST RESULTS

Florida Water Services routinely monitors for contaminants in your drinking water according to federal and state laws This table shows the results of our monitoring from January 1 to December 31, 2000 for Apple Valley – PWS ID # 3590039 EPA requires monitoring for over 80 drinking water parameters. Those listed were the only ones detected in your drinking water

Note Results in the Level Detected column for the parameters in this Table are the highest average at any of the sampling points or the highest detected level at any sampling point, depending on the sampling frequency

Radiological Constituents

Parameter and Unit of Measurement	Level Detected FWS-04/2000	Level Detected Altamonte 1999 (Range)	MCL	Exceeds MCL Y/N	Likely Source	MCLG
Alpha (pCi/L)	1 3	0 5 (0 3-0 5)	15	No	Erosion of natural deposits	0
Radium 226/228 (pCi/L)	2.7	N/A	5	No	Erosion of natural deposits	0

Inorganic Chemicals

Parameter and Unit of Measurement	Level Detected FWS-04/2000	Level Detected Altamonte 1999 (Range)	MCL	Exceeds MCL Y/N	Likely Source	MCLG
Arsenic (ppb)	ND	0 08 (ND-0 08)	50	No	Erosion of natural deposits, runoff from orchards, runoff from glass and electronics production waste	NA
Barium (ppm)	0 0075	0 008 (0 006-0 008)	2	No	Erosion of natural deposits	2
Chromium (ppb)	ND	7.66 (4.8-7 66)	100	No	Discharge from steel and pulp mills, erosion of natural deposits	100
Fluoride (ppm)	0.18	0 66 (0 55-0 66)	4	No	Erosion of natural deposits, water additives which promote strong teeth	4
Lead (ppb) (point of entry)	ND	0.16 (ND-0 16)	15	No	Residue from man-made pollution such as auto emissions and paint, lead pipe, casing and solder	NA
Mercury (inorganic) (ppb)	ND	0 46 (0 32-0 46)	2	No	Erosion of natural deposits, discharge from refineries and factories, runoff from landfills	2
Nitrate (as Nitrogen-N) (ppm)	0.056	ND	10	No	Runoff from fertilizer use, leaching from septic tanks, sewage, erosion of natural deposits	10
Nickel (ppb)	ND	0 74 (0 61-0.74)	100	No	Pollution from electroplating operations	NA
Selenium (ppb)	ND	1 24 (0.71-1.24)	50	No	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries, erosion of natural deposits	50
Sodium (ppm)	7 8	5.12 (4.51-5.12)	160	No	Salt water intrusion, leaching from soil	N/A

Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM's) Altamonte Spring's Distribution System

Parameter and Unit of Measurement	Annual Average 2000 (Range)	MCL	Exceeds MCL	Likely Source	MCLG
TTHM (ppb)	22 (15-30)	100	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination	0

Lead and Copper (Tap Water) Apple Valley Distribution System

Parameter and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling (mo/yr)	90th Percentile Result	Exceeds AL Y/N	AL	Number of sampling sites exceeding the AL	Likely Source	MCLG
Copper (ppm)	06/98	0 88	No	1 3	1	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits, leaching from wood preservatives	1 3
Lead (ppb)	06/98	1 1	No	15	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosionof natural deposits	0

EPA's reasons for monitoring unregulated compounds: (1) To determine appropriate Method Detection Limits for the unregulated parameters, and (2) To evaluate which compounds should be considered regulated compounds.

Group II Unregulated Organic Compounds

Parameter and Unit of Measurement	Dates of sampling (mo/yr)	Results	Likely Source
Chloroform (ppb)	04/2000	9 8	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Bromodichloromethane (ppb)	04/2000	4 6	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Dibromochloromethane (ppb)	04/2000	1 5	By-product of drinking water chlorination

Secondary Elements Apple Valley

Parameter and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling (mo/yr)	Level Detected	Exceeds AL Y/N	MCL	Likely Source
Odor (Threshold odor number)	04/2000	5.4	***Yes**	3	Natural occurrence from soil leaching

Odor. *As you can see form the Table, we exceeded the odor MCL. There are no serious health concerns associated with exceeding an MCL for a secondary element such as odor.*

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FLORIDA WATER SERVICES
2000 WATER QUALITY REPORT
BAY LAKE ESTATES

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Florida Water Services operates the water treatment and distribution system serving Bay Lake Estates. Our water source is groundwater from a deep raw water supply well within the Floridan Aquifer. The Florida Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) plans to perform assessments of all watersheds in the State within the next several years. An assessment of the Bay Lake Estates area is not available at this time.

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Florida Water SERVICES

AN ALLETE COMPANY

ANNUAL DRINKING WATER QUALITY TEST RESULTS

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Radiological Constituents

Parameter and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling (mo/yr)	Level Detected	MCL	Exceeds MCL Y/N	Likely Source	MCLG
Radium 226/228 (pCi/L)	03/00	0 8	5	No	Erosion of natural deposits	0

Inorganic Chemicals

Parameter and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling (mo/yr)	Level Detected	MCL	Exceeds MCL Y/N	Likely Source	MCLG
Barium (ppm)	03/00	0 0054	2	No	Erosion of natural deposits	2
Fluoride (ppm)	03/00	0 15	4	No	Erosion of natural deposits, water additives which promote strong teeth	4
Nitrate (as Nitrogen-N) (ppm)	03/00	0 10	10	No	Runoff from fertilizer use, leaching from septic tanks, sewage, erosion of natural deposits	10
Sodium (ppm)	03/00	23	160	No	Salt water intrusion, leaching from soil	N/A

Lead and Copper (Tap Water)

Parameter and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling	90th Percentile Result	Exceeds AL Y/N	AL	Number of sampling sites exceeding the AL	Likely Source	MCLG
Copper (ppm)	1999	0 54	No	1 3	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits, leaching from wood preservatives	1 3
Lead (ppb)	1999	10 3	No	15	1	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits	0

EPA's reasons for monitoring unregulated compounds: (1) To determine appropriate Method Detection Limits for the unregulated parameters, and (2) To evaluate which compounds should be considered regulated compounds.

Group II Unregulated Organic Compounds

Parameter and Unit of Measurement	Date of Sampling (mo/yr)	Result	Likely Source
Chloroform (ppb)	03/00	44	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Bromodichloromethane (ppb)	03/00	9 0	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Dibromochloromethane (ppb)	03/00	1 8	By-product of drinking water chlorination

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FLORIDA WATER SERVICES
2000 WATER QUALITY REPORT
BEACON HILLS/COBBLESTONE

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Florida Water Services operates the water treatment and distribution system serving Beacon Hills/Cobblestone. Our water source is groundwater from deep raw water supply wells in the Floridan Aquifer. The Florida Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) plans to perform assessments of all the watersheds in the State within the next several years. An assessment of the Beacon Hills/Cobblestone area is not available at this time.

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Inorganic chemicals, 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 chemicals, 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.

Radiological constituents, 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.

Florida Water SERVICES
AN ALLETE COMPANY

ANNUAL DRINKING WATER QUALITY TEST RESULTS

Florida Water Services routinely monitors for contaminants in your drinking water according to federal and state laws This table shows the results of our monitoring from January 1 to December 31, 2000 for Beacon Hills/Cobblestone – PWS ID # 2160064 EPA requires monitoring for over 80 drinking water parameters Those listed were the only ones detected in your drinking water

Microbiological Organisms (Note: Sampled monthly throughout 2000)

Parameter and Unit of Measurement	Month with the Highest Number of Positive Samples	Highest Monthly Number of Positive Samples	Exceeds MCL Y/N	MCL	Likely Source	MCLG
Total Coliform Bacteria	March, August, November	1	No	Presence of coliform bacteria in more than one monthly sample.	Naturally present in the environment	0
Fecal Coliform and E. coli	July	1	No	A routine sample and repeat sample are fecal coliform positive	Human and animal fecal waste	0

Note Results in the Level Detected column for the parameters in this Table are the highest average at any of the sampling points or the highest detected level at any sampling point, depending on the sampling frequency

Radiological Constituents

Parameter and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling (mo/yr)	Level Detected (Range)	MCL	Exceeds MCL Y/N	Likely Source	MCLG
Alpha (pCi/L)	06/99	2 0 (1 7-2.0)	15	No	Erosion of natural deposits	0
Radium 226/228 (pCi/L)	06/99	1 0 (0 6-1 0)	5	No	Erosion of natural deposits	0

Inorganic Chemicals

Parameter and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling (mo/yr)	Level Detected (Range)	MCL	Exceeds MCL Y/N	Likely Source	MCLG
Barium (ppm)	06/99	0 03	2	No	Erosion of natural deposits	2
Cyanide (ppb)	06/99	61 (ND-61)	200	No	Various industrial discharges	200
Fluoride (ppm)	06/99	0 78 (0.74-0.78)	4	No	Erosion of natural deposits, water additives which promote strong teeth	4
Nitrate (as Nitrogen-N) (ppm)	03/2000	0.092 (ND-0.092)	10	No	Runoff from fertilizer use, leaching from septic tanks, sewage, erosion of natural deposits	10
Sodium (ppm)	06/99	27 (23-27)	160	No	Salt water intrusion, leaching from soil	N/A

Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM's) (Distribution System)

Parameter and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling	Annual Average (Range)	MCL	MCL Violation Y/N	Likely Source
TTHM (ppb)	Quarterly 2000	65 (25-130)	100	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination

Lead and Copper (Tap Water)

Parameter and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling (mo/yr)	90th Percentile Result	Exceeds AL Y/N	AL	Number of sampling sites exceeding the AL	Likely Source	MCLG
Copper (ppm)	09/99	0 14	No	1.3	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits, leaching from wood preservatives	1 3
Lead (ppb)	09/99	1.6	No	15	1	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits	0

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

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 (1-800-426-4791).

FLORIDA WATER SERVICES
2000 WATER QUALITY REPORT
BEECHER'S POINT

This report shows our water quality results and what they mean. It also provides important information about your water and how it relates to your health. The information in this report is based primarily on 2000 facts and figures. However, the U S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) does not require us to perform all tests every year When necessary, some data was obtained from prior years. As directed by the agencies that regulate our industry, only values from these tests that exceeded specified criteria are included. We will notify you immediately if there is any reason for concern about our water.

Florida Water Services owns and operates the water distribution system serving Beecher's Point. We purchase water from the City of Welaka They use groundwater from deep wells. The DEP plans to perform assessments of all watersheds in the State within the next several years. An assessment of the Beecher's Point area is not available at this time.

If you have any questions about this report or concerns about your water utility, please contact your Florida Water Services Representative at 1-800-432-4501 You may also visit the Florida Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) web site at www.myflorida.com or call the EPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you would like to learn more, please call us for information about the next opportunity for public participation in decisions about your drinking water.

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It's easy. The table shows the results of our water-quality analyses The column marked "Level Detected" shows the highest results from the last time tests were performed "Likely Sources" shows where this substance usually originates. Descriptions below explain other important details. 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·

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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

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

Parts per billion (ppb) or Micrograms per liter (ug/L): One part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years or a penny in $10,000,000.

Picocurie per liter (pCi/L): Measure of 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.

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

WHAT CAN I EXPECT TO FIND IN MY DRINKING WATER?

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.*** 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:

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Florida Water SERVICES

AN ALLETE COMPANY

ANNUAL DRINKING WATER QUALITY TEST RESULTS

Florida Water Services routinely monitors for contaminants in your drinking water according to federal and state laws This table shows the results of our monitoring from January 1 to December 31, 2000 for Beechers Point – PWS ID # 2540070 EPA requires monitoring for over 80 drinking water parameters Those listed were the only ones detected in your drinking water

Note: Results in the Level Detected column for the parameters in this Table are the highest average at any of the sampling points or the highest detected level at any sampling point, depending on the sampling frequency

Radiological Constituents (City of Welaka)

Parameter and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling	Level Detected (Range)	MCL	Exceeds MCL Y/N	Likely Source	MCLG
Alpha (pCi/L)	2000	0 3	15	No	Erosion of natural deposits	0
Radium 226/228 (pCi/L)	2000	2 1 (0 3-2 1)	5	No	Erosion of natural deposits	0

Inorganic Chemicals (City of Welaka)

Parameter and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling (mo/yr)	Level Detected Kissimmee-09/99 – (Range)	MCL	Exceeds MCL Y/N	Likely Source	MCLG
Barium (ppm)	02/2000	0 004 (ND-0 004)	2	No	Erosion of natural deposits	2
Cyanide (ppb)	02/2000	160* (100-160)	200	No	Various industrial discharges	200
Fluoride (ppm)	02/2000	0 35 (0 25-0 35)	4	No	Erosion of natural deposits, water additives which promote strong teeth	4
Sodium (ppm)	02/2000	41 1 (38 6-41 1)	160	No	Salt water intrusion, leaching from soil	N/A

**Retests indicated cyanide was not detected in subsequent samples*

Lead and Copper (Tap Water) (Beecher's Point Distribution System)

Parameter and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling (mo/yr)	90th Percentile Result	Exceeds AL Y/N	AL	Number of sampling sites exceeding the AL	Likely Source	MCLG
Copper (ppm)	07/99	0 24	No	1 3	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion erosion of natural deposits, leaching from wood preservatives	1 3
Lead (ppb)	07/99	3	No	15	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits	0

EPA's reasons for monitoring unregulated compounds: (1) To determine appropriate Method Detection Limits for the unregulated parameters, and (2) To evaluate which compounds should be considered regulated compounds.

Group II Unregulated Organic Compounds (City of Welaka)

Parameter and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling (mo/yr)	Average Result (Range)	Likely Source
Bromoform (ppb)	02/2000	7 7 (7 0-8 4)	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Bromodichloromethane (ppb)	02/2000	0 9 (0 81-1.0)	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Dibromochloromethane (ppb)	02/2000	4 2 (3 7-4 6)	By-product of drinking water chlorination

Secondary Elements (City of Welaka)

Parameter and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling (mo/yr)	Level Detected (Range)	MCL	Exceeds MCL Y/N	Likely Source
Odor (Threshold odor number)	02/2000	4 (ND-4)	3	***Yes****	Natural occurrence from soil leaching

****Odor.*** *As you can see form the Table, we exceeded the odor MCL There are no serious health concerns associated with exceeding an MCL for a secondary element such as odor A repeat sample collected in June was below the MCL*

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

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FLORIDA WATER SERVICES
2000 WATER QUALITY REPORT
BUENAVENTURA LAKES

Este reporte contiene informacion muy importante sobre su agua potable. Traduzcalo o hable con alguien que la entienda bien.

This report shows our water quality results and what they mean. It also provides important information about your water and how it relates to your health. The information in this report is based primarily on 2000 facts and figures. However, the U.S Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) does not require us to perform all tests every year. When necessary, some data was obtained from prior years. As directed by the agencies that regulate our industry, only values from these tests that exceeded specified criteria are included. We will notify you immediately if there is any reason for concern about our water.

Florida Water Services operates the water treatment and distribution system serving Buenaventura Lakes. Our water source is groundwater from two deep raw water supply wells installed within the Floridan Aquifer. The Florida Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) plans to perform assessments of all watersheds in the State within the next several years. An assessment of the Buenaventura Lakes area is not available at this time.

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WHAT CAN I EXPECT TO FIND IN MY DRINKING WATER?

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*** 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:

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Florida Water SERVICES

AN ALLETE COMPANY

ANNUAL DRINKING WATER QUALITY TEST RESULTS

Florida Water Services routinely monitors for contaminants in your drinking water according to federal and state laws This table shows the results of our monitoring from January 1 to December 31, 2000 for Buenaventura Lakes – PWS ID # 3490184 EPA requires monitoring for over 80 drinking water parameters. Those listed were the only ones detected in your drinking water

Note Results in the Level Detected column for the parameters in this Table are the highest average at any of the sampling points or the highest detected level at any sampling point, depending on the sampling frequency

Radiological Constituents

Parameter and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling (mo/yr)	Level Detected	MCL	Exceeds MCL Y/N	Likely Source	MCLG
Alpha (pCi/L)	04/99	1 4	15	No	Erosion of natural deposits	0
Radium 226/228 (pCi/L)	04/99	1.5	5	No	Erosion of natural deposits	0

Inorganic Chemicals

Parameter and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling (mo/yr)	Level Detected	MCL	Exceeds MCL Y/N	Likely Source	MCLG
Barium (ppm)	04/99	0 01	2	No	Erosion of natural deposits	2
Cyanide (ppb)	04/99	4	200	No	Various industrial discharges	200
Fluoride (ppm)	04/99	0 35	4	No	Erosion of natural deposits, water additives which promote strong teeth	4
Sodium (ppm)	04/99	14	160	No	Salt water intrusion, leaching from soil	N/A

Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM's) Distribution System

Parameter and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling	Level Detected (Range)	Exceeds MCL Y/N	MCL	Likely Source	MCLG
TTHM (ppb)	2000	84 (0.5-137)	No	100	By-product of drinking water chlorination	0

TTHM's (Total Trihalomethanes) *Some people who drink water containing trihalomethanes in excess of the MCL over many years may experience problems with their liver, kidneys, or central nervous systems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.*

Lead and Copper (Tap Water)

Parameter and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling (mo/yr)	90th Percentile Result	Exceeds AL Y/N	AL	Number of sampling sites exceeding the AL	Likely Source	MCLG
Copper (ppm)	09/98	0 77	No	1 3	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits, leaching from wood preservatives	1.3
Lead (ppb)	09/98	2.1	No	15	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits	0

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FLORIDA WATER SERVICES
2000 WATER QUALITY REPORT
BURNT STORE

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Florida Water Services operates the water treatment and distribution system serving Burnt Store. Our water source is groundwater from deep wells in the Floridan Aquifer. The Florida Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) plans to perform assessments of all the watersheds in the State within the next several years. An assessment of the Burnt Store area is not available at this time.

If you have any questions about this report or concerns about your water utility, please contact your Florida Water Services Representative at 1-800-432-4501. You may also visit the Florida Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) web site at www.myflorida.com or call the EPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you would like to learn more, please call us for information about the next opportunity for public participation in decisions about your drinking water.

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Florida Water SERVICES

AN ALLETE COMPANY

ANNUAL DRINKING WATER QUALITY TEST RESULTS

Florida Water Services routinely monitors for contaminants in your drinking water according to federal and state laws. This table shows the results of our monitoring from January 1 to December 31, 2000 for Burnt Store – PWS ID # 5080318. EPA requires monitoring for over 80 drinking water parameters. Those listed were the only ones detected in your drinking water.

Note: Results in the Level Detected column for the parameters in this Table are the highest average at any of the sampling points or the highest detected level at any sampling point, depending on the sampling frequency.

Radiological Constituents

Parameter and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling (mo/yr)	Level Detected	MCL	Exceeds MCL Y/N	Likely Source	MCLG
Alpha (pCi/L)	03/99	6.5	15	No	Erosion of natural deposits	0
Radium 226/228 (pCi/L)	03/99	3.6	5	No	Erosion of natural deposits	0

Inorganic Chemicals

Parameter and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling (mo/yr)	Level Detected	MCL	Exceeds MCL Y/N	Likely Source	MCLG
Arsenic (ppb)	03/99	3.7	50	No	Erosion of natural deposits	N/A
Barium (ppm)	03/99	0.01	2	No	Erosion of natural deposits	2
Fluoride (ppm)	03/99	0.30	4	No	Erosion of natural deposits, water additives which promote strong teeth	4
Nitrate (as Nitrogen-N) (ppm)	04/2000	1.7	10	No	Runoff from fertilizer use, leaching from septic tanks, sewage, erosion of natural deposits	10
Sodium (ppm)	03/99	72	160	No	Salt water intrusion, leaching from soil	N/A

Lead and Copper (Tap Water)

Parameter and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling (mo/yr)	90th Percentile Result	Exceeds AL Y/N	AL	Number of sampling sites exceeding the AL	Likely Source	MCLG
Copper (ppm)	08/99	0.13	No	1.3	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits, leaching from wood preservatives	1.3
Lead (ppb)	08/99	7.4	No	15	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits	0

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FLORIDA WATER SERVICES
2000 WATER QUALITY REPORT
CARLTON VILLAGE

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Florida Water Services operates the water treatment and distribution system serving Carlton Village Our water source is groundwater from two deep raw water supply wells installed within the Floridan Aquifer The Florida Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) plans to perform assessments of all watersheds in the State within the next several years An assessment of the Carlton Village area is not available at this time.

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Picocurie per liter (pCi/L): Measure of 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

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

WHAT CAN I EXPECT TO FIND IN MY DRINKING WATER?

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.*** 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

Microbiological organisms, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations and wildlife

Inorganic chemicals, 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 chemicals, 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

Radiological constituents, 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.

Florida Water SERVICES

AN ALLETE COMPANY

ANNUAL DRINKING WATER QUALITY TEST RESULTS

Florida Water Services routinely monitors for contaminants in your drinking water according to federal and state laws This table shows the results of our monitoring from January 1 to December 31, 2000 for Carlton Village – PWS ID # 3350152 EPA requires monitoring for over 80 drinking water parameters Those listed were the only ones detected in your drinking water

Note Results in the Level Detected column for the parameters in this Table are the highest average at any of the sampling points or the highest detected level at any sampling point, depending on the sampling frequency.

Radiological Constituents

Parameter and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling (mo/yr)	Level Detected	MCL	Exceeds MCL Y/N	Likely Source	MCLG
Alpha (pCi/L)	03/00	0 5	15	No	Erosion of natural deposits	0
Radium 226/228 (pCi/L)	03/00	0 4	5	No	Erosion of natural deposits	0

Inorganic Chemicals

Parameter and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling (mo/yr)	Level Detected	MCL	Exceeds MCL Y/N	Likely Source	MCLG
Barium (ppm)	03/00	0 010	2	No	Erosion of natural deposits	2
Fluoride (ppm)	03/00	0 46	4	No	Erosion of natural deposits, water additives which promote strong teeth	4
Nitrate (as Nitrogen-N) (ppm)	03/00	1 8	10	No	Runoff from fertilizer use, leaching from septic tanks, sewage, erosion of natural deposits	10
Sodium (ppm)	03/00	5 7	160	No	Salt water intrusion, leaching from soil	N/A

Lead and Copper (Tap Water)

Parameter and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling	90th Percentile Result	Exceeds AL Y/N	AL	Number of sampling sites exceeding the AL	Likely Source	MCLG
Copper (ppm)	1999	0 17	No	1 3	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits, leaching from wood preservatives	1 3

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

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 (1-800-426-4791).

FLORIDA WATER SERVICES
2000 WATER QUALITY REPORT
CHULUOTA

This report shows our water quality results and what they mean. It also provides important information about your water and how it relates to your health. The information in this report is based primarily on 2000 facts and figures. However, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) does not require us to perform all tests every year. When necessary, some data was obtained from prior years. As directed by the agencies that regulate our industry, only values from these tests that exceeded specified criteria are included. We will notify you immediately if there is any reason for concern about our water.

Florida Water Services operates the water treatment and distribution system serving Chuluota. Our water source is groundwater from three deep raw water supply wells in the Floridan Aquifer. The Florida Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) plans to perform assessments of all watersheds in the State within the next several years. An assessment of the Chuluota area is not available at this time.

If you have any questions about this report or concerns about your water utility, please contact your Florida Water Services Representative at 1-800-432-4501. You may also visit the Florida Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) web site at www.myflorida.com or call the EPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you would like to learn more, please call us for information about the next opportunity for public participation in decisions about your drinking water.

HOW DO I READ THIS?

It's easy. The table shows the results of our water-quality analyses. The column marked "Level Detected" shows the highest results from the last time tests were performed. "Likely Sources" shows where this substance usually originates. Descriptions below explain other important details. 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:

"N/A" means not applicable.

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

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

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

Parts per billion (ppb) or Micrograms per liter (ug/L): One part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years or a penny in $10,000,000.

Picocurie per liter (pCi/L): Measure of 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

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

WHAT CAN I EXPECT TO FIND IN MY DRINKING WATER?

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.*** 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:

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Radiological constituents, 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.

Florida Water SERVICES

AN ALLETE COMPANY

ANNUAL DRINKING WATER QUALITY TEST RESULTS

Florida Water Services routinely monitors for contaminants in your drinking water according to federal and state laws This table shows the results of our monitoring from January 1 to December 31, 2000 for Chuluota – PWS ID # 3590186 EPA requires monitoring for over 80 drinking water parameters. Those listed were the only ones detected in your drinking water

Note· Results in the Level Detected column for the parameters in this Table are the highest average at any of the sampling points or the highest detected level at any sampling point, depending on the sampling frequency

Radiological Constituents

Parameter and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling	Level Detected (Range)	MCL	Exceeds MCL Y/N	Likely Source	MCLG
Alpha (pCi/L)	2000	3 5 (0 5-3 5)	15	No	Erosion of natural deposits	0
Radium 226/228 (pCi/L)	2000	1.7 (1 2-1 7)	5	No	Erosion of natural deposits	0

Inorganic Chemicals

Parameter and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling	Level Detected (Range)	MCL	Exceeds MCL Y/N	Likely Source	MCLG
Arsenic (ppb)	2000	4 9 (ND-4.9)	50	No	Erosion of natural deposits, runoff from orchards	N/A
Barium (ppm)	2000	0 020 (0 018-0 020)	2	No	Erosion of natural deposits	2
Fluoride (ppm)	2000	0.15 (0 12- 15)	4	No	Erosion of natural deposits, water additives which promote strong teeth	4
Nitrate (as Nitrogen-N) (ppm)	2000	0 14 (0.019-0 14)	10	No	Runoff from fertilizer use, leaching from septic tanks, sewage, erosion of natural deposits	10
Nitrate (as Nitrogen-N) (ppm)	2000	0.083 (ND-0.083)	1	No	Runoff from fertilizer use, leaching from septic tanks, sewage, erosion of natural deposits	1
Sodium (ppm)	2000	76 (60-76)	160	No	Salt water intrusion, leaching from soil	N/A

Synthetic Organic Parameters Including Pesticides and Herbicides

Diquat (ppb)	2000	9.5 (ND-9.5)	20	No	Runoff from herbicide use	20

Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM's) (Distribution System Samples before and after changing disinfection practices)

Parameter and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling	Average level (Range)	MCL	Exceeds MCL Y/N	Likely Source	MCLG
TTHM (ppb)	2000	86.6 (13-180)	100	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination	N/A

TTHM's (Total Trihalomethanes). *We changed the chemicals used for disinfection during August 2000 The new disinfectants were responsible for significantly decreasing the TTHM concentrations for the remainder of the year Some people who drink water containing trihalomethanes in excess of the MCL over many years may experience problems with their liver, kidneys, or central nervous systems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.*

Lead and Copper (Tap Water) – Tropical Park Distribution System

Parameter and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling	90th Percentile Result	Exceeds AL Y/N	AL	Number of sampling sites exceeding the AL	Likely Source	MCLG
Copper (ppm)	2000	0.6	No	1.3	1	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion erosion of natural deposits, leaching from wood preservatives	1.3
Lead (ppb)	2000	4.5	No	15	1	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion erosion of natural deposits	0

EPA's reasons for monitoring unregulated compounds. (1) To determine appropriate Method Detection Limits for the unregulated parameters, and (2) To evaluate which compounds should be considered regulated compounds

Group II Unregulated Organic Compounds

Parameter and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling	Average Result (Range)	Likely Source
Chloroform (ppb)	2000	5 5 (1 2-14 0)	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Bromodichloromethane (ppb)	2000	11 1 (0 69-36 0)	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Dibromochloromethane (ppb)	2000	17.7 (0 41-63 0)	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Bromoform (ppb)	2000	6.35 (ND-22.0)	By-product of drinking water chlorination

Monitoring Violation for Total Coliforms. *During December 2000, total coliform bacteria samples were not collected This is a monitoring violation. Samples collected during November and January 2001 indicated absence for total coliforms At this time, we're unable to determine whether there was any health effects during this event.*

Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially-harmful, bacteria may be present. The Total Coliform Rule requires water systems to meet a stricter limit for coliform bacteria Coliform bacteria are usually harmless, but their presence in water can be an indication of disease-causing bacteria When coliform bacteria are found, special follow-up tests are done to determine if harmful bacteria are present in the water supply. If this limit is exceeded, the water supplier must notify the public by newspaper, television or radio To comply with the stricter regulation, we have increased the average amount of chlorine in the distribution system.

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

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 (1-800-426-4791).

FLORIDA WATER SERVICES
2000 WATER QUALITY REPORT
CITRUS PARK

This report shows our water quality results and what they mean It also provides important information about your water and how it relates to your health The information in this report is based primarily on 2000 facts and figures. However, the U S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) does not require us to perform all tests every year When necessary, some data was obtained from prior years. As directed by the agencies that regulate our industry, only values from these tests that exceeded specified criteria are included. We will notify you immediately if there is any reason for concern about our water.

Florida Water Services operates the water treatment and distribution system serving Citrus Park Our water source is groundwater from two deep raw water supply wells installed in the Floridan Aquifer The Florida Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) plans to perform assessments of all the watersheds within the next several years. An assessment of the Citrus Park area is not available at this time

If you have any questions about this report or concerns about your water utility, please contact your Florida Water Services Representative at 1-800-432-4501. You may also visit the Florida Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) web site at www.myflorida.com or call the EPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791 We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you would like to learn more, please call us for information about the next opportunity for public participation in decisions about your drinking water.

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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.

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

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

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

WHAT CAN I EXPECT TO FIND IN MY DRINKING WATER?

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.*** 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:

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

Inorganic chemicals, 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 chemicals, 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.

Radiological constituents, 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.

Florida Water SERVICES

AN ALLETE COMPANY

ANNUAL DRINKING WATER QUALITY TEST RESULTS

Florida Water Services routinely monitors for contaminants in your drinking water according to federal and state laws This table shows the results of our monitoring from January 1 to December 31, 2000 for Citrus Park – PWS ID # 3420199 EPA requires monitoring for over 80 drinking water parameters Those listed were the only ones detected in your drinking water

Note Results in the Level Detected column for the parameters in this Table are the highest average at any of the sampling points or the highest detected level at any sampling point, depending on the sampling frequency

Radiological Constituents

Parameter and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling (mo/yr)	Level Detected (Range)	MCL	Exceeds MCL Y/N	Likely Source	MCLG
Alpha (pCi/L)	07/00	5 2	15	No	Erosion of natural deposits	0
Radium 226/228 (pCi/L)	07/00	1.8	5	No	Erosion of natural deposits	0

Inorganic Chemicals

Parameter and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling (mo/yr)	Level Detected	MCL	Exceeds MCL Y/N	Likely Source	MCLG
Barium (ppm)	07/00	0 0054	2	No	Erosion of natural deposits	2
Chromium (ppb)	07/00	2.2	100	No	Discharge from steel and pulp mills, erosion of natural deposits	100
Fluoride (ppm)	07/00	0 34	4	No	Erosion of natural deposits, water additives which promote strong teeth	4
Nitrate (as Nitrogen-N) (ppm)	07/00	1 1	10	No	Runoff from fertilizer use, leaching from septic tanks, sewage, erosion of natural deposits	10
Sodium (ppm)	07/00	7 2	160	No	Salt water intrusion, leaching from soil	N/A

Lead and Copper (Tap Water)

Parameter and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling (mo/yr)	90th Percentile Result	Exceeds AL Y/N	AL	Number of sampling sites exceeding the AL	Likely Source	MCLG
Copper (ppm)	09/99	0 08	No	1 3	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits, leaching from wood preservatives	1 3
Lead (ppb)	09/99	1 2	No	15	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosionof natural deposits	0

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

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FLORIDA WATER SERVICES
2000 WATER QUALITY REPORT
COVERED BRIDGE/LEISURE LAKES

This report shows our water quality results and what they mean. It also provides important information about your water and how it relates to your health. The information in this report is based primarily on 2000 facts and figures However, the U S Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) does not require us to perform all tests every year When necessary, some data was obtained from prior years As directed by the agencies that regulate our industry, only values from these tests that exceeded specified criteria are included We will notify you immediately if there is any reason for concern about our water

Florida Water Services operates the water treatment and distribution system serving Covered Bridge/Leisure Lakes. Our water source is groundwater from deep raw water supply wells in the Floridan Aquifer. The Florida Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) plans to perform assessments of all watersheds in the State within the next several years An assessment of the Covered Bridge/Leisure Lakes area is not available at this time

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Florida Water SERVICES

AN ALLETE COMPANY

ANNUAL DRINKING WATER QUALITY TEST RESULTS

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Note Results in the Level Detected column for the parameters in this Table are the highest average at any of the sampling points or the highest detected level at any sampling point, depending on the sampling frequency

Radiological Constituents

Parameter and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling	Level Detected (Range)	MCL	Exceeds MCL Y/N	Likely Source	MCLG
Alpha (pCi/L)	04/2000	3 2	15	No	Erosion of natural deposits	0
Radium 226/228 (pCi/L)	04/2000	1 8	5	No	Erosion of natural deposits	0

Inorganic Chemicals

Parameter and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling	Level Detected	MCL	Exceeds MCL Y/N	Likely Source	MCLG
Barium (ppm)	02/2000	0.14	2	No	Discharge of drilling wastes, erosion of natural deposits	2
Fluoride (ppm)	02/2000	0 13	4	No	Erosion of natural deposits, water additives which promote strong teeth	4
Nitrate (as Nitrogen-N) (ppm)	02/2000	0 81	10	No	Runoff from fertilizer use, leaching from septic tanks, sewage, erosion of natural deposits	10
Sodium (ppm)	02/2000	7 6	160	No	Salt water intrusion, leaching from soil	N/A

Lead and Copper (Tap Water)

Parameter and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling (mo/yr)	90th Percentile Result	Exceeds AL Y/N	AL	Number of sampling sites exceeding the AL	Likely Source	MCLG
Copper (ppm)	09/99	0 44	No	1 3	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits, leaching from wood preservatives	1 3
Lead (ppb)	09/99	1 5	No	15	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits	0

EPA's reasons for monitoring unregulated compounds. (1) To determine appropriate Method Detection Limits for the unregulated parameters, and (2) To evaluate which compounds should be considered regulated compounds

Group II Unregulated Organic Compounds

Parameter and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling (mo/yr)	Result	Likely Source
Chloroform (ppb)	02/2000	64	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Bromodichloromethane (ppb)	02/2000	12	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Dibromochloromethane (ppb)	02/2000	1 5	By-product of drinking water chlorination

Group III Unregulated Organic Compounds (Note: These two parameters were not found in repeat samples at the point of entry)

Parameter and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling (mo/yr)	Result (Range)
2 4 –Dinitrotoluene (ppb)	02/2000	1 6 (ND-1 6)
Di-n –butylphthalate (ppb)	02/2000	0.97 (ND-0 97)

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FLORIDA WATER SERVICES
2000 WATER QUALITY REPORT
DEEP CREEK

This report shows our water quality results and what they mean It also provides important information about your water and how it relates to your health The information in this report is based primarily on 2000 facts and figures However, the U S Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) does not require us to perform all tests every year When necessary, some data was obtained from prior years As directed by the agencies that regulate our industry, only values from these tests that exceeded specified criteria are included. We will notify you immediately if there is any reason for concern about our water

Florida Water Services operates the water distribution system serving Deep Creek We provide water from an interconnection with the Peace River/Manasota Regional Water Supply Authority, whose water source is surface water from the Peace River The Florida Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) plans to perform assessments of all watersheds in the State within the next several years An assessment for the Peace River area is not available at this time

If you have any questions about this report or concerns about your water utility, please contact your Florida Water Services Representative at 1-800-432-4501 You may also visit the Florida Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) web site at www myflorida.com or call the EPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791 We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility If you would like to learn more, please call us for information about the next opportunity for public participation in decisions about your drinking water

HOW DO I READ THIS?

It's easy The table shows the results of our water-quality analyses The column marked "Level Detected" shows the highest results from the last time tests were performed "Likely Sources" shows where this substance usually originates Descriptions below explain other important details 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

"***N/A***" means not applicable

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

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

Parts per million (ppm) or Milligrams per liter (mg/L): One part per million corresponds to one minute in two years or a penny in $10,000

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Picocurie per liter (pCi/L): Measure of 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

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

WHAT CAN I EXPECT TO FIND IN MY DRINKING WATER?

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.*** 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

Microbiological organisms, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations and wildlife

Inorganic chemicals, 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 chemicals, 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

Radiological constituents, 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

Florida Water SERVICES

AN ALLETE COMPANY

ANNUAL DRINKING WATER QUALITY TEST RESULTS

Florida Water Services routinely monitors for contaminants in your drinking water according to federal and state laws This table shows the results of our monitoring from January 1 to December 31, 2000 for Deep Creek – PWS ID # 5080072 EPA requires monitoring for over 80 drinking water parameters Those listed were the only ones detected in your drinking water

Note The result in the lowest monthly percentage column is the lowest monthly percentage of samples meeting the turbidity limits reported in the Monthly Operating Report

Parameter and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling	The Highest Single Measurement	The Lowest Monthly Percentage of Samples Meeting RegulatoryLimits	MCL	Likely Source	MCLG
Turbidity (NTU) Lime Plant	Daily	2 06 NTU	97%	Treatment Technique	Soil runoff, lime softening process	N/A

Note Results in the Level Detected column for the parameters in this Table are the highest average at any of the sampling points or the highest detected level at any sampling point, depending on the sampling frequency

Radiological Constituents (Peace River Authority)

Parameter and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling (mo/yr)	Level Detected	MCL	Exceeds MCL Y/N	Likely Source	MCLG
Alpha (pCi/L)	01/00	9 5	15	No	Erosion of natural deposits	0
Radium 226/228 (pCi/L)	01/00	3 6	5	No	Erosion of natural deposits	0

Inorganic Chemicals (Peace River Authority)

Parameter and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling (mo/yr)	Level Detected	MCL	Exceeds MCL Y/N	Likely Source	MCLG
Arsenic (ppb)	01/00	0 5	50	No	Erosion of natural deposits, runoff from orchards	N/A
Barium (ppm)	01/00	0 016	2	No	Erosion of natural deposits	2
Cadmium (ppb)	01/00	0 5	5	No	Corrosion of galvanized pipes, erosion of natural deposits, runoff from waste batteries and paints	5
Chromium (ppb)	01/00	0 3	100	No	Discharge from steel and pulp mills, erosion of natural deposits	100
Fluoride (ppm)	01/00	0 30	4	No	Erosion of natural deposits, water additives which promote strong teeth	4
Mercury (ppb)	01/00	0 4	2	No	Erosion of natural deposits, discharge from refineries and factories, runoff from cropland, runoff from landfills	
Nickel (ppb)	01/00	6 2	100	No	Pollution from electroplating operations	N/A
Nitrate (as Nitrogen-N) (ppm)	01/00	0 67	10	No	Runoff from fertilizer use, leaching from septic tanks, sewage, erosion of natural deposits	10
Sodium (ppm)	01/00	59 2	160	No	Salt water intrusion, leaching from soil	N/A

Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM's) (Peace River Authority)

Parameter and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling	Annual Average (Range)	Exceeds MCL Y/N	MCL	Likely Source	MCLG
TTHM (ppb)	2000	33 2 (20-46)	No	100	By-product of drinking water chlorination	0

Lead and Copper (Tap Water) – (Deep Creek Distribution System)

Parameter and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling (mo/yr)	90th Percentile Result	Exceeds AL Y/N	AL	Number of sampling sites exceeding the AL	Likely Source	MCLG
Copper (ppm)	8/98	0 14	No	1 3	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits, leaching from wood preservatives	1 3
Lead (ppb)	8/98	6 3	No	15	2	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits	0

Turbidity – *The water supplier routinely monitors turbidity of the finished water entering the distribution system Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water Since the treatment plant water source is surface water, turbidity is measured to comply with the surface water treatment requirements High turbidity can hinder the effectiveness of disinfectants*

Nephelometric Turbidity Unit (NTU)– *nephelometric turbidity unit is a measure of the clarity of water Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is just noticeable to the average person*

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

Lead and Copper (Tap Water)– *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)*

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

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 (1-800-426-4791).

