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> > June 29, 2001

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

Re: Florida Water Services Corporation 2000 Water Quality Reports

Dear Ms. Bayo:

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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

RECEIVED & FILED

-Enclosures CC: Bobbie L. Reyes, Esq. Ida Roberts, Esq.

KAH/rl

DOCUMENT NUMBER-DATE

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

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.

IT (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.



Flonda 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

Parameter and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling (mo/yr)	Level Detected		MCL Exceeds MC	LY/N Likely Source	MCLG
Radium 226/228 (pCi/L)	03/99	07		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	MCEG
Banum (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	Sait water intrusion, leaching from soil	N/A

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

Parameter and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling (mo/yr)	90th Percentile Result	Exceeds AL Y/N	AL	Number of sampling site exceeding the AL	s Likely Source	MCLG
Copper (ppm)	09/98	0 55	No	13	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits, leaching from wood preservatives	13
Lead (ppb)	09/98	10	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

FLORIDA WATER SERVICES 2000 WATER QUALITY REPORT APPLE VALLEY

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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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AN ALLETE OMPANY

Flonda 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**

nuarorogical constituene							
Parameter and Unit of	Level Detecte	d Level Detected		MCL	Exceeds MCL Y/N	Likely Source	MCLG
Measurement	FWS-04/200	0 Altamonte 1999 (Ra	nge)			,	
Alpha (pCi/L)	13	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	Level Detected	Level Detected	MCL	Exceeds		ikely Source	MCLG
Measurement	FWS-04/2000	Altamonte 1999 (Range)		MCL Y/N		,	
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
Banum (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
Fluonde (ppm)	0.18	0 66 (0 55-0 66)	4	No	Erosion of i additives whi	natural deposits, water ch 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 na from refinenes and	tural deposits, discharge factories, runoff from landfills	2
Nitrate (as Nitrogen-N) (ppr	n) 0.056	ND	10	No	Runoff from fe septic tanks, sewag	rtilizer use, leaching from je, 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 fro	m petroleum and metal	50
		, <i>,</i>			refineries, erc	osion of natural deposits	
Sodium (ppm)	78	5.12 (4.51-5.12)	160	No	Salt water intr	usion, leaching from soil	N/A

Total Trihalomethan	es (TTHM's) Altamonte Spr	ing's Distribution System			
Parameter and Unit	Annual Average	MCL	Exceeds MCL	Likely Source	MCLG
of Measurement	2000 (Range)			-	
TTHM (ppb)	22 (15-30)	100	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination	0

Lead and Copper (Tap Water) Apple	Valley Distribution	n System				
Parameter and Unit	Dates of	90th Percentile	Exceeds AL	AL	Number of sampling site	s Likely	MCLG
of Measurement	Sampling (mo/yr)	Result	Y/N		exceeding the AL	Source	
Copper (ppm)	06/98	0 88	No	13	1	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits, leaching from wood preservatives	13
Lead (ppb)	06/98	11	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	Results	Likely Source				
	(mo/yr)	1					
Chloroform (ppb)	04/2000	98	By-product of drinking water chlorination				
Bromodichloromethane (ppb)	04/2000	46	By-product of drinking water chlorination				
Dibromochloromethane (ppb)	04/2000	15	By-product of drinking water chlorination				

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

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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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



AN ALLETE JOMPANY

Flonda 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 Bay Lake