FLORIDA WATER SERVICES
2000 WATER QUALITY REPORT
DELTONA

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Florida Water Services operates the water treatment and distribution system serving Deltona. Our water source is groundwater from deep raw water supply wells installed in the Floridan Aquifer. The Florida Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) plans to perform assessments of all the watersheds within the next several years. An assessment of the Deltona area is not available at this time

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

Inorganic chemicals, 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 chemicals, 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.

Radiological constituents, 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.

Florida Water SERVICES

AN ALLETE COMPANY

ANNUAL DRINKING WATER QUALITY TEST RESULTS

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Microbiological Organisms (Note: Sampled monthly throughout 2000)

Parameter and Unit of Measurement	Month with the Highest Number of Positive Samples	Highest Monthly Number of Positive Samples	Exceeds MCL Y/N	MCL	Likely Source	MCLG
Total Coliform Bacteria	September	2 1 %	No	Presence of coliform bactena in more than 5% of monthly samples.	Naturally present in the environment	0

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Radiological Constituents

Parameter and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling (mo/yr)	Level Detected (Range)	MCL	Exceeds MCL Y/N	Likely Source	MCLG
Alpha (pCi/L)	04/99 & 12/2000	3 9 (ND-3 9)	15	No	Erosion of natural deposits	0
Radium 226/228 (pCi/L)	04/99 & 12/2000	3.8 (ND-3 8)	5	No	Erosion of natural deposits	0

Inorganic Chemicals

Parameter and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling (mo/yr)	Level Detected (Range)	MCL	Exceeds MCL Y/N	Likely Source	MCLG
Barium (ppm)	04/99 & 12/2000	0.029 (0 009-0.029)	2	No	Erosion of natural deposits	2
Cyanide (ppb)	04 & 05/99	170 (ND-170)	200	No	Various industrial discharges	200
Fluoride (ppm)	04/99 & 12/2000	0.17 (0.05-0 17)	4	No	Erosion of natural deposits, water additives which promote strong teeth	4
Nitrate (as Nitrogen-N) (ppm)	2000	1.9 (ND-1.9)	10	No	Runoff from fertilizer use, leaching from septic tanks, sewage, erosion of natural deposits	10
Nitrite (as Nitrogen-N) (ppm)	2000	0 047 (0 02-0 047)	1	No	Runoff from fertilizer use, leaching from septic tanks, sewage, erosion of natural deposits	1
Sodium (ppm)	04/99 & 12/2000	58 (4.7-58)	160	No	Salt water intrusion, leaching from soil	N/A

Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM's) (Distribution System)

Parameter and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling (mo/yr)	Annual Average (Range)	MCL	MCL Violation Y/N	Likely Source	MCLG
TTHM (ppb)	Quarterly 2000	62 (ND-240)	100	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination	0

Lead and Copper (Tap Water)

Parameter and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling (mo/yr)	90th Percentile Result	Exceeds AL Y/N	AL	Number of sampling sites exceeding the AL	Likely Source	MCLG
Copper (ppm)	07/2000	0.63	No	1 3	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits, leaching from wood preservatives	1 3

Secondary Elements

Parameter and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling (mo/yr)	Level Detected (Range)	MCL	Exceeds MCL Y/N	Likely Source
Iron (ppm)	04/99 & 12/2000	1.6 (ND-1 6)	0.3	***Yes****	Natural occurrence from soil leaching

***Iron**: *Iron values from well #25 were above the MCL for drinking water. We only use well #25 when we can blend the water with well #3, which has low iron content. We also add as iron-sequestering agent to the water. The blending process results in water that meets the governmental criteria for iron before it is transmitted to our customers.*

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FLORIDA WATER SERVICES
2000 WATER QUALITY REPORT
DOL-RAY MANOR

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Florida Water Services operates the water treatment and distribution system serving Dol-Ray Manor. Our water source is groundwater from deep raw water supply wells in the Floridan Aquifer. The distribution system is also interconnected with the City of Altamonte The Florida Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) plans to perform assessments of all watersheds in the State within the next several years. An assessment of the Dol-Ray Manor area is not available at this time.

If you have any questions about this report or concerns about your water utility, please contact your Florida Water Services Representative at 1-800-432-4501. You may also visit the Florida Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) web site at www myflorida com or call the EPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791 We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility If you would like to learn more, please call us for information about the next opportunity for public participation in decisions about your drinking water

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WHAT CAN I EXPECT TO FIND IN MY DRINKING WATER?

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Florida Water SERVICES

AN ALLETE COMPANY

ANNUAL DRINKING WATER QUALITY TEST RESULTS

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Note. Results in the Level Detected column for the parameters in this Table are the highest average at any of the sampling points or the highest detected level at any sampling point, depending on the sampling frequency

Radiological Constituents

Parameter and Unit of Measurement	Level Detected FWS-04/2000	Level Detected Altamonte 1999 (Range)	MCL	Exceeds MCL Y/N	Likely Source	MCLG
Alpha (pCi/L)	2 1	0 5 (0 3-0 5)	15	No	Erosion of natural deposits	0
Radium 226/228 (pCi/L)	1 5	NA	5	No	Erosion of natural deposits	0

Inorganic Chemicals

Parameter and Unit of Measurement	Level Detected FWS-04/00	Level Detected Altamonte 1999 (Range)	MCL	Exceeds MCL Y/N	Likely Source	MCLG
Arsenic (ppb)	ND	0 08 (ND-0 08)	50	No	Erosion of natural deposits, runoff from orchards, runoff from glass and electronics production waste	N/A
Barium (ppm)	0 0041	0 008 (0 006-0 008)	2	No	Erosion of natural deposits	2
Chromium (ppb)	ND	7 66 (4 8-7 66)	100	No	Discharge from steel and pulp mills, erosion of natural deposits	100
Fluoride (ppm)	0 19	0.66 (0 55-0 66)	4	No	Erosion of natural deposits, water additives which promote strong teeth	4
Lead (ppb) (point of entry)	ND	0 16 (ND-0 16)	15	No	Residue from man-made pollution such as auto emissions and paint, lead pipe, casing and solder	N/A
Mercury (inorganic) (ppb)	ND	0 46 (0 32-0 46)	2	No	Erosion of natural deposits, discharge from refineries and factories, runoff from landfills	2
Nitrate (as Nitrogen-N) (ppm)	2 05 Quarterly (1 6-2 45)	ND	10	No	Runoff from fertilizer use, leaching from septic tanks, sewage, erosion of natural deposits	10
Nickel (ppb)	3 1	0 74 (061-0 74)	100	No	Pollution from electroplating operations	N/A
Selenium (ppb)	ND	1 24 (0 71-1 24)	50	No	Salt water intrusion, leaching from soil	50
Sodium (ppm)	15	5 12 (4 51-5 12)	160	No	Salt water intrusion, leaching from soil	N/A

Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM's) (Altamonte Spring's Distribution System)

Parameter and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling	Annual Average (Range)	Exceeds MCL	MCL	Likely Source	MCLG
TTHM (ppb)	2000	22 (15-30)	No	100	By-product of drinking water chlorination	0

Lead and Copper (Tap Water) (Dol-Ray Distribution System)

Parameter and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling (mo/yr)	90th Percentile Result	Exceeds AL Y/N	AL	Number of sampling sites exceeding the AL	Likely Source	MCLG
Copper (ppm)	9/99	0 73	No	1 3	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits, leaching from wood preservatives	1 3

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2000 WATER QUALITY REPORT
DRUID HILLS/BRETTON WOODS

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Inorganic chemicals, 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 chemicals, 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.

Radiological constituents, 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

Florida Water SERVICES

AN ALLETE COMPANY

ANNUAL DRINKING WATER QUALITY TEST RESULTS

Florida Water Services routinely monitors for contaminants in your drinking water according to federal and state laws. This table shows the results of our monitoring from January 1 to December 31, 2000 for Fern Park -- PWS ID # 3590368. EPA requires monitoring for over 80 drinking water parameters. Those listed were the only ones detected in your drinking water.

Microbiological Organisms (Note: Sampled monthly throughout 2000)

Parameter and Unit of Measurement	Month with the Highest Number of Positive Samples	Highest Monthly Number of Positive Samples	Exceeds MCL Y/N	MCL	Likely Source	MCLG
Total Coliform Bacteria	July	1	No	Presence of coliform bacteria in more than 1 monthly sample.	Naturally present in the environment	0

Note: Results in the Level Detected column for the parameters in this Table are the highest average at any of the sampling points or the highest detected level at any sampling point, depending on the sampling frequency.

Radiological Constituents

Parameter and Unit of Measurement	Level Detected – Altamonte 1999	Range	MCL	Exceeds MCL Y/N	Likely Source	MCLG
Alpha (pCi/L)	0.5	0.3-0.5	15	No	Erosion of natural deposits	0

Inorganic Chemicals

Parameter and Unit of Measurement	Level Detected – Altamonte 1999	Range	MCL	Exceeds MCL Y/N	Likely Source	MCLG
Arsenic (ppb)	0.08	ND-0.08	50	No	Erosion of natural deposits, runoff from orchards	N/A
Barium (ppm)	0.008	0.006-0.008	2	No	Erosion of natural deposits	2
Chromium (ppb)	7.66	4.8-7.66	100	No	Discharge from steel and pulp mills, erosion of natural deposits	100
Fluoride (ppm)	0.066	0.55-0.66	4	No	Erosion of natural deposits, water additives which promote strong teeth	4
Lead (point of entry) (ppb)	0.16	ND-0.16	15	No	Residue from man-made pollution such as auto emissions and point, lead pipe, casing and solder	N/A
Mercury (ppb)	0.46	0.32-.046	2	No	Erosion of natural deposits, discharge from refineries and factories, runoff from landfills,	2
Nickel (ppb)	0.74	0.61-0.74	100	No	Pollution from electroplating operations	N/A
Selenium (ppb)	1.24	0.71-1.24	50	No	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries, erosion of natural deposits	50
Sodium (ppm)	5.12	4.51-5.12	160	No	Salt water intrusion, leaching from soil	N/A

Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM's) Altamonte Spring's Distribution System

Parameter and Unit of Measurement	Annual Average 2000	MCL	Range	Exceeds MCL Y/N	Likely Source	MCLG
TTHM (ppb)	22	100	15-30	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination	0

Lead and Copper (Tap Water) Fern Park Distribution System

Parameter and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling (mo/yr)	90th Percentile Result	Exceeds AL Y/N	AL	Number of sampling sites exceeding the AL	Likely Source	MCLG
Copper (ppm)	09/99	0.57	No	1.3	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits, leaching from wood preservatives	1.3
Lead (ppb)	09/99	2.3	No	15	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits	0

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

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 (1-800-426-4791).

FLORIDA WATER SERVICES
2000 WATER QUALITY REPORT
FERN PARK

This report shows our water quality results and what they mean. It also provides important information about your water and how it relates to your health. The information in this report is based primarily on 2000 facts and figures. However, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) does not require us to perform all tests every year. When necessary, some data was obtained from prior years. As directed by the agencies that regulate our industry, only values from these tests that exceeded specified criteria are included. We will notify you immediately if there is any reason for concern about our water.

Florida Water Services operates the water distribution system serving Fern Park. The City of Altamonte Springs provides the water from their groundwater treatment plant network using groundwater from deep raw water supply wells in the Floridan Aquifer. The Florida Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) plans to perform assessments of all watersheds in the State within the next several years. An assessment for the Fern Park area is not available at this time.

If you have any questions about this report or concerns about your water utility, please contact your Florida Water Services Representative at 1-800-432-4501. You may also visit the Florida Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) web site at www.myflorida.com or call the EPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you would like to learn more, please call us for information about the next opportunity for public participation in decisions about your drinking water.

HOW DO I READ THIS?

It's easy. The table shows the results of our water-quality analyses. The column marked "Level Detected" shows the highest results from the last time tests were performed. "Likely Sources" shows where this substance usually originates. Descriptions below explain other important details. 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:

"***N/A***" means not applicable.

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

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.

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

Parts per billion (ppb) or Micrograms per liter (ug/L): One part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years or a penny in $10,000,000.

Picocurie per liter (pCi/L): Measure of 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.

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

WHAT CAN I EXPECT TO FIND IN MY DRINKING WATER?

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.*** 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:

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

Inorganic chemicals, 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.

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Radiological constituents, 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.

Florida Water™ SERVICES

AN ALLETE COMPANY

ANNUAL DRINKING WATER QUALITY TEST RESULTS

Florida Water Services routinely monitors for contaminants in your drinking water according to federal and state laws. This table shows the results of our monitoring from January 1 to December 31, 2000 for Fern Park – PWS ID # 3590368 EPA requires monitoring for over 80 drinking water parameters. Those listed were the only ones detected in your drinking water

Microbiological Organisms (Note: Sampled monthly throughout 2000)

Parameter and Unit of Measurement	Month with the Highest Number of Positive Samples	Highest Monthly Number of Positive Samples	Exceeds MCL Y/N	MCL	Likely Source	MCLG
Total Coliform Bacteria	July	1	No	Presence of coliform bacteria in more than 1 monthly sample.	Naturally present in the environment	0

Note: Results in the Level Detected column for the parameters in this Table are the highest average at any of the sampling points or the highest detected level at any sampling point, depending on the sampling frequency

Radiological Constituents

Parameter and Unit of Measurement	Level Detected – Altamonte 1999	Range	MCL	Exceeds MCL Y/N	Likely Source	MCLG
Alpha (pCi/L)	0 5	0 3-0.5	15	No	Erosion of natural deposits	0

Inorganic Chemicals

Parameter and Unit of Measurement	Level Detected – Altamonte 1999	Range	MCL	Exceeds MCL Y/N	Likely Source	MCLG
Arsenic (ppb)	0 08	ND-0 08	50	No	Erosion of natural deposits, runoff from orchards	N/A
Barium (ppm)	0 008	0 006-0.008	2	No	Erosion of natural deposits	2
Chromium (ppb)	7 66	4 8-7 66	100	No	Discharge from steel and pulp mills, erosion of natural deposits	100
Fluoride (ppm)	0 066	0.55-0 66	4	No	Erosion of natural deposits, water additives which promote strong teeth	4
Lead (point of entry) (ppb)	0 16	ND-0.16	15	No	Residue from man-made pollution such as auto emissions and paint, lead pipe, casing and solder	N/A
Mercury (ppb)	0 46	0 32- 046	2	No	Erosion of natural deposits, discharge from refineries and factories, runoff from landfills,	2
Nickel (ppb)	0 74	0 61-0 74	100	No	Pollution from electroplating operations	N/A
Selenium (ppb)	1 24	0.71-1.24	50	No	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries, erosion of natural deposits	50
Sodium (ppm)	5 12	4 51-5 12	160	No	Salt water intrusion, leaching from soil	N/A

Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM's) Altamonte Spring's Distribution System

Parameter and Unit of Measurement	Annual Average 2000	MCL	Range	Exceeds MCL Y/N	Likely Source	MCLG
TTHM (ppb)	22	100	15-30	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination	0

Lead and Copper (Tap Water) Fern Park Distribution System

Parameter and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling (mo/yr)	90th Percentile Result	Exceeds AL Y/N	AL	Number of sampling sites exceeding the AL	Likely Source	MCLG
Copper (ppm)	09/99	0 57	No	1 3	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits, leaching from wood preservatives	1 3
Lead (ppb)	09/99	2 3	No	15	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits	0

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

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 (1-800-426-4791).

FLORIDA WATER SERVICES
2000 WATER QUALITY REPORT
FERN TERRACE

This report shows our water quality results and what they mean. It also provides important information about your water and how it relates to your health. The information in this report is based primarily on 2000 facts and figures. However, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) does not require us to perform all tests every year When necessary, some data was obtained from prior years. As directed by the agencies that regulate our industry, only values from these tests that exceeded specified criteria are included. We will notify you immediately if there is any reason for concern about our water.

Florida Water Services operates a water treatment and distribution system serving Fern Terrace. Our source water is groundwater from a deep raw water supply well in the Floridan Aquifer. The Florida Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) plans to perform assessments of all watersheds in the State within the next several years. An assessment of the Fern Terrace area is not available at this time

If you have any questions about this report or concerns about your water utility, please contact your Florida Water Services Representative at 1-800-432-4501. You may also visit the Florida Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) web site at www.myflorida.com or call the EPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you would like to learn more, please call us for information about the next opportunity for public participation in decisions about your drinking water.

HOW DO I READ THIS?

It's easy. The table shows the results of our water-quality analyses. The column marked "Level Detected" shows the highest results from the last time tests were performed. "Likely Sources" shows where this substance usually originates Descriptions below explain other important details. 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:

"N/A" means not applicable.

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

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

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

Parts per billion (ppb) or Micrograms per liter (ug/L): One part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years or a penny in $10,000,000.

Picocurie per liter (pCi/L): Measure of 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

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

WHAT CAN I EXPECT TO FIND IN MY DRINKING WATER?

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.*** 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:

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

Inorganic chemicals, 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 chemicals, 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

Radiological constituents, 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.

Florida Water SERVICES

AN ALLETE COMPANY

ANNUAL DRINKING WATER QUALITY TEST RESULTS

Florida Water Services routinely monitors for contaminants in your drinking water according to federal and state laws. This table shows the results of our monitoring from January 1 to December 31, 2000 for Fern Terrace – PWS ID # 3350370 EPA requires monitoring for over 80 drinking water parameters These listed were the only ones detected in your drinking water.

Microbiological Organisms (Note: Sampled monthly throughout 2000)

Parameter and Unit of Measurement	Month with the Highest Number of Positive Samples	Highest Monthly Number of Positive Samples	Exceeds MCL Y/N	MCL	Likely Source	MCLG
Total Coliform Bacteria	April	1	No	Presence of coliform bacteria in more than 1 monthly sample.	Naturally present in the environment	0

Note Results in the Level Detected column for the parameters in this Table are the highest average at any of the sampling points or the highest detected level at any sampling point, depending on the sampling frequency.

Radiological Constituents

Parameter and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling (mo/yr)	Level Detected	MCL	Exceeds MCL Y/N	Likely Source	MCLG
Alpha (pCi/L)	03/00	1 4	15	No	Erosion of natural deposits	0
Radium 226/228 (pCi/L)	03/00	0 6	5	No	Erosion of natural deposits	0

Inorganic Chemicals

Parameter and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling (mo/yr)	Level Detected (Range)	MCL	Exceeds MCL Y/N	Likely Source	MCLG
Barium (ppm)	03/00	0.0080	2	No	Erosion of natural deposits	2
Fluoride (ppm)	03/00	0 10	4	No	Erosion of natural deposits, water additives which promote strong teeth	4
Nitrate (as Nitrogen-N) (ppm)	Quarterly 2000	6 8 (5 5-6 8)	10	No	Runoff from fertilizer use, leaching from septic tanks, sewage, erosion of natural deposits	10
Sodium (ppm)	03/00	8 4	160	No	Salt water intrusion, leaching from soil	N/A

Nitrate. *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 local health care provider We schedule quarterly nitrate tests for the water when the concentration exceeds 5 ppm*

Lead and Copper (Tap Water)

Parameter and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling	90th Percentile Result	Exceeds AL Y/N	AL	Number of sampling sites exceeding the AL	Likely Source	MCLG
Copper (ppm)	1999	0 08	No	1 3	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion erosion of natural deposits, leaching from wood preservatives	1 3
Lead (ppb)	1999	2.7	No	15	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits	0

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

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 (1-800-426-4791).

FLORIDA WATER SERVICES
2000 WATER QUALITY REPORT
FISHERMAN'S HAVEN

This report shows our water quality results and what they mean. It also provides important information about your water and how it relates to your health. The information in this report is based primarily on 2000 facts and figures However, the U S Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) does not require us to perform all tests every year. When necessary, some data was obtained from prior years. As directed by the agencies that regulate our industry, only values from these tests that exceeded specified criteria are included. We will notify you immediately if there is any reason for concern about our water.

Florida Water Services operates the water treatment plant and distribution system serving Fisherman's Haven. Our water source is groundwater from a shallow well located in the surficial Aquifer. The Florida Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) plans to perform assessments of all the watersheds in the State within the next several years. An assessment of the Fisherman's Haven area is not available at this time.

If you have any questions about this report or concerns about your water utility, please contact your Florida Water Services Representative at 1-800-432-4501. You may also visit the Florida Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) web site at www.myflorida com or call the EPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you would like to learn more, please call us for information about the next opportunity for public participation in decisions about your drinking water.

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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.

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

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Picocurie per liter (pCi/L): Measure of 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

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WHAT CAN I EXPECT TO FIND IN MY DRINKING WATER?

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.*** 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·

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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.

Florida Water SERVICES

AN ALLETE COMPANY

ANNUAL DRINKING WATER QUALITY TEST RESULTS

Florida Water Services routinely monitors for contaminants in your drinking water according to federal and state laws This table shows the results of our monitoring from January 1 to December 31, 2000 for Fisherman's Haven – PWS ID # 4430442 EPA requires monitoring for over 80 drinking water parameters Those listed were the only ones detected in your drinking water

Note: Results in the Level Detected column for the parameters in this Table are the highest average at any of the sampling points or the highest detected level at any sampling point, depending on the sampling frequency.

Radiological Constituents

Parameter and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling (mo/yr)	Level Detected	MCL	Exceeds MCL Y/N	Likely Source	MCLG
Alpha (pCi/L)	05/00	1 6	15	No	Erosion of natural deposits	0

Inorganic Chemicals

Parameter and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling (mo/yr)	Level Detected	MCL	Exceeds MCL Y/N	Likely Source	MCLG
Barium (ppm)	05/00	0 0038	2	No	Erosion of natural deposits	2
Fluoride (ppm)	05/00	0 13	4	No	Erosion of natural deposits, water additives which promote strong teeth	4
Nitrate (as Nitrogen-N) (ppm)	05/00	0 060	10	No	Runoff from fertilizer use, leaching from septic tanks, sewage, erosion of natural deposits	10
Sodium (ppm)	05/00	37	160	No	Salt water intrusion, leaching from soil	N/A

Lead and Copper (Tap Water)

Parameter and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling (mo/yr)	90th Percentile Result	Exceeds AL Y/N	AL	Number of sampling sites exceeding the AL	Likely Source	MCLG
Copper (ppm)	06/00	1 0	No	1 3	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits, leaching from wood preservatives	1 3
Lead (ppb)	06/00	2 7	No	15	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits	0

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

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FLORIDA WATER SERVICES
2000 WATER QUALITY REPORT
FOUNTAINS

This report shows our water quality results and what they mean. It also provides important information about your water and how it relates to your health. The information in this report is based primarily on 2000 facts and figures. However, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) does not require us to perform all tests every year. When necessary, some data was obtained from prior years As directed by the agencies that regulate our industry, only values from these tests that exceeded specified criteria are included We will notify you immediately if there is any reason for concern about our water.

Florida Water Services operates the water treatment and distribution system serving Fountains Our water source is groundwater from deep raw water supply wells in the Floridan Aquifer. The Florida Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) plans to perform assessments of all watersheds in the State within the next several years. An assessment of the Fountains area is not available at this time

If you have any questions about this report or concerns about your water utility, please contact your Florida Water Services Representative at 1-800-432-4501 You may also visit the Florida Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) web site at www.myflorida com or call the EPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility If you would like to learn more, please call us for information about the next opportunity for public participation in decisions about your drinking water.

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Parts per billion (ppb) or Micrograms per liter (ug/L): One part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years or a penny in $10,000,000.

Picocurie per liter (pCi/L): Measure of 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.

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

WHAT CAN I EXPECT TO FIND IN MY DRINKING WATER?

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.*** 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:

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

Inorganic chemicals, 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 chemicals, 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.

Radiological constituents, 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

Florida Water SERVICES

AN ALLETE COMPANY

ANNUAL DRINKING WATER QUALITY TEST RESULTS

Florida Water Services routinely monitors for contaminants in your drinking water according to federal and state laws This table shows the results of our monitoring from January 1 to December 31, 2000 for Fountains – PWS ID # 3494328. EPA requires monitoring for over 80 drinking water parameters Those listed were the only ones detected in your drinking water

Note: Results in the Level Detected column for the parameters in this Table are the highest average at any of the sampling points or the highest detected level at any sampling point, depending on the sampling frequency

Radiological Constituents

Parameter and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling (mo/yr)	Level Detected	MCL	Exceeds MCL Y/N	Likely Source	MCLG
Alpha (pCi/L)	03/00	0 8	15	No	Erosion of natural deposits	0
Radium 226/228 (pCi/L)	03/00	0 7	5	No	Erosion of natural deposits	0

Inorganic Chemicals

Parameter and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling (mo/yr)	Level Detected	MCL	Exceeds MCL Y/N	Likely Source	MCLG
Barium (ppm)	03/00	0 016	2	No	Erosion of natural deposits	2
Fluoride (ppm)	03/00	0 074	4	No	Erosion of natural deposits, water additives which promote strong teeth	4
Nitrate (as Nitrogen-N) (ppm)	03/00	0 016	10	No	Runoff from fertilizer use, leaching from septic tanks, sewage, erosion of natural deposits	10
Sodium (ppm)	03/00	11	160	No	Salt water intrusion, leaching from soil	N/A

Lead and Copper (Tap Water)

Parameter and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling (mo/yr)	90th Percentile Result	Exceeds AL Y/N	AL	Number of sampling sites exceeding the AL	Likely Source	MCLG
Copper (ppm)	08/99	0 21	No	1 3	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits, leaching from wood preservatives	1 3

EPA's reasons for monitoring unregulated compounds: (1) To determine appropriate Method Detection Limits for the unregulated parameters, and (2) To evaluate which compounds should be considered regulated compounds.

Group II Unregulated Organic Compounds

Parameter and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling (mo/yr)	Result	Likely Source
Chloroform (ppb)	03/00	67	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Bromodichloromethane (ppb)	03/00	14	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Dibromochloromethane (ppb)	03/00	2 1	By-product of drinking water chlorination

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

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 (1-800-426-4791).

FLORIDA WATER SERVICES
2000 WATER QUALITY REPORT
FOX RUN

This report shows our water quality results and what they mean. It also provides important information about your water and how it relates to your health. The information in this report is based primarily on 2000 facts and figures. However, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) does not require us to perform all tests every year. When necessary, some data was obtained from prior years. As directed by the agencies that regulate our industry, only values from these tests that exceeded specified criteria are included. We will notify you immediately if there is any reason for concern about our water.

Florida Water Services operates the water treatment plant serving Fox Run. Our water source is groundwater from shallow water supply wells in the surficial Aquifer. The Florida Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) plans to perform assessments of all the watersheds in the State within the next several years. An assessment of the Fox Run area is not available at this time.

If you have any questions about this report or concerns about your water utility, please contact your Florida Water Services Representative at 1-800-432-4501. You may also visit the Florida Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) web site at www.myflorida com or call the EPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you would like to learn more, please call us for information about the next opportunity for public participation in decisions about your drinking water.

HOW DO I READ THIS?

It's easy. The table shows the results of our water-quality analyses. The column marked "Level Detected" shows the highest results from the last time tests were performed. "Likely Sources" shows where this substance usually originates. Descriptions below explain other important details. 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:

"N/A" means not applicable.

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

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

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

Parts per billion (ppb) or Micrograms per liter (ug/L): One part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years or a penny in $10,000,000.

Picocurie per liter (pCI/L): Measure of 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.

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

WHAT CAN I EXPECT TO FIND IN MY DRINKING WATER?

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.*** 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.

Microbiological organisms, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations and wildlife

Inorganic chemicals, 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 chemicals, 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.

Radiological constituents, 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.

Florida Water SERVICES

AN ALLETE COMPANY

ANNUAL DRINKING WATER QUALITY TEST RESULTS

Florida Water Services routinely monitors for contaminants in your drinking water according to federal and state laws This table shows the results of our monitoring from January 1 to December 31, 2000 for Fox Run – PWS ID # 4431700 EPA requires monitoring for over 80 drinking water parameters Those listed were the only ones detected in your drinking water.

Note. Results in the Level Detected column for the parameters in this Table are the highest average at any of the sampling points or the highest detected level at any sampling point, depending on the sampling frequency

Inorganic Chemicals

Parameter and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling (mo/yr)	Level Detected	MCL	Exceeds MCL Y/N	Likely Source	MCLG
Barium (ppm)	05/00	0 0087	2	No	Erosion of natural deposits	2
Fluoride (ppm)	05/00	0 27	4	No	Erosion of natural deposits, water additives which promote strong teeth	4
Nitrate (as Nitrogen-N) (ppm)	05/00	0 014	10	No	Runoff from fertilizer use, leaching from septic tanks, sewage, erosion of natural deposits	10
Sodium (ppm)	05/00	47	160	No	Salt water intrusion, leaching from soil	N/A

Lead and Copper (Tap Water)

Parameter and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling (mo/yr)	90th Percentile Result	Exceeds AL Y/N	AL	Number of sampling sites exceeding the AL	Likely Source	MCLG
Copper (ppm)	12/00	1 8	***Yes****	1 3	5	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits, leaching from wood preservatives	1 3
Lead (ppb)	12/00	3 3	No	15	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits	0

***Copper:** As you can see from the Table, values for the Tap Water Copper Monitoring Program were above the Action Level This is a violation according to the Florida Department of Environmental Protection These samples were collected under the worst case situation Customers were asked to sample their water at the kitchen or bathroom sink after the water in the house had not been used for a minimum of 6 hours. This usually meant they would collect our sample the very first thing in the morning*

Copper is an essential nutrient, but some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over a relatively short amount of time could experience gastrointestinal distress Some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over many years could suffer liver or kidney damage People with Wilson's Disease should consult their personal doctor MCL's are based on drinking 2 liters of water every day for a lifetime. If the MCL is exceeded, a person has a one-in-a-million chance of experiencing the listed health effect.

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

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 (1-800-426-4791).

FLORIDA WATER SERVICES
2000 WATER QUALITY REPORT
FRIENDLY CENTER/EAST LAKE HARRIS

This report shows our water quality results and what they mean. It also provides important information about your water and how it relates to your health. The information in this report is based primarily on 2000 facts and figures. However, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) does not require us to perform all tests every year. When necessary, some data was obtained from prior years. As directed by the agencies that regulate our industry, only values from these tests that exceeded specified criteria are included. We will notify you immediately if there is any reason for concern about our water

Florida Water Services operates the water treatment and distribution system serving Friendly Center and East Lake Harris.

Our water source is groundwater from deep raw water supply wells in the Floridan Aquifer. The Florida Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) plans to perform assessments of all watersheds in the State within the next several years. An assessment of the Friendly Center/East Lake Harris area is not available at this time

If you have any questions about this report or concerns about your water utility, please contact your Florida Water Services Representative at 1-800-432-4501. You may also visit the Florida Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) web site at www.myflorida.com or call the EPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you would like to learn more, please call us for information about the next opportunity for public participation in decisions about your drinking water.

HOW DO I READ THIS?

It's easy. The table shows the results of our water-quality analyses The column marked "Level Detected" shows the highest results from the last time tests were performed. "Likely Sources" shows where this substance usually originates. Descriptions below explain other important details 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:

"N/A" means not applicable.

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

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.

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

Parts per billion (ppb) or Micrograms per liter (ug/L): One part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years or a penny in $10,000,000.

Picocurie per liter (pCI/L): Measure of 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.

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

WHAT CAN I EXPECT TO FIND IN MY DRINKING WATER?

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.*** 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:

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Inorganic chemicals, 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 chemicals, 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.

Radiological constituents, 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

Florida Water SERVICES

AN ALLETE COMPANY

ANNUAL DRINKING WATER QUALITY TEST RESULTS

Florida Water Services routinely monitors for contaminants in your drinking water according to federal and state laws This table shows the results of our monitoring from January 1 to December 31, 2000 for Friendly Center – PWS ID # 3350426 and East Lake Harris – PWS ID # 3350322. EPA requires monitoring for over 80 drinking water parameters. Those listed were the only ones detected in your drinking water

Microbiological Organisms (Note: Sampled monthly throughout 2000)

Parameter and Unit of Measurement	Month with the Highest Number of Positive Samples	Highest Monthly Number of Positive Samples	Exceeds MCL Y/N	MCL	Likely Source	MCLG
Total Coliform Bacteria	March – for both systems	1– for both systems	No	Presence of coliform bacteria in more than 1 monthly sample.	Naturally present in the environment	0

Reporting violation. *We failed to report the results of subsequent total coliform samples within the reporting deadlines After the positive total coliform sample in March, regulations required five samples the following month The samples were collected and no total coliforms were detected However, the Agency does not have records of receiving these results within the reporting deadlines We believe there were no health effects from this event*

Note Results in the Level Detected column for the parameters in this Table are the highest average at any of the sampling points or the highest detected level at any sampling point, depending on the sampling frequency.

Radiological Constituents

Parameter and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling (mo/yr)	Level Detected (Range)	MCL	Exceeds MCL Y/N	Likely Source	MCLG
Alpha (pCi/L)	03/00	0 2 (ND-0.2)	15	No	Erosion of natural deposits	0
Radium 226/228 (pCi/L)	03/00	0 4	5	No	Erosion of natural deposits	0

Inorganic Chemicals

Parameter and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling (mo/yr)	Level Detected (Range)	MCL	Exceeds MCL Y/N	Likely Source	MCLG
Barium (ppm)	03/00	0 0084 (0.0075-0 0084)	2	No	Erosion of natural deposits	2
Fluoride (ppm)	03/00	0 46 (0 45-0 46)	4	No	Erosion of natural deposits, water additives which promote strong teeth	4
Nitrate (as Nitrogen-N) (ppm)	03/00	0 38 (0 15-0 38)	10	No	Runoff from fertilizer use, leaching from septic tanks, sewage, erosion of natural deposits	10
Sodium (ppm)	03/00	5.2 (4 8-5 2)	160	No	Salt water intrusion, leaching from soil	N/A

Lead and Copper (Tap Water) East Lake Harris Distribution System

Parameter and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling (mo/yr)	90th Percentile Result	Exceeds AL Y/N	AL	Number of sampling sites exceeding the AL	Likely Source	MCLG
Copper (ppm)	07/99	0 36	No	1 3	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits, leaching from wood preservatives	1 3

Lead and Copper (Tap Water) Friendly Center Distribution System

Parameter and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling	90th Percentile Result	Exceeds AL Y/N	AL	Number of sampling sites exceeding the AL	Likely Source	MCLG
Copper (ppm)	1999	0.52	No	1 3	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits, leaching from wood preservatives	1 3
Lead (ppb)	1999	13 6	No	15	1	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits	0

EPA's reasons for monitoring unregulated compounds. (1) To determine appropriate Method Detection Limits for the unregulated parameters, and (2) To evaluate which compounds should be considered regulated compounds

Group II Unregulated Organic Compounds

Parameter and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling (mo/yr)	Average Result (Range)	Likely Source
Chloroform (ppb)	03/00	15 (5 5-24)	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Bromodichloromethane (ppb)	03/00	6 9 (2.8-11)	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Dibromochloromethane (ppb)	03/00	2 2 (0 91-3 5)	By-product of drinking water chlorination

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

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 (1-800-426-4791).

FLORIDA WATER SERVICES
2000 WATER QUALITY REPORT
GENEVA LAKE ESTATES

This report shows our water quality results and what they mean. It also provides important information about your water and how it relates to your health The information in this report is based primarily on 2000 facts and figures However, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) does not require us to perform all tests every year. When necessary, some data was obtained from prior years. As directed by the agencies that regulate our industry, only values from these tests that exceeded specified criteria are included. We will notify you immediately if there is any reason for concern about our water.

Florida Water Services operates the water treatment and distribution system serving Geneva Lake Estates. Our water source is groundwater from deep raw water supply wells in the Floridan Aquifer The Florida Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) plans to perform assessments of all the watersheds in the State within the next several years. An assessment of the Geneva Lakes Estates area is not available at this time.

If you have any questions about this report or concerns about your water utility, please contact your Florida Water Services Representative at 1-800-432-4501. You may also visit the Florida Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) web site at www myflorida.com or call the EPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you would like to learn more, please call us for information about the next opportunity for public participation in decisions about your drinking water.

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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.

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

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WHAT CAN I EXPECT TO FIND IN MY DRINKING WATER?

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.*** 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:

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Radiological constituents, 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.

Florida Water SERVICES

AN ALLETE COMPANY

ANNUAL DRINKING WATER QUALITY TEST RESULTS

Florida Water Services routinely monitors for contaminants in your drinking water according to federal and state laws This table shows the results of our monitoring from January 1 to December 31, 2000 for Geneva Lakes Estates – PWS ID # 2041320 EPA requires monitoring for over 80 drinking water parameters Those listed were the only ones detected in your drinking water

Note: Results in the Level Detected column for the parameters in this Table are the highest average at any of the sampling points or the highest detected level at any sampling point, depending on the sampling frequency.

Radiological Constituents

Parameter and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling (mo/yr)	Level Detected	MCL	Exceeds MCL Y/N	Likely Source	MCLG
Radium 226/228 (pCi/L)	03/00	0.2	5	No	Erosion of natural deposits	0

Inorganic Chemicals

Parameter and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling (mo/yr)	Level Detected	MCL	Exceeds MCL Y/N	Likely Source	MCLG
Barium (ppm)	03/00	0 010	2	No	Erosion of natural deposits	2
Fluoride (ppm)	03/00	0 12	4	No	Erosion of natural deposits, water additives which promote strong teeth	4
Nitrate (as Nitrogen-N) (ppm)	03/00	0.89	10	No	Runoff from fertilizer use, leaching from septic tanks, sewage, erosion of natural deposits	10
Sodium (ppm)	03/00	9 9	160	No	Salt water intrusion, leaching from soil	N/A

Lead and Copper (Tap Water)

Parameter and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling (mo/yr)	90th Percentile Result	Exceeds AL Y/N	AL	Number of sampling sites exceeding the AL	Likely Source	MCLG
Copper (ppm)	09/99	0 22	No	1 3	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits, leaching from wood preservatives	1 3

EPA's reasons for monitoring unregulated compounds: (1) To determine appropriate Method Detection Limits for the unregulated parameters, and (2) To evaluate which compounds should be considered regulated compounds

Group II Unregulated Organic Compounds

Parameter and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling (mo/yr)	Result	Likely Source
Chloroform (ppb)	03/00	1 8	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Bromodichloromethane (ppb)	03/00	0.90	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Dibromochloromethane (ppb)	03/00	0.46	By-product of drinking water chlorination

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

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 (1-800-426-4791).

FLORIDA WATER SERVICES
2000 WATER QUALITY REPORT
GIBSONIA ESTATES

This report shows our water quality results and what they mean It also provides important information about your water and how it relates to your health. The information in this report is based primarily on 2000 facts and figures. However, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) does not require us to perform all tests every year. When necessary, some data was obtained from prior years. As directed by the agencies that regulate our industry, only values from these tests that exceeded specified criteria are included. We will notify you immediately if there is any reason for concern about our water

Florida Water Services operates the water treatment and distribution system serving Gibsonia Estates. Our water source is groundwater from deep raw water supply wells in the Floridan Aquifer The Florida Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) plans to perform assessments of all the watersheds in the State within the next several years. An assessment of the Gibsonia Estates area is not available at this time

If you have any questions about this report or concerns about your water utility, please contact your Florida Water Services Representative at 1-800-432-4501. You may also visit the Florida Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) web site at www myflorida.com or call the EPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you would like to learn more, please call us for information about the next opportunity for public participation in decisions about your drinking water.

HOW DO I READ THIS?

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"N/A" means not applicable.

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

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.

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

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Picocurie per liter (pCi/L): Measure of 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

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

WHAT CAN I EXPECT TO FIND IN MY DRINKING WATER?

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.*** 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·

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

Inorganic chemicals, 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 chemicals, 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.

Radiological constituents, 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

Florida Water SERVICES

AN ALLETE COMPANY

ANNUAL DRINKING WATER QUALITY TEST RESULTS

Florida Water Services routinely monitors for contaminants in your drinking water according to federal and state laws This table shows the results of our monitoring from January 1 to December 31, 2000 for Gibsonia Estates – PWS ID # 6530079 EPA requires monitoring for over 80 drinking water parameters Those listed were the only ones detected in your drinking water

Note· Results in the Level Detected column for the parameters in this Table are the highest average at any of the sampling points or the highest detected level at any sampling point, depending on the sampling frequency

Radiological Constituents

Parameter and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling (mo/yr)	Level Detected	MCL	Exceeds MCL Y/N	Likely Source	MCLG
Alpha (pCi/L)	04/00	4.1	15	No	Erosion of natural deposits	0
Radium 226/228 (pCi/L)	04/00	4.9	5	No	Erosion of natural deposits	0

Inorganic Chemicals

Parameter and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling (mo/yr)	Level Detected	MCL	Exceeds MCL Y/N	Likely Source	MCLG
Barium (ppm)	04/00	0 0039	2	No	Erosion of natural deposits	2
Fluoride (ppm)	04/00	0.34	4	No	Erosion of natural deposits, water additives which promote strong teeth	4
Nitrate (as Nitrogen-N) (ppm)	04/00	0 051	10	No	Runoff from fertilizer use, leaching from septic tanks, sewage, erosion of natural deposits	10
Sodium (ppm)	04/00	9 2	160	No	Salt water intrusion, leaching from soil	N/A

Lead and Copper (Tap Water)

Parameter and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling (mo/yr)	90th Percentile Result	Exceeds AL Y/N	AL	Number of sampling sites exceeding the AL	Likely Source	MCLG
Copper (ppm)	09/99	0.47	No	1 3	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits, leaching from wood preservatives	1 3
Lead (ppb)	09/99	6.1	No	15	1	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits	0

EPA's reasons for monitoring unregulated compounds: (1) To determine appropriate Method Detection Limits for the unregulated parameters, and (2) To evaluate which compounds should be considered regulated compounds

Group II Unregulated Organic Compounds

Parameter and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling (mo/yr)	Result	Likely Source
Chloroform (ppb)	04/00	4 5	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Bromodichloromethane (ppb)	04/00	1 8	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Dibromochloromethane (ppb)	04/00	0.49	By-product of drinking water chlorination

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

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 (1-800-426-4791).

FLORIDA WATER SERVICES
2000 WATER QUALITY REPORT
GRAND TERRACE

This report shows our water quality results and what they mean. It also provides important information about your water and how it relates to your health. The information in this report is based primarily on 2000 facts and figures. However, the U S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) does not require us to perform all tests every year. When necessary, some data was obtained from prior years. As directed by the agencies that regulate our industry, only values from these tests that exceeded specified criteria are included We will notify you immediately if there is any reason for concern about our water.

Florida Water Services operates the water treatment and distribution system serving Grand Terrace Our water source is groundwater from a deep raw water supply well in the Floridan Aquifer The Florida Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) plans to perform assessments of all watersheds in the State within the next several years An assessment of the Grand Terrace area is not available at this time.

If you have any questions about this report or concerns about your water utility, please contact your Florida Water Services Representative at 1-800-432-4501. You may also visit the Florida Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) web site at www.myflorida.com or call the EPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you would like to learn more, please call us for information about the next opportunity for public participation in decisions about your drinking water.

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Picocurie per liter (pCi/L): Measure of 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.

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WHAT CAN I EXPECT TO FIND IN MY DRINKING WATER?

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Radiological constituents, 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.

Florida Water SERVICES

AN ALLETE COMPANY

ANNUAL DRINKING WATER QUALITY TEST RESULTS

Florida Water Services routinely monitors for contaminants in your drinking water according to federal and state laws This table shows the results of our monitoring from January 1 to December 31, 2000 for Grand Terrace– PWS ID # 3354697 EPA requires monitoring for over 80 drinking water parameters Those listed were the only ones detected in your drinking water.

Note Results in the Level Detected column for the parameters in this Table are the highest average at any of the sampling points or the highest detected level at any sampling point, depending on the sampling frequency

Radiological Constituents

Parameter and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling (mo/yr)	Level Detected	MCL	Exceeds MCL Y/N	Likely Source	MCLG
Alpha (pCi/L)	03/00	0 7	15	No	Erosion of natural deposits	0
Radium 226/228 (pCi/L)	03/00	1 4	5	No	Erosion of natural deposits	0

Inorganic Chemicals

Parameter and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling (mo/yr)	Level Detected	MCL	Exceeds MCL Y/N	Likely Source	MCLG
Barium (ppm)	03/00	0 0068	2	No	Erosion of natural deposits	2
Fluoride (ppm)	03/00	0 070	4	No	Erosion of natural deposits, water additives which promote strong teeth	4
Nitrate (as Nitrogen-N) (ppm)	03/00	0 019	10	No	Runoff from fertilizer use, leaching from septic tanks, sewage, erosion of natural deposits	10
Sodium (ppm)	03/00	12	160	No	Salt water intrusion, leaching from soil	N/A

Lead and Copper (Tap Water)

Parameter and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling	90th Percentile Result	Exceeds AL Y/N	AL	Number of sampling sites exceeding the AL	Likely Source	MCLG
Copper (ppm)	1998	0 24	No	1 3	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion erosion of natural deposits, leaching from wood preservatives	1 3

EPA's reasons for monitoring unregulated compounds. (1) To determine appropriate Method Detection Limits for the unregulated parameters, and (2) To evaluate which compounds should be considered regulated compounds.

Group II Unregulated Organic Compounds

Parameter and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling (mo/yr)	Result	Likely Source
Chloroform (ppb)	03/00	18	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Bromodichloromethane (ppb)	03/00	7 2	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Dibromochloromethane (ppb)	03/00	2 0	By-product of drinking water chlorination

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

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FLORIDA WATER SERVICES
2000 WATER QUALITY REPORT
HARMONY HOMES

This report shows our water quality results and what they mean. It also provides important information about your water and how it relates to your health. The information in this report is based primarily on 2000 facts and figures. However, the U.S Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) does not require us to perform all tests every year When necessary, some data was obtained from prior years. As directed by the agencies that regulate our industry, only values from these tests that exceeded specified criteria are included. We will notify you immediately if there is any reason for concern about our water.

Florida Water Services operates the water treatment and distribution system serving Harmony Homes. Our water source is groundwater from a deep raw water supply well in the Floridan Aquifer and an interconnection with the City of Altamonte. The Florida Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) plans to perform assessments of all watersheds in the State within the next several years. An assessment of the Harmony Homes area is not available at this time.

If you have any questions about this report or concerns about your water utility, please contact your Florida Water Services Representative at 1-800-432-4501. You may also visit the Florida Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) web site at www.myflorida.com or call the EPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you would like to learn more, please call us for information about the next opportunity for public participation in decisions about your drinking water

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WHAT CAN I EXPECT TO FIND IN MY DRINKING WATER?

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Radiological constituents, which can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

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Florida Water SERVICES

AN ALLETE COMPANY

ANNUAL DRINKING WATER QUALITY TEST RESULTS

Florida Water Services routinely monitors for contaminants in your drinking water according to federal and state laws This table shows the results of our monitoring from January 1 to December 31, 2000 for Harmony Homes – PWS ID # 3590497. EPA requires monitoring for over 80 drinking water parameters Those listed were the only ones detected in your drinking water

Note Results in the Level Detected column for the parameters in this Table are the highest average at any of the sampling points or the highest detected level at any sampling point, depending on the sampling frequency

Radiological Constituents

Parameter and Unit of Measurement	Level Detected FWS-03/2000	Level Detected Altamonte 1999 (Range)	MCL	Exceeds MCL Y/N	Likely Source	MCLG
Alpha (pCi/L)	1.1	0 5 (0 3-0 5)	15	No	Erosion of natural deposits	0
Radium 226/228 (pCi/L)	2 4	NA	5	No	Erosion of natural deposits	0

Inorganic Chemicals

Parameter and Unit of Measurement	Level Detected FWS-03/00	Level Detected Altamonte 1999 (Range)	MCL	Exceeds MCL Y/N	Likely Source	MCLG
Arsenic (ppb)	ND	0 08 (ND-0 08)	50	No	Erosion of natural deposits, runoff from orchards, runoff from glass and electronics production waste	N/A
Barium (ppm)	0 0053	0 008 (0 006-0 008)	2	No	Erosion of natural deposits	2
Chromium (ppb)	ND	7 66 (4 8-7.66)	100	No	Discharge from steel and pulp mills, erosion of natural deposits	100
Fluoride (ppm)	0 35	0 66 (0 55-0 66)	4	No	Erosion of natural deposits, water additives which promote strong teeth	4
Lead (ppb) (point of entry)	ND	0 16 (ND-0 16)	15	No	Residue from man-made pollution such as auto emissions and paint, lead pipe, casing and solder	N/A
Mercury (ppb)	ND	0 46 (0 32-0 46)	2	No	Erosion of natural deposits, discharge from refineries and factories, runoff from landfills	2
Nitrate (as Nitrogen-N) (ppm)	0 039	ND	10	No	Runoff from fertilizer use, leaching from septic tanks, sewage, erosion of natural deposits	10
Nickel (ppb)	ND	0 74 (0.61-0 74)	100	No	Pollution from electroplating operations	N/A
Selenium (ppb)	ND	1 24 (0 71-1 24))	50	No	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries, erosion of natural deposits	50
Sodium (ppm)	9 1	5 12 (4 51-5 12)	160	No	Salt water intrusion, leaching from soil	N/A

Volatile Organic Chemicals (Florida Water Services)

Parameter and Unit of Measurement	Level Detected 2000 (Range)	Exceeds MCL Y/N	MCL	Likely Source	MCLG
1,2-Dichloropropane (ppb)	1 4 (ND-1 4)	No	5	Discharge from industrial chemical factories	0

Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM's) (Altamonte Spring's Distribution System)

Parameter and Unit of Measurement	Annual Average 2000	Range	Exceeds MCL	MCL	Likely Source	MCLG
TTHM (ppb)	22	15-30	No	100	By-product of drinking water chlorination	0

Lead and Copper (Tap Water) (Harmony Homes Distribution System)

Parameter and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling (mo/yr)	90th Percentile Result	Exceeds AL Y/N	AL	Number of sampling sites exceeding the AL	Likely Source	MCLG
Copper (ppm)	09/99	0 49	No	1 3	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits,	1 3

EPA's reasons for monitoring unregulated compounds· (1) To determine appropriate Method Detection Limits for the unregulated parameters, and (2) To evaluate which compounds should be considered regulated compounds.

Group II Unregulated Organic Compounds (Florida Water Services)

Parameter and Unit of Measurement	Dates of sampling (mo/yr)	Average Result (Range)	Likely Source
Chloroform (ppb)	03/00 and 05/00	4 95 (2 4-7 5)	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Bromoform (ppb)	03/00 and 05/00	0 9 (ND-1 8)	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Bromodichloromethane (ppb)	03/00 and 05/00	5.4 (4 6-6 1)	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Dibromochloromethane (ppb)	03/00 and 05/00	4 75 (3-6 5)	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Methyl-tert-butyl ether (ppb)	03/2000	0 34 (ND-0 67)	None listed

Secondary Elements (Florida Water Services)

Parameter and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling (mo/yr)	Annual Average (Range)	Exceeds AL Y/N	MCL	Likely Source
Odor (Threshold odor number)	03/2000	3 4	***Yes**	3	Natural occurrence from soil leaching

Odor. *As you can see on the chart above, the sample collected in March exceeded the MCL for odor This is not considered a serious health concern Additional samples are scheduled for 2001*

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FLORIDA WATER SERVICES
2000 WATER QUALITY REPORT
HERMIT'S COVE/ST. JOHNS HIGHLANDS

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Florida Water Services operates the water treatment plant serving Hermit's Cove Our water source is groundwater from a deep raw water supply well in the Floridan Aquifer. After May 13, 1999, all the water for St. Johns Highlands was supplied by the well at Hermit's Cove. The Florida Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) plans to perform assessments of all the watersheds in the State within the next several years An assessment of the Hermit's Cove area is not available at this time.

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Florida Water SERVICES

AN ALLETE COMPANY

ANNUAL DRINKING WATER QUALITY TEST RESULTS

Florida Water Services routinely monitors for contaminants in your drinking water according to federal and state laws This table shows the results of our monitoring from January 1 to December 31, 2000 for Hermit's Cove – PWS ID # 2540482 and St. Johns Highlands – PWS #2540489 EPA requires monitoring for over 80 drinking water parameters Those listed were the only ones detected in your drinking water

Microbiological Organisms (Note Sampled monthly throughout 2000)

Parameter and Unit of Measurement	Month with the Highest Number of Positive Samples	Highest Monthly Number of Positive Samples	Exceeds MCL Y/N	MCL	Likely Source	MCLG
Total Coliform Bacteria	Hermits Cove – August	4 4%	No	Presence of coliform bacteria in more than 5% of monthly samples	Naturally present in the environment	0

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Radiological Constituents

Parameter and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling (mo/yr)	Level Detected	MCL	Exceeds MCL Y/N	Likely Source	MCLG
Alpha (pCi/L)	08/00	4 9	15	No	Erosion of natural deposits	0
Radium 226/228 (pCi/L)	08/00	2 7	5	No	Erosion of natural deposits	0

Inorganic Chemicals

Parameter and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling (mo/yr)	Level Detected	MCL	Exceeds MCL Y/N	Likely Source	MCLG
Barium (ppm)	08/00	0 013	2	No	Erosion of natural deposits	2
Fluoride (ppm)	08/00	0 28	4	No	Erosion of natural deposits, water additives which promote strong teeth	4
Nickel (ppb)	08/00	3 2	100	No	Pollution from electroplating operations	100
Nitrate (as Nitrogen-N) (ppm)	08/00	0 13	10	No	Runoff from fertilizer use, leaching from septic tanks, sewage, erosion of natural deposits	10
Sodium (ppm)	08/00	86	160	No	Salt water intrusion, leaching from soil	N/A

Lead and Copper (Tap Water)

Parameter and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling	90th Percentile Result	Exceeds AL Y/N	AL	Number of sampling sites exceeding the AL	Likely Source	MCLG
Copper (ppm)	1999	0.14	No	1 3	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits, leaching from wood preservatives	1.3
Lead (ppb)	1999	5 7	No	15	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits	0

EPA's reasons for monitoring unregulated compounds (1) To determine appropriate Method Detection Limits for the unregulated parameters, and (2) To evaluate which compounds should be considered regulated compounds.

Group II Unregulated Organic Compounds

Parameter and Unit of Measurement	Dates of sampling (mo/yr)	Result	Likely Source
Chloroform (ppb)	08/00	1 0	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Bromoform (ppb)	08/00	18	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Bromodichloromethane (ppb)	08/00	2.9	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Dibromochloromethane (ppb)	08/00	8 5	By-product of drinking water chlorination

Secondary Elements

Parameter and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling (mo/yr)	Result	Exceeds AL Y/N	MCL	Likely Source
Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)	08/2000	710	***Yes**	500	Natural occurrence from soil leaching

Total Dissolved Solids. *Regulations allow an exceedence of the total dissolved solids MCL as long as no other parameter exceeds an MCL.*

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

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 (1-800-426-4791).

FLORIDA WATER SERVICES
2000 WATER QUALITY REPORT
HOBBY HILLS

This report shows our water quality results and what they mean. It also provides important information about your water and how it relates to your health. The information in this report is based primarily on 2000 facts and figures. However, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) does not require us to perform all tests every year. When necessary, some data was obtained from prior years. As directed by the agencies that regulate our industry, only values from these tests that exceeded specified criteria are included. We will notify you immediately if there is any reason for concern about our water.

Florida Water Services operates the water treatment and distribution system serving Hobby Hills Our water source is groundwater from deep raw water supply wells in the Floridan Aquifer. The Florida Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) plans to perform assessments of all watersheds in the State within the next several years. An assessment of the Hobby Hills area is not available at this time.

If you have any questions about this report or concerns about your water utility, please contact your Florida Water Services Representative at 1-800-432-4501. You may also visit the Florida Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) web site at www.myflorida.com or call the EPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791 We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility If you would like to learn more, please call us for information about the next opportunity for public participation in decisions about your drinking water.

HOW DO I READ THIS?

It's easy. The table shows the results of our water-quality analyses. The column marked "Level Detected" shows the highest results from the last time tests were performed. "Likely Sources" shows where this substance usually originates. Descriptions below explain other important details. 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:

"N/A" means not applicable.

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

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.

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

Parts per billion (ppb) or Micrograms per liter (ug/L): One part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years or a penny in $10,000,000.

Picocurie per liter (pCi/L): Measure of 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.

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

WHAT CAN I EXPECT TO FIND IN MY DRINKING WATER?

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.*** 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:

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

Inorganic chemicals, 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 chemicals, 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

Radiological constituents, 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.

Florida Water SERVICES

AN ALLETE COMPANY

ANNUAL DRINKING WATER QUALITY TEST RESULTS

Florida Water Services routinely monitors for contaminants in your drinking water according to federal and state laws This table shows the results of our monitoring from January 1 to December 31, 2000 for Hobby Hills -- PWS ID # 3350544 EPA requires monitoring for over 80 drinking water parameters. Those listed were the only ones detected in your drinking water

Microbiological Organisms (Note: Sampled monthly throughout 2000)

Parameter and Unit of Measurement	Month with the Highest Number of Positive Samples	Highest Monthly Number of Positive Samples	Exceeds MCL Y/N	MCL	Likely Source	MCLG
Total Coliform Bacteria	December	2	***Yes****	For systems collecting less than 40 samples per month, presence of coliform bacteria in more than 1 monthly sample.	Naturally present in the environment	0

Total Coliform Bacteria. *As you can see from the Table, we exceeded the Total Coliform MCL Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially-harmful, bacteria may be present Coliforms were found in more samples than allowed and this was a warning of potential problems The Total Coliform Rule requires water systems to meet a stricter limit for coliform bacteria Coliform bacteria are usually harmless, but their presence in water can be an indication of disease-causing bacteria When coliform bacteria are found, special follow-up tests are done to determine if harmful bacteria are present in the water supply. If this limit is exceeded, the water supplier must notify the public by newspaper, television or radio. To comply with the stricter regulation, we have increased the average amount of chlorine in the distribution system*

The initial samples were collected late afternoon December 13th Follow-up samples were collected the morning of December 15th These were all absent for total coliforms None of the disease-causing bacteria mentioned above were found in any of the samples.

Note: Results in the Level Detected column for the parameters in this Table are the highest average at any of the sampling points or the highest detected level at any sampling point, depending on the sampling frequency.

Radiological Constituents

Parameter and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling (mo/yr)	Level Detected	MCL	Exceeds MCL Y/N	Likely Source	MCLG
Alpha (pCi/L)	03/00	0.9	15	No	Erosion of natural deposits	0
Radium 226/228 (pCi/L)	03/00	0 6	5	No	Erosion of natural deposits	0

Inorganic Chemicals

Parameter and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling (mo/yr)	Level Detected	MCL	Exceeds MCL Y/N	Likely Source	MCLG
Barium (ppm)	03/00	0 012	2	No	Erosion of natural deposits	2
Chromium (ppb)	03/00	2.7	100	No	Discharge from steel and pulp mills, erosion of natural deposits	100
Fluoride (ppm)	03/00	0.39	4	No	Erosion of natural deposits, water additives which promote strong teeth	4
Nitrate (as Nitrogen-N) (ppm)	Quarterly 2000	5 7 (4.6-5 7)	10	No	Runoff from fertilizer use, leaching from septic tanks, sewage, erosion of natural deposits	10
Sodium (ppm)	03/00	9 6	160	No	Salt water intrusion, leaching from soil	N/A

Nitrate. *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 local health care provider We schedule quarterly nitrate tests for the water when the concentration exceeds 5 ppm*

Lead and Copper (Tap Water)

Parameter and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling (mo/yr)	90th Percentile Result	Exceeds AL Y/N	AL	Number of sampling sites exceeding the AL	Likely Source	MCLG
Copper (ppm)	06/99	0 05	No	1 3	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits, leaching from wood preservatives	1 3
Lead (ppb)	06/99	1 5	No	15	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits	0

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

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 (1-800-426-4791).

FLORIDA WATER SERVICES
2000 WATER QUALITY REPORT
HOLIDAY HAVEN

This report shows our water quality results and what they mean. It also provides important information about your water and how it relates to your health. The information in this report is based primarily on 2000 facts and figures. However, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) does not require us to perform all tests every year. When necessary, some data was obtained from prior years. As directed by the agencies that regulate our industry, only values from these tests that exceeded specified criteria are included. We will notify you immediately if there is any reason for concern about our water.

Florida Water Services operates the water distribution system that serves Holiday Haven. Water service is provided through an interconnection with the City of Astor and the Astor Park Water Association using groundwater from the Floridan Aquifer. The Florida Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) plans to perform assessments of all watersheds in the State within the next several years. An assessment of the Holiday Haven area is not available at this time.

If you have any questions about this report or concerns about your water utility, please contact your Florida Water Services Representative at 1-800-432-4501. You may also visit the Florida Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) web site at www.myflorida com or call the EPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you would like to learn more, please call us for information about the next opportunity for public participation in decisions about your drinking water.

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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

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

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Picocurie per liter (pCi/L): Measure of 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

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

WHAT CAN I EXPECT TO FIND IN MY DRINKING WATER?

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.*** 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:

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

Inorganic chemicals, 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 chemicals, 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.

Radiological constituents, 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.

Florida Water SERVICES

AN ALLETE COMPANY

ANNUAL DRINKING WATER QUALITY TEST RESULTS

Florida Water Services routinely monitors for contaminants in your drinking water according to federal and state laws This table shows the results of our monitoring from January 1 to December 31, 2000 for Intercession City – PWS ID # 3490673 EPA requires monitoring for over 80 drinking water parameters Those listed were the only ones detected in your drinking water

Note Results in the Level Detected column for the parameters in this Table are the highest average at any of the sampling points or the highest detected level at any sampling point, depending on the sampling frequency.

Radiological Constituents

Parameter and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling (mo/yr)	Level Detected	MCL	Exceeds MCL Y/N	Likely Source	MCLG
Alpha (pCi/L)	03/00	4 1	15	No	Erosion of natural deposits	0
Radium 226/228 (pCi/L)	03/00	1 5	5	No	Erosion of natural deposits	0

Inorganic Chemicals

Parameter and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling (mo/yr)	Level Detected	MCL	Exceeds MCL Y/N	Likely Source	MCLG
Barium (ppm)	03/00	0 022	2	No	Erosion of natural deposits	2
Fluoride (ppm)	03/00	0 15	4	No	Erosion of natural deposits, water additives which promote strong teeth	4
Nitrate (as Nitrogen-N) (ppm)	03/00	0 023	10	No	Runoff from fertilizer use, leaching from septic tanks, sewage, erosion of natural deposits	10
Sodium (ppm)	03/00	3.7	160	No	Salt water intrusion, leaching from soil	N/A

Lead and Copper (Tap Water)

Parameter and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling (mo/yr)	90th Percentile Result	Exceeds AL Y/N	AL	Number of sampling sites exceeding the AL	Likely Source	MCLG
Copper (ppm)	08/99	0 11	No	1 3	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits, leaching from wood preservatives	1 3
Lead (ppb)	08/99	3 8	No	15	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits	0

EPA's reasons for monitoring unregulated compounds. (1) To determine appropriate Method Detection Limits for the unregulated parameters, and (2) To evaluate which compounds should be considered regulated compounds

Group II Unregulated Organic Compounds

Parameter and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling (mo/yr)	Result	Likely Source
Chloroform (ppb)	03/00	11	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Bromodichloromethane (ppb)	03/00	6 1	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Dibromochloromethane (ppb)	03/00	2 1	By-product of drinking water chlorination

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

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 (1-800-426-4791).

FLORIDA WATER SERVICES
2000 WATER QUALITY REPORT
IMPERIAL TERRACE

This report shows our water quality results and what they mean. It also provides important information about your water and how it relates to your health. The information in this report is based primarily on 2000 facts and figures. However, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) does not require us to perform all tests every year. When necessary, some data was obtained from prior years. As directed by the agencies that regulate our industry, only values from these tests that exceeded specified criteria are included. We will notify you immediately if there is any reason for concern about our water.

Florida Water Services operates the water treatment and distribution system serving Imperial Terrace. Our water source is groundwater from deep raw water supply wells in the Floridan Aquifer. The Florida Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) plans to perform assessments of all watersheds in the State within the next several years. An assessment of the Imperial Terrace area is not available at this time.

If you have any questions about this report or concerns about your water utility, please contact your Florida Water Services Representative at 1-800-432-4501. You may also visit the Florida Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) web site at www.myflorida.com or call the EPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you would like to learn more, please call us for information about the next opportunity for public participation in decisions about your drinking water.

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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.

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

Parts per billion (ppb) or Micrograms per liter (ug/L): One part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years or a penny in $10,000,000.

Picocurie per liter (pCi/L): Measure of 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.

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

WHAT CAN I EXPECT TO FIND IN MY DRINKING WATER?

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.*** 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:

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Inorganic chemicals, 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 chemicals, 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.

Radiological constituents, 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.

Florida Water™ SERVICES

AN ALLETE COMPANY

ANNUAL DRINKING WATER QUALITY TEST RESULTS

Florida Water Services routinely monitors for contaminants in your drinking water according to federal and state laws. This table shows the results of our monitoring from January 1 to December 31, 2000 for Imperial Terrace – PWS ID # 350584. EPA requires monitoring for over 80 drinking water parameters. Those listed were the only ones detected in your drinking water.

Microbiological Organisms (Note: Sampled monthly throughout 2000)

Parameter and Unit of Measurement	Month with the Highest Number of Positive Samples	Highest Monthly Number of Positive Samples	Exceeds MCL Y/N	MCL	Likely Source	MCLG
Total Coliform Bacteria	October	4	***Yes****	For systems collecting less than 40 samples per month, presence of coliform bacteria in more than 1 monthly sample.	Naturally present in the environment	0

Total Coliform Bacteria. *As you can see from the Table, we exceeded the Total Coliform MCL. Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially-harmful, bacteria may be present. Coliforms were found in more samples than allowed and this was a warning of potential problems. The Total Coliform Rule requires water systems to meet a stricter limit for coliform bacteria. Coliform bacteria are usually harmless, but their presence in water can be an indication of disease-causing bacteria. When coliform bacteria are found, special follow-up tests are done to determine if harmful bacteria are present in the water supply. If this limit is exceeded, the water supplier must notify the public by newspaper, television or radio. To comply with the stricter regulation, we have increased the average amount of chlorine in the distribution system.*

The initial samples were collected October 4th. Follow-up samples were collected the morning of October 6th. They also were present for total coliforms. The next follow-up sample set was collected October 7th. These were all absent for total coliforms. None of the disease-causing bacteria mentioned above were found in any of the samples.

Note: Results in the Level Detected column for the parameters in this Table are the highest average at any of the sampling points or the highest detected level at any sampling point, depending on the sampling frequency.

Radiological Constituents

Parameter and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling (mo/yr)	Level Detected	MCL	Exceeds MCL Y/N	Likely Source	MCLG
Alpha (pCi/L)	03/00	1.1	15	No	Erosion of natural deposits	0
Radium 226/228 (pCi/L)	03/00	0.7	5	No	Erosion of natural deposits	0

Inorganic Chemicals

Parameter and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling (mo/yr)	Level Detected	MCL	Exceeds MCL Y/N	Likely Source	MCLG
Barium (ppm)	03/00	0.0098	2	No	Erosion of natural deposits	2
Fluoride (ppm)	03/00	0.13	4	No	Erosion of natural deposits, water additives which promote strong teeth	4
Lead (point of entry) (ppb)	03/00	1.3	15	No	Residue from man-made pollution such as auto emissions and point, lead pipe, casing and solder	0
Nitrate (as Nitrogen-N) (ppm)	03/00	0.031	10	No	Runoff from fertilizer use, leaching from septic tanks, sewage, erosion of natural deposits	10
Sodium (ppm)	03/00	4.1	160	No	Salt water intrusion, leaching from soil	N/A

Lead and Copper (Tap Water)

Parameter and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling	90th Percentile Result	Exceeds AL Y/N	AL	Number of sampling sites exceeding the AL	Likely Source	MCLG
Copper (ppm)	1999	0.11	No	1.3	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits, leaching from wood preservatives	1.3
Lead (ppb)	1999	9.1	No	15	1	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits	0

EPA's reasons for monitoring unregulated compounds: (1) To determine appropriate Method Detection Limits for the unregulated parameters, and (2) To evaluate which compounds should be considered regulated compounds.

Group II Unregulated Organic Compounds

Parameter and Unit of Measurement	Dates of sampling (mo/yr)	Results	Likely Source
Chloroform (ppb)	03/00	0.80	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Bromodichloromethane (ppb)	03/00	1.0	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Dibromochloromethane (ppb)	03/00	0.81	By-product of drinking water chlorination

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

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FLORIDA WATER SERVICES
2000 WATER QUALITY REPORT
INTERCESSION CITY

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Florida Water Services operates the water treatment and distribution system serving Intercession City. Our water source is groundwater from deep raw water supply wells in the Floridan Aquifer. The Florida Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) plans to perform assessments of all watersheds in the State within the next several years. An assessment of the Intercession City area is not available at this time.

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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.

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

Parts per billion (ppb) or Micrograms per liter (ug/L): One part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years or a penny in $10,000,000.

Picocurie per liter (pCi/L): Measure of 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.

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

WHAT CAN I EXPECT TO FIND IN MY DRINKING WATER?

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.*** 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:

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

Inorganic chemicals, 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 chemicals, 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.

Radiological constituents, 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.

Florida Water™ SERVICES
AN ALLETE COMPANY

ANNUAL DRINKING WATER QUALITY TEST RESULTS

Florida Water Services routinely monitors for contaminants in your drinking water according to federal and state laws. This table shows the results of our monitoring from January 1 to December 31, 2000 for Intercession City – PWS ID # 3490673. EPA requires monitoring for over 80 drinking water parameters. Those listed were the only ones detected in your drinking water.

Note: Results in the Level Detected column for the parameters in this Table are the highest average at any of the sampling points or the highest detected level at any sampling point, depending on the sampling frequency.

Radiological Constituents

Parameter and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling (mo/yr)	Level Detected	MCL	Exceeds MCL Y/N	Likely Source	MCLG
Alpha (pCi/L)	03/00	4.1	15	No	Erosion of natural deposits	0
Radium 226/228 (pCi/L)	03/00	1.5	5	No	Erosion of natural deposits	0

Inorganic Chemicals

Parameter and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling (mo/yr)	Level Detected	MCL	Exceeds MCL Y/N	Likely Source	MCLG
Barium (ppm)	03/00	0.022	2	No	Erosion of natural deposits	2
Fluoride (ppm)	03/00	0.15	4	No	Erosion of natural deposits, water additives which promote strong teeth	4
Nitrate (as Nitrogen-N) (ppm)	03/00	0.023	10	No	Runoff from fertilizer use, leaching from septic tanks, sewage, erosion of natural deposits	10
Sodium (ppm)	03/00	3.7	160	No	Salt water intrusion, leaching from soil	N/A

Lead and Copper (Tap Water)

Parameter and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling (mo/yr)	90th Percentile Result	Exceeds AL Y/N	AL	Number of sampling sites exceeding the AL	Likely Source	MCLG
Copper (ppm)	08/99	0.11	No	1.3	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits, leaching from wood preservatives	1.3
Lead (ppb)	08/99	3.8	No	15	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits	0

EPA's reasons for monitoring unregulated compounds: (1) To determine appropriate Method Detection Limits for the unregulated parameters, and (2) To evaluate which compounds should be considered regulated compounds.

Group II Unregulated Organic Compounds

Parameter and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling (mo/yr)	Result	Likely Source
Chloroform (ppb)	03/00	11	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Bromodichloromethane (ppb)	03/00	6.1	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Dibromochloromethane (ppb)	03/00	2.1	By-product of drinking water chlorination

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

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 (1-800-426-4791).

FLORIDA WATER SERVICES
2000 WATER QUALITY REPORT
INTERLACHEN LAKE ESTATES/PARK MANOR

This report shows our water quality results and what they mean. It also provides important information about your water and how it relates to your health. The information in this report is based primarily on 2000 facts and figures. However, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) does not require us to perform all tests every year When necessary, some data was obtained from prior years. As directed by the agencies that regulate our industry, only values from these tests that exceeded specified criteria are included. We will notify you immediately if there is any reason for concern about our water.

Florida Water Services operates the water treatment and distribution system serving Interlachen Lake Estates/Park Manor Our water source is groundwater from deep raw water supply wells in the Floridan Aquifer The Florida Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) plans to perform assessment of all the watersheds in the State within the next several years. An assessment of the Interlachen Lake Estates/Park Manor area is not available at this time.

If you have any questions about this report or concerns about your water utility, please contact your Florida Water Services Representative at 1-800-432-4501. You may also[1] visit the Florida Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) web site at www.myflorida.com or call the EPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you would like to learn more, please call us for information about the next opportunity for public participation in decisions about your drinking water.

HOW DO I READ THIS?

It's easy. The table shows the results of our water-quality analyses. The column marked "Level Detected" shows the highest results from the last time tests were performed "Likely Sources" shows where this substance usually originates. Descriptions below explain other important details. 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:

"N/A" means not applicable.

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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.

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

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Picocurie per liter (pCI/L): Measure of 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.

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

WHAT CAN I EXPECT TO FIND IN MY DRINKING WATER?

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.*** 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:

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Inorganic chemicals, 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 chemicals, 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.

Radiological constituents, 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

Florida Water SERVICES

AN ALLETE COMPANY

ANNUAL DRINKING WATER QUALITY TEST RESULTS

Florida Water Services routinely monitors for contaminants in your drinking water according to federal and state laws This table shows the results of our monitoring from January 1 to December 31, 2000 for Jungle Den – PWS ID # 3644127 EPA requires monitoring for over 80 drinking water parameters. Those listed were the only ones detected in your drinking water

Note: Results in the Level Detected column for the parameters in this Table are the highest average at any of the sampling points or the highest detected level at any sampling point, depending on the sampling frequency.

Inorganic Chemicals (Astor Park Water Association)

Parameter and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling (mo/yr)	Level Detected (Range)	MCL	Exceeds MCL Y/N	Likely Source	MCLG
Arsenic (ppb)	12/99	0 1	50	No	Erosion of natural deposits, runoff from orchards, runoff from glass and electronics production waste	N/A
Barium (ppm)	12/99	0 008	2	No	Erosion of natural deposits	2
Chromium (ppb)	12/99	7 5	100	No	Discharge from steel and pulp mills, erosion of natural deposits	100
Fluoride (ppm)	12/99	0.17	4	No	Erosion of natural deposits, water additives which promote strong teeth	4
Nickel (ppb)	12/99	2.1	100	No	Pollution from electroplating operations	N/A
Selenium (ppb)	12/99	2.8	50	No	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries, erosion of natural deposits	50
Sodium (ppm)	12/99	4 98	160	No	Salt water intrusion, leaching from soil	N/A

Lead and Copper (Tap Water) (Jungle Den Distribution System)

Parameter and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling	90th Percentile Result	Exceeds AL Y/N	AL	Number of sampling sites exceeding the AL	Likely Source	MCLG
Copper (ppm)	2000	0.92	No	1 3	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits, leaching from wood preservatives	1.3
Lead (ppb)	2000	1 4	No	15	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits	0

Monitoring Violation for Total Coliforms. *During September 2000, total coliform bacteria samples were not collected. This is a monitoring violation. Samples collected during August and October indicated absence for total coliforms At this time, we're unable to determine whether there were any health effects from this event*

Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially-harmful, bacteria may be present The Total Coliform Rule requires water systems to meet a stricter limit for coliform bacteria. Coliform bacteria are usually harmless, but their presence in water can be an indication of disease-causing bacteria When coliform bacteria are found, special follow-up tests are done to determine if harmful bacteria are present in the water supply If this limit is exceeded, the water supplier must notify the public by newspaper, television or radio. To comply with the stricter regulation, we have increased the average amount of chlorine in the distribution system

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

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 (1-800-426-4791).

FLORIDA WATER SERVICES
2000 WATER QUALITY REPORT
JUNGLE DEN

This report shows our water quality results and what they mean. It also provides important information about your water and how it relates to your health. The information in this report is based primarily on 2000 facts and figures. However, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) does not require us to perform all tests every year. When necessary, some data was obtained from prior years. As directed by the agencies that regulate our industry, only values from these tests that exceeded specified criteria are included. We will notify you immediately if there is any reason for concern about our water.

Florida Water Services operates the water distribution system that serves Jungle Den. Water service is provided through an interconnection with the City of Astor and the Astor Park Water Association using groundwater from the Floridan Aquifer. The Florida Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) plans to perform assessments of all the watersheds in the State within the next several years. An assessment of the Jungle Den area is not available at this time.

If you have any questions about this report or concerns about your water utility, please contact your Florida Water Services Representative at 1-800-432-4501. You may also visit the Florida Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) web site at www.myflorida.com or call the EPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you would like to learn more, please call us for information about the next opportunity for public participation in decisions about your drinking water.

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WHAT CAN I EXPECT TO FIND IN MY DRINKING WATER?

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.*** 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:

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Radiological constituents, 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.

Florida Water SERVICES

AN ALLETE COMPANY

ANNUAL DRINKING WATER QUALITY TEST RESULTS

Florida Water Services routinely monitors for contaminants in your drinking water according to federal and state laws. This table shows the results of our monitoring from January 1 to December 31, 2000 for Jungle Den – PWS ID # 3644127. EPA requires monitoring for over 80 drinking water parameters. Those listed were the only ones detected in your drinking water.

Note: Results in the Level Detected column for the parameters in this Table are the highest average at any of the sampling points or the highest detected level at any sampling point, depending on the sampling frequency.

Inorganic Chemicals (Astor Park Water Association)

Parameter and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling (mo/yr)	Level Detected (Range)	MCL	Exceeds MCL Y/N	Likely Source	MCLG
Arsenic (ppb)	12/99	0.1	50	No	Erosion of natural deposits, runoff from orchards, runoff from glass and electronics production waste	N/A
Barium (ppm)	12/99	0.008	2	No	Erosion of natural deposits	2
Chromium (ppb)	12/99	7.5	100	No	Discharge from steel and pulp mills, erosion of natural deposits	100
Fluoride (ppm)	12/99	0.17	4	No	Erosion of natural deposits, water additives which promote strong teeth	4
Nickel (ppb)	12/99	2.1	100	No	Pollution from electroplating operations	N/A
Selenium (ppb)	12/99	2.8	50	No	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries, erosion of natural deposits	50
Sodium (ppm)	12/99	4.98	160	No	Salt water intrusion, leaching from soil	N/A

Lead and Copper (Tap Water) (Jungle Den Distribution System)

Parameter and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling	90th Percentile Result	Exceeds AL Y/N	AL	Number of sampling sites exceeding the AL	Likely Source	MCLG
Copper (ppm)	2000	0.92	No	1.3	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits, leaching from wood preservatives	1.3
Lead (ppb)	2000	1.4	No	15	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits	0

Monitoring Violation for Total Coliforms. *During September 2000, total coliform bacteria samples were not collected. This is a monitoring violation. Samples collected during August and October indicated absence for total coliforms. At this time, we're unable to determine whether there were any health effects from this event.*

Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially-harmful, bacteria may be present. The Total Coliform Rule requires water systems to meet a stricter limit for coliform bacteria. Coliform bacteria are usually harmless, but their presence in water can be an indication of disease-causing bacteria. When coliform bacteria are found, special follow-up tests are done to determine if harmful bacteria are present in the water supply. If this limit is exceeded, the water supplier must notify the public by newspaper, television or radio. To comply with the stricter regulation, we have increased the average amount of chlorine in the distribution system.

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

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 (1-800-426-4791).

FLORIDA WATER SERVICES
2000 WATER QUALITY REPORT
KEYSTONE CLUB ESTATES

This report shows our water quality results and what they mean. It also provides important information about your water and how it relates to your health. The information in this report is based primarily on 2000 facts and figures. However, the U S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) does not require us to perform all tests every year When necessary, some data was obtained from prior years. As directed by the agencies that regulate our industry, only values from these tests that exceeded specified criteria are included. We will notify you immediately if there is any reason for concern about our water.

Florida Water Services operates the water distribution system serving Keystone Club Estates. The water source is groundwater from deep raw water supply wells in the Floridan Aquifer and an interconnection with Keystone Heights that can be used in emergency cases. The Florida Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) plans to perform assessments of all watersheds in the State within the next several years. An assessment of the Keystone Club Estates area is not available at this time.

If you have any questions about this report or concerns about your water utility, please contact your Florida Water Services Representative at 1-800-432-4501. You may also visit the Florida Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) web site at www.myflorida.com or call the EPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you would like to learn more, please call us for information about the next opportunity for public participation in decisions about your drinking water.

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Florida Water SERVICES

AN ALLETE COMPANY

ANNUAL DRINKING WATER QUALITY TEST RESULTS

Florida Water Services routinely monitors for contaminants in your drinking water according to federal and state laws This table shows the results of our monitoring from January 1 to December 31, 2000 for Keystone Club Estates – PWS ID # 2040412 EPA requires monitoring for over 80 drinking water parameters Those listed were the only ones detected in your drinking water.

Note. Results in the Level Detected column for the parameters in this Table are the highest average at any of the sampling points or the highest detected level at any sampling point, depending on the sampling frequency

Radiological Constituents

Parameter and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling (mo/yr)	Level Detected (Range)	MCL	Exceeds MCL Y/N	Likely Source	MCLG
Alpha (pCi/L)	03/00	0 4	15	No	Erosion of natural deposits	0
Radium 226/228 (pCi/L)	03/00	0 4	5	No	Erosion of natural deposits	0

Inorganic Chemicals

Parameter and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling (mo/yr)	Level Detected (Range)	MCL	Exceeds MCL Y/N	Likely Source	MCLG
Barium (ppm)	03/00	0 0068	2	No	Erosion of natural deposits	2
Fluoride (ppm)	03/00	0 14	4	No	Erosion of natural deposits, water additives which promote strong teeth	4
Nitrate (as Nitrogen-N) (ppm)	03/00	0 78	10	No	Runoff from fertilizer use, leaching from septic tanks, sewage, erosion of natural deposits	10
Sodium (ppm)	03/00	6 8	160	No	Salt water intrusion, leaching from soil	N/A

Inorganic Chemicals

Total xylenes (ppm)	03/00	0 00028 (ND-0 00056)	10	No	Erosion of natural deposits	2

Lead and Copper (Tap Water)

Parameter and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling (mo/yr)	90th Percentile Result	Exceeds AL Y/N	AL	Number of sampling sites exceeding the AL	Likely Source	MCLG
Copper (ppm)	09/99	0 42	No	1 3	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits, leaching from wood preservatives	1 3

EPA's reasons for monitoring unregulated compounds: (1) To determine appropriate Method Detection Limits for the unregulated parameters, and (2) To evaluate which compounds should be considered regulated compounds

Group II Unregulated Organic Compounds

Parameter and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling (mo/yr)	Result	Likely Source
Chloroform (ppb)	03/00	1 2	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Bromodichloromethane (ppb)	03/00	0.98	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Dibromochloromethane (ppb)	03/00	1 3	By-product of drinking water chlorination

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

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 (1-800-426-4791).

FLORIDA WATER SERVICES
2000 WATER QUALITY REPORT
KEYSTONE HEIGHTS

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Florida Water Services operates the water treatment plant serving Keystone Heights The water source is groundwater from deep raw water supply wells in the Floridan Aquifer. The distribution system has an emergency interconnection with Keystone Club Estates. The Florida Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) plans to perform assessments of all the watersheds in the State within the next several years. An assessment of the Keystone Heights area is not available at this time.

If you have any questions about this report or concerns about your water utility, please contact your Florida Water Services Representative at 1-800-432-4501. You may also visit the Florida Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) web site at www.myflorida.com or call the EPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you would like to learn more, please call us for information about the next opportunity for public participation in decisions about your drinking water.

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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.

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

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Picocurie per liter (pCi/L): Measure of 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.

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

WHAT CAN I EXPECT TO FIND IN MY DRINKING WATER?

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.*** 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:

Microbiological organisms, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations and wildlife

Inorganic chemicals, 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 chemicals, 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.

Radiological constituents, 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.

Florida Water SERVICES

AN ALLETE COMPANY

ANNUAL DRINKING WATER QUALITY TEST RESULTS

Florida Water Services routinely monitors for contaminants in your drinking water according to federal and state laws. This table shows the results of our monitoring from January 1 to December 31, 2000 for Keystone Heights – PWS ID # 2100610 EPA requires monitoring for over 80 drinking water parameters. Those listed were the only ones detected in your drinking water

Microbiological Organisms (Note: Sampled monthly throughout 2000)

Parameter and Unit of Measurement	Month with the Highest Number of Positive Samples	Highest Monthly Number of Positive Samples	Exceeds MCL Y/N	MCL	Likely Source	MCLG
Total Coliform Bacteria	May	1	No	Presence of coliform bacteria in more than 1 monthly sample.	Naturally present in the environment	0

Note. Results in the Level Detected column for the parameters in this Table are the highest average at any of the sampling points or the highest detected level at any sampling point, depending on the sampling frequency.

Radiological Constituents

Parameter and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling (mo/yr)	Level Detected (Range)	MCL	Exceeds MCL Y/N	Likely Source	MCLG
Alpha (pCi/L)	03/00	1 5 (0.2-1.5)	15	No	Erosion of natural deposits	0
Radium 226/228 (pCi/L)	03/00	1.1 (0.7-1.1)	5	No	Erosion of natural deposits	0

Inorganic Chemicals

Parameter and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling (mo/yr)	Level Detected (Range)	MCL	Exceeds MCL Y/N	Likely Source	MCLG
Barium (ppm)	03/00	0.014 (0 009-0.014)	2	No	Erosion of natural deposits	2
Fluoride (ppm)	03/00	0 15 (0.099-0.15)	4	No	Erosion of natural deposits, water additives which promote strong teeth	4
Nitrate (as Nitrogen-N) (ppm)	03/00	0.75 (0.74-0.75)	10	No	Runoff from fertilizer use, leaching from septic tanks, sewage, erosion of natural deposits	10
Sodium (ppm)	03/00	7.8 (3.7-7.8)	160	No	Salt water intrusion, leaching from soil	N/A

Lead and Copper (Tap Water)

Parameter and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling (mo/yr)	90th Percentile Result	Exceeds AL Y/N	AL	Number of sampling sites exceeding the AL	Likely Source	MCLG
Copper (ppm)	09/99	0.79	No	1.3	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits, leaching from wood preservatives	1.3
Lead (ppb)	09/99	3.9	No	1.5	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits	0

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

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 (1-800-426-4791).

FLORIDA WATER SERVICES
2000 WATER QUALITY REPORT
KINGSWOOD MANOR

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Florida Water Services operates the water distribution system serving Kingswood Manor Water service is provided through an interconnection with Brevard County Utilities' North Brevard Water Plant in Mims using groundwater from the Floridan Aquifer The Florida Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) plans to perform assessments of all watersheds in the State within the next several years. An assessment of the Kingswood Manor area is not available at this time.

If you have any questions about this report or concerns about your water utility, please contact your Florida Water Services Representative at 1-800-432-4501. You may also visit the Florida Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) web site at www.myflorida.com or call the EPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility If you would like to learn more, please call us for information about the next opportunity for public participation in decisions about your drinking water.

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WHAT CAN I EXPECT TO FIND IN MY DRINKING WATER?

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Radiological constituents, 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

Florida Water SERVICES

AN ALLETE COMPANY

ANNUAL DRINKING WATER QUALITY TEST RESULTS

Florida Water Services routinely monitors for contaminants in your drinking water according to federal and state laws This table shows the results of our monitoring from January 1 to December 31, 2000 for Kingswood Manor – PWS ID # 3054101 EPA requires monitoring for over 80 drinking water parameters Those listed were the only ones detected in your drinking water.

Note· Results in the Level Detected column for the parameters in this Table are the highest average at any of the sampling points or the highest detected level at any sampling point, depending on the sampling frequency.

Inorganic Chemicals – Brevard County

Parameter and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling (mo/yr)	Level Detected (Range)	MCL	Exceeds MCL Y/N	Likely Source	MCLG
Fluoride (ppm)	11/99	0 13	4	No	Erosion of natural deposits, water additives which promote strong teeth	4
Nitrate (as Nitrogen-N) (ppm)	05/2000	0 34	10	No	Runoff from fertilizer use, leaching from septic tanks, sewage, erosion of natural deposits	10
Sodium (ppm)	11/99	25.0	160	No	Salt water intrusion, leaching from soil	N/A

Lead and Copper (Tap Water) – Kingswood Distribution System

Parameter and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling (mo/yr)	90th Percentile Result	Exceeds AL Y/N	AL	Number of sampling sites exceeding the AL	Likely Source	MCLG
Copper (ppm)	06/98	0 024	No	1 3	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits, leaching from wood preservatives	1 3
Lead (ppb)	06/98	6.1	No	15	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits	0

EPA's reasons for monitoring unregulated compounds (1) To determine appropriate Method Detection Limits for the unregulated parameters, and (2) To evaluate which compounds should be considered regulated compounds

Group II Unregulated Organic Compounds – Brevard County

Parameter and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling (mo/yr)	Result	Likely Source
Chloroform (ppb)	11/99	12 0	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Bromodichloromethane (ppb)	11/99	2 1	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Dibromochloromethane (ppb)	11/99	0 7	By-product of drinking water chlorination

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

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FLORIDA WATER SERVICES
2000 WATER QUALITY REPORT
LAKE AJAY ESTATES

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Florida Water Services operates the water treatment and distribution system serving Lake Ajay Estates. Our water source is groundwater from deep raw water supply wells in the Floridan Aquifer. The Florida Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) plans to perform assessments of all watersheds in the State within the next several years. An assessment of the Lake Ajay Estates area is not available at this time.

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Florida Water SERVICES

AN ALLETE COMPANY

ANNUAL DRINKING WATER QUALITY TEST RESULTS

Florida Water Services routinely monitors for contaminants in your drinking water according to federal and state laws This table shows the results of our monitoring from January 1 to December 31, 2000 for Lake Ajay # 3491956. EPA requires monitoring for over 80 drinking water parameters. Those listed were the only ones detected in your drinking water

Note· Results in the Level Detected column for the parameters in this Table are the highest average at any of the sampling points or the highest detected level at any sampling point, depending on the sampling frequency.

Radiological Constituents

Parameter and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling (mo/yr)	Level Detected	MCL	Exceeds MCL Y/N	Likely Source	MCLG
Radium 226/228 (pCi/L)	03/00	0 9	5	No	Erosion of natural deposits	0

Inorganic Chemicals

Parameter and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling (mo/yr)	Level Detected	MCL	Exceeds MCL Y/N	Likely Source	MCLG
Barium (ppm)	03/00	0 0042	2	No	Erosion of natural deposits	2
Fluoride (ppm)	03/00	0 15	4	No	Erosion of natural deposits, water additives which promote strong teeth	4
Nitrate (as Nitrogen-N) (ppm)	03/00	0.013	10	No	Runoff from fertilizer use, leaching from septic tanks, sewage, erosion of natural deposits	10
Sodium (ppm)	03/00	38	160	No	Salt water intrusion, leaching from soil	N/A

Lead and Copper (Tap Water)

Parameter and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling	90th Percentile Result	Exceeds AL Y/N	AL	Number of sampling sites exceeding the AL	Likely Source	MCLG
Copper (ppm)	2000	0 96	No	1 3	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits, leaching from wood preservatives	1.3
Lead (ppb)	2000	1 6	No	15	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits	0

EPA's reasons for monitoring unregulated compounds (1) To determine appropriate Method Detection Limits for the unregulated parameters, and (2) To evaluate which compounds should be considered regulated compounds.

Group II Unregulated Organic Compounds

Parameter and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling (mo/yr)	Result	Likely Source
Chloroform (ppb)	03/00	86	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Bromodichloromethane (ppb)	03/00	13	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Dibromochloromethane (ppb)	03/00	1 4	By-product of drinking water chlorination

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FLORIDA WATER SERVICES
2000 WATER QUALITY REPORT
LAKE BRANTLEY

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Florida Water SERVICES

AN ALLETE COMPANY

ANNUAL DRINKING WATER QUALITY TEST RESULTS

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Radiological Constituents

Parameter and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling (mo/yr)	Level Detected	MCL	Exceeds MCL Y/N	Likely Source	MCLG
Alpha (pCi/L)	08/00	0 8	15	No	Erosion of natural deposits	0

Inorganic Chemicals

Parameter and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling (mo/yr)	Level Detected	MCL	Exceeds MCL Y/N	Likely Source	MCLG
Barium (ppm)	08/00	0 015	2	No	Erosion of natural deposits	2
Fluoride (ppm)	08/00	0 22	4	No	Erosion of natural deposits, water additives which promote strong teeth	4
Nitrate (as Nitrogen-N) (ppm)	08/00	0.034	10	No	Runoff from fertilizer use, leaching from septic tanks, sewage, erosion of natural deposits	10
Sodium (ppm)	08/00	4 4	160	No	Salt water intrusion, leaching from soil	N/A

Lead and Copper (Tap Water)

Parameter and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling (mo/yr)	90th Percentile Result	Exceeds AL Y/N	AL	Number of sampling sites exceeding the AL	Likely Source	MCLG
Copper (ppm)	09/99	0.48	No	1 3	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits, leaching from wood preservatives	1 3
Lead (ppb)	09/99	6 4	No	15	0	Corrosion of household plumbing	0

EPA's reasons for monitoring unregulated compounds: (1) To determine appropriate Method Detection Limits for the unregulated parameters, and (2) To evaluate which compounds should be considered regulated compounds.

Group II Unregulated Organic Compounds

Parameter and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling (mo/yr)	Result	Likely Source
Chloroform (ppb)	08/00	24	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Bromodichloromethane (ppb)	08/00	5 5	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Dibromochloromethane (ppb)	08/00	0 92	By-product of drinking water chlorination

Secondary Elements

Parameter and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling (mo/yr)	Result (Range)	MCL	Exceeds MCL Y/N	Likely Source
Odor (Threshold odor number)	08/00	6 6	3	***Yes****	Natural occurrence from soil leaching, naturally occurring organics

***Odor** As you can see on the Table, the odor MCL was exceeded This is an MCL violation There are no serious health concerns associated with this observation Additional testing will be performed in 2001*

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FLORIDA WATER SERVICES
2000 WATER QUALITY REPORT
LAKE GIBSON ESTATES

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Florida Water Services operates the water treatment and distribution system serving Lake Gibson Estates Our water source is groundwater from deep raw water supply wells in the Floridan Aquifer. The Florida Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) plans to perform assessments of all the watersheds in the State within the next several years. An assessment of the Lake Gibson Estates area is not available at this time.

If you have any questions about this report or concerns about your water utility, please contact your Florida Water Services Representative at 1-800-432-4501. You may also visit the Florida Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) web site at www.myflorida com or call the EPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you would like to learn more, please call us for information about the next opportunity for public participation in decisions about your drinking water.

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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.

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

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

WHAT CAN I EXPECT TO FIND IN MY DRINKING WATER?

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.*** 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:

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

Organic chemicals, 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

Radiological constituents, 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

Florida Water SERVICES

AN ALLETE COMPANY

ANNUAL DRINKING WATER QUALITY TEST RESULTS

Florida Water Services routinely monitors for contaminants in your drinking water according to federal and state laws This table shows the results of our monitoring from January 1 to December 31, 2000 for Lake Gibson – PWS ID # 6532347 EPA requires monitoring for over 80 drinking water parameters Those listed were the only ones detected in your drinking water

Note Results in the Level Detected column for the parameters in this Table are the highest average at any of the sampling points or the highest detected level at any sampling point, depending on the sampling frequency.

Radiological Constituents

Parameter and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling (mo/yr)	Level Detected (Range)	MCL	Exceeds MCL Y/N	Likely Source	MCLG
Alpha (pCi/L)	04/00	3 1 (2 5-3 1)	15	No	Erosion of natural deposits	0
Radium 226/228 (pCi/L)	04/00	2 8 (2.6-2 8)	5	No	Erosion of natural deposits	0

Inorganic Chemicals

Parameter and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling (mo/yr)	Level Detected (Range)	MCL	Exceeds MCL Y/N	Likely Source	MCLG
Arsenic (ppb)	04/00	9 1 (3 4-9 1)	50	No	Erosion of natural deposits, runoff from orchards, runoff from glass and electronics production waste	NA
Barium (ppm)	04/00	0 0031 (0.0029-0 0031)	2	No	Erosion of natural deposits	2
Fluoride (ppm)	04/00	0 29 (0 28-0.29)	4	No	Erosion of natural deposits, water additives which promote strong teeth	4
Nitrate (as Nitrogen-N) (ppm)	04/00	3 5 (0 59-3 5)	10	No	Runoff from fertilizer use, leaching from septic tanks, sewage, erosion of natural deposits	10
Sodium (ppm)	04/00	5 7 (4 6-5 7)	160	No	Salt water intrusion, leaching from soil	N/A

Lead and Copper (Tap Water)

Parameter and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling (mo/yr)	90th Percentile Result	Exceeds AL Y/N	AL	Number of sampling sites exceeding the AL	Likely Source	MCLG
Copper (ppm)	09/99	0 28	No	1 3	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits, leaching from wood preservatives	1 3
Lead (ppb)	09/99	1 8	No	15	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosionof natural deposits	0

EPA's reasons for monitoring unregulated compounds· (1) To determine appropriate Method Detection Limits for the unregulated parameters, and (2) To evaluate which compounds should be considered regulated compounds

Group II Unregulated Organic Compounds

Parameter and Unit of Measurement	Dates of sampling (mo/yr)	Average Results (Range)	Likely Source
Chloroform (ppb)	04/00	1 2 (ND-2 4)	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Bromodichloromethane (ppb)	04/00	1 5 (ND-3.0)	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Dibromochloromethane (ppb)	04/00	1 1 (ND-2 2)	By-product of drinking water chlorination

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FLORIDA WATER SERVICES
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LAKE HARRIET ESTATES

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Florida Water SERVICES

AN ALLETE COMPANY

ANNUAL DRINKING WATER QUALITY TEST RESULTS

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Note Results in the Level Detected column for the parameters in this Table are the highest average at any of the sampling points or the highest detected level at any sampling point, depending on the sampling frequency

Radiological Constituents

Parameter and Unit of Measurement	Level Detected FWS-08/2000	Level Detected Altamonte 1999 (Range)	MCL	Exceeds MCL Y/N	Likely Source	MCLG
Alpha (pCi/L)	0 3	0 5 (0 3-0 5)	15	No	Erosion of natural deposits	0
Radium 226/228 (pCi/L)	3 9	N/A	5	No	Erosion of natural deposits	0

Inorganic Chemicals

Parameter and Unit of Measurement	Level Detected FWS-08/00	Level Detected Altamonte 1999 (Range)	MCL	Exceeds MCL Y/N	Likely Source	MCLG
Arsenic (ppb)	ND	0 08 (ND-0 08)	50	No	Erosion of natural deposits, runoff from orchards, runoff from glass and electronics production waste	N/A
Barium (ppm)	0 008	0 008 (0.006-0 008)	2	No	Erosion of natural deposits	2
Chromium (ppb)	ND	7 66 (4 8-7 66)	100	No	Discharge from steel and pulp mills, erosion of natural deposits	100
Fluoride (ppm)	0 22	0 66 (0 55-0 66)	4	No	Erosion of natural deposits, water additives which promote strong teeth	4
Lead (ppb) (point of entry)	ND	0.16 (ND-0 16)	15	No	Residue from man-made pollution such as auto emissions and paint, lead pipe, casing and solder	N/A
Mercury (ppb)	ND	0.46 (0.32-0 46)	2	No	Erosion of natural deposits, discharge from refineries and factories, runoff from landfills	2
Nitrate (as Nitrogen-N) (ppm)	0 045	ND	10	No	Runoff from fertilizer use, leaching from septic tanks, sewage, erosion of natural deposits	10
Nickel (ppb)	ND	0 74 (0 61-0 74)	100	No	Pollution from electroplating operations	N/A
Selenium (ppb)	ND	1 24 (0.71-1 24)	50	No	Leaching from ore-processing sites, discharge	50
Sodium (ppm)	5 4	5 12 (4.51-5 12)	160	No	Salt water intrusion, leaching from soil	N/A

Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM's) (Altamonte Springs' Distribution System)

Parameter and Unit of Measurement	Annual Average 2000 (Range)	MCL	Exceeds MCL Y/N	Likely Source	MCLG
TTHM (ppb)	22 (15-30)	100	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination	0

Lead and Copper (Tap Water) (Lake Harriet Distribution System)

Parameter and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling (mo/yr)	90th Percentile Result	Exceeds AL Y/N	AL	Number of sampling sites exceeding the AL	Likely Source	MCLG
Copper (ppm)	09/99	0.83	No	1 3	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits, leaching from wood preservatives	1 3
Lead (ppb)	09/99	3.9	No	15	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosionof natural deposits	0

EPA's reasons for monitoring unregulated compounds: (1) To determine appropriate Method Detection Limits for the unregulated parameters, and (2) To evaluate which compounds should be considered regulated compounds

Group II Unregulated Organic Compounds

Parameter and Unit of Measurement	Dates of sampling (mo/yr)	Result	Likely Source
Chloroform (ppb)	08/2000	19	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Bromodichloromethane (ppb)	08/2000	8 1	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Dibromochloromethane (ppb)	08/2000	2 3	By-product of drinking water chlorination

Group III Unregulated Organic Compounds

Parameter and Unit of Measurement	Dates of sampling (mo/yr)	Result	Likely Source
Butyl benzyl phthalate (ppb)	08/2000	1 3	None listed

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FLORIDA WATER SERVICES
2000 WATER QUALITY REPORT
LAKEVIEW VILLAS

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Florida Water SERVICES

AN ALLETE COMPANY

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Radiological Constituents

Parameter and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling (mo/yr)	Level Detected	MCL	Exceeds MCL Y/N	Likely Source	MCLG
Alpha (pCi/L)	03/00	0.7	15	No	Erosion of natural deposits	0
Radium 226/228 (pCi/L)	03/00	0 6	5	No	Erosion of natural deposits	0

Inorganic Chemicals

Parameter and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling (mo/yr)	Level Detected	MCL	Exceeds MCL Y/N	Likely Source	MCLG
Barium (ppm)	03/00	0 010	2	No	Erosion of natural deposits	2
Fluoride (ppm)	03/00	0 21	4	No	Erosion of natural deposits, water additives which promote strong teeth	4
Nitrate (as Nitrogen-N) (ppm)	03/00	0 094	10	No	Runoff from fertilizer use, leaching from septic tanks, sewage, erosion of natural deposits	10
Sodium (ppm)	03/00	13	160	No	Salt water intrusion, leaching from soil	N/A

Lead and Copper (Tap Water)

Parameter and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling (mo/yr)	90th Percentile Result	Exceeds AL Y/N	AL	Number of sampling sites exceeding the AL	Likely Source	MCLG
Copper (ppm)	09/99	0 035	No	1 3	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion erosion of natural deposits, leaching from wood preservatives	1 3

EPA's reasons for monitoring unregulated compounds (1) To determine appropriate Method Detection Limits for the unregulated parameters, and (2) To evaluate which compounds should be considered regulated compounds

Group II Unregulated Organic Compounds

Parameter and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling (mo/yr)	Result	Likely Source
Chloroform (ppb)	03/00	3 4	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Bromodichloromethane (ppb)	03/00	1 7	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Dibromochloromethane (ppb)	03/00	1 0	By-product of drinking water chlorination

Secondary Elements

Parameter and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling (mo/yr)	Level Detected	MCL	Exceeds MCL Y/N	Likely Source
Iron (ppm)	03/00	0 44	0 3	***Yes****	Natural occurrence from soil leaching

***Iron**: *As you can see from the Table, the iron value at the point of entry was above the MCL for secondary standards. The Florida Department of Environmental Protection allows utilities to use a sequestering agent to control water with iron up to 1 ppm, F A C 62-550 325(2)*

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FLORIDA WATER SERVICES
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Microbiological Organisms (Note. Sampled monthly throughout 2000)

Parameter and Unit of Measurement	Month with the Highest Number of Positive Samples	Highest Monthly Number of Positive Samples	Exceeds MCL Y/N	MCL	Likely Source	MCLG
Total Coliform Bacteria	July	1	No	Presence of coliform bacteria in more than 1 sample collected during the month.	Naturally present in the environment	0

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Radiological Constituents

Parameter and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling (mo/yr)	Level Detected	MCL	Exceeds MCL Y/N	Likely Source	MCLG
Alpha (pCi/L)	02/99	0 3	15	No	Erosion of natural deposits	0

Inorganic Chemicals

Parameter and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling (mo/yr)	Level Detected (Range)	MCL	Exceeds MCL Y/N	Likely Source	MCLG
Barium (ppm)	02/99	0 007	2	No	Erosion of natural deposits	2
Cyanide (ppb)	02 & 06/99	39 (17-39)	200	No	Various industrial discharges	200
Fluoride (ppm)	02/99	0 27	4	No	Erosion of natural deposits, water additives which promote strong teeth	4
Nitrate (as Nitrogen-N) (ppm)	03/2000	0 07	10	No	Runoff from fertilizer use, leaching from septic tanks, sewage, erosion of natural deposits	10
Sodium (ppm)	02/99	52	160	No	Salt water intrusion, leaching from soil	N/A

Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM's) (Within the Distribution System)

Parameter and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling	Annual Average (Range)	MCL	Exceeds MCL Y/N	Likely Source	MCLG
TTHM (ppb)	2000	68 (33-100)	100	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination	0

Lead and Copper (Tap Water)

Parameter and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling (mo/yr)	90th Percentile Result	Exceeds AL Y/N	AL	Number of sampling sites exceeding the AL	Likely Source	MCLG
Copper (ppm)	07/98	0 17	No	1 3	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits, leaching from wood preservatives	1 3
Lead (ppb)	07/98	8 2	No	15	4 of 60 samples	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits	0

Lead - *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)*

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

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 trans plants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system dis orders, 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 HOT LINE (1-800-426-4791).

FLORIDA WATER SERVICES
2000 WATER QUALITY REPORT
LEILANI HEIGHTS

This report shows our water quality results and what they mean It also provides important information about your water and how it relates to your health. The information in this report is based primarily on 2000 facts and figures. However, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) does not require us to perform all tests every year. When necessary, some data was obtained from prior years As directed by the agencies that regulate our industry, only values from these tests that exceeded specified criteria are included. We will notify you immediately if there is any reason for concern about our water.

Florida Water Services operates the water treatment and distribution system serving Leilani Heights. Our water source is groundwater from shallow raw water supply wells in the Surficial Aquifer. The Florida Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) plans to perform assessments of all the watersheds in the State within the next several years. An assessment of the Leilani Heights area is not available at this time.

If you have any questions about this report or concerns about your water utility, please contact your Florida Water Services Representative at 1-800-432-4501. You may also visit the Florida Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) web site at www.myflorida.com or call the EPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you would like to learn more, please call us for information about the next opportunity for public participation in decisions about your drinking water.

HOW DO I READ THIS?

It's easy. The table shows the results of our water-quality analyses. The column marked "Level Detected" shows the highest results from the last time tests were performed. "Likely Sources" shows where this substance usually originates. Descriptions below explain other important details. 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:

*"**N/A**"* means not applicable.

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

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.

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

Parts per billion (ppb) or Micrograms per liter (ug/L): One part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years or a penny in $10,000,000.

Picocurie per liter (pCi/L): Measure of 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.

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

WHAT CAN I EXPECT TO FIND IN MY DRINKING WATER?

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.*** 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:

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

Inorganic chemicals, 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 chemicals, 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

Radiological constituents, 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 prescribe 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

Florida Water SERVICES

AN ALLETE COMPANY

ANNUAL DRINKING WATER QUALITY TEST RESULTS

Florida Water Services routinely monitors for contaminants in your drinking water according to federal and state laws This table shows the results of our monitoring from January 1 to December 31, 2000 for Leilani Heights – PWS ID # 4430790 EPA requires monitoring for over 80 drinking water parameters. Those listed were the only ones detected in your drinking water

Note Results in the Level Detected column for the parameters in this Table are the highest average at any of the sampling points or the highest detected level at any sampling point, depending on the sampling frequency

Radiological Constituents

Parameter and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling	Level Detected (Range)	MCL	Exceeds MCL Y/N	Likely Source	MCLG
Alpha (pCi/L)	2000	5 4 (ND-5.4)	15	No	Erosion of natural deposits	0

Inorganic Chemicals

Parameter and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling	Level Detected	MCL	Exceeds MCL Y/N	Likely Source	MCLG
Barium (ppm)	2000	0.0040 (0.0034-0.0040)	2	No	Erosion of natural deposits	2
Fluoride (ppm)	2000	0 36 (0 22-0 36)	4	No	Erosion of natural deposits, water additives which promote strong teeth	4
Nitrate (as Nitrogen-N) (ppm)	2000	0.019 (ND-0.019)	10	No	Runoff from fertilizer use, leaching from septic tanks, sewage, erosion of natural deposits	10
Sodium (ppm)	2000	16 (12-16)	160	No	Salt water intrusion, leaching from soil	N/A

Lead and Copper (Tap Water)

Parameter and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling	90th Percentile Result	Exceeds AL Y/N	AL	Number of sampling sites exceeding the AL	Likely Source	MCLG
Copper (ppm)	2000	0.59	No	1 3	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits, leaching from wood preservatives	1 3
Lead (ppb)	2000	5.5	No	15	1	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosionof natural deposits	0

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

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 (1-800-426-4791).

FLORIDA WATER SERVICES
2000 WATER QUALITY REPORT
MARION OAKS

This report shows our water quality results and what they mean. It also provides important information about your water and how it relates to your health. The information in this report is based primarily on 2000 facts and figures. However, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) does not require us to perform all tests every year. When necessary, some data was obtained from prior years. As directed by the agencies that regulate our industry, only values from these tests that exceeded specified criteria are included. We will notify you immediately if there is any reason for concern about our water.

Florida Water Services operates the water treatment and distribution system serving Marion Oaks. Our water source is groundwater from deep raw water supply wells in the Floridan Aquifer. The Florida Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) plans to perform assessments of all the watersheds in the State within the next several years. An assessment of the Marion Oaks area is not available at this time.

If you have any questions about this report or concerns about your water utility, please contact your Florida Water Services Representative at 1-800-432-4501. You may also visit the Florida Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) web site at www.myflorida.com or call the EPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you would like to learn more, please call us for information about the next opportunity for public participation in decisions about your drinking water.

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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.

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

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Picocurie per liter (pCi/L): Measure of 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.

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

WHAT CAN I EXPECT TO FIND IN MY DRINKING WATER?

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.*** 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:

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

Organic chemicals, 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.

Radiological constituents, 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 prescribe 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.

Florida Water SERVICES
AN ALLETE COMPANY

ANNUAL DRINKING WATER QUALITY TEST RESULTS

Florida Water Services routinely monitors for contaminants in your drinking water according to federal and state laws This table shows the results of our monitoring from January 1 to December 31, 2000 for Marion Oaks – PWS ID #.6421144 EPA requires monitoring for over 80 drinking water parameters. Those listed were the only ones detected in your drinking water.

Note: Results in the Level Detected column for the parameters in this Table are the highest average at any of the sampling points or the highest detected level at any sampling point, depending on the sampling frequency.

Radiological Constituents

Parameter and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling (mo/yr)	Level Detected (Range)	MCL	Exceeds MCL Y/N	Likely Source	MCLG
Alpha (pCi/L)	02/99	3.2 (0.9-3.2)	15	No	Erosion of natural deposits	0

Inorganic Chemicals

Parameter and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling (mo/yr)	Level Detected (Range)	MCL	Exceeds MCL Y/N	Likely Source	MCLG
Barium (ppm)	02/99	0 009 (0.003-0 009)	2	No	Erosion of natural deposits	2
Cyanide (ppb)	02/99	31 (ND-31)	200	No	Various industrial discharges	200
Fluoride (ppm)	02/99	0 25 (0.09-0.25)	4	No	Erosion of natural deposits, water additives which promote strong teeth	4
Nitrate (as Nitrogen-N) (ppm)	02/99	0 71 (ND-0.71)	10	No	Runoff from fertilizer use, leaching from septic tanks, sewage, erosion of natural deposits	10
Sodium (ppm)	02/99	8.4 (2.8-8 4)	160	No	Salt water intrusion, leaching from soil	N/A

Synthetic Organic Parameters Including Pesticides and Herbicides

Di(2-ethylhexyl) phthalate (ppb)	03/99	5.2 (ND-5.2)	6	No	Discharge from rubber and chemical factories	0

Lead and Copper (Tap Water)

Parameter and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling (mo/yr)	90th Percentile Result	Exceeds AL Y/N	AL	Number of sampling sites exceeding the AL	Likely Source	MCLG
Copper (ppm)	09/99	0 09	No	1.3	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits, leaching from wood preservatives	1 3
Lead (ppb)	09/99	1.3	No	15	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits	0

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

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FLORIDA WATER SERVICES
2000 WATER QUALITY REPORT
MEREDITH MANOR

This report shows our water quality results and what they mean. It also provides important information about your water and how it relates to your health The information in this report is based primarily on 2000 facts and figures. However, the U.S Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) does not require us to perform all tests every year. When necessary, some data was obtained from prior years. As directed by the agencies that regulate our industry, only values from these tests that exceeded specified criteria are included. We will notify you immediately if there is any reason for concern about our water.

Florida Water Services operates the water treatment and distribution system serving Meredith Manor. The water source is groundwater from deep raw water supply wells in the Floridan Aquifer The Florida Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) plans to perform assessments of all the watersheds in the State within the next several years An assessment of the Meredith Manor area is not available at this time.

If you have any questions about this report or concerns about your water utility, please contact your Florida Water Services Representative at 1-800-432-4501. You may also visit the Florida Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) web site at www.myflorida.com or call the EPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you would like to learn more, please call us for information about the next opportunity for public participation in decisions about your drinking water.

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Picocurie per liter (pCi/L): Measure of 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

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

WHAT CAN I EXPECT TO FIND IN MY DRINKING WATER?

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.*** 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:

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

Inorganic chemicals, 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 chemicals, 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.

Radiological constituents, 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.

Florida Water SERVICES

AN ALLETE COMPANY

ANNUAL DRINKING WATER QUALITY TEST RESULTS

Florida Water Services routinely monitors for contaminants in your drinking water according to federal and state laws This table shows the results of our monitoring from January 1 to December 31, 2000 for Meredith Manor – PWS ID # 3590823 EPA requires monitoring for over 80 drinking water parameters Those listed were the only ones detected in your drinking water

Note Results in the Level Detected column for the parameters in this Table are the highest average at any of the sampling points or the highest detected level at any sampling point, depending on the sampling frequency

Radiological Constituents

Parameter and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling (mo/yr)	Level Detected	MCL	Exceeds MCL Y/N	Likely Source	MCLG
Alpha (pCi/L)	04/2000	1 2	15	No	Erosion of natural deposits	0
Radium 226/228 (pCi/L)	04/2000	1.5	5	No	Erosion of natural deposits	0

Inorganic Chemicals

Parameter and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling (mo/yr)	Level Detected (Range)	MCL	Exceeds MCL Y/N	Likely Source	MCLG
Barium (ppm)	04/2000	0.0051	2	No	Erosion of natural deposits	2
Fluoride (ppm)	04/2000	0.67	4	No	Erosion of natural deposits, water additives which promote strong teeth	4
Nitrate (as Nitrogen-N) (ppm)	04/2000	0.023	10	No	Runoff from fertilizer use, leaching from septic tanks, sewage, erosion of natural deposits	10
Sodium (ppm)	04/2000	7 2	160	No	Salt water intrusion, leaching from soil	N/A

Lead and Copper (Tap Water)

Parameter and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling (mo/yr)	90th Percentile Result	Exceeds AL Y/N	AL	Number of sampling sites exceeding the AL	Likely Source	MCLG
Copper (ppm)	09/99	0 40	No	1.3	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits, leaching from wood preservatives	1 3
Lead (ppb)	09/99	1.1	No	15	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosionof natural deposits	0

EPA's reasons for monitoring unregulated compounds· (1) To determine appropriate Method Detection Limits for the unregulated parameters, and (2) To evaluate which compounds should be considered regulated compounds.

Group II Unregulated Organic Compounds

Parameter and Unit of Measurement	Dates of sampling (mo/yr)	Results	Likely Source
Chloroform (ppb)	04/2000	14	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Bromodichloromethane (ppb)	04/2000	6 2	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Dibromochloromethane (ppb)	04/2000	2.5	By-product of drinking water chlorination

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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 (1-800-426-4791).

FLORIDA WATER SERVICES
2000 WATER QUALITY REPORT
MORNINGVIEW

This report shows our water quality results and what they mean. It also provides important information about your water and how it relates to your health. The information in this report is based primarily on 2000 facts and figures. However, the U S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) does not require us to perform all tests every year. When necessary, some data was obtained from prior years As directed by the agencies that regulate our industry, only values from these tests that exceeded specified criteria are included We will notify you immediately if there is any reason for concern about our water.

Florida Water Services operates the water treatment and distribution system serving Morningview Our water source is groundwater from a deep raw water supply well in the Floridan Aquifer. The Florida Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) plans to perform assessments of all watersheds in the State within the next several years An assessment of the Morningview area is not available at this time.

If you have any questions about this report or concerns about your water utility, please contact your Florida Water Services Representative at 1-800-432-4501. You may also visit the Florida Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) web site at www.myflorida com or call the EPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you would like to learn more, please call us for information about the next opportunity for public participation in decisions about your drinking water.

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Radiological constituents, which can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

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Florida Water SERVICES
AN ALLETE COMPANY

ANNUAL DRINKING WATER QUALITY TEST RESULTS

Florida Water Services routinely monitors for contaminants in your drinking water according to federal and state laws This table shows the results of our monitoring from January 1 to December 31, 2000 for Morningview – PWS ID # 3350852 EPA requires monitoring for over 80 drinking water parameters Those listed were the only ones detected in your drinking water

Note: Results in the Level Detected column for the parameters in this Table are the highest average at any of the sampling points or the highest detected level at any sampling point, depending on the sampling frequency.

Radiological Constituents

Parameter and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling (mo/yr)	Level Detected	MCL	Exceeds MCL Y/N	Likely Source	MCLG
Alpha (pCi/L)	03/00	1 5	15	No	Erosion of natural deposits	0
Radium 226/228 (pCi/L)	03/00	1 5	5	No	Erosion of natural deposits	0

Inorganic Chemicals

Parameter and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling (mo/yr)	Level Detected	MCL	Exceeds MCL Y/N	Likely Source	MCLG
Barium (ppm)	03/00	0 0076	2	No	Erosion of natural deposits	2
Fluoride (ppm)	03/00	0 083	4	No	Erosion of natural deposits, water additives which promote strong teeth	4
Lead (point of entry) (ppb)	03/00	1 1	15	No	Residue from man-made pollution such as auto emissions and paint, lead pipe, casing and solder	N/A
Nitrate (as Nitrogen-N) (ppm)	03/00	0 0076	10	No	Runoff from fertilizer use, leaching from septic tanks, sewage, erosion of natural deposits	10
Sodium (ppm)	03/00	8.1	160	No	Salt water intrusion, leaching from soil	N/A

Lead and Copper (Tap Water)

Parameter and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling (mo/yr)	90th Percentile Result	Exceeds AL Y/N	AL	Number of sampling sites exceeding the AL	Likely Source	MCLG
Copper (ppm)	07/99	0 58	No	1 3	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion erosion of natural deposits, leaching from wood preservatives	1 3
Lead (ppb)	07/99	1 2	No	15	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits	0

EPA's reasons for monitoring unregulated compounds: (1) To determine appropriate Method Detection Limits for the unregulated parameters, and (2) To evaluate which compounds should be considered regulated compounds

Group II Unregulated Organic Compounds

Parameter and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling	Result	Likely Source
Chloroform (ppb)	03/00	2 9	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Bromodichloromethane (ppb)	03/00	2 8	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Dibromochloromethane (ppb)	03/00	2.0	By-product of drinking water chlorination

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

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 (1-800-426-4791).

FLORIDA WATER SERVICES
2000 WATER QUALITY REPORT
OAKWOOD MANOR

This report shows our water quality results and what they mean. It also provides important information about your water and how it relates to your health. The information in this report is based primarily on 2000 facts and figures However, the U S Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) does not require us to perform all tests every year. When necessary, some data was obtained from prior years As directed by the agencies that regulate our industry, only values from these tests that exceeded specified criteria are included We will notify you immediately if there is any reason for concern about our water.

Florida Water Services operates the water distribution system serving Oakwood Manor. Water service is provided through an interconnection with Brevard County Utilities, North Brevard Water Plant in Mims using groundwater from the Floridan Aquifer The Florida Department of Environmental Protection plans to perform assessments of all the watersheds in the State within the next several years. An assessment of the Oakwood Manor area is not available at this time.

If you have any questions about this report or concerns about your water utility, please contact your Florida Water Services Representative at 1-800-432-4501. You may also visit the Florida Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) web site at www.myflorida.com or call the EPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you would like to learn more, please call us for information about the next opportunity for public participation in decisions about your drinking water.

HOW DO I READ THIS?

It's easy. The table shows the results of our water-quality analyses. The column marked "Level Detected" shows the highest results from the last time tests were performed. "Likely Sources" shows where this substance usually originates. Descriptions below explain other important details. 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:

"N/A" means not applicable.

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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.

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

Parts per billion (ppb) or Micrograms per liter (ug/L): One part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years or a penny in $10,000,000.

Picocurie per liter (pCi/L): Measure of 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.

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

WHAT CAN I EXPECT TO FIND IN MY DRINKING WATER?

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.*** 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:

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

Inorganic chemicals, 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 chemicals, 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.

Radiological constituents, 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.

Florida Water SERVICES

AN ALLETE COMPANY

ANNUAL DRINKING WATER QUALITY TEST RESULTS

Florida Water Services routinely monitors for contaminants in your drinking water according to federal and state laws This table shows the results of our monitoring from January 1 to December 31, 2000 for Oakwood Manor – PWS ID # 3054100 EPA requires monitoring for over 80 drinking water parameters Those listed were the only ones detected in your drinking water

Note Results in the Level Detected column for the parameters in this Table are the highest average at any of the sampling points or the highest detected level at any sampling point, depending on the sampling frequency

Inorganic Chemicals – Brevard County

Parameter and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling (mo/yr)	Level Detected	MCL	Exceeds MCL Y/N	Likely Source	MCLG
Fluoride (ppm)	11/99	0 13	4	No	Erosion of natural deposits, water additives which promote strong teeth	4
Nitrate (as Nitrogen-N) (ppm)	05/2000	0 34	10	No	Runoff from fertilizer use, leaching from septic tanks, sewage, erosion of natural deposits	10
Sodium (ppm)	11/99	25 0	160	No	Salt water intrusion, leaching from soil	N/A

Lead and Copper (Tap Water) Oakwood Distribution System

Parameter and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling (mo/yr)	90th Percentile Result	Exceeds AL Y/N	AL	Number of sampling sites exceeding the AL	Likely Source	MCLG
Copper (ppm)	07/98	0 085	No	1 3	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits, leaching from wood preservatives	1 3
Lead (ppb)	07/98	2.9	No	15	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits	0

EPA's reasons for monitoring unregulated compounds. (1) To determine appropriate Method Detection Limits for the unregulated parameters, and (2) To evaluate which compounds should be considered regulated compounds

Group II Unregulated Organic Compounds – Brevard County

Parameter and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling (mo/yr)	Average Result	Likely Source
Chloroform (ppb)	11/99	12 0	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Bromodichloromethane (ppb)	11/99	2 1	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Dibromochloromethane (ppb)	11/99	0 7	By-product of drinking water chlorination

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

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 (1-800-426-4791).

FLORIDA WATER SERVICES
2000 WATER QUALITY REPORT
ORANGE HILL/SUGAR CREEK

This report shows our water quality results and what they mean. It also provides important information about your water and how it relates to your health. The information in this report is based primarily on 2000 facts and figures However, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) does not require us to perform all tests every year. When necessary, some data was obtained from prior years. As directed by the agencies that regulate our industry, only values from these tests that exceeded specified criteria are included. We will notify you immediately if there is any reason for concern about our water.

Florida Water Services operates water treatment and distribution systems serving Orange Hill/Sugar Creek. Our water source is groundwater from deep raw water supply wells in the Floridan Aquifer The Florida Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) plans to perform assessments of all the watersheds in the State within the next several years. An assessment of the Orange Hill/Sugar Creek area is not available at this time.

If you have any questions about this report or concerns about your water utility, please contact your Florida Water Services Representative at 1-800-432-4501 You may also visit the Florida Department of Environmental Protection (DEP)'web site at www myflorida.com or call the EPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you would like to learn more, please call us for information about the next opportunity for public participation in decisions about your drinking water.

HOW DO I READ THIS?

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"N/A" means not applicable

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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

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

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Picocurie per liter (pCi/L): Measure of 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.

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

WHAT CAN I EXPECT TO FIND IN MY DRINKING WATER?

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.*** 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:

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Inorganic chemicals, 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 chemicals, 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.

Radiological constituents, 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

Florida Water SERVICES

AN ALLETE COMPANY

ANNUAL DRINKING WATER QUALITY TEST RESULTS

Florida Water Services routinely monitors for contaminants in your drinking water according to federal and state laws This table shows the results of our monitoring from January 1 to December 31, 2000 for Orange Hill/Sugar Creek – PWS ID # 6531305 EPA requires monitoring for over 80 drinking water parameters. Those listed were the only ones detected in your drinking water

Note Results in the Level Detected column for the parameters in this Table are the highest average at any of the sampling points or the highest detected level at any sampling point, depending on the sampling frequency

Radiological Constituents

Parameter and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling (mo/yr)	Level Detected (Range)	MCL	Exceeds MCL Y/N	Likely Source	MCLG
Alpha (pCi/L)	04/2000	6 3 (4 8-6.3)	15	No	Erosion of natural deposits	0
Radium 226/228 (pCi/L)	04/2000	2.8 (2 1-2 8)	5	No	Erosion of natural deposits	0

Inorganic Chemicals

Parameter and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling (mo/yr)	Level Detected	MCL	Exceeds MCL Y/N	Likely Source	MCLG
Barium (ppm)	04/2000	0 014 (0.011-0 014)	2	No	Erosion of natural deposits	2
Fluoride (ppm)	04/2000	0 27 (0 24-0 27)	4	No	Erosion of natural deposits, water additives which promote strong teeth	4
Nitrate (as Nitrogen-N) (ppm)	04/2000	7 9 (0 051-7 9)	10	No	Runoff from fertilizer use, leaching from septic tanks, sewage, erosion of natural deposits	10
Sodium (ppm)	04/2000	12 (11-12)	160	No	Salt water intrusion, leaching from soil	N/A

Nitrate. *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 local health care provider Florida regulations require quarterly monitoring for nitrate following an exceedance of 50% of the nitrate MCL. However, we failed to monitor for nitrate in the third quarter of 2000 after the MCL was exceeded in April 2000 There were no reported adverse health effects*

Lead and Copper (Tap Water)

Parameter and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling (mo/yr)	90th Percentile Result	Exceeds AL Y/N	AL	Number of sampling sites exceeding the AL	Likely Source	MCLG
Copper (ppm)	09/99	0 85	No	1 3	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits, leaching from wood preservatives	1 3
Lead (ppb)	09/99	4 0	No	15	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosionof natural deposits	0

EPA's reasons for monitoring unregulated compounds. (1) To determine appropriate Method Detection Limits for the unregulated parameters, and (2) To evaluate which compounds should be considered regulated compounds

Group II Unregulated Organic Compounds

Parameter and Unit of Measurement	Orange Hill 04/2000	Sugar Creek 04/2000	Likely Source
Chloroform (ppb)	25	3 4	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Bromodichloromethane (ppb)	15	1 2	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Dibromochloromethane (ppb)	5 8	ND	By-product of drinking water chlorination

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

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FLORIDA WATER SERVICES
2000 WATER QUALITY REPORT
PALISADES COUNTRY CLUB

This report shows our water quality results and what they mean It also provides important information about your water and how it relates to your health. The information in this report is based primarily on 2000 facts and figures. However, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) does not require us to perform all tests every year. When necessary, some data was obtained from prior years As directed by the agencies that regulate our industry, only values from these tests that exceeded specified criteria are included. We will notify you immediately if there is any reason for concern about our water.

Florida Water Services operates the water treatment and distribution system serving Palisades Country Club Our water source is groundwater from deep raw water supply wells in the Floridan Aquifer The Florida Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) plans to perform assessments of all watersheds in the State within the next several years. An assessment of the Palisades Country Club area is not available at this time.

If you have any questions about this report or concerns about your water utility, please contact your Florida Water Services Representative at 1-800-432-4501. You may also visit the Florida Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) web site at www.myflorida.com or call the EPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility If you would like to learn more, please call us for information about the next opportunity for public participation in decisions about your drinking water.

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

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WHAT CAN I EXPECT TO FIND IN MY DRINKING WATER?

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Inorganic chemicals, 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 chemicals, 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.

Radiological constituents, 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.

Florida Water SERVICES
AN ALLETE COMPANY

ANNUAL DRINKING WATER QUALITY TEST RESULTS

Florida Water Services routinely monitors for contaminants in your drinking water according to federal and state laws This table shows the results of our monitoring from January 1 to December 31, 2000 for Palms Mobile Home Park – PWS ID # 3350981 EPA requires monitoring for over 80 drinking water parameters Those listed were the only ones detected in your drinking water

Microbiological Organisms (Note: Sampled monthly throughout 2000)

Parameter and Unit of Measurement	Month with the Highest Number of Positive Samples	Highest Monthly Number of Positive Samples	Exceeds MCL Y/N	MCL	Likely Source	MCLG
Total Coliform Bacteria	July	1	No	Presence of coliform bacteria in more than 1 monthly sample.	Naturally present in the environment	0

Note Results in the Level Detected column for the parameters in this Table are the highest average at any of the sampling points or the highest detected level at any sampling point, depending on the sampling frequency

Radiological Constituents

Parameter and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling (mo/yr)	Level Detected	MCL	Exceeds MCL Y/N	Likely Source	MCLG
Alpha (pCi/L)	02/00	0 6	15	No	Erosion of natural deposits	0
Radium 226/228 (pCi/L)	02/00	0 9	5	No	Erosion of natural deposits	0

Inorganic Chemicals

Parameter and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling (mo/yr)	Level Detected	MCL	Exceeds MCL Y/N	Likely Source	MCLG
Barium (ppm)	02/00	0.0066	2	No	Erosion of natural deposits	2
Fluoride (ppm)	02/00	0.056	4	No	Erosion of natural deposits, water additives which promote strong teeth	4
Lead (point of entry) (ppb)	02/00	1 2	15	No	Residue from man-made pollution such as auto emissions and point, lead pipe, casing and solder	N/A
Nitrate (as Nitrogen-N) (ppm)	02/00	0.90	10	No	Runoff from fertilizer use, leaching from septic tanks, sewage, erosion of natural deposits	10
Sodium (ppm)	02/00	15	160	No	Salt water intrusion, leaching from soil	N/A

Lead and Copper (Tap Water)

Parameter and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling (mo/yr)	90th Percentile Result	Exceeds AL Y/N	AL	Number of sampling sites exceeding the AL	Likely Source	MCLG
Copper (ppm)	07/99	0 077	No	1.3	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits, leaching from wood preservatives	1.3
Lead (ppb)	07/99	3 8.	No	15	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits	0

EPA's reasons for monitoring unregulated compounds: (1) To determine appropriate Method Detection Limits for the unregulated parameters, and (2) To evaluate which compounds should be considered regulated compounds.

Group II Unregulated Organic Compounds

Parameter and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling (mo/yr)	Result	Likely Source
Chloroform (ppb)	02/00	8.0	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Bromodichloromethane (ppb)	02/00	5 2	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Dibromochloromethane (ppb)	02/00	2 7	By-product of drinking water chlorination

MCLs are set at very stringent levels. To understand the possible health effects described for many regulated constituents, a person would have to drink 2 liters of water every day at the MCL level for a lifetime to have one-in-a-million chance of having the described health effect.

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 (1-800-426-4791).

ANNUAL DRINKING WATER QUALITY TEST RESULTS

Florida Water Services routinely monitors for contaminants in your drinking water according to federal and state laws. This table shows the results of our monitoring from January 1 to December 31, 2000 for Palms Mobile Home Park – PWS ID # 3350981. EPA requires monitoring for over 80 drinking water parameters. Those listed were the only ones detected in your drinking water.

Microbiological Organisms (Note: Sampled monthly throughout 2000)

Parameter and Unit of Measurement	Month with the Highest Number of Positive Samples	Highest Monthly Number of Positive Samples	Exceeds MCL Y/N	MCL	Likely Source	MCLG
Total Coliform Bacteria	July	1	No	Presence of coliform bacteria in more than 1 monthly sample.	Naturally present in the environment	0

Note: Results in the Level Detected column for the parameters in this Table are the highest average at any of the sampling points or the highest detected level at any sampling point, depending on the sampling frequency.

Radiological Constituents

Parameter and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling (mo/yr)	Level Detected	MCL	Exceeds MCL Y/N	Likely Source	MCLG
Alpha (pCi/L)	02/00	0.6	15	No	Erosion of natural deposits	0
Radium 226/228 (pCi/L)	02/00	0.9	5	No	Erosion of natural deposits	0

Inorganic Chemicals

Parameter and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling (mo/yr)	Level Detected	MCL	Exceeds MCL Y/N	Likely Source	MCLG
Barium (ppm)	02/00	0.0066	2	No	Erosion of natural deposits	2
Fluoride (ppm)	02/00	0.056	4	No	Erosion of natural deposits, water additives which promote strong teeth	4
Lead (point of entry) (ppb)	02/00	1.2	15	No	Residue from man-made pollution such as auto emissions and point, lead pipe, casing and solder	N/A
Nitrate (as Nitrogen-N) (ppm)	02/00	0.90	10	No	Runoff from fertilizer use, leaching from septic tanks, sewage, erosion of natural deposits	10
Sodium (ppm)	02/00	15	160	No	Salt water intrusion, leaching from soil	N/A

Lead and Copper (Tap Water)

Parameter and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling (mo/yr)	90th Percentile Result	Exceeds AL Y/N	AL	Number of sampling sites exceeding the AL	Likely Source	MCLG
Copper (ppm)	07/99	0.077	No	1.3	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits, leaching from wood preservatives	1.3
Lead (ppb)	07/99	3.8	No	15	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits	0

EPA's reasons for monitoring unregulated compounds: (1) To determine appropriate Method Detection Limits for the unregulated parameters, and (2) To evaluate which compounds should be considered regulated compounds.

Group II Unregulated Organic Compounds

Parameter and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling (mo/yr)	Result	Likely Source
Chloroform (ppb)	02/00	8.0	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Bromodichloromethane (ppb)	02/00	5.2	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Dibromochloromethane (ppb)	02/00	2.7	By-product of drinking water chlorination

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FLORIDA WATER SERVICES
2000 WATER QUALITY REPORT
PALMS MOBILE HOME PARK

This report shows our water quality results and what they mean. It also provides important information about your water and how it relates to your health. The information in this report is based primarily on 2000 facts and figures. However, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) does not require us to perform all tests every year. When necessary, some data was obtained from prior years. As directed by the agencies that regulate our industry, only values from these tests that exceeded specified criteria are included. We will notify you immediately if there is any reason for concern about our water.

Florida Water Services operates the water treatment and distribution system serving the Palms Mobile Home Park. Our water source is groundwater from a deep raw water supply well in the Floridan Aquifer. The Florida Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) plans to perform assessments of all watersheds in the State within the next several years. An assessment of the Palms Mobile Home Park area is not available at this time.

If you have any questions about this report or concerns about your water utility, please contact your Florida Water Services Representative at 1-800-432-4501. You may also visit the Florida Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) web site at www.myflorida.com or call the EPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you would like to learn more, please call us for information about the next opportunity for public participation in decisions about your drinking water.

HOW DO I READ THIS?

It's easy. The table shows the results of our water-quality analyses. The column marked "Level Detected" shows the highest results from the last time tests were performed. "Likely Sources" shows where this substance usually originates. Descriptions below explain other important details. 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:

"N/A" means not applicable.

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

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.

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

Parts per billion (ppb) or Micrograms per liter (ug/L): One part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years or a penny in $10,000,000.

Picocurie per liter (pCi/L): Measure of 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.

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

WHAT CAN I EXPECT TO FIND IN MY DRINKING WATER?

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.*** 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:

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

Inorganic chemicals, 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 chemicals, 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.

Radiological constituents, 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.

Florida Water™ SERVICES

AN ALLETE COMPANY

ANNUAL DRINKING WATER QUALITY TEST RESULTS

Florida Water Services routinely monitors for contaminants in your drinking water according to federal and state laws. This table shows the results of our monitoring from January 1 to December 31, 2000 for Palm Port – PWS ID # 2540865. EPA requires monitoring for over 80 drinking water parameters. Those listed were the only ones detected in your drinking water.

Note: Results in the Level Detected column for the parameters in this Table are the highest average at any of the sampling points or the highest detected level at any sampling point, depending on the sampling frequency.

Radiological Constituents

Parameter and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling (mo/yr)	Level Detected	MCL	Exceeds MCL Y/N	Likely Source	MCLG
Alpha (pCi/L)	08/00	8.3	15	No	Erosion of natural deposits	0
Radium 226/228 (pCi/L)	08/00	1.7	5	No	Erosion of natural deposits	0

Inorganic Chemicals

Parameter and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling (mo/yr)	Level Detected	MCL	Exceeds MCL Y/N	Likely Source	MCLG
Barium (ppm)	08/00	0.016	2	No	Erosion of natural deposits	2
Fluoride (ppm)	08/00	0.29	4	No	Erosion of natural deposits, water additives which promote strong teeth	4
Nitrate (as Nitrogen-N) (ppm)	08/00	0.071	10	No	Runoff from fertilizer use, leaching from septic tanks, sewage, erosion of natural deposits	10
Sodium (ppm)	08/00	66	160	No	Salt water intrusion, leaching from soil	N/A

Lead and Copper (Tap Water)

Parameter and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling (mo/yr)	90th Percentile Result	Exceeds AL Y/N	AL	Number of sampling sites exceeding the AL	Likely Source	MCLG
Copper (ppm)	08/98	0.05	No	1.3	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits, leaching from wood preservatives	1.3
Lead (ppb)	08/98	5.3	No	15	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits	0

EPA's reasons for monitoring unregulated compounds: (1) To determine appropriate Method Detection Limits for the unregulated parameters, and (2) To evaluate which compounds should be considered regulated compounds.

Group II Unregulated Organic Compounds

Parameter and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling (mo/yr)	Result	Likely Source
Chloroform (ppb)	08/00	2.0	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Bromoform (ppb)	08/00	47	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Bromodichloromethane (ppb)	08/00	6.4	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Dibromochloromethane (ppb)	08/00	23	By-product of drinking water chlorination

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

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 (1-800-426-4791).

FLORIDA WATER SERVICES
2000 WATER QUALITY REPORT
PALM PORT

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Florida Water Services operates the water treatment plant serving Palm Port. Our water source is groundwater from a deep raw water supply well in the Floridan Aquifer. The Florida Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) plans to perform assessments of all the watersheds in the State within the next several years. An assessment of the Palm Port area is not available at this time.

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Florida Water™ SERVICES

AN ALLETE COMPANY

FLORIDA WATER SERVICES
2000 WATER QUALITY REPORT
PALM TERRACE/C.L. SMITH

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Florida Water Services operates water treatment and distribution systems serving Palm Terrace/C L. Smith. The water source is groundwater from a deep raw water supply well in the Floridan Aquifer. We also purchase water through interconnections with Pasco County to serve Palm Terrace. The Florida Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) plans to perform assessments of all the watersheds in the State within the next several years. An assessment of the Palm Terrace/C.L. Smith area is not available at this time.

If you have any questions about this report or concerns about your water utility, please contact your Florida Water Services Representative at 1-800-432-4501. You may also visit the Florida Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) web site at www.myflorida.com or call the EPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you would like to learn more, please call us for information about the next opportunity for public participation in decisions about your drinking water.

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Florida Water SERVICES

AN ALLETE COMPANY

ANNUAL DRINKING WATER QUALITY TEST RESULTS

Florida Water Services routinely monitors for contaminants in your drinking water according to federal and state laws. This table shows the results of our monitoring from January 1 to December 31, 2000 for Palm Terrace (El Nar) – PWS ID # 6511331 and C. L. Smith – PWS ID # 6511330. EPA requires monitoring for over 80 drinking water parameters. Those listed were the only ones detected in your drinking water.

Microbiological Organisms (Note: Sampled monthly throughout 2000)

Parameter and Unit of Measurement	Month with the Highest Number of Positive Samples	Highest Monthly Number of Positive Samples	Exceeds MCL Y/N	MCL	Likely Source	MCLG
Total Coliform Bacteria	October	1	No	Presence of coliform bacteria in more than 1 monthly sample.	Naturally present in the environment	0

Note: Results in the Level Detected column for the parameters in this Table are the highest average at any of the sampling points or the highest detected level at any sampling point, depending on the sampling frequency.

Radiological Constituents

Parameter and Unit of Measurement	Level Detected FWS-04/2000	Level Detected Pasco Co. (Range)	MCL	Exceeds MCL Y/N	Likely Source	MCLG
Alpha (pCi/L)	1 5	12.8 (0.8-12.8) 03/99 Sample	15	No	Erosion of natural deposits	0
Radium 226/228 (pCi/L)	1 3	2.2 (1.8-2.4) 2000 Samples	5	No	Erosion of natural deposits	0

Inorganic Chemicals

Parameter and Unit of Measurement	Level Detected FWS-04/2000	Level Detected Pasco Co. 1999 (Range)	MCL	Exceeds MCL Y/N	Likely Source	MCLG
Antimony (ppb)	ND	0.0045 (ND-0.0045)	6	No	Fire retardants, ceramics, electronics, solder	6
Arsenic (ppb)	ND	0.109	50	No	Erosion of natural deposits, runoff from orchards, runoff from glass and electronics production waste	NA
Barium (ppm)	0.011	0.024 (0.008-0.024)	2	No	Erosion of natural deposits	2
Cadmium (ppb)	ND	0.065	5	No	Corrosion of galvanized pipes, erosion of natural deposits, discharge from metal refineries, runoff from waste batteries and paints	5
Chromium (ppb)	ND	4.12	100	No	Discharge from steel and pulp mills, erosion of natural deposits	100
Cyanide (ppb)	ND	0 0085 (ND-0.0085)	200	No	Various industrial discharges	200
Fluoride (ppm)	0.19	0.2 (0.07-0 2)	4	No	Erosion of natural deposits, water additives which promote strong teeth	4
Lead (ppb) (point of entry)	ND	1.42	15	No	Residue from man-made pollution such as auto emissions and paint, lead pipe, casing and solder	NA
Mercury (inorganic) (ppb)	ND	0.39 (0.36-0.39)	2	No	Erosion of natural deposits, discharge from refineries and factories, runoff from landfills	2
Nickel (ppb)	ND	2.44	100	No	Pollution from electroplating operations	NA
Nitrate (as Nitrogen-N) (ppm)	4.2	6.28 (2 12-8.2) 2000 Annual Average	10	No	Runoff from fertilizer use, leaching from septic tanks, sewage, erosion of natural deposits	10
Nitrite (as Nitrogen-N) (ppm)	0 058	ND	1	No	Runoff from fertilizer use, leaching from septic tanks, sewage, erosion of natural deposits	1
Sodium (ppm)	29	51 0 (3.0-51.0)	160	No	Salt water intrusion, leaching from soil	N/A
Thallium (ppb)	ND	0.0015 (ND-0.005) 2000 Annual Average	2	No	Leaching from ore-processing sites, discharge from electronics, glass, and drug factories	0.5

Synthetic Organic Parameters Including Pesticides and Herbicides (Pasco County)

Parameter and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling (mo/yr)	Level Detected (Range)	Exceeds MCL	MCL	Likely Source	MCLG
Di(2-ethylhexyl) phthalate (ppb)	3/16/99	9.7 (ND-9.7)	***Yes**	6	Discharge from rubber and chemical factories	0

***Di(2-ethylhexyl) phthalate.** As you can see from the Table, Pasco County samples analyzed for phthalate had a concentration that exceeded the MCL. Some people who drink water containing this material in excess of the MCL over many years may have problems with their liver, or experience reproductive difficulties, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.*

Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM's) (Pasco County)

Parameter and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling	Annual Average (Range)	Exceeds MCL	MCL	Likely Source	MCLG
TTHM (ppb)	2000	67.3 (ND-146)	No	100	By-product of drinking water chlorination	0

Lead and Copper (Tap Water) (C. L. Smith Distribution System)

Parameter and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling (mo/yr)	90th Percentile Result	Exceeds AL Y/N	AL	Number of sampling sites exceeding the AL	Likely Source	MCLG
Copper (ppm)	10/00	0.88	No	1 3	1	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits, leaching from wood preservatives	1.3
Lead (ppb)	10/00	1 9	No	15	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosionof natural deposits	0

Lead and Copper (Tap Water) (Palm Terrace Distribution System)

Parameter and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling (mo/yr)	90th Percentile Result	Exceeds AL Y/N	AL	Number of sampling sites exceeding the AL	Likely Source	MCLG
Copper (ppm)	10/00	1 2	No	1 3	1	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits, leaching from wood preservatives	1 3
Lead (ppb)	10/00	3.8	No	15	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosionof natural deposits	0

Secondary Elements (Pasco County)

Parameter and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling	Annual Average (Range)	Exceeds AL Y/N	MCL	Likely Source
Iron (ppm)	2000	0.21 (ND-0 64)	***Yes**	0 3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits, leaching from wood preservatives
Manganese (ppm)	2000	0 021 (0 002-0 06)	***Yes**	15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits

***Iron and Manganese.** As you can see from the Table, iron and manganese results exceeded the MCL for these parameters Pasco County provided these data. These parameters were not exceeded at the Florida Water Services point of entry to the water distribution system*

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FLORIDA WATER SERVICES
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PALM VALLEY

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Florida Water Services operates the water distribution system serving Palm Valley Water service is provided through an interconnection with Intercoastal Utilities from their deep wells in the Floridan Aquifer The Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) plans to perform assessments of all the watersheds in the State within the next several years. An assessment of the Palm Valley area is not available at this time.

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AN ALLETE COMPANY

ANNUAL DRINKING WATER QUALITY TEST RESULTS

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Inorganic Chemicals (Intercoastal Utilities)

Parameter and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling	Level Detected (Range)	MCL	Exceeds MCL Y/N	Likely Source	MCLG
Antimony (ppb)	1999	2.4 (ND-2.4)	6	No	Fire retardants, ceramics, electronics, solder	6
Barium (ppm)	1999	0 037 (0.016-0.037)	2	No	Erosion of natural deposits	2
Cadmium (ppb)	1999	0 4 (ND-0 4)	5	No	Corrosion of galvanized pipes, erosion of natural deposits, runoff from waste batteries and paints	5
Fluoride (ppm)	1999	1 01 (0 97-1 01)	4	No	Erosion of natural deposits, water additives which promote strong teeth	4
Lead (point of entry) (ppb)	2000	1 1 (ND-1 1)	15	No	Residue from man-made pollution such as auto emissions and paint, lead pipe, casing and solder	N/A
Mercury (ppb)	1999	0 12 (0 06-0.12)	2	No	Erosion of natural deposits, discharge from refineries and factories, runoff from landfills,	2
Sodium (ppm)	1999	23 4 (18.6-23.4)	160	No	Salt water intrusion, leaching from soil	N/A

Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM's) (Intercoastal Utilities)

Parameter and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling	Average Result (Range)	Exceeds MCL Y/N	MCL	Likely Source	MCLG
TTHM (ppb)	2000	19 6 (ND-87)	No	100	By-product of drinking water chlorination	N/A

Lead and Copper (Tap Water) (Palm Valley Distribution System)

Parameter and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling (mo/yr)	90th Percentile Result	Exceeds AL Y/N	AL	Number of sampling sites exceeding the AL	Likely Source	MCLG
Copper (ppm)	08/99	0.26	No	1 3	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion erosion of natural deposits, leaching from wood preservatives	1 3

EPA's reasons for monitoring unregulated compounds: (1) To determine appropriate Method Detection Limits for the unregulated parameters, and (2) To evaluate which compounds should be considered regulated compounds

Group II Unregulated Organic Compounds (Intercoastal Utilities)

Parameter and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling	Average Result (Range)	Likely Source
Chloroform (ppb)	1999	5 8 (2 8-8 8)	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Bromodichloromethane (ppb)	1999	4 9 (2 2-7 6)	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Dibromochloromethane (ppb)	1999	3 4 ($1_1$4-5.5)	By-product of drinking water chlorination

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

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 (1-800-426-4791).

FLORIDA WATER SERVICES
2000 WATER QUALITY REPORT
PICCIOLA ISLAND

This report shows our water quality results and what they mean. It also provides important information about your water and how it relates to your health. The information in this report is based primarily on 2000 facts and figures. However, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) does not require us to perform all tests every year. When necessary, some data was obtained from prior years As directed by the agencies that regulate our industry, only values from these tests that exceeded specified criteria are included. We will notify you immediately if there is any reason for concern about our water

Florida Water Services operates the water treatment and distribution system serving Picciola Island Our water source is groundwater from deep raw water supply wells in the Floridan Aquifer. The Florida Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) plans to perform assessments of all watersheds in the State within the next several years. An assessment of Picciola Island is not available at this time.

If you have any questions about this report or concerns about your water utility, please contact your Florida Water Services Representative at 1-800-432-4501. You may also visit the Florida Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) web site at www.myflorida.com or call the EPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791 We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you would like to learn more, please call us for information about the next opportunity for public participation in decisions about your drinking water

HOW DO I READ THIS?

It's easy. The table shows the results of our water-quality analyses The column marked "Level Detected" shows the highest results from the last time tests were performed. "Likely Sources" shows where this substance usually originates Descriptions below explain other important details. 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:

*"**N/A**"* means not applicable.

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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

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

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Picocurie per liter (pCi/L): Measure of 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.

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

WHAT CAN I EXPECT TO FIND IN MY DRINKING WATER?

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.*** 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:

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

Inorganic chemicals, 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 chemicals, 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.

Radiological constituents, 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.

Florida Water SERVICES

AN ALLETE COMPANY

ANNUAL DRINKING WATER QUALITY TEST RESULTS

Florida Water Services routinely monitors for contaminants in your drinking water according to federal and state laws This table shows the results of our monitoring from January 1 to December 31, 2000 for Picciola Island – PWS ID # 3351009 EPA requires monitoring for over 80 drinking water parameters Those listed were the only ones detected in your drinking water

Microbiological Organisms (Note: Sampled monthly throughout 2000)

Parameter and Unit of Measurement	Month with the Highest Number of Positive Samples	Highest Monthly Number of Positive Samples	Exceeds MCL Y/N	MCL	Likely Source	MCLG
Total Coliform Bacteria	June	1	No	Presence of coliform bacteria in more than 1 monthly sample.	Naturally present in the environment	0

Note· Results in the Level Detected column for the parameters in this Table are the highest average at any of the sampling points or the highest detected level at any sampling point, depending on the sampling frequency.

Radiological Constituents

Parameter and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling (mo/yr)	Level Detected	MCL	Exceeds MCL Y/N	Likely Source	MCLG
Alpha (pCi/L)	03/00	0 8	15	No	Erosion of natural deposits	0
Radium 226/228 (pCi/L)	03/00	0.5	5	No	Erosion of natural deposits	0

Inorganic Chemicals

Parameter and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling (mo/yr)	Level Detected	MCL	Exceeds MCL Y/N	Likely Source	MCLG
Barium (ppm)	03/00	0.0073	2	No	Erosion of natural deposits	2
Fluoride (ppm)	03/00	0.45	4	No	Erosion of natural deposits, water additives which promote strong teeth	4
Nitrate (as Nitrogen-N) (ppm)	03/00	0 75	10	No	Runoff from fertilizer use, leaching from septic tanks, sewage, erosion of natural deposits	10
Sodium (ppm)	03/00	5 6	160	No	Salt water intrusion, leaching from soil	N/A

Lead and Copper (Tap Water)

Parameter and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling (mo/yr)	90th Percentile Result	Exceeds AL Y/N	AL	Number of sampling sites exceeding the AL	Likely Source	MCLG
Copper (ppm)	06/99	0.065	No	1 3	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits, leaching from wood preservatives	1 3

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FLORIDA WATER SERVICES
2000 WATER QUALITY REPORT
PINE RIDGE ESTATES

This report shows our water quality results and what they mean It also provides important information about your water and how it relates to your health. The information in this report is based primarily on 2000 facts and figures However, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) does not require us to perform all tests every year. When necessary, some data was obtained from prior years As directed by the agencies that regulate our industry, only values from these tests that exceeded specified criteria are included. We will notify you immediately if there is any reason for concern about our water.

Florida Water Services operates the water treatment and distribution system serving Pine Ridge Estates. Our water source is groundwater from deep raw water supply wells in the Floridan Aquifer. The Florida Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) plans to perform assessments of all watersheds in the State within the next several years An assessment of the Pine Ridge Estates area is not available at this time.

If you have any questions about this report or concerns about your water utility, please contact your Florida Water Services Representative at 1-800-432-4501 You may also visit the Florida Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) web site at www myflorida com or call the EPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you would like to learn more, please call us for information about the next opportunity for public participation in decisions about your drinking water.

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Picocurie per liter (pCi/L): Measure of 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.

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WHAT CAN I EXPECT TO FIND IN MY DRINKING WATER?

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.*** 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:

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Radiological constituents, 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.

Florida Water SERVICES

AN ALLETE COMPANY

ANNUAL DRINKING WATER QUALITY TEST RESULTS

Florida Water Services routinely monitors for contaminants in your drinking water according to federal and state laws This table shows the results of our monitoring from January 1 to December 31, 2000 for Pine Ridge Estates (Osceola Co) – PWS ID # 3494292 EPA requires monitoring for over 80 drinking water parameters. Those listed were the only ones detected in your drinking water.

Note Results in the Level Detected column for the parameters in this Table are the highest average at any of the sampling points or the highest detected level at any sampling point, depending on the sampling frequency

Radiological Constituents

Parameter and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling (mo/yr)	Level Detected	MCL	Exceeds MCL Y/N	Likely Source	MCLG
Alpha (pCi/L)	03/00	2.8	15	No	Erosion of natural deposits	0
Radium 226/228 (pCi/L)	03/00	2.4	5	No	Erosion of natural deposits	0

Inorganic Chemicals

Parameter and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling (mo/yr)	Level Detected	MCL	Exceeds MCL Y/N	Likely Source	MCLG
Barium (ppm)	03/00	0 022	2	No	Erosion of natural deposits	2
Fluoride (ppm)	03/00	0.13	4	No	Erosion of natural deposits, water additives which promote strong teeth	4
Nitrate (as Nitrogen-N) (ppm)	03/00	0 015	10	No	Runoff from fertilizer use, leaching from septic tanks, sewage, erosion of natural deposits	10
Sodium (ppm)	03/00	13 0	160	No	Salt water intrusion, leaching from soil	N/A

Lead and Copper (Tap Water)

Parameter and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling	90th Percentile Result	Exceeds AL Y/N	AL	Number of sampling sites exceeding the AL	Likely Source	MCLG
Copper (ppm)	2000	0 44	No	1 3	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits, leaching from wood preservatives	1 3
Lead (ppb)	2000	1 3	No	15	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits	0

EPA's reasons for monitoring unregulated compounds. (1) To determine appropriate Method Detection Limits for the unregulated parameters, and (2) To evaluate which compounds should be considered regulated compounds.

Group II Unregulated Organic Compounds

Parameter and Unit of Measurement	Date of Sampling (mo/yr)	Result	Likely Source
Chloroform (ppb)	03/00	24.0	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Bromodichloromethane (ppb)	03/00	4.5	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Dibromochloromethane (ppb)	03/00	0 65	By-product of drinking water chlorination

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FLORIDA WATER SERVICES
2000 WATER QUALITY REPORT
PINEY WOODS/SPRING LAKE

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Florida Water Services operates the water treatment and distribution system serving Piney Woods/Spring Lake. Our water source is groundwater from deep raw water supply wells in the Floridan Aquifer The Florida Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) plans to perform assessments of all watersheds in the State within the next several years. An assessment of the Piney Woods/Spring Lake area is not available at this time

If you have any questions about this report or concerns about your water utility, please contact your Florida Water Services Representative at 1-800-432-4501. You may also visit the Florida Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) web site at www.myflorida com or call the EPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you would like to learn more, please call us for information about the next opportunity for public participation in decisions about your drinking water

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

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WHAT CAN I EXPECT TO FIND IN MY DRINKING WATER?

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.*** 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:

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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

Florida Water SERVICES

AN ALLETE COMPANY

ANNUAL DRINKING WATER QUALITY TEST RESULTS

Florida Water Services routinely monitors for contaminants in your drinking water according to federal and state laws This table shows the results of our monitoring from January 1 to December 31, 2000 for Piney Woods/Spring Lake – PWS ID # 3351021 EPA requires monitoring for over 80 drinking water parameters Those listed were the only ones detected in your drinking water.

Note Results in the Level Detected column for the parameters in this Table are the highest average at any of the sampling points or the highest detected level at any sampling point, depending on the sampling frequency

Radiological Constituents

Parameter and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling (mo/yr)	Level Detected (Range)	MCL	Exceeds MCL Y/N	Likely Source	MCLG
Alpha (pCi/L)	03/00	1 0 (0 8-1 0)	15	No	Erosion of natural deposits	0
Radium 226/228 (pCi/L)	03/00	1 7 (0 5-1 7)	5	No	Erosion of natural deposits	0

Inorganic Chemicals

Parameter and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling (mo/yr)	Level Detected (Range)	MCL	Exceeds MCL Y/N	Likely Source	MCLG
Barium (ppm)	03/00	0 012 (0.011-0.012)	2	No	Erosion of natural deposits	2
Fluoride (ppm)	03/00	0 46 (0 24-0 46)	4	No	Erosion of natural deposits, water additives which promote strong teeth	4
Nitrate (as Nitrogen-N) (ppm)	03/00	0.11 (0 076-0.11)	10	No	Runoff from fertilizer use, leaching from septic tanks, sewage, erosion of natural deposits	10
Sodium (ppm)	03/00	10 (9 9-10)	160	No	Salt water intrusion, leaching from soil	N/A

Lead and Copper (Tap Water)

Parameter and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling (mo/yr)	90th Percentile Result	Exceeds AL Y/N	AL	Number of sampling sites exceeding the AL	Likely Source	MCLG
Copper (ppm)	06/99	0.38	No	1.3	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion erosion of natural deposits, leaching from wood preservatives	1.3

EPA's reasons for monitoring unregulated compounds: (1) To determine appropriate Method Detection Limits for the unregulated parameters, and (2) To evaluate which compounds should be considered regulated compounds.

Group II Unregulated Organic Compounds

Parameter and Unit of Measurement	Date of Sampling (mo/yr)	Average Result (Range)	Likely Source
Chloroform (ppb)	03/00	8 9 (8 0-9 9)	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Bromodichloromethane (ppb)	03/00	5 6 (5 0-6 2)	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Dibromochloromethane (ppb)	03/00	2.4 (2.2-2 6)	By-product of drinking water chlorination

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FLORIDA WATER SERVICES
2000 WATER QUALITY REPORT
POMONA PARK

This report shows our water quality results and what they mean. It also provides important information about your water and how it relates to your health. The information in this report is based primarily on 2000 facts and figures. However, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) does not require us to perform all tests every year. When necessary, some data was obtained from prior years. As directed by the agencies that regulate our industry, only values from these tests that exceeded specified criteria are included. We will notify you immediately if there is any reason for concern about our water.

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Florida Water SERVICES

AN ALLETE COMPANY

ANNUAL DRINKING WATER QUALITY TEST RESULTS

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Note: Results in the Level Detected column for the parameters in this Table are the highest average at any of the sampling points or the highest detected level at any sampling point, depending on the sampling frequency

Radiological Constituents

Parameter and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling (mo/yr)	Level Detected	MCL	Exceeds MCL Y/N	Likely Source	MCLG
Radium 226/228 (pCi/L)	04/00	1 1	5	No	Erosion of natural deposits	0

Inorganic Chemicals

Parameter and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling (mo/yr)	Level Detected	MCL	Exceeds MCL Y/N	Likely Source	MCLG
Barium (ppm)	04/00	0 0085	2	No	Erosion of natural deposits	2
Fluoride (ppm)	04/00	0 14	4	No	Erosion of natural deposits, water additives which promote strong teeth	4
Nitrate (as Nitrogen-N) (ppm)	04/00	0 17	10	No	Runoff from fertilizer use, leaching from septic tanks, sewage, erosion of natural deposits	10
Sodium (ppm)	04/00	9 9	160	No	Salt water intrusion, leaching from soil	N/A

Lead and Copper (Tap Water)

Parameter and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling (mo/yr)	90th Percentile Result	Exceeds AL Y/N	AL	Number of sampling sites exceeding the AL	Likely Source	MCLG
Copper (ppm)	07/99	0 25	No	1.3	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits, leaching from wood preservatives	1.3
Lead (ppb)	07/99	4 5	No	15	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits	0

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

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 (1-800-426-4791).

FLORIDA WATER SERVICES
2000 WATER QUALITY REPORT
POSTMASTERS VILLAGE

This report shows our water quality results and what they mean It also provides important information about your water and how it relates to your health. The information in this report is based primarily on 2000 facts and figures However, the U S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) does not require us to perform all tests every year. When necessary, some data was obtained from prior years. As directed by the agencies that regulate our industry, only values from these tests that exceeded specified criteria are included. We will notify you immediately if there is any reason for concern about our water

Florida Water Services operates the water treatment and distribution system serving Postmasters Village Our water source is groundwater from deep raw water supply wells in the Floridan Aquifer. The Florida Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) plans to perform assessments of all the watersheds in the State within the next several years. An assessment of the Postmasters Village area is not available at this time.

If you have any questions about this report or concerns about your water utility, please contact your Florida Water Services Representative at 1-800-432-4501. You may also visit the Florida Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) web site at www myflorida.com or call the EPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you would like to learn more, please call us for information about the next opportunity for public participation in decisions about your drinking water.

HOW DO I READ THIS?

It's easy. The table shows the results of our water-quality analyses. The column marked "Level Detected" shows the highest results from the last time tests were performed. "Likely Sources" shows where this substance usually originates. Descriptions below explain other important details 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.

"N/A" means not applicable.

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

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.

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

Parts per billion (ppb) or Micrograms per liter (ug/L): One part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years or a penny in $10,000,000.

Picocurie per liter (pCi/L): Measure of 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

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

WHAT CAN I EXPECT TO FIND IN MY DRINKING WATER?

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.*** 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:

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

Inorganic chemicals, 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 chemicals, 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.

Radiological constituents, 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.

Florida Water SERVICES

AN ALLETE COMPANY

ANNUAL DRINKING WATER QUALITY TEST RESULTS

Florida Water Services routinely monitors for contaminants in your drinking water according to federal and state laws This table shows the results of our monitoring from January 1 to December 31, 2000 for Postmasters Village – PWS ID # 2100912 EPA requires monitoring for over 80 drinking water parameters Those listed were the only ones detected in your drinking water.

Note. Results in the Level Detected column for the parameters in this Table are the highest average at any of the sampling points or the highest detected level at any sampling point, depending on the sampling frequency.

Radiological Constituents

Parameter and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling (mo/yr)	Level Detected (Range)	MCL	Exceeds MCL Y/N	Likely Source	MCLG
Alpha (pCi/L)	03/00	0 2 (ND-0 2)	15	No	Erosion of natural deposits	0
Radium 226/228 (pCi/L)	03/00	0 7 (0 4-0 7)	5	No	Erosion of natural deposits	0

Inorganic Chemicals

Parameter and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling (mo/yr)	Level Detected (Range)	MCL	Exceeds MCL Y/N	Likely Source	MCLG
Arsenic (ppb)	03/00	4 8 (ND-4 8)	50	No	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards	N/A
Barium (ppm)	03/00	0 0091 (0.0063-0 0091)	2	No	Erosion of natural deposits	2
Fluoride (ppm)	03/00	0 17 (0 12-0 17)	4	No	Erosion of natural deposits, water additives which promote strong teeth	4
Nitrate (as Nitrogen-N) (ppm)	03/00	0 15 (0 09-0 15)	10	No	Runoff from fertilizer use, leaching from septic tanks, sewage, erosion of natural deposits	10
Sodium (ppm)	03/00	8.0 (5 5-8.0)	160	No	Salt water intrusion, leaching from soil	N/A

Lead and Copper (Tap Water)

Parameter and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling (mo/yr)	90th Percentile Result	Exceeds AL Y/N	AL	Number of sampling sites exceeding the AL	Likely Source	MCLG
Copper (ppm)	09/99	0 12	No	1 3	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits, leaching from wood preservatives	1 3

EPA's reasons for monitoring unregulated compounds. (1) To determine appropriate Method Detection Limits for the unregulated parameters, and (2) To evaluate which compounds should be considered regulated compounds.

Group II Unregulated Organic Compounds

Parameter and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling (mo/yr)	Average Result (Range)	Likely Source
Chloroform (ppb)	03/00	2.4 (67-4.2)	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Bromodichloromethane (ppb)	03/00	1 9 (0 46-3.3)	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Dibromochloromethane (ppb)	03/00	1 1 (ND-2 2)	By-product of drinking water chlorination

Secondary Elements

Parameter and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling (mo/yr)	Level Detected (Range)	MCL	Exceeds MCL Y/N	Likely Source
Iron (ppm)	03/00	0 44 (0.1-0 44)	0 3	***Yes****	Natural occurrence from soil leaching

***Iron**: *As you can see from the Table, the iron value at the point of entry was above the MCL for secondary standards The Florida Department of Environmental Protection allows utilities to use a sequestering agent to control water with iron up to 1 ppm, F A C 62-550 325(2)*

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

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FLORIDA WATER SERVICES
2000 WATER QUALITY REPORT
QUAIL RIDGE

This report shows our water quality results and what they mean. It also provides important information about your water and how it relates to your health. The information in this report is based primarily on 2000 facts and figures. However, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) does not require us to perform all tests every year. When necessary, some data was obtained from prior years. As directed by the agencies that regulate our industry, only values from these tests that exceeded specified criteria are included. We will notify you immediately if there is any reason for concern about our water.

Florida Water Services operates the water treatment and distribution system serving Quail Ridge. Our water source is groundwater from a deep raw water supply well in the Floridan Aquifer. The Florida Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) plans to perform assessments of all watersheds in the State within the next several years. An assessment of the Quail Ridge area is not available at this time

If you have any questions about this report or concerns about your water utility, please contact your Florida Water Services Representative at 1-800-432-4501. You may also visit the Florida Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) web site at www.myflorida.com or call the EPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you would like to learn more, please call us for information about the next opportunity for public participation in decisions about your drinking water.

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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

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

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Picocurie per liter (pCi/L): Measure of 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.

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

WHAT CAN I EXPECT TO FIND IN MY DRINKING WATER?

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.*** 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:

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Inorganic chemicals, 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 chemicals, 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.

Radiological constituents, 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

Florida Water SERVICES

AN ALLETE COMPANY

ANNUAL DRINKING WATER QUALITY TEST RESULTS

Florida Water Services routinely monitors for contaminants in your drinking water according to federal and state laws This table shows the results of our monitoring from January 1 to December 31, 2000 for Quail Ridge – PWS ID # 3354867 EPA requires monitoring for over 80 drinking water parameters Those listed were the only ones detected in your drinking water

Note Results in the Level Detected column for the parameters in this Table are the highest average at any of the sampling points or the highest detected level at any sampling point, depending on the sampling frequency

Radiological Constituents

Parameter and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling (mo/yr)	Level Detected	MCL	Exceeds MCL Y/N	Likely Source	MCLG
Alpha (pCi/L)	03/2000	0 7	15	No	Erosion of natural deposits	0
Radium 226/228 (pCi/L)	03/2000	1 0	5	No	Erosion of natural deposits	0

Inorganic Chemicals

Parameter and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling (mo/yr)	Level Detected	MCL	Exceeds MCL Y/N	Likely Source	MCLG
Barium (ppm)	03/2000	0.008	2	No	Erosion of natural deposits	2
Fluoride (ppm)	03/2000	0.15	4	No	Erosion of natural deposits, water additives which promote strong teeth	4
Nitrate (as Nitrogen-N) (ppm)	03/2000	0 25	10	No	Runoff from fertilizer use, leaching from septic tanks, sewage, erosion of natural deposits	10
Sodium (ppm)	03/2000	7 4	160	No	Salt water intrusion, leaching from soil	N/A

Lead and Copper (Tap Water)

Parameter and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling	90th Percentile Result	Exceeds AL Y/N	AL	Number of sampling sites exceeding the AL	Likely Source	MCLG
Copper (ppm)	1999	0 038	No	1 3	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits, leaching from wood preservatives	1.3
Lead (ppb)	1999	1 6	No	15	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits	0

EPA's reasons for monitoring unregulated compounds. (1) To determine appropriate Method Detection Limits for the unregulated parameters, and (2) To evaluate which compounds should be considered regulated compounds.

Group II Unregulated Organic Compounds

Parameter and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling (mo/yr)	Result	Likely Source
Chloroform (ppb)	03/2000	7 9	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Bromodichloromethane (ppb)	03/2000	4 1	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Dibromochloromethane (ppb)	03/2000	1 5	By-product of drinking water chlorination

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

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FLORIDA WATER SERVICES
2000 WATER QUALITY REPORT
REMINGTON FOREST

This report shows our water quality results and what they mean. It also provides important information about your water and how it relates to your health The information in this report is based primarily on 2000 facts and figures. However, the U S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) does not require us to perform all tests every year. When necessary, some data was obtained from prior years As directed by the agencies that regulate our industry, only values from these tests that exceeded specified criteria are included We will notify you immediately if there is any reason for concern about our water.

Florida Water Services operates the water treatment plant serving Remington Forest. Our water source is groundwater from deep raw water supply wells in the Floridan Aquifer. The Florida Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) plans to perform assessments of all the watersheds in the State within the next several years An assessment of the Remington Forest area is not available at this time.

If you have any questions about this report or concerns about your water utility, please contact your Florida Water Services Representative at 1-800-432-4501. You may also visit the Florida Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) web site at www.myflorida com or call the EPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791 We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you would like to learn more, please call us for information about the next opportunity for public participation in decisions about your drinking water.

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Picocurie per liter (pCi/L): Measure of 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.

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

WHAT CAN I EXPECT TO FIND IN MY DRINKING WATER?

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.*** 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:

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

Organic chemicals, 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.

Radiological constituents, 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.

Florida Water SERVICES

AN ALLETE COMPANY

ANNUAL DRINKING WATER QUALITY TEST RESULTS

Florida Water Services routinely monitors for contaminants in your drinking water according to federal and state laws This table shows the results of our monitoring from January 1 to December 31, 2000 for Remington Forest – PWS ID # 2554361 EPA requires monitoring for over 80 drinking water parameters Those listed were the only ones detected in your drinking water

Note: Results in the Level Detected column for the parameters in this Table are the highest average at any of the sampling points or the highest detected level at any sampling point, depending on the sampling frequency.

Radiological Constituents

Parameter and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling (mo/yr)	Level Detected	MCL	Exceeds MCL Y/N	Likely Source	MCLG
Alpha (pCi/L)	03/2000	0.4	15	No	Erosion of natural deposits	0
Radium 226/228 (pCi/L)	03/2000	0 4	5	No	Erosion of natural deposits	0

Inorganic Chemicals

Parameter and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling (mo/yr)	Level Detected	MCL	Exceeds MCL Y/N	Likely Source	MCLG
Barium (ppm)	03/2000	0 013	2	No	Erosion of natural deposits	2
Fluoride (ppm)	03/2000	0 36	4	No	Erosion of natural deposits, water additives which promote strong teeth	4
Nitrate (as Nitrogen-N) (ppm)	03/2000	0 004	10	No	Runoff from fertilizer use, leaching from septic tanks, sewage, erosion of natural deposits	10
Nitrite (as Nitrogen-N) (ppm)	03/2000	0 003	1	No	Runoff from fertilizer use, leaching from septic tanks, sewage, erosion of natural deposits	1
Sodium (ppm)	03/2000	5 9	160	No	Salt water intrusion, leaching from soil	N/A

Lead and Copper (Tap Water)

Parameter and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling (mo/yr)	90th Percentile Result	Exceeds AL Y/N	AL	Number of sampling sites exceeding the AL	Likely Source	MCLG
Copper (ppm)	08 & 09/99	0.074	No	1 3	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits, leaching from wood preservatives.	1 3

EPA's reasons for monitoring unregulated compounds: (1) To determine appropriate Method Detection Limits for the unregulated parameters, and (2) To evaluate which compounds should be considered regulated compounds

Group II Unregulated Organic Compounds

Parameter and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling (mo/yr)	Result	Likely Source
Chloroform (ppb)	03/2000	0 7	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Bromodichloromethane (ppb)	03/2000	0.41	By-product of drinking water chlorination

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

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FLORIDA WATER SERVICES
2000 WATER QUALITY REPORT
RIVER GROVE

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Florida Water Services operates the water treatment plant and distribution system serving River Grove. Our water source is groundwater from a deep raw water supply well in the Floridan Aquifer. The Florida Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) plans to perform assessments of all the watersheds in the State within the next several years. An assessment of the River Grove area is not available at this time.

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Florida Water SERVICES

AN ALLETE COMPANY

ANNUAL DRINKING WATER QUALITY TEST RESULTS

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Note. Results in the Level Detected column for the parameters in this Table are the highest average at any of the sampling points or the highest detected level at any sampling point, depending on the sampling frequency.

Radiological Constituents

Parameter and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling (mo/yr)	Level Detected	MCL	Exceeds MCL Y/N	Likely Source	MCLG
Alpha (pCi/L)	08/00	0 6	15	No	Erosion of natural deposits	0
Radium 226/228 (pCi/L)	08/00	1 1	5	No	Erosion of natural deposits	0

Inorganic Chemicals

Parameter and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling (mo/yr)	Level Detected	MCL	Exceeds MCL Y/N	Likely Source	MCLG
Barium (ppm)	08/00	0 020	2	No	Erosion of natural deposits	2
Fluoride (ppm)	08/00	0 25	4	No	Erosion of natural deposits, water additives which promote strong teeth	4
Nitrate (as Nitrogen-N) (ppm)	08/00	0 066	10	No	Runoff from fertilizer use, leaching from septic tanks, sewage, erosion of natural deposits	10
Sodium (ppm)	08/00	79	160	No	Salt water intrusion, leaching from soil	N/A

Lead and Copper (Tap Water)

Parameter and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling (mo/yr)	90th Percentile Result	Exceeds AL Y/N	AL	Number of sampling sites exceeding the AL	Likely Source	MCLG
Copper (ppm)	08/98	0 39	No	1.3	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits, leaching from wood preservatives	1.3
Lead (ppb)	08/98	7.2	No	15	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits	0

EPA's reasons for monitoring unregulated compounds· (1) To determine appropriate Method Detection Limits for the unregulated parameters, and (2) To evaluate which compounds should be considered regulated compounds

Group II Unregulated Organic Compounds

Parameter and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling (mo/yr)	Result	Likely Source
Chloroform (ppb)	08/00	1 4	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Bromoform (ppb)	08/00	32	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Bromodichloromethane (ppb)	08/00	4 4	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Dibromochloromethane (ppb)	08/00	12	By-product of drinking water chlorination

Secondary Elements

Parameter and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling (mo/yr)	Highest Result	MCL	Exceeds MCL Y/N	Likely Source
Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)	08/00	580	500**	No	Natural occurrence from soil leaching

*** Note: TDS may be greater than 500, if no other MCL is exceeded*

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

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 (1-800-426-4791).

FLORIDA WATER SERVICES
2000 WATER QUALITY REPORT
SALT SPRINGS

This report shows our water quality results and what they mean. It also provides important information about your water and how it relates to your health. The information in this report is based primarily on 2000 facts and figures. However, the U S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) does not require us to perform all tests every year. When necessary, some data was obtained from prior years. As directed by the agencies that regulate our industry, only values from these tests that exceeded specified criteria are included. We will notify you immediately if there is any reason for concern about our water.

Florida Water Services operates the water treatment and distribution system serving Salt Springs. Our water source is groundwater from deep raw water supply wells in the Floridan Aquifer. The Florida Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) plans to perform assessments of all the watersheds in the State within the next several years An assessment of the Salt Springs area is not available at this time.

If you have any questions about this report or concerns about your water utility, please contact your Florida Water Services Representative at 1-800-432-4501. You may also visit the Florida Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) web site at www.myflorida.com or call the EPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you would like to learn more, please call us for information about the next opportunity for public participation in decisions about your drinking water.

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"N/A" means not applicable.

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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.

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

Parts per billion (ppb) or Micrograms per liter (ug/L): One part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years or a penny in $10,000,000

Picocurie per liter (pCI/L): Measure of 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.

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

WHAT CAN I EXPECT TO FIND IN MY DRINKING WATER?

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.*** 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.

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

Inorganic chemicals, 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 chemicals, 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

Radiological constituents, 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.

Florida Water SERVICES

AN ALLETE COMPANY

ANNUAL DRINKING WATER QUALITY TEST RESULTS

Florida Water Services routinely monitors for contaminants in your drinking water according to federal and state laws This table shows the results of our monitoring from January 1 to December 31, 2000 for Salt Springs – PWS ID # 3420408 EPA requires monitoring for over 80 drinking water parameters Those listed were the only ones detected in your drinking water.

Note. Results in the Level Detected column for the parameters in this Table are the highest average at any of the sampling points or the highest detected level at any sampling point, depending on the sampling frequency

Radiological Constituents

Parameter and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling (mo/yr)	Level Detected	MCL	Exceeds MCL Y/N	Likely Source	MCLG
Alpha (pCi/L)	08/00	0 6	15	No	Erosion of natural deposits	0
Radium 226/228 (pCi/L)	08/00	1 2	5	No	Erosion of natural deposits	0

Inorganic Chemicals

Parameter and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling (mo/yr)	Level Detected	MCL	Exceeds MCL Y/N	Likely Source	MCLG
Barium (ppm)	08/00	0 0056	2	No	Erosion of natural deposits	2
Fluoride (ppm)	08/00	0 20	4	No	Erosion of natural deposits, water additives which promote strong teeth	4
Nitrate (as Nitrogen-N) (ppm)	08/00	0 26	10	No	Runoff from fertilizer use, leaching from septic tanks, sewage, erosion of natural deposits	10
Sodium (ppm)	08/00	55	160	No	Salt water intrusion, leaching from soil	N/A

Lead and Copper (Tap Water)

Parameter and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling (mo/yr)	90th Percentile Result	Exceeds AL Y/N	AL	Number of sampling sites exceeding the AL	Likely Source	MCLG
Copper (ppm)	08/99	0 065	No	1 3	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits, leaching from wood preservatives	1.3
Lead (ppb)	08/99	3 8	No	15	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits	0

EPA's reasons for monitoring unregulated compounds (1) To determine appropriate Method Detection Limits for the unregulated parameters, and (2) To evaluate which compounds should be considered regulated compounds.

Group II Unregulated Organic Compounds

Parameter and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling (mo/yr)	Result	Likely Source
Chloroform (ppb)	08/00	0 45	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Bromoform (ppb)	08/00	2.1	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Dibromochloromethane (ppb)	08/00	1 0	By-product of drinking water chlorination

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

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 (1-800-426-4791).

FLORIDA WATER SERVICES
2000 WATER QUALITY REPORT
SAMIRA VILLAS

This report shows our water quality results and what they mean. It also provides important information about your water and how it relates to your health. The information in this report is based primarily on 2000 facts and figures However, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) does not require us to perform all tests every year. When necessary, some data was obtained from prior years. As directed by the agencies that regulate our industry, only values from these tests that exceeded specified criteria are included We will notify you immediately if there is any reason for concern about our water.

Florida Water Services operates the water treatment and distribution system serving Samira Villas Our water source is groundwater from a deep raw water supply well in the Floridan Aquifer. The Florida Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) plans to perform assessments of all the watersheds within the State in the next several years. An assessment of the Samira Villas area is not available at this time.

Due to the size of this project, some of the regulations for larger water systems do not apply to Samira Villas Bacteriological samples were collected quarterly and the nitrate sample was collected once during 2000.

If you have any questions about this report or concerns about your water utility, please contact your Florida Water Services Representative at 1-800-432-4501 You may also visit the Florida Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) web site at www.myflorida.com or call the EPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you would like to learn more, please call us for information about the next opportunity for public participation in decisions about your drinking water

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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.

Parts per million (ppm) or Milligrams per liter (mg/L): One part per million corresponds to one minute in two years or a penny in $10,000

Parts per billion (ppb) or Micrograms per liter (ug/L): One part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years or a penny in $10,000,000.

Picocurie per liter (pCi/L): Measure of 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

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

WHAT CAN I EXPECT TO FIND IN MY DRINKING WATER?

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.*** 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:

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

Inorganic chemicals, 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 chemicals, 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.

Radiological constituents, 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

Florida Water SERVICES

AN ALLETE COMPANY

ANNUAL DRINKING WATER QUALITY TEST RESULTS

Florida Water Services routinely monitors for contaminants in your drinking water according to federal and state laws This table shows the results of our monitoring from January 1 to December 31, 2000 for Samira Villas – PWS ID # 6424651 EPA requires monitoring for over 80 drinking water parameters Those listed were the only ones detected in your drinking water

Note. Results in the Level Detected column for the parameters in this Table are the highest average at any of the sampling points or the highest detected level at any sampling point, depending on the sampling frequency.

Inorganic Chemicals

Parameter and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling (mo/yr)	Level Detected	MCL	Exceeds MCL Y/N	Likely Source	MCLG
Nitrate (as Nitrogen-N) (ppm)	12/00	1 0	10	No	Runoff from fertilizer use, leaching from septic tanks, sewage, erosion of natural deposits	10

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

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 (1-800-426-4791).

FLORIDA WATER SERVICES
2000 WATER QUALITY REPORT
SARATOGA HARBOUR

This report shows our water quality results and what they mean. It also provides important information about your water and how it relates to your health. The information in this report is based primarily on 2000 facts and figures. However, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) does not require us to perform all tests every year When necessary, some data was obtained from prior years. As directed by the agencies that regulate our industry, only values from these tests that exceeded specified criteria are included. We will notify you immediately if there is any reason for concern about our water.

Florida Water Services operates a water treatment and distribution system serving Saratoga Harbour Our water source is groundwater from a deep raw water supply well in the Floridan Aquifer. The Florida Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) plans to perform assessments of all the watersheds in the State within the next several years. An assessment of the Saratoga Harbour area is not available at this time.

If you have any questions about this report or concerns about your water utility, please contact your Florida Water Services Representative at 1-800-432-4501. You may also visit the Florida Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) web site at www myflorida.com or call the EPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791 We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you would like to learn more, please call us for information about the next opportunity for public participation in decisions about your drinking water.

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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.

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

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Picocurie per liter (pCI/L): Measure of 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.

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

WHAT CAN I EXPECT TO FIND IN MY DRINKING WATER?

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.*** 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:

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Inorganic chemicals, 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.

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Radiological constituents, 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.

Florida Water SERVICES
AN ALLETE COMPANY

ANNUAL DRINKING WATER QUALITY TEST RESULTS

Florida Water Services routinely monitors for contaminants in your drinking water according to federal and state laws This table shows the results of our monitoring from January 1 to December 31, 2000 for Saratoga Harbour – PWS ID # 2541008 EPA requires monitoring for over 80 drinking water parameters Those listed were the only ones detected in your drinking water

Microbiological Organisms (Note: Sampled monthly throughout 2000)

Parameter and Unit of Measurement	Month with the Highest Number of Positive Samples	Highest Monthly Number of Positive Samples	Exceeds MCL Y/N	MCL	Likely Source	MCLG
Total Coliform Bacteria	August	1	No	Presence of coliform bacteria in more than 1 monthly sample.	Naturally present in the environment	0

Note Results in the Level Detected column for the parameters in this Table are the highest average at any of the sampling points or the highest detected level at any sampling point, depending on the sampling frequency.

Radiological Constituents

Parameter and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling (mo/yr)	Level Detected	MCL	Exceeds MCL Y/N	Likely Source	MCLG
Alpha (pCi/L)	04/00	0 6	15	No	Erosion of natural deposits	0
Radium 226/228 (pCi/L)	04/00	1 0	5	No	Erosion of natural deposits	0

Inorganic Chemicals

Parameter and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling (mo/yr)	Level Detected	MCL	Exceeds MCL Y/N	Likely Source	MCLG
Barium (ppm)	04/00	0 0040	2	No	Erosion of natural deposits	2
Fluoride (ppm)	04/00	0.41	4	No	Erosion of natural deposits, water additives which promote strong teeth	4
Nitrate (as Nitrogen-N) (ppm)	04/00	0.11	10	No	Runoff from fertilizer use, leaching from septic tanks, sewage, erosion of natural deposits	10
Sodium (ppm)	04/00	61	160	No	Salt water intrusion, leaching from soil	N/A

Lead and Copper (Tap Water)

Parameter and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling (mo/yr)	90th Percentile Result	Exceeds AL Y/N	AL	Number of sampling sites exceeding the AL	Likely Source	MCLG
Copper (ppm)	08/98	0 15	No	1 3	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits, leaching from wood preservatives	1.3
Lead (ppb)	08/98	3.1	No	15	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits	0

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

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FLORIDA WATER SERVICES
2000 WATER QUALITY REPORT
SILVER LAKE ESTATES/WESTERN SHORES

This report shows our water quality results and what they mean. It also provides important information about your water and how it relates to your health. The information in this report is based primarily on 2000 facts and figures. However, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) does not require us to perform all tests every year. When necessary, some data was obtained from prior years. As directed by the agencies that regulate our industry, only values from these tests that exceeded specified criteria are included. We will notify you immediately if there is any reason for concern about our water.

Florida Water Services operates the water treatment and distribution system serving Silver Lake Estates/Western Shores. Our water source is groundwater from deep raw water supply wells in the Floridan Aquifer. The Florida Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) plans to perform assessments of all the watersheds in the State within the next several years. An assessment of the Silver Lake Estates/Western Shores area is not available at this time.

If you have any questions about this report or concerns about your water utility, please contact your Florida Water Services Representative at 1-800-432-4501. You may also visit the Florida Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) web site at www.myflorida.com or call the EPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791 We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you would like to learn more, please call us for information about the next opportunity for public participation in decisions about your drinking water.

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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.

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

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Picocurie per liter (pCi/L): Measure of 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.

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

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Radiological constituents, 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.

Florida Water SERVICES

AN ALLETE COMPANY

ANNUAL DRINKING WATER QUALITY TEST RESULTS

Florida Water Services routinely monitors for contaminants in your drinking water according to federal and state laws. This table shows the results of our monitoring from January 1 to December 31, 2000 for Silver Lake Estates – PWS ID # 3351182 and Western Shores – PWS ID # 3351464 EPA requires monitoring for over 80 drinking water parameters. Those listed were the only ones detected in your drinking water

Note Results in the Level Detected column for the parameters in this Table are the highest average at any of the sampling points or the highest detected level at any sampling point, depending on the sampling frequency.

Radiological Constituents

Parameter and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling (mo/yr)	Level Detected (Range)	MCL	Exceeds MCL Y/N	Likely Source	MCLG
Alpha (pCi/L)	04/99	1.5 (1 3-1.5)	15	No	Erosion of natural deposits	0
Radium 226/228 (pCi/L)	04/99	1.2	5	No	Erosion of natural deposits	0

Inorganic Chemicals

Parameter and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling (mo/yr)	Level Detected (Range)	MCL	Exceeds MCL Y/N	Likely Source	MCLG
Barium (ppm)	04/99	0 011 (0.010-0.011)	2	No	Erosion of natural deposits	2
Cyanide (ppb)	04/99	9 (ND-9)	200	No	Erosion of natural deposits	200
Fluoride (ppm)	04/99	0 37 (0.15-0.37)	4	No	Erosion of natural deposits, water additives which promote strong teeth	4
Nitrate (as Nitrogen-N) (ppm)	11/00	1 7 (ND-1.7)	10	No	Runoff from fertilizer use, leaching from septic tanks, sewage, erosion of natural deposits	10
Sodium (ppm)	04/99	5.2 (3.7-5.2)	160	No	Salt water intrusion, leaching from soil	N/A

Lead and Copper (Tap Water) Silver Lake Estates Distribution System

Parameter and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling (mo/yr)	90th Percentile Result	Exceeds AL Y/N	AL	Number of sampling sites exceeding the AL	Likely Source	MCLG
Copper (ppm)	08/99	0.49	No	1.3	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits, leaching from wood preservatives	1 3
Lead (ppb)	08/99	1 4	No	15	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits	0

Lead and Copper (Tap Water) Western Shores Distribution System

Parameter and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling (mo/yr)	90th Percentile Result	Exceeds AL Y/N	AL	Number of sampling sites exceeding the AL	Likely Source	MCLG
Copper (ppm)	08/99	0.37	No	1.3	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits, leaching from wood preservatives	1.3
Lead (ppb)	08/99	3.1	No	15	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits	0

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

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 (1-800-426-4791).

FLORIDA WATER SERVICES
2000 WATER QUALITY REPORT
SILVER LAKE OAKS

This report shows our water quality results and what they mean. It also provides important information about your water and how it relates to your health. The information in this report is based primarily on 2000 facts and figures. However, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) does not require us to perform all tests every year. When necessary, some data was obtained from prior years As directed by the agencies that regulate our industry, only values from these tests that exceeded specified criteria are included. We will notify you immediately if there is any reason for concern about our water.

Florida Water Services operates the water treatment and distribution system serving Silver Lake Oaks. Our water source is groundwater from a deep raw water supply well in the Floridan Aquifer. The Florida Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) plans to perform assessments of all the watersheds in the State within the next several years. An assessment of the Silver Lake Oaks area is not available at this time.

If you have any questions about this report or concerns about your water utility, please contact your Florida Water Services Representative at 1-800-432-4501. You may also visit the Florida Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) web site at www.myflorida.com or call the EPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791 We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you would like to learn more, please call us for information about the next opportunity for public participation in decisions about your drinking water.

HOW DO I READ THIS?

It's easy. The table shows the results of our water-quality analyses. The column marked "Level Detected" shows the highest results from the last time tests were performed. "Likely Sources" shows where this substance usually originates. Descriptions below explain other important details. 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·

"N/A" means not applicable.

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

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.

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

Parts per billion (ppb) or Micrograms per liter (ug/L): One part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years or a penny in $10,000,000.

Picocurie per liter (pCi/L): Measure of 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.

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

WHAT CAN I EXPECT TO FIND IN MY DRINKING WATER?

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.*** 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:

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

Inorganic chemicals, 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 chemicals, 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.

Radiological constituents, 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

Florida Water SERVICES
AN ALLETE COMPANY

ANNUAL DRINKING WATER QUALITY TEST RESULTS

Florida Water Services routinely monitors for contaminants in your drinking water according to federal and state laws This table shows the results of our monitoring from January 1 to December 31, 2000 for Silver Lake Oaks – PWS ID # 2544258 EPA requires monitoring for over 80 drinking water parameters Those listed were the only ones detected in your drinking water

Note Results in the Level Detected column for the parameters in this Table are the highest average at any of the sampling points or the highest detected level at any sampling point, depending on the sampling frequency

Radiological Constituents

Parameter and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling (mo/yr)	Level Detected	MCL	Exceeds MCL Y/N	Likely Source	MCLG
Alpha (pCi/L)	07/00	1.3	15	No	Erosion of natural deposits	0
Radium 226 (pCi/L)	07/00	0 8	5	No	Erosion of natural deposits	0
Radium 228 (pCi/L)	07/00	4.5	5	No	Erosion of natural deposits	0

Inorganic Chemicals

Parameter and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling (mo/yr)	Level Detected	MCL	Exceeds MCL Y/N	Likely Source	MCLG
Barium (ppm)	07/00	0 0011	2	No	Erosion of natural deposits	2
Fluoride (ppm)	07/00	0 28	4	No	Erosion of natural deposits, water additives which promote strong teeth	4
Nitrate (as Nitrogen-N) (ppm)	07/00	0 96	10	No	Runoff from fertilizer use, leaching from septic tanks, sewage, erosion of natural deposits	10
Sodium (ppm)	07/00	83	160	No	Salt water intrusion, leaching from soil	N/A

Lead and Copper (Tap Water)

Parameter and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling (mo/yr)	90th Percentile Result	Exceeds AL Y/N	AL	Number of sampling sites exceeding the AL	Likely Source	MCLG
Copper (ppm)	07 & 08/99	0 074	No	1 3	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits, leaching from wood preservatives	1.3
Lead (ppb)	07 & 08/99	2.2	No	15	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits	0

EPA's reasons for monitoring unregulated compounds: (1) To determine appropriate Method Detection Limits for the unregulated parameters, and (2) To evaluate which compounds should be considered regulated compounds.

Group II Unregulated Organic Compounds

Parameter and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling (mo/yr)	Result	Likely Source
Chloroform (ppb)	07/00	1 7	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Bromoform (ppb)	07/00	16	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Bromodichloromethane (ppb)	07/00	2 8	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Dibromochloromethane (ppb)	07/00	6 0	By-product of drinking water chlorination

Group III Unregulated Organic Compounds

Parameter and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling (mo/yr)	Result
Di-n-butylphthalate (ppb)	07/00	1 5

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FLORIDA WATER SERVICES
2000 WATER QUALITY REPORT
SKYCREST

This report shows our water quality results and what they mean. It also provides important information about your water and how it relates to your health The information in this report is based primarily on 2000 facts and figures However, the U S Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) does not require us to perform all tests every year When necessary, some data was obtained from prior years As directed by the agencies that regulate our industry, only values from these tests that exceeded specified criteria are included We will notify you immediately if there is any reason for concern about our water

Florida Water Services operates the water treatment and distribution system serving Skycrest. Our water source is groundwater from deep raw water supply wells in the Floridan Aquifer. The Florida Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) plans to perform assessments of all watersheds in the State within the next several years. An assessment of the Skycrest area is not available at this time.

If you have any questions about this report or concerns about your water utility, please contact your Florida Water Services Representative at 1-800-432-4501 You may also visit the Florida Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) web site at www myflorida com or call the EPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791 We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility If you would like to learn more, please call us for information about the next opportunity for public participation in decisions about your drinking water

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Parts per million (ppm) or Milligrams per liter (mg/L): One part per million corresponds to one minute in two years or a penny in $10,000

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Picocurie per liter (pCi/L): Measure of 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.

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

WHAT CAN I EXPECT TO FIND IN MY DRINKING WATER?

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.*** 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

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

Inorganic chemicals, 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 chemicals, 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.

Radiological constituents, 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

Florida Water SERVICES

AN ALLETE COMPANY

ANNUAL DRINKING WATER QUALITY TEST RESULTS

Florida Water Services routinely monitors for contaminants in your drinking water according to federal and state laws. This table shows the results of our monitoring from January 1 to December 31, 2000 for Skycrest – PWS ID # 3351205 EPA requires monitoring for over 80 drinking water parameters Those listed were the only ones detected in your drinking water

Note Results in the Level Detected column for the parameters in this Table are the highest average at any of the sampling points or the highest detected level at any sampling point, depending on the sampling frequency

Radiological Constituents

Parameter and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling (mo/yr)	Level Detected	MCL	Exceeds MCL Y/N	Likely Source	MCLG
Alpha (pCi/L)	03/00	2.1	15	No	Erosion of natural deposits	0
Radium 226/228 (pCi/L)	03/00	1.8	5	No	Erosion of natural deposits	0

Inorganic Chemicals

Parameter and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling (mo/yr)	Level Detected	MCL	Exceeds MCL Y/N	Likely Source	MCLG
Barium (ppm)	03/00	0 020	2	No	Erosion of natural deposits	2
Fluoride (ppm)	03/00	0 48	4	No	Erosion of natural deposits, water additives which promote strong teeth	4
Mercury (ppb)	03/00	0 3	2	No	Erosion of natural deposits, discharge from refineries and factories, runoff from landfills, runoff from cropland	2
Nitrate (as Nitrogen-N) (ppm)	03/00	0 033	10	No	Runoff from fertilizer use, leaching from septic tanks, sewage, erosion of natural deposits	10
Sodium (ppm)	03/00	6 2	160	No	Salt water intrusion, leaching from soil	N/A

Lead and Copper (Tap Water)

Parameter and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling (mo/yr)	90th Percentile Result	Exceeds AL Y/N	AL	Number of sampling sites exceeding the AL	Likely Source	MCLG
Copper (ppm)	06/99	0 10	No	1.3	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits, leaching from wood preservatives	1 3
Lead (ppb)	06/99	2 8	No	15	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits	0

EPA's reasons for monitoring unregulated compounds: (1) To determine appropriate Method Detection Limits for the unregulated parameters, and (2) To evaluate which compounds should be considered regulated compounds.

Group II Unregulated Organic Compounds

Parameter and Unit of Measurement	Date of Sampling (mo/yr)	Result	Likely Source
Chloroform (ppb)	03/00	3 7	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Bromodichloromethane (ppb)	03/00	3 1	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Dibromochloromethane (ppb)	03/00	2 0	By-product of drinking water chlorination

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

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FLORIDA WATER SERVICES
2000 WATER QUALITY REPORT
SPRUCE CREEK SOUTH

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Florida Water Services operates the water treatment and distribution system serving Spruce Creek South. The Florida Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) plans to perform assessments of all the watersheds in the State within the next several years. An assessment of the Spruce Creek South area is not available at this time.

If you have any questions about this report or concerns about your water utility, please contact your Florida Water Services Representative at 1-800-432-4501. You may also visit the Florida Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) web site at www.myflorida.com or call the EPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you would like to learn more, please call us for information about the next opportunity for public participation in decisions about your drinking water.

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Picocurie per liter (pCi/L): Measure of 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.

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

WHAT CAN I EXPECT TO FIND IN MY DRINKING WATER?

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.*** 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:

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Inorganic chemicals, 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.

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Radiological constituents, 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.

Florida Water SERVICES
AN ALLETE COMPANY

ANNUAL DRINKING WATER QUALITY TEST RESULTS

Florida Water Services routinely monitors for contaminants in your drinking water according to federal and state laws. This table shows the results of our monitoring from January 1 to December 31, 2000 for Spruce Creek South – PWS ID # 3424826. EPA requires monitoring for over 80 drinking water parameters. Those listed were the only ones detected in your drinking water.

Note. Results in the Level Detected column for the parameters in this Table are the highest average at any of the sampling points or the highest detected level at any sampling point, depending on the sampling frequency.

Radiological Constituents

Parameter and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling (mo/yr)	Level Detected (Range)	MCL	Exceeds MCL Y/N	Likely Source	MCLG
Alpha (pCi/L)	12/2000	1.8 (1 4-1.8)	15	No	Erosion of natural deposits	0
Radium 226/228 (pCi/L)	12/2000	2 9 (1.4-2.9)	5	No	Erosion of natural deposits	0

Inorganic Chemicals

Parameter and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling (mo/yr)	Level Detected (Range)	MCL	Exceeds MCL Y/N	Likely Source	MCLG
Arsenic (ppb)	12/2000	6.5 (ND-6.5)	50	No	Erosion of natural deposits	N/A
Barium (ppm)	12/2000	0 0046 (0.0044-0.0046)	2	No	Erosion of natural deposits	2
Fluoride (ppm)	12/2000	0.12 (0.096-0.12)	4	No	Erosion of natural deposits, water additives which promote strong teeth	4
Nitrate (as Nitrogen-N) (ppm)	12/2000	1.5 (1.3-1.5)	10	No	Runoff from fertilizer use, leaching from septic tanks, sewage, erosion of natural deposits	10
Sodium (ppm)	12/2000	4.2 (4.0-4.2)	160	No	Salt water intrusion, leaching from soil	N/A

Lead and Copper (Tap Water)

Parameter and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling (mo/yr)	90th Percentile Result	Exceeds AL Y/N	AL	Number of sampling sites exceeding the AL	Likely Source	MCLG
Copper (ppm)	09/1999	0.66	No	1.3	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits, leaching from wood preservatives	1.3
Lead (ppb)	09/1999	1.6	No	15	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits	0

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FLORIDA WATER SERVICES
2000 WATER QUALITY REPORT
SPRUCE CREEK PRESERVE

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Florida Water Services operates the water treatment and distribution system serving Spruce Creek Preserve. The Florida Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) plans to perform assessments of all watersheds in the State within the next several years. An assessment of the Spruce Creek Preserve area is not available at this time.

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Florida Water SERVICES

AN ALLETE COMPANY

ANNUAL DRINKING WATER QUALITY TEST RESULTS

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Microbiological Organisms (Note Sampled monthly throughout 2000)

Parameter and Unit of Measurement	Month with the Highest Number of Positive Samples	Highest Monthly Number of Positive Samples	Exceeds MCL Y/N	MCL	Likely Source	MCLG
Total Coliform Bacteria	August	2	***Yes***	Presence of coliform bacteria in more than 1 monthly sample	Naturally present in the environment	0

Total Coliform Bacteria. *As you can see from the Table, we exceeded the Total Coliform MCL Public notice was given Additional samples collected were two days after the initial detection, and they were absent for total coliforms Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially-harmful, bacteria may be present. Coliforms were found in more samples than allowed and this was a warning of potential problems The Total Coliform Rule requires water systems to meet a stricter limit for coliform bacteria Coliform bacteria are usually harmless, but their presence in water can be an indication of disease-causing bacteria When coliform bacteria are found, special follow-up tests are done to determine if harmful bacteria are present in the water supply If this limit is exceeded, the water supplier must notify the public by newspaper, television or radio To comply with the stricter regulation, we have increased the average amount of chlorine in the distribution system*

Monitoring Violation. *The former facility operator failed to conduct total coliform samples in February There was a public notice and a consent order as a result of this situation Since samples were not collected, we're unable to report whether total coliforms were present during this time period*

Note Results in the Level Detected column for the parameters in this Table are the highest average at any of the sampling points or the highest detected level at any sampling point, depending on the sampling frequency

Radiological Constituents

Parameter and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling (mo/yr)	Level Detected	MCL	Exceeds MCL Y/N	Likely Source	MCLG
Alpha (pCi/L)	12/2000	4 0	15	No	Erosion of natural deposits	0
Radium 226/228 (pCi/L)	12/2000	3 8	5	No	Erosion of natural deposits	0

Inorganic Chemicals

Parameter and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling (mo/yr)	Level Detected	MCL	Exceeds MCL Y/N	Likely Source	MCLG
Barium (ppm)	12/2000	0.0047	2	No	Erosion of natural deposits	2
Fluoride (ppm)	12/2000	0 40	4	No	Erosion of natural deposits, water additives which promote strong teeth	4
Nitrate (as Nitrogen-N) (ppm)	12/2000	0.68	10	No	Runoff from fertilizer use, leaching from septic tanks, sewage, erosion of natural deposits	10
Sodium (ppm)	12/2000	3 0	160	No	Salt water intrusion, leaching from soil	N/A

Lead and Copper (Tap Water)

Parameter and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling (mo/yr)	90th Percentile Result	Exceeds AL Y/N	AL	Number of sampling sites exceeding the AL	Likely Source	MCLG
Copper (ppm)	09/2000	1 7	***Yes***	1 3	2	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits, leaching from wood preservatives	1.3
Lead (ppb)	09/2000	3 4	No	15	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits	0

COPPER. *As you can see from the Table, the copper value for the Tap Water Lead and Copper Monitoring Program was above the MCL. Two locations from the distribution system had copper concentrations greater than 1 3 ppm These samples were collected under the worst case situation Customers were asked to sample their water at the kitchen or bathroom sink after the water in the house had not been used for a minimum of 6 hours This usually meant they would collect our sample the very first thing in the morning Copper is an essential nutrient, but some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over a relatively short amount of time could experience gastrointestinal distress Some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over many years could suffer liver or kidney damage People with Wilson's disease should consult their personal doctor MCL's are based on drinking 2 liters of water every day for a lifetime If the MCL is exceeded, a person has a one-in-a-million chance of experiencing the listed health effect*

EPA's reasons for monitoring unregulated compounds. (1) To determine appropriate Method Detection Limits for the unregulated parameters, and (2) To evaluate which compounds should be considered regulated compounds

Group II Unregulated Organic Compounds

Parameter and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling (mo/yr)	Result	Likely Source
Chloroform (ppb)	12/2000	2 7	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Bromodichloromethane (ppb)	12/2000	1 2	By-product of drinking water chlorination

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

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 (1-800-426-4791).

FLORIDA WATER SERVICES
2000 WATER QUALITY REPORT
SPRUCE CREEK COUNTRY CLUB

This report shows our water quality results and what they mean. It also provides important information about your water and how it relates to your health. The information in this report is based primarily on 2000 facts and figures. However, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) does not require us to perform all tests every year. When necessary, some data was obtained from prior years As directed by the agencies that regulate our industry, only values from these tests that exceeded specified criteria are included. We will notify you immediately if there is any reason for concern about our water.

Florida Water Services operates the water treatment and distribution system serving the Spruce Creek Country Club Our water source is the groundwater from raw water supply wells in the Floridan Aquifer. The Florida Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) plans to perform assessments of all the watersheds in the State within the next several years. An assessment of the Spruce Creek Country Club area is not available at this time.

If you have any questions about this report or concerns about your water utility, please contact your Florida Water Services Representative at 1-800-432-4501. You may also visit the Florida Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) web site at www.myflorida.com or call the EPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you would like to learn more, please call us for information about the next opportunity for public participation in decisions about your drinking water.

HOW DO I READ THIS?

It's easy. The table shows the results of our water-quality analyses The column marked "Level Detected" shows the highest results from the last time tests were performed. "Likely Sources" shows where this substance usually originates. Descriptions below explain other important details. 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:

"N/A" means not applicable.

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

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.

Parts per million (ppm) or Milligrams per liter (mg/L): One part per million corresponds to one minute in two years or a penny in $10,000

Parts per billion (ppb) or Micrograms per liter (ug/L): One part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years or a penny in $10,000,000.

Picocurie per liter (pCi/L): Measure of 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.

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

WHAT CAN I EXPECT TO FIND IN MY DRINKING WATER?

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.*** 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:

Microbiological organisms, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations and wildlife

Inorganic chemicals, 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 chemicals, 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.

Radiological constituents, 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

Florida Water SERVICES

AN ALLETE COMPANY

ANNUAL DRINKING WATER QUALITY TEST RESULTS

Florida Water Services routinely monitors for contaminants in your drinking water according to federal and state laws This table shows the results of our monitoring from January 1 to December 31, 2000 for Spruce Creek Country Club – PWS ID # 3425020 EPA requires monitoring for over 80 drinking water parameters Those listed were the only ones detected in your drinking water

Note. Results in the Level Detected column for the parameters in this Table are the highest average at any of the sampling points or the highest detected level at any sampling point, depending on the sampling frequency

Radiological Constituents

Parameter and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling (mo/yr)	Level Detected	MCL	Exceeds MCL Y/N	Likely Source	MCLG
Alpha (pCi/L)	12/2000	1.0	15	No	Erosion of natural deposits	0
Radium 226/228 (pCi/L)	12/2000	1 2	5	No	Erosion of natural deposits	0

Inorganic Chemicals

Parameter and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling (mo/yr)	Level Detected	MCL	Exceeds MCL Y/N	Likely Source	MCLG
Arsenic (ppb)	12/2000	5 9	50	No	Erosion of natural deposits, runoff from orchards	N/A
Barium (ppm)	12/2000	0 0038	2	No	Erosion of natural deposits	2
Fluoride (ppm)	12/2000	0 056	4	No	Erosion of natural deposits, water additives which promote strong teeth	4
Nitrate (as Nitrogen-N) (ppm)	12/2000	1 3	10	No	Runoff from fertilizer use, leaching from septic tanks, sewage, erosion of natural deposits	10
Sodium (ppm)	12/2000	5 7	160	No	Salt water intrusion, leaching from soil	N/A

Lead and Copper (Tap Water)

Parameter and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling	90th Percentile Result	Exceeds AL Y/N	AL	Number of sampling sites exceeding the AL	Likely Source	MCLG
Copper (ppm)	2000	0 65	No	1.3	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits, leaching from wood preservatives	1 3

EPA's reasons for monitoring unregulated compounds. (1) To determine appropriate Method Detection Limits for the unregulated parameters, and (2) To evaluate which compounds should be considered regulated compounds

Group II Unregulated Organic Compounds

Parameter and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling	Result	Likely Source
Chloroform (ppb)	12/2000	0 62	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Bromodichloromethane (ppb)	12/2000	0 32	By-product of drinking water chlorination

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

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 (1-800-426-4791).

FLORIDA WATER SERVICES
2000 WATER QUALITY REPORT
STONECREST

This report shows our water quality results and what they mean. It also provides important information about your water and how it relates to your health The information in this report is based primarily on 2000 facts and figures However, the U S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) does not require us to perform all tests every year. When necessary, some data was obtained from prior years. As directed by the agencies that regulate our industry, only values from these tests that exceeded specified criteria are included. We will notify you immediately if there is any reason for concern about our water.

Florida Water Services operates the water treatment and distribution system serving Stonecrest. Our water source is groundwater from raw water supply wells in the Floridan Aquifer The Florida Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) plans to perform assessments of all watersheds in the State within the next several years. An assessment of the Stonecrest area is not available at this time.

If you have any questions about this report or concerns about your water utility, please contact your Florida Water Services Representative at 1-800-432-4501. You may also visit the Florida Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) web site at www.myflorida.com or call the EPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you would like to learn more, please call us for information about the next opportunity for public participation in decisions about your drinking water

HOW DO I READ THIS?

It's easy. The table shows the results of our water-quality analyses. The column marked "Level Detected" shows the highest results from the last time tests were performed. "Likely Sources" shows where this substance usually originates. Descriptions below explain other important details. 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:

"N/A" means not applicable.

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

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.

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

Parts per billion (ppb) or Micrograms per liter (ug/L): One part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years or a penny in $10,000,000

Picocurie per liter (pCi/L): Measure of 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.

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

WHAT CAN I EXPECT TO FIND IN MY DRINKING WATER?

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.*** 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:

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

Inorganic chemicals, 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 chemicals, 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.

Radiological constituents, 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.

Florida Water SERVICES

AN ALLETE COMPANY

ANNUAL DRINKING WATER QUALITY TEST RESULTS

Florida Water Services routinely monitors for contaminants in your drinking water according to federal and state laws. This table shows the results of our monitoring from January 1 to December 31, 2000 for Stonecrest – PWS ID # 3424897 EPA requires monitoring for over 80 drinking water parameters. Those listed were the only ones detected in your drinking water

Note Results in the Level Detected column for the parameters in this Table are the highest average at any of the sampling points or the highest detected level at any sampling point, depending on the sampling frequency

Radiological Constituents

Parameter and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling (mo/yr)	Level Detected	MCL	Exceeds MCL Y/N	Likely Source	MCLG
Alpha (pCi/L)	03/00	1 2	15	No	Erosion of natural deposits	0

Inorganic Chemicals

Parameter and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling (mo/yr)	Level Detected	MCL	Exceeds MCL Y/N	Likely Source	MCLG
Fluoride (ppm)	03/00	0 16	4	No	Erosion of natural deposits, water additives which promote strong teeth	4
Lead (point of entry) (ppb)	03/00	1 0	15	No	Residue from man-made pollution such as auto emissions and paint, lead pipe, casing and solder	N/A
Nitrate (as Nitrogen-N) (ppm)	03/00	1 36	10	No	Runoff from fertilizer use, leaching from septic tanks, sewage, erosion of natural deposits	10
Sodium (ppm)	03/00	5 11	160	No	Salt water intrusion, leaching from soil	N/A

Lead and Copper (Tap Water)

Parameter and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling	90th Percentile Result	Exceeds AL Y/N	AL	Number of sampling sites exceeding the AL	Likely Source	MCLG
Copper (ppm)	1999	0 33	No	1 3	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits, leaching from wood preservatives	1 3

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

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 (1-800-426-4791).

FLORIDA WATER SERVICES
2000 WATER QUALITY REPORT
STONE MOUNTAIN

This report shows our water quality results and what they mean. It also provides important information about your water and how it relates to your health. The information in this report is based primarily on 2000 facts and figures. However, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) does not require us to perform all tests every year When necessary, some data was obtained from prior years As directed by the agencies that regulate our industry, only values from these tests that exceeded specified criteria are included. We will notify you immediately if there is any reason for concern about our water.

Florida Water Services operates the water treatment and distribution system serving Stone Mountain Our water source is groundwater from a deep raw water supply well in the Floridan Aquifer The Florida Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) plans to perform assessments of all watersheds in the State within the next several years An assessment of the Stone Mountain area is not available at this time

If you have any questions about this report or concerns about your water utility, please contact your Florida Water Services Representative at 1-800-432-4501. You may also visit the Florida Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) web site at www myflorida com or call the EPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you would like to learn more, please call us for information about the next opportunity for public participation in decisions about your drinking water.

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

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WHAT CAN I EXPECT TO FIND IN MY DRINKING WATER?

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.*** 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

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Inorganic chemicals, 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

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Radiological constituents, 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.

Florida Water SERVICES

AN ALLETE COMPANY

ANNUAL DRINKING WATER QUALITY TEST RESULTS

Florida Water Services routinely monitors for contaminants in your drinking water according to federal and state laws This table shows the results of our monitoring from January 1 to December 31, 2000 for Stone Mountain – PWS ID # 3351282 EPA requires monitoring for over 80 drinking water parameters. Those listed were the only ones detected in your drinking water

Note Results in the Level Detected column for the parameters in this Table are the highest average at any of the sampling points or the highest detected level at any sampling point, depending on the sampling frequency

Radiological Constituents

Parameter and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling (mo/yr)	Level Detected	MCL	Exceeds MCL Y/N	Likely Source	MCLG
Alpha (pCi/L)	03/00	1 3	15	No	Erosion of natural deposits	0
Radium 226/228 (pCi/L)	03/00	1 6	5	No	Erosion of natural deposits	0

Inorganic Chemicals

Parameter and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling (mo/yr)	Level Detected	MCL	Exceeds MCL Y/N	Likely Source	MCLG
Barium (ppm)	03/00	0 0079	2	No	Erosion of natural deposits	2
Fluoride (ppm)	03/00	0 075	4	No	Erosion of natural deposits, water additives which promote strong teeth	4
Lead (point of entry) (ppb)	03/00	1 7	15	No	Residue from man-made pollution such as auto emissions and paint, lead pipe, casing and solder	N/A
Nitrate (as Nitrogen-N) (ppm)	Quarterly 2000	6 1 (5 6-6 1)	10	No	Runoff from fertilizer use, leaching from septic tanks, sewage, erosion of natural deposits	10
Sodium (ppm)	03/00	6 8	160	No	Salt water intrusion, leaching from soil	N/A

Nitrate. *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 local health care provider We schedule quarterly nitrate tests for the water when the concentration exceeds 5 ppm*

Lead and Copper (Tap Water)

Parameter and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling (mo/yr)	90th Percentile Result	Exceeds AL Y/N	AL	Number of sampling sites exceeding the AL	Likely Source	MCLG
Copper (ppm)	06/99	0 30	No	1 3	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits, leaching from wood preservatives	1 3
Lead (ppb)	06/99	5 6	No	15	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits	0

EPA's reasons for monitoring unregulated compounds: (1) To determine appropriate Method Detection Limits for the unregulated parameters, and (2) To evaluate which compounds should be considered regulated compounds

Group II Unregulated Organic Compounds

Parameter and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling (mo/yr)	Result	Likely Source
Chloroform (ppb)	03/00	0 24	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Bromoform (ppb)	03/00	0 64	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Bromodichloromethane (ppb)	03/00	0 53	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Dibromochloromethane (ppb)	03/00	0 78	By-product of drinking water chlorination

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FLORIDA WATER SERVICES
2000 WATER QUALITY REPORT
SUGAR MILL COUNTRY CLUB

This report shows our water quality results and what they mean. It also provides important information about your water and how it relates to your health. The information in this report is based primarily on 2000 facts and figures. However, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) does not require us to perform all tests every year. When necessary, some data was obtained from prior years. As directed by the agencies that regulate our industry, only values from these tests that exceeded specified criteria are included. We will notify you immediately if there is any reason for concern about our water.

Florida Water Services operates the water treatment and distribution system serving Sugar Mill Country Club. Our water source is groundwater from deep raw water supply wells in the Floridan Aquifer. The Florida Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) plans to perform assessments of all the watersheds in the State within the next several years. An assessment of the Sugar Mill Country Club area is not available at this time.

If you have any questions about this report or concerns about your water utility, please contact your Florida Water Services Representative at 1-800-432-4501. You may also visit the Florida Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) web site at www.myflorida.com or call the EPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you would like to learn more, please call us for information about the next opportunity for public participation in decisions about your drinking water.

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

WHAT CAN I EXPECT TO FIND IN MY DRINKING WATER?

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.*** 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:

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

Inorganic chemicals, 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 chemicals, 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.

Radiological constituents, 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.

Florida Water SERVICES
AN ALLETE COMPANY

ANNUAL DRINKING WATER QUALITY TEST RESULTS

Florida Water Services routinely monitors for contaminants in your drinking water according to federal and state laws This table shows the results of our monitoring from January 1 to December 31, 2000 for Sugar Mill Country Club – PWS ID # 3641296 EPA requires monitoring for over 80 drinking water parameters. Those listed were the only ones detected in your drinking water

Note Results in the Level Detected column for the parameters in this Table are the highest average at any of the sampling points or the highest detected level at any sampling point, depending on the sampling frequency.

Radiological Constituents

Parameter and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling (mo/yr)	Level Detected	MCL	Exceeds MCL Y/N	Likely Source	MCLG
Alpha (pCi/L)	03/00	0 5	15	No	Erosion of natural deposits	0
Radium 226/228 (pCi/L)	03/00	0.3	5	No	Erosion of natural deposits	0

Inorganic Chemicals

Parameter and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling (mo/yr)	Level Detected (Range)	MCL	Exceeds MCL Y/N	Likely Source	MCLG
Barium (ppm)	03/00	0.0072	2	No	Erosion of natural deposits	2
Fluoride (ppm)	03/00	0.14	4	No	Erosion of natural deposits, water additives which promote strong teeth	4
Nitrate (as Nitrogen-N) (ppm)	03/00	0 16 (0 14-0.16)	10	No	Runoff from fertilizer use, leaching from septic tanks, sewage, erosion of natural deposits	10
Nitrite (as Nitrogen-N) (ppm)	03/00	0.074 (0 074-0 089)	1	No	Runoff from fertilizer use, leaching from septic tanks, sewage, erosion of natural deposits	1
Sodium (ppm)	03/00	79	160	No	Salt water intrusion, leaching from soil	N/A

Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM's) (Distribution System)

Parameter and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling	Annual Average (Range)	MCL	MCL Violation Y/N	Likely Source	MCLG
TTHM (ppb)	Quarterly 2000	30 (15-45)	100	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination	0

Lead and Copper (Tap Water)

Parameter and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling (mo/yr)	90th Percentile Result	Exceeds AL Y/N	AL	Number of sampling sites exceeding the AL	Likely Source	MCLG
Copper (ppm)	08/00	0 079	No	1.3	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits, leaching from wood preservatives	1.3
Lead (ppb)	08/00	4 9	No	15	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosionof natural deposits	0

EPA's reasons for monitoring unregulated compounds: (1) To determine appropriate Method Detection Limits for the unregulated parameters, and (2) To evaluate which compounds should be considered regulated compounds.

Group II Unregulated Organic Compounds

Parameter and Unit of Measurement	Dates of sampling (mo/yr)	Results	Likely Source
Chloroform (ppb)	03/00	14	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Bromoform (ppb)	03/00	0 71	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Bromodichloromethane (ppb)	03/00	8 9	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Dibromochloromethane (ppb)	03/00	6 4	By-product of drinking water chlorination

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

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 (1-800-426-4791).

FLORIDA WATER SERVICES
2000 WATER QUALITY REPORT
SUNNY HILLS

This report shows our water quality results and what they mean. It also provides important information about your water and how it relates to your health. The information in this report is based primarily on 2000 facts and figures. However, the U S Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) does not require us to perform all tests every year. When necessary, some data was obtained from prior years. As directed by the agencies that regulate our industry, only values from these tests that exceeded specified criteria are included. We will notify you immediately if there is any reason for concern about our water.

Florida Water Services operates the water treatment and distribution system serving Sunny Hills. Our water source is groundwater from deep raw water supply wells in the Floridan Aquifer The Florida Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) plans to perform assessments of all the watersheds in the State within the next several years. An assessment of the Sunny Hills area is not available at this time.

If you have any questions about this report or concerns about your water utility, please contact your Florida Water Services Representative at 1-800-432-4501. You may also visit the Florida Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) web site at www myflorida com or call the EPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you would like to learn more, please call us for information about the next opportunity for public participation in decisions about your drinking water

HOW DO I READ THIS?

It's easy. The table shows the results of our water-quality analyses. The column marked "Level Detected" shows the highest results from the last time tests were performed. "Likely Sources" shows where this substance usually originates. Descriptions below explain other important details 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:

"N/A" means not applicable.

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

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

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

Parts per billion (ppb) or Micrograms per liter (ug/L): One part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years or a penny in $10,000,000.

Picocurie per liter (pCi/L): Measure of 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.

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

WHAT CAN I EXPECT TO FIND IN MY DRINKING WATER?

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.*** 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:

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

Inorganic chemicals, 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 chemicals, 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.

Radiological constituents, 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

Florida Water SERVICES

AN ALLETE COMPANY

ANNUAL DRINKING WATER QUALITY TEST RESULTS

Florida Water Services routinely monitors for contaminants in your drinking water according to federal and state laws This table shows the results of our monitoring from January 1 to December 31, 2000 for Sunny Hills – PWS ID # 1670647 EPA requires monitoring for over 80 drinking water parameters Those listed were the only ones detected in your drinking water.

Note: Results in the Level Detected column for the parameters in this Table are the highest average at any of the sampling points or the highest detected level at any sampling point, depending on the sampling frequency

Radiological Constituents

Parameter and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling (mo/yr)	Level Detected (Range)	MCL	Exceeds MCL Y/N	Likely Source	MCLG
Alpha (pCi/L)	03/2000	0 8 (ND-0 8)	15	No	Erosion of natural deposits	0
Radium 226/228 (pCi/L)	03/2000	1 1 (0 3-1.1)	5	No	Erosion of natural deposits	0

Inorganic Chemicals

Parameter and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling (mo/yr)	Level Detected (Range)	MCL	Exceeds MCL Y/N	Likely Source	MCLG
Barium (ppm)	03/2000	0 023 (0 016-0.023)	2	No	Erosion of natural deposits	2
Beryllium (ppb)	2000	0.75 (ND-1 5)	4	No	Discharge from metal refineries and coal-burning factories	4
Cadmium (ppb)	03/2000	1.5 (ND-1.5)	5	No	Corrosion of galvanized pipes, erosion of natural deposits, discharge from metal refineries, runoff from waste batteries and paints	5
Chromium (ppb)	2000	0 9 (ND-1 8)	100	No	Discharge from steel and pulp mills, erosion of natural deposits	100
Fluoride (ppm)	03/2000	0.18 (0.12-0 18)	4	No	Erosion of natural deposits, water additives which promote strong teeth	4
Nickel (ppb)	2000	1 6 (ND-3 2)	100	No	Pollution from electroplating operations	NA
Nitrate (as Nitrogen-N) (ppm)	03/2000	0 077 (0.008-0.077)	10	No	Runoff from fertilizer use, leaching from septic tanks, sewage, erosion of natural deposits	10
Sodium (ppm)	03/2000	7 3 (2 9-7 3)	160	No	Salt water intrusion, leaching from soil	N/A

Lead and Copper (Tap Water)

Parameter and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling	90th Percentile Result	Exceeds AL Y/N	AL	Number of sampling sites exceeding the AL	Likely Source	MCLG
Copper (ppm)	07/99	0 25	No	1 3	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits, leaching from wood preservatives	1 3

EPA's reasons for monitoring unregulated compounds· (1) To determine appropriate Method Detection Limits for the unregulated parameters, and (2) To evaluate which compounds should be considered regulated compounds

Group II Unregulated Organic Compounds

Parameter and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling (mo/yr)	Results 06/2000 (Range)	Likely Source
Chloroform (ppb)	03/2000	16 1 (1 3-24)	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Bromodichloromethane (ppb)	03/2000	4 8 (0 44-8.0)	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Dibromochloromethane (ppb)	03/2000	1 5 (ND-2.6)	By-product of drinking water chlorination

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

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 (1-800-426-4791).

FLORIDA WATER SERVICES
2000 WATER QUALITY REPORT
SUNSHINE PARKWAY

This report shows our water quality results and what they mean It also provides important information about your water and how it relates to your health. The information in this report is based primarily on 2000 facts and figures However, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) does not require us to perform all tests every year When necessary, some data was obtained from prior years As directed by the agencies that regulate our industry, only values from these tests that exceeded specified criteria are included. We will notify you immediately if there is any reason for concern about our water.

Florida Water Services operates the water treatment and distribution system serving Sunshine Parkway. Our water source is groundwater from deep raw water supply wells in the Floridan Aquifer The Florida Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) plans to perform assessments of all watersheds in the State within the next several years An assessment of the Sunshine Parkway area is not available at this time.

If you have any questions about this report or concerns about your water utility, please contact your Florida Water Services Representative at 1-800-432-4501 You may also visit the Florida Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) web site at www myflorida com or call the EPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791 We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you would like to learn more, please call us for information about the next opportunity for public participation in decisions about your drinking water.

HOW DO I READ THIS?

It's easy. The table shows the results of our water-quality analyses. The column marked "Level Detected" shows the highest results from the last time tests were performed. "Likely Sources" shows where this substance usually originates. Descriptions below explain other important details. 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

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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

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

Parts per billion (ppb) or Micrograms per liter (ug/L): One part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years or a penny in $10,000,000

Picocurie per liter (pCi/L): Measure of 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.

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

WHAT CAN I EXPECT TO FIND IN MY DRINKING WATER?

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.*** 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

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

Inorganic chemicals, 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 chemicals, 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.

Radiological constituents, 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.

Florida Water SERVICES

AN ALLETE COMPANY

ANNUAL DRINKING WATER QUALITY TEST RESULTS

Florida Water Services routinely monitors for contaminants in your drinking water according to federal and state laws This table shows the results of our monitoring from January 1 to December 31, 2000 for Sunshine Parkway – PWS ID # 3350691 EPA requires monitoring for over 80 drinking water parameters. Those listed were the only ones detected in your drinking water

Note Results in the Level Detected column for the parameters in this Table are the highest average at any of the sampling points or the highest detected level at any sampling point, depending on the sampling frequency

Radiological Constituents

Parameter and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling (mo/yr)	Level Detected	MCL	Exceeds MCL Y/N	Likely Source	MCLG
Alpha (pCi/L)	02/00	1 0	15	No	Erosion of natural deposits	0
Radium 226/228	02/00	1 9	5	No	Erosion of natural deposits	0

Inorganic Chemicals

Parameter and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling (mo/yr)	Level Detected	MCL	Exceeds MCL Y/N	Likely Source	MCLG
Barium (ppm)	02/00	0 0062	2	No	Erosion of natural deposits	2
Fluoride (ppm)	02/00	0.12	4	No	Erosion of natural deposits, water additives which promote strong teeth	4
Lead (ppb)	02/00	1 4	15	No	Residue from man-made pollution such as auto emissions and paint, lead pipe, casing and solder	N/A
Nitrate (as Nitrogen-N) (ppm)	02/00	2.7	10	No	Runoff from fertilizer use, leaching from septic tanks, sewage, erosion of natural deposits	10
Sodium (ppm)	02/00	5 0	160	No	Salt water intrusion, leaching from soil	N/A

Lead and Copper (Tap Water)

Parameter and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling (mo/yr)	90th Percentile Result	Exceeds AL Y/N	AL	Number of sampling sites exceeding the AL	Likely Source	MCLG
Copper (ppm)	03/99	0 057	No	1 3	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits, leaching from wood preservatives	1 3
Lead (ppb)	03/99	3 4	No	15	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits	0

EPA's reasons for monitoring unregulated compounds. (1) To determine appropriate Method Detection Limits for the unregulated parameters, and (2) To evaluate which compounds should be considered regulated compounds

Group II Unregulated Organic Compounds

Parameter and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling (mo/yr)	Result	Likely Source
Chloroform (ppb)	02/00	0 84	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Bromoform (ppb)	02/00	0 65	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Bromodichloromethane (ppb)	02/00	1 1	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Dibromochloromethane (ppb)	02/00	1 4	By-product of drinking water chlorination

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

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 (1-800-426-4791).

FLORIDA WATER SERVICES
2000 WATER QUALITY REPORT
TANGERINE

This report shows our water quality results and what they mean. It also provides important information about your water and how it relates to your health. The information in this report is based primarily on 2000 facts and figures However, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) does not require us to perform all tests every year. When necessary, some data was obtained from prior years. As directed by the agencies that regulate our industry, only values from these tests that exceeded specified criteria are included. We will notify you immediately if there is any reason for concern about our water.

Florida Water Services operates the water treatment and distribution system serving Tangerine. Our water source is ground water from a deep raw water supply well in the Floridan Aquifer. The Florida Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) plans to perform assessments of all the watersheds in the State within the next several years. An assessment of the Tangerine area is not available at this time.

If you have any questions about this report or concerns about your water utility, please contact your Florida Water Services Representative at 1-800-432-4501. You may also visit the Florida Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) web site at www.myflorida.com or call the EPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you would like to learn more, please call us for information about the next opportunity for public participation in decisions about your drinking water.

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

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WHAT CAN I EXPECT TO FIND IN MY DRINKING WATER?

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

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Radiological constituents, 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.

Florida Water SERVICES

AN ALLETE COMPANY

ANNUAL DRINKING WATER QUALITY TEST RESULTS

Florida Water Services routinely monitors for contaminants in your drinking water according to federal and state laws This table shows the results of our monitoring from January 1 to December 31, 2000 for Tangerine – PWS ID # 3481329 EPA requires monitoring for over 80 drinking water parameters Those listed were the only ones detected in your drinking water

Note: Results in the Level Detected column for the parameters in this Table are the highest average at any of the sampling points or the highest detected level at any sampling point, depending on the sampling frequency.

Radiological Constituents

Parameter and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling (mo/yr)	Level Detected	MCL	Exceeds MCL Y/N	Likely Source	MCLG
Alpha (pCi/L)	03/00	1.0	15	No	Erosion of natural deposits	0
Radium 226/228 (pCi/L)	03/00	1.4	5	No	Erosion of natural deposits	0

Inorganic Chemicals

Parameter and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling (mo/yr)	Level Detected	MCL	Exceeds MCL Y/N	Likely Source	MCLG
Barium (ppm)	03/00	0.022	2	No	Erosion of natural deposits	2
Fluoride (ppm)	03/00	0 51	4	No	Erosion of natural deposits, water additives which promote strong teeth	4
Nitrate (as Nitrogen-N) (ppm)	03/00	1 1	10	No	Runoff from fertilizer use, leaching from septic tanks, sewage, erosion of natural deposits	10
Sodium (ppm)	03/00	6.3	160	No	Salt water intrusion, leaching from soil	N/A

Lead and Copper (Tap Water)

Parameter and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling	90th Percentile Result	Exceeds AL Y/N	AL	Number of sampling sites exceeding the AL	Likely Source	MCLG
Copper (ppm)	1999	0 12	No	1 3	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits, leaching from wood preservatives	1 3
Lead (ppb)	1999	3 4	No	15	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits	0

EPA's reasons for monitoring unregulated compounds. (1) To determine appropriate Method Detection Limits for the unregulated parameters, and (2) To evaluate which compounds should be considered regulated compounds.

Group II Unregulated Organic Compounds

Parameter and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling (mo/yr)	Result	Likely Source
Chloroform (ppb)	03/00	4 6	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Bromodichloromethane (ppb)	03/00	2 4	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Dibromochloromethane (ppb)	03/00	0 88	By-product of drinking water chlorination

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

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 (1-800-426-4791).

FLORIDA WATER SERVICES
2000 WATER QUALITY REPORT
TIMBERWALK

This report shows our water quality results and what they mean. It also provides important information about your water and how it relates to your health The information in this report is based primarily on 2000 facts and figures. However, the U S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) does not require us to perform all tests every year. When necessary, some data was obtained from prior years. As directed by the agencies that regulate our industry, only values from these tests that exceeded specified criteria are included We will notify you immediately if there is any reason for concern about our water.

Florida Water Services operates the water treatment and distribution system serving Timberwalk. Our water source is ground water from a deep raw water supply well in the Floridan Aquifer. The Florida Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) plans to perform assessments of all the watersheds in the State within the next several years An assessment of the Timberwalk area is not available at this time.

If you have any questions about this report or concerns about your water utility, please contact your Florida Water Services Representative at 1-800-432-4501. You may also visit the Florida Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) web site at www.myflorida.com or call the EPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility If you would like to learn more, please call us for information about the next opportunity for public participation in decisions about your drinking water.

HOW DO I READ THIS?

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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.

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Picocurie per liter (pCI/L): Measure of 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.

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

WHAT CAN I EXPECT TO FIND IN MY DRINKING WATER?

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.*** 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

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Inorganic chemicals, 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 chemicals, 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

Radiological constituents, 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.

Florida Water SERVICES

AN ALLETE COMPANY

ANNUAL DRINKING WATER QUALITY TEST RESULTS

Florida Water Services routinely monitors for contaminants in your drinking water according to federal and state laws. This table shows the results of our monitoring from January 1 to December 31, 2000 for Timberwalk – PWS ID # 6424762 EPA requires monitoring for over 80 drinking water parameters Those listed were the only ones detected in your drinking water

Note: Results in the Level Detected column for the parameters in this Table are the highest average at any of the sampling points or the highest detected level at any sampling point, depending on the sampling frequency

Radiological Constituents

Parameter and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling (mo/yr)	Level Detected	MCL	Exceeds MCL Y/N	Likely Source	MCLG
Alpha (pCi/L)	07/00	2 4	15	No	Erosion of natural deposits	0
Radium 226/228 (pCi/L)	07/00	1 0	5	No	Erosion of natural deposits	0

Inorganic Chemicals

Parameter and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling (mo/yr)	Level Detected	MCL	Exceeds MCL Y/N	Likely Source	MCLG
Barium (ppm)	07/00	0 0043	2	No	Erosion of natural deposits	N/A
Fluoride (ppm)	07/00	0 098	4	No	Erosion of natural deposits, water additives which promote strong teeth	4
Nitrate (as Nitrogen-N) (ppm)	07/00	0 57	10	No	Runoff from fertilizer use, leaching from septic tanks, sewage, erosion of natural deposits	10
Sodium (ppm)	07/00	4 3	160	No	Salt water intrusion, leaching from soil	N/A

Lead and Copper (Tap Water)

Parameter and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling (mo/yr)	90th Percentile Result	Exceeds AL Y/N	AL	Number of sampling sites exceeding the AL	Likely Source	MCLG
Copper (ppm)	09/00	0 82	No	1 3	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits, leaching from wood preservatives	1 3
Lead (ppb)	09/00	2	No	15	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits	0

EPA's reasons for monitoring unregulated compounds (1) To determine appropriate Method Detection Limits for the unregulated parameters, and (2) To evaluate which compounds should be considered regulated compounds.

Group II Unregulated Organic Compounds

Parameter and Unit of Measurement	Dates Sampling (mo/yr)	Result	Likely Source
Chloroform (ppb)	07/00	0 59	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Bromodichloromethane (ppb)	07/00	0.28	By-product of drinking water chlorination

Volatile Organic Compounds

Parameter and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling (mo/yr)	Results	MCL	Exceeds MCL Y/N	Likely Source	MCLG
Xylenes (ppm)	07/00	0 0015	10	No	Discharge from petroleum refineries, paint thinner	0

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

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 (1-800-426-4791).

FLORIDA WATER SERVICES
2000 WATER QUALITY REPORT
TWIN RIVERS/TOMOKA VIEW

This report shows our water quality results and what they mean It also provides important information about your water and how it relates to your health. The information in this report is based primarily on 2000 facts and figures. However, the U S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) does not require us to perform all tests every year When necessary, some data was obtained from prior years As directed by the agencies that regulate our industry, only values from these tests that exceeded specified criteria are included. We will notify you immediately if there is any reason for concern about our water

Florida Water Services operates the water treatment and distribution system serving Twin Rivers/Tomoka View. Our water source is groundwater from deep raw water supply wells in the Floridan Aquifer. The Florida Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) plans to perform assessments of all the watersheds in the State within the next several years. An assessment of the Twin Rivers/Tomoka View area is not available at this time

If you have any questions about this report or concerns about your water utility, please contact your Florida Water Services Representative at 1-800-432-4501. You may also visit the Florida Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) web site at www myflorida.com or call the EPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you would like to learn more, please call us for information about the next opportunity for public participation in decisions about your drinking water

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WHAT CAN I EXPECT TO FIND IN MY DRINKING WATER?

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Organic chemicals, 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.

Radiological constituents, 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.

Florida Water SERVICES

AN ALLETE COMPANY

ANNUAL DRINKING WATER QUALITY TEST RESULTS

Florida Water Services routinely monitors for contaminants in your drinking water according to federal and state laws This table shows the results of our monitoring from January 1 to December 31, 2000 for Tomoka View – PWS ID # 3641373 and Twin Rivers – PWS ID # 3641399 EPA requires monitoring for over 80 drinking water parameters Those listed were the only ones detected in your drinking water

Microbiological Organisms (Note Sampled monthly throughout 1999)

Parameter and Unit of Measurement	Month with the Highest Number of Positive Samples	Highest Monthly Number of Positive Samples	Exceeds MCL Y/N	MCL	Likely Source	MCLG
Total Coliform Bacteria	December Tomoka View	1	No	Presence of coliform bacteria in more than 1 sample collected during the month	Naturally present in the environment	0

Note Results in the Level Detected column for the parameters in this Table are the highest average at any of the sampling points or the highest detected level at any sampling point, depending on the sampling frequency

Radiological Constituents

Parameter and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling (mo/yr)	Level Detected Tomoka View	Level Detected Twin Rivers	MCL	Exceeds MCL Y/N	Likely Source	MCLG
Alpha (pCi/L)	02/2000	2.2	3 3	15	No	Erosion of natural deposits	0
Radium 226/228 (pCi/L)	02/2000	3 5	1 7	5	No	Erosion of natural deposits	0

Inorganic Chemicals

Parameter and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling (mo/yr)	Level Detected Tomoka View	Level Detected Twin Rivers	MCL	Exceeds MCL Y/N	Likely Source	MCLG
Barium (ppm)	02/2000	0 017	0 022	2	No	Erosion of natural deposits	2
Fluoride (ppm)	02/2000	0 21	0 12	4	No	Erosion of natural deposits, water additives which promote strong teeth	4
Nitrate (as Nitrogen-N) (ppm)	02/2000	0 065	0 098	10	No	Runoff from fertilizer use, leaching from septic tanks, sewage, erosion of natural deposits	10
Sodium (ppm)	02/2000	64	44	160	No	Salt water intrusion, leaching from soil	N/A

EPA's reasons for monitoring unregulated compounds: (1) To determine appropriate Method Detection Limits for the unregulated parameters, and (2) To evaluate which compounds should be considered regulated compounds

Group II Unregulated Organic Compounds

Parameter and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling (mo/yr)	Tomoka View Results	Twin Rivers Results	Likely Source
Chloroform (ppb)	02/2000	29	70	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Bromoform (ppb)	02/2000	1 8	ND	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Bromodichloromethane (ppb)	02/2000	28	35	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Dibromochloromethane (ppb)	02/2000	19	11	By-product of drinking water chlorination

Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM). *TTHM is the total of the four Group II Unregulated Compounds listed above. The MCL for TTHM (an annual average of samples collected in the distribution system) is 100 ppb The total concentration of the four compounds in the Twin Rivers sample was over the 100 ppb level. Subsequently, we collected two quarterly samples from this same location in 2000 The concentrations of these samples were 120 ppb and 91 ppb. We will continue sampling in 2001 to determine whether the annual average is greater than the MCL.*

Lead and Copper (Tap Water) Tomoka View

Parameter and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling (mo/yr)	90th Percentile Result	Exceeds AL Y/N	AL	Number of sampling sites exceeding the AL	Likely Source	MCLG
Copper (ppm)	09/2000	1 9	***Yes****	1 3	6	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits, leaching from wood preservatives	1 3
Lead (ppb)	09/2000	7 1	No	15	1	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosionof natural deposits	0

Lead and Copper (Tap Water) Twin Rivers

Parameter and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling (mo/yr)	90th Percentile Result	Exceeds AL Y/N	AL	Number of sampling sites exceeding the AL	Likely Source	MCLG
Copper (ppm)	09/2000	1 6	***Yes****	1 3	3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits, leaching from wood preservatives	1 3
Lead (ppb)	09/2000	5 1	No	15	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosionof natural deposits	0

COPPER. *As you can see from the Table, the copper value for the Tap Water Lead and Copper Monitoring Program was above the MCL Three locations from the distribution system had copper concentrations greater than 1 3 ppm. These samples were collected under the worst case situation Customers were asked to sample their water at the kitchen or bathroom sink after the water in the house had not been used for a minimum of 6 hours. This usually meant they would collect our sample the very first thing in the morning. Copper is an essential nutrient, but some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over a relatively short amount of time could experience gastrointestinal distress Some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over many years could suffer liver or kidney damage. People with Wilson's disease should consult their personal doctor MCL's are based on drinking 2 liters of water every day for a lifetime If the MCL is exceeded, a person has a one-in-a-million chance of experiencing the listed health effect*

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

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 (1-800-426-4791).

FLORIDA WATER SERVICES
2000 WATER QUALITY REPORT
TROPICAL PARK

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Florida Water Services operates the water treatment and distribution system serving Tropical Park. The water source is groundwater from deep raw water supply wells in the Floridan Aquifer and an interconnection with the City of Kissimmee (North Bermuda Water Treatment Plant). The Florida Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) plans to perform assessments of all the watersheds in the State within the next several years. An assessment of the Tropical Park area is not available at this time.

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Florida Water SERVICES

AN ALLETE COMPANY

ANNUAL DRINKING WATER QUALITY TEST RESULTS

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Note. Results in the Level Detected column for the parameters in this Table are the highest average at any of the sampling points or the highest detected level at any sampling point, depending on the sampling frequency

Radiological Constituents

Parameter and Unit of Measurement	Level Detected - FWS-2000 -(Range)	Level Detected Kissimmee-2000 – (Range)	MCL	Exceeds MCL Y/N	Likely Source	MCLG
Alpha (pCi/L)	1 6 (1 2-1 6)	1 2 (0 6-1 2)	15	No	Erosion of natural deposits	0
Radium 226/228 (pCi/L)	1 2 (0 9-1 2)	ND	5	No	Erosion of natural deposits	0

Inorganic Chemicals

Parameter and Unit of Measurement	Level Detected - FWS-2000 -(Range)	Level Detected Kissimmee-09/99 – (Range)	MCL	Exceeds MCL Y/N	Likely Source	MCLG
Antimony (ppb)	ND	3 5 (ND-3 5)	6	No	Fire retardants, ceramics, electronics, solder	6
Arsenic (ppb)	ND	1 5 (0 3-1.5)	50	No	Erosion of natural deposits, runoff from orchards	N/A
Barium (ppm)	0 011 (0 01-0 011)	0 019 (0 01-0 019)	2	No	Erosion of natural deposits	2
Cadmium (ppb)	ND	0.12 (ND-0 12)	5	No	Corrosion of galvanized pipes, erosion of natural deposits, runoff from waste batteries and paints	5
Chromium (ppb)	ND	2 0 (0 6-2 0)	100	No	Discharge from steel and pulp mills, erosion of natural deposits	100
Fluoride (ppm)	0.16	1 5 (0 23-1 5)	4	No	Erosion of natural deposits, water additives which promote strong teeth	4
Lead (point of entry) (ppb)	ND	1 7 (0 2-1 7)	15	No	Residue from man-made pollution such as auto emissions and paint, lead pipe, casing and solder	0
Nickel (ppb)	ND	2 9 (1 4-2 9)	100	No	Pollution from electroplating operations	N/A
Nitrate (as Nitrogen-N) (ppm)	0 015 (0.01-0 015)	0 09 (ND-0 09)	10	No	Runoff from fertilizer use, leaching from septic tanks, sewage, erosion of natural deposits	10
Selenium (ppb)	ND	4 9 (1 1-4 9)	50	No	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries, erosion of natural deposits	50
Sodium (ppm)	13 (11-13)	11 1 (2.7-11.1)	160	No	Salt water intrusion, leaching from soil	N/A
Thallium	ND	0 2 (0.1-0 2)	2	No	Leaching from ore-processing sites, discharge from electronic, glass, and drug factories	0 5

Lead and Copper (Tap Water) – Tropical Park Distribution System

Parameter and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling (mo/yr)	90th Percentile Result	Exceeds AL Y/N	AL	Number of sampling sites exceeding the AL	Likely Source	MCLG
Copper (ppm)	08/99	0 48	No	1 3	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits, leaching from wood preservatives	1 3

Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM's) Kissimmee Distribution System

Parameter and Unit of Measurement	Annual Average Kissimmee – (Range)	MCL	MCL Violation Y/N	Likely Source	MCLG
TTHM (ppb)	26 5 (ND-108)	100	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination	N/A

EPA's reasons for monitoring unregulated compounds: (1) To determine appropriate Method Detection Limits for the unregulated parameters, and (2) To evaluate which compounds should be considered regulated compounds

Group II Unregulated Organic Compounds Florida Water Services

Parameter and Unit of Measurement	Average Result – (Range) 2000	Likely Source
Chloroform (ppb)	4 75 (4.6-4 9)	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Bromodichloromethane (ppb)	1 01 (0 92-1.1)	By-product of drinking water chlorination

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FLORIDA WATER SERVICES
2000 WATER QUALITY REPORT
VALENCIA TERRACE

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Florida Water Services operates the water treatment and distribution system serving Valencia Terrace. Our water source is groundwater from deep raw water supply wells in the Floridan Aquifer. The Florida Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) plans to perform assessments of all watersheds in the State within the next several years. An assessment of the Valencia Terrace area is not available at this time.

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

WHAT CAN I EXPECT TO FIND IN MY DRINKING WATER?

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.*** 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:

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

Inorganic chemicals, 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 chemicals, 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.

Radiological constituents, 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.

Florida Water SERVICES

AN ALLETE COMPANY

ANNUAL DRINKING WATER QUALITY TEST RESULTS

Florida Water Services routinely monitors for contaminants in your drinking water according to federal and state laws This table shows the results of our monitoring from January 1 to December 31, 2000 for Valencia Terrace – PWS ID # 3351421 EPA requires monitoring for over 80 drinking water parameters. Those listed were the only ones detected in your drinking water

Note Results in the Level Detected column for the parameters in this Table are the highest average at any of the sampling points or the highest detected level at any sampling point, depending on the sampling frequency.

Radiological Constituents

Parameter and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling (mo/yr)	Level Detected	MCL	Exceeds MCL Y/N	Likely Source	MCLG
Alpha (pCi/L)	03/2000	4 8	15	No	Erosion of natural deposits	0
Radium 226/228 (pCi/L)	03/2000	1.9	5	No	Erosion of natural deposits	0

Inorganic Chemicals

Parameter and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling (mo/yr)	Level Detected	MCL	Exceeds MCL Y/N	Likely Source	MCLG
Barium (ppm)	03/2000	0 016	2	No	Erosion of natural deposits	2
Fluoride (ppm)	03/2000	0 089	4	No	Erosion of natural deposits, water additives which promote strong teeth	4
Lead (ppb) (point of entry)	03/2000	1 4	15	No	Residue from man-made pollution such as auto emissions and paint, lead pipe, casing and solder	N/A
Nitrate (as Nitrogen-N) (ppm)	03/2000	0 028	10	No	Runoff from fertilizer use, leaching from septic tanks, sewage, erosion of natural deposits	10
Sodium (ppm)	03/2000	5 4	160	No	Salt water intrusion, leaching from soil	N/A

Lead and Copper (Tap Water)

Parameter and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling (mo/yr)	90th Percentile Result	Exceeds AL Y/N	AL	Number of sampling sites exceeding the AL	Likely Source	MCLG
Copper (ppm)	09/99	0 11	No	1 3	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits, leaching from wood preservatives	1.3

EPA's reasons for monitoring unregulated compounds: (1) To determine appropriate Method Detection Limits for the unregulated parameters, and (2) To evaluate which compounds should be considered regulated compounds.

Group II Unregulated Organic Compounds

Parameter and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling (mo/yr)	Result	Likely Source
Chloroform (ppb)	03/2000	0 7	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Bromodichloromethane (ppb)	03/2000	0 9	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Dibromochloromethane (ppb)	03/2000	0 61	By-product of drinking water chlorination

Secondary Elements

Parameter and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling (mo/yr)	Level Detected	Exceeds MCL Y/N	MCL	Likely Source
Iron (ppm)	03/2000	0.39	***Yes**	0 3	Natural occurrence from soil leaching

***Iron.** *As you can see from the Table, the iron value at the point of entry was above the MCL for secondary standards The Florida Department of Environmental Protection allows utilities to use a sequestering agent to control water with iron up to 1 ppm, F.A.C. 62-550 325(2)*

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

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 (1-800-426-4791).

FLORIDA WATER SERVICES
2000 WATER QUALITY REPORT
VENETIAN VILLAGE

This report shows our water quality results and what they mean. It also provides important information about your water and how it relates to your health. The information in this report is based primarily on 2000 facts and figures. However, the U S Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) does not require us to perform all tests every year. When necessary, some data was obtained from prior years. As directed by the agencies that regulate our industry, only values from these tests that exceeded specified criteria are included. We will notify you immediately if there is any reason for concern about our water.

Florida Water Services operates the water treatment and distribution system serving Venetian Village. Our water source is groundwater from deep raw water supply wells in the Floridan Aquifer. The Florida Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) plans to perform assessments of all watersheds in the State within the next several years. An assessment of the Venetian Village area is not available at this time.

If you have any questions about this report or concerns about your water utility, please contact your Florida Water Services Representative at 1-800-432-4501. You may also visit the Florida Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) web site at www.myflorida.com or call the EPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you would like to learn more, please call us for information about the next opportunity for public participation in decisions about your drinking water.

HOW DO I READ THIS?

It's easy. The table shows the results of our water-quality analyses. The column marked "Level Detected" shows the highest results from the last time tests were performed. "Likely Sources" shows where this substance usually originates. Descriptions below explain other important details. 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:

"N/A" means not applicable.

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

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.

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

Parts per billion (ppb) or Micrograms per liter (ug/L): One part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years or a penny in $10,000,000.

Picocurie per liter (pCI/L): Measure of 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.

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

WHAT CAN I EXPECT TO FIND IN MY DRINKING WATER?

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.*** 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:

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

Inorganic chemicals, 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 chemicals, 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.

Radiological constituents, 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

Florida Water SERVICES

AN ALLETE COMPANY

ANNUAL DRINKING WATER QUALITY TEST RESULTS

Florida Water Services routinely monitors for contaminants in your drinking water according to federal and state laws This table shows the results of our monitoring from January 1 to December 31, 2000 for Tangerine – PWS ID # 3351426 EPA requires monitoring for over 80 drinking water parameters Those listed were the only ones detected in your drinking water

Note Results in the Level Detected column for the parameters in this Table are the highest average at any of the sampling points or the highest detected level at any sampling point, depending on the sampling frequency

Radiological Constituents

Parameter and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling (mo/yr)	Level Detected	MCL	Exceeds MCL Y/N	Likely Source	MCLG
Alpha (pCi/L)	03/00	1 9	15	No	Erosion of natural deposits	0
Radium 226/228 (pCi/L)	03/00	2.2	5	No	Erosion of natural deposits	0

Inorganic Chemicals

Parameter and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling (mo/yr)	Level Detected	MCL	Exceeds MCL Y/N	Likely Source	MCLG
Barium (ppm)	03/00	0 02	2	No	Erosion of natural deposits	2
Fluoride (ppm)	03/00	0.44	4	No	Erosion of natural deposits, water additives which promote strong teeth	4
Mercury (ppb)	03/00	0 3	2	No	Erosion of natural deposits, runoff from landfills, runoff from cropland	
Nitrate (as Nitrogen-N) (ppm)	03/00	0.14	10	No	Runoff from fertilizer use, leaching from septic tanks, sewage, erosion of natural deposits	10
Sodium (ppm)	03/00	8.1	160	No	Salt water intrusion, leaching from soil	N/A

Lead and Copper (Tap Water)

Parameter and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling (mo/yr)	90th Percentile Result	Exceeds AL Y/N	AL	Number of sampling sites exceeding the AL	Likely Source	MCLG
Copper (ppm)	08/99	0 078	No	1 3	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits, leaching from wood preservatives	1 3
Lead (ppb)	08/99	1 6	No	15	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits	0

EPA's reasons for monitoring unregulated compounds (1) To determine appropriate Method Detection Limits for the unregulated parameters, and (2) To evaluate which compounds should be considered regulated compounds

Group II Unregulated Organic Compounds

Parameter and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling (mo/yr)	Result	Likely Source
Chloroform (ppb)	03/00	6 6	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Bromodichloromethane (ppb)	03/00	2 7	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Dibromochloromethane (ppb)	03/00	0 98	By-product of drinking water chlorination

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

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 (1-800-426-4791).

FLORIDA WATER SERVICES
2000 WATER QUALITY REPORT
WELAKA MOBILE HOME PARK

This report shows our water quality results and what they mean. It also provides important information about your water and how it relates to your health The information in this report is based primarily on 2000 facts and figures However, the U S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) does not require us to perform all tests every year When necessary, some data was obtained from prior years As directed by the agencies that regulate our industry, only values from these tests that exceeded specified criteria are included We will notify you immediately if there is any reason for concern about our water.

Florida Water Services operates the water treatment and distribution system serving Welaka Mobile Home Park. Our water source is groundwater from a deep raw water supply well in the Floridan Aquifer. The Florida Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) plans to perform assessments of all the watersheds in the State within the next several years. An assessment of the Welaka area is not available at this time.

If you have any questions about this report or concerns about your water utility, please contact your Florida Water Services Representative at 1-800-432-4501 You may also visit the Florida Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) web site at www.myflorida.com or call the EPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791 We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you would like to learn more, please call us for information about the next opportunity for public participation in decisions about your drinking water.

HOW DO I READ THIS?

It's easy. The table shows the results of our water-quality analyses. The column marked "Level Detected" shows the highest results from the last time tests were performed. "Likely Sources" shows where this substance usually originates. Descriptions below explain other important details. 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:

"N/A" means not applicable.

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

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.

Parts per million (ppm) or Milligrams per liter (mg/L): One part per million corresponds to one minute in two years or a penny in $10,000

Parts per billion (ppb) or Micrograms per liter (ug/L): One part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years or a penny in $10,000,000.

Picocurie per liter (pCi/L): Measure of 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.

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

WHAT CAN I EXPECT TO FIND IN MY DRINKING WATER?

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.*** 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

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

Inorganic chemicals, 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.

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Radiological constituents, 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.

Florida Water SERVICES

AN ALLETE COMPANY

ANNUAL DRINKING WATER QUALITY TEST RESULTS

Florida Water Services routinely monitors for contaminants in your drinking water according to federal and state laws This table shows the results of our monitoring from January 1 to December 31, 2000 for Welaka – PWS ID # 2541242. EPA requires monitoring for over 80 drinking water parameters Those listed were the only ones detected in your drinking water.

Note: Results in the Level Detected column for the parameters in this Table are the highest average at any of the sampling points or the highest detected level at any sampling point, depending on the sampling frequency

Radiological Constituents

Parameter and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling (mo/yr)	Level Detected	MCL	Exceeds MCL Y/N	Likely Source	MCLG
Radium 226 (pCi/L)	04/00	0 2	5	No	Erosion of natural deposits	0

Inorganic Chemicals

Parameter and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling (mo/yr)	Level Detected	MCL	Exceeds MCL Y/N	Likely Source	MCLG
Barium (ppm)	04/2000	0 0024	2	No	Erosion of natural deposits	2
Fluoride (ppm)	04/2000	0 16	4	No	Erosion of natural deposits, water additives which promote strong teeth	4
Nitrate (as Nitrogen-N) (ppm)	04/2000	0 046	10	No	Runoff from fertilizer use, leaching from septic tanks, sewage, erosion of natural deposits	10
Sodium (ppm)	04/2000	6 5	160	No	Salt water intrusion, leaching from soil	N/A

Lead and Copper (Tap Water)

Parameter and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling (mo/yr)	90th Percentile Result	Exceeds AL Y/N	AL	Number of sampling sites exceeding the AL	Likely Source	MCLG
Copper (ppm)	07/99	0.012	No	1 3	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits, leaching from wood preservatives.	1 3
Lead (ppb)	07/99	2 0	No	15	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits	0

EPA's reasons for monitoring unregulated compounds: (1) To determine appropriate Method Detection Limits for the unregulated parameters, and (2) To evaluate which compounds should be considered regulated compounds.

Group II Unregulated Organic Compounds

Parameter and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling (mo/yr)	Result	Likely Source
Chloroform (ppb)	04/2000	2 6	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Bromodichloromethane (ppb)	04/2000	2 2	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Dibromochloromethane (ppb)	04/2000	1 7	By-product of drinking water chlorination

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

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FLORIDA WATER SERVICES
2000 WATER QUALITY REPORT
WINDSONG

This report shows our water quality results and what they mean. It also provides important information about your water and how it relates to your health. The information in this report is based primarily on 2000 facts and figures. However, the U S Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) does not require us to perform all tests every year. When necessary, some data was obtained from prior years. As directed by the agencies that regulate our industry, only values from these tests that exceeded specified criteria are included We will notify you immediately if there is any reason for concern about our water.

Florida Water Services operates the water treatment and distribution system serving Windsong. Our water source is groundwater from a deep raw water supply well in the Floridan Aquifer and interconnection with The City of Kissimmee North Bermuda Water Treatment Plant. The Florida Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) plans to perform assessments of all watersheds in the State within the next several years An assessment of the Windsong area is not available at this time

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Florida Water SERVICES

AN ALLETE COMPANY

ANNUAL DRINKING WATER QUALITY TEST RESULTS

Florida Water Services routinely monitors for contaminants in your drinking water according to federal and state laws This table shows the results of our monitoring from January 1 to December 31, 2000 for Windsong - PWS ID #3494291 EPA requires monitoring for over 80 drinking water parameters Those listed were the only ones detected in your drinking water

Note. Results in the Level Detected column for the parameters in this Table are the highest average at any of the sampling points or the highest detected level at any sampling point, depending on the sampling frequency.

Radiological Constituents

Parameter and Unit of Measurement	Level Detected - FWS-03/2000	Level Detected Kissimmee-09/99 – (Range)	MCL	Exceeds MCL Y/N	Likely Source	MCLG
Alpha (pCi/L)	ND	1 2 (0 6-1 2)	15	No	Erosion of natural deposits	0
Radium 226/228 (pCi/L)	0 5	ND	5	No	Erosion of natural deposits	0

Inorganic Chemicals

Parameter and Unit of Measurement	Level Detected - FWS-03/2000	Level Detected Kissimmee-09/99 – (Range)	MCL	Exceeds MCL Y/N	Likely Source	MCLG
Antimony (ppb)	ND	3 5 (ND-3 5)	6	No	Fire retardants, ceramics, electronics, solder	6
Arsenic (ppb)	ND	1 5 (0 3-1 5)	50	No	Erosion of natural deposits, runoff from orchards	N/A
Barium (ppm)	0 010	0 019 (0 01-0 019)	2	No	Erosion of natural deposits	2
Cadmium (ppb)	ND	0 12 (ND-0 12)	5	No	Corrosion of galvanized pipes, erosion of natural deposits, runoff from waste batteries and paints	5
Chromium (ppb)	ND	2.0 (0 6-2 0)	100	No	Discharge from steel and pulp mills, erosion of natural deposits	100
Fluoride (ppm)	0 45	1 5 (0 23-1 5)	4	No	Erosion of natural deposits, water additives which promote strong teeth	4
Lead (point of entry) (ppb)	ND	1 7 (0.2-1 7)	15	No	Residue from man-made pollution such as auto emissions and paint, lead pipe, casing and solder	0
Nickel (ppb)	ND	2 9 (1 4-2 9)	100	No	Pollution from electroplating operations	N/A
Nitrate (as Nitrogen-N) (ppm)	0 004	0 09 (ND-0 09)	10	No	Runoff from fertilizer use, leaching from septic tanks, sewage, erosion of natural deposits	10
Selenium (ppb)	ND	4 9 (1 1-4 9)	50	No	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries, erosion of natural deposits	50
Sodium (ppm)	12	11 1 (2 7-11 1)	160	No	Salt water intrusion, leaching from soil	N/A
Thallium	ND	0 2 (0 1-0 2)	2	No	Leaching from ore-processing sites, discharge from electronic, glass, and drug factories	0 5

Lead and Copper (Tap Water) – Windsong Distribution System

Parameter and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling (mo/yr)	90th Percentile Result	Exceeds AL Y/N	AL	Number of sampling sites exceeding the AL	Likely Source	MCLG
Copper (ppm)	08/99	0 27	No	1 3	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion erosion of natural deposits, leaching from wood preservatives	1 3
Lead (ppb)	08/99	2.1	No	15	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits	0

Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM's) Kissimmee Distribution System

Parameter and Unit of Measurement	Annual Average Kissimmee – (Range)	MCL	MCL Violation Y/N	Likely Source	MCLG
TTHM (ppb)	26 5 (ND-108)	100	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination	0

EPA's reasons for monitoring unregulated compounds· (1) To determine appropriate Method Detection Limits for the unregulated parameters, and (2) To evaluate which compounds should be considered regulated compounds

Group II Unregulated Organic Compounds

Parameter and Unit of Measurement	Result – FWS 03/2000	Likely Source
Chloroform (ppb)	18	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Bromodichloromethane (ppb)	3 7	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Dibromochloromethane (ppb)	0 59	By-product of drinking water chlorination

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FLORIDA WATER SERVICES
2000 WATER QUALITY REPORT
WOODMERE

This report shows our water quality results and what they mean It also provides important information about your water and how it relates to your health The information in this report is based primarily on 2000 facts and figures However, the U S Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) does not require us to perform all tests every year When necessary, some data was obtained from prior years As directed by the agencies that regulate our industry, only values from these tests that exceeded specified criteria are included We will notify you immediately if there is any reason for concern about our water

Florida Water Services operates the water treatment and distribution system serving Woodmere Our water source is groundwater from deep raw water supply wells in the Floridan Aquifer The Florida Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) plans to perform assessments of all the watersheds in the State within the next several years An assessment of the Woodmere area is not available at this time

If you have any questions about this report or concerns about your water utility, please contact your Florida Water Services Representative at 1-800-432-4501 You may also visit the Florida Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) web site at www myflorida com or call the EPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791 We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility If you would like to learn more, please call us for information about the next opportunity for public participation in decisions about your drinking water

HOW DO I READ THIS?

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Picocurie per liter (pCi/L): Measure of 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

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

WHAT CAN I EXPECT TO FIND IN MY DRINKING WATER?

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.*** 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

Microbiological organisms, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations and wildlife

Inorganic chemicals, 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 chemicals, 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

Radiological constituents, 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

Florida Water SERVICES

AN ALLETE COMPANY

ANNUAL DRINKING WATER QUALITY TEST RESULTS

Florida Water Services routinely monitors for contaminants in your drinking water according to federal and state laws This table shows the results of our monitoring from January 1 to December 31, 2000 for Woodmere – PWS ID # 2161278 EPA requires monitoring for over 80 drinking water parameters Those listed were the only ones detected in your drinking water

Microbiological Organisms (Note Sampled monthly throughout 2000)

Parameter and Unit of Measurement	Month with the Highest Number of Positive Samples	Highest Monthly Number of Positive Samples	Exceeds MCL Y/N	MCL	Likely Source	MCLG
Total Coliform Bacteria	November	1	No	For systems collecting less than 40 samples per month, presence of coliform bacteria in more than 1 monthly sample	Naturally present in the environment	0

Note Results in the Level Detected column for the parameters in this Table are the highest average at any of the sampling points or the highest detected level at any sampling point, depending on the sampling frequency

Radiological Constituents

Parameter and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling (mo/yr)	Level Detected	MCL	Exceeds MCL Y/N	Likely Source	MCLG
Alpha (pCi/L)	05/99	0 6	15	No	Erosion of natural deposits	0
Radium 226/228 (pCi/L)	05/99	1 4	5	No	Erosion of natural deposits	0

Inorganic Chemicals

Parameter and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling (mo/yr)	Level Detected (Range)	MCL	Exceeds MCL Y/N	Likely Source	MCLG
Barium (ppm)	05/99	0 016	2	No	Erosion of natural deposits	2
Fluoride (ppm)	05/99	0 60	4	No	Erosion of natural deposits, water additives which promote strong teeth	4
Nitrate (as Nitrogen-N) (ppm)	05/2000	0 038	10	No	Runoff from fertilizer use, leaching from septic tanks, sewage, erosion of natural deposits	10
Sodium (ppm)	05/99	12	160	No	Salt water intrusion, leaching from soil	N/A

Lead and Copper (Tap Water)

Parameter and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling (mo/yr)	90th Percentile Result	Exceeds AL Y/N	AL	Number of sampling sites exceeding the AL	Likely Source	MCLG
Copper (ppm)	09/98	0 72	No	1 3	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits, leaching from wood preservatives	1 3
Lead (ppb)	09/98	4 8	No	15	2	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits	0

Secondary Elements

Parameter and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling (mo/yr)	Highest Result (Range)	MCL	Exceeds MCL Y/N	Likely Source
Odor (Threshold odor number)	05/99	12 (7 2-12)	3	***Yes****	Natural occurrence from soil leaching, naturally occurring organics

***Odor** As you can see from the Table, the odor MCL was exceeded in the sample collected in 1999 This does not present a serious health risk Additional samples will be collected in 2001*

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

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 (1-800-426-4791).

FLORIDA WATER SERVICES
2000 WATER QUALITY REPORT
WOOTENS

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

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Radiological constituents, 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.

Florida Water SERVICES

AN ALLETE COMPANY

ANNUAL DRINKING WATER QUALITY TEST RESULTS

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Radiological Constituents

Parameter and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling (mo/yr)	Level Detected	MCL	Exceeds MCL Y/N	Likely Source	MCLG
Alpha (pCi/L)	04/2000	4 1	15	No	Erosion of natural deposits	0
Radium 226/228 (pCi/L)	04/2000	2 6	5	No	Erosion of natural deposits	0

Inorganic Chemicals

Parameter and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling (mo/yr)	Level Detected	MCL	Exceeds MCL Y/N	Likely Source	MCLG
Barium (ppm)	04/2000	0 012	2	No	Erosion of natural deposits	2
Fluoride (ppm)	04/2000	0 31	4	No	Erosion of natural deposits, water additives which promote strong teeth	4
Nitrate (as Nitrogen-N) (ppm)	04/2000	2 7	10	No	Runoff from fertilizer use, leaching from septic tanks, sewage, erosion of natural deposits	10
Sodium (ppm)	04/2000	89	160	No	Salt water intrusion, leaching from soil	N/A

Lead and Copper (Tap Water)

Parameter and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling (mo/yr)	90th Percentile Result	Exceeds AL Y/N	AL	Number of sampling sites exceeding the AL	Likely Source	MCLG
Copper (ppm)	12/2000	1 1	No	1 3	1	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits, leaching from wood preservatives.	1 3
Lead (ppb)	12/2000	6.1	No	15	1	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits	0

EPA's reasons for monitoring unregulated compounds: (1) To determine appropriate Method Detection Limits for the unregulated parameters, and (2) To evaluate which compounds should be considered regulated compounds

Group II Unregulated Organic Compounds

Parameter and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling (mo/yr)	Result	Likely Source
Chloroform (ppb)	04/2000	13	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Bromoform (ppb)	04/2000	21	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Bromodichloromethane (ppb)	04/2000	27	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Dibromochloromethane (ppb)	04/2000	38	By-product of drinking water chlorination

Secondary Elements

Parameter and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling (mo/yr)	Highest Result	MCL	Exceeds MCL Y/N	Likely Source
Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)	04/2000	530	500 **	No **	Natural occurrence from soil leaching

*** Note TDS may be greater than 500, if no other MCL is exceeded*

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FLORIDA WATER SERVICES
2000 WATER QUALITY REPORT
ZEPHYR SHORES/AMERICAN CONDOMINIUMS

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Florida Water Services operates the water treatment and distribution system serving Zephyr Shores and American Condominiums. The water source is groundwater from the deep raw water supply wells in the Floridan Aquifer and an interconnection with Pasco County which also serves American Condominiums

Pasco County Utilities drinking water source is also ground water taken from the Floridan Aquifer. The West Pasco Water System supplies an estimated 5% of the water, while an estimated 95% comes from Tampa Bay Water, a regional water wholesaler. The Florida Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) plans to perform assessments of all the watersheds in the State within the next several years. An assessment of the Zephyr Shores area is not available at this time.

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Florida Water SERVICES

AN ALLETE COMPANY

ANNUAL DRINKING WATER QUALITY TEST RESULTS

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Note Results in the Level Detected column for the parameters in this Table are the highest average at any of the sampling points or the highest detected level at any sampling point, depending on the sampling frequency

Radiological Constituents

Parameter and Unit of Measurement	Level Detected 06/2000 (FWS)	Level Detected 2000 (Pasco Co)	MCL	Exceeds MCL Y/N	Likely Source	MCLG
Alpha (pCi/L)	3 3	ND	15	No	Erosion of natural deposits	0
Radium 226/228 (pCi/L)	0 5	1 7 Annual Average	5	No	Erosion of natural deposits	0

Inorganic Chemicals

Parameter and Unit of Measurement	Level Detected 06/2000 (FWS)	Level Detected 1999 (Pasco Co) (Range)	MCL	Exceeds MCL Y/N	Likely Source	MCLG
Barium (ppm)	0 013	0 018 (0 003-0 018)	2	No	Erosion of natural deposits	2
Fluoride (ppm)	0 24	ND	4	No	Erosion of natural deposits, water additives which promote strong teeth	4
Lead (ppb) (point of entry)	2 4	1 1 (ND-1 1)	15	No	Residue from man-made pollution such as auto emissions and paint, lead pipe, casing and solder	NA
Nitrate (as Nitrogen-N) (ppm)	0 082	0 39 (ND-1 54)	10	No	Runoff from fertilizer use, leaching from septic tanks, sewage, erosion of natural deposits	10
Sodium (ppm)	8 8	19 (3 7-19)	160	No	Salt water intrusion, leaching from soil	N/A

Lead and Copper (Tap Water) (American Condominiums Distribution System)

Parameter and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling (mo/yr)	90th Percentile Result	Exceeds AL Y/N	AL	Number of sampling sites exceeding the AL	Likely Source	MCLG
Copper (ppm)	08/2000	0 14	No	1 3	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits, leaching from wood preservatives	1 3
Lead (ppb)	08/2000	5 5	No	15	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosionof natural deposits	0

Lead and Copper (Tap Water) (Zephyr Shores Distribution System)

Parameter and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling (mo/yr)	90th Percentile Result	Exceeds AL Y/N	AL	Number of sampling sites exceeding the AL	Likely Source	MCLG
Copper (ppm)	08/2000	0 41	No	1 3	1	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits, leaching from wood preservatives	1 3
Lead (ppb)	08/2000	11	No	15	2	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosionof natural deposits	0

Lead. *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 you home's plumbing If you are concerned about elevated lead levels in you 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)*

EPA's reasons for monitoring unregulated compounds. (1) To determine appropriate Method Detection Limits for the unregulated parameters, and (2) To evaluate which compounds should be considered regulated compounds

Group II Unregulated Organic Compounds

Parameter and Unit of Measurement	Results 06/2000	Likely Source
Chloroform (ppb)	10	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Bromodichloromethane (ppb)	4 2	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Dibromochloromethane (ppb)	0 7	By-product of drinking water chlorination

Secondary Elements Pasco County

Parameter and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling	Annual Average	Exceeds AL Y/N	MCL	Likely Source	MCLG
Iron (ppm)	2000	0 89 (ND-2 82)	***Yes**	0 3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits, leaching from wood preservatives	NA

Iron. *Pasco County had an MCL Violation for Iron during the 2000 testing year The system subsequently performed quarterly monitoring per state regulations Please note that this contaminant is not associated with serious health risks*

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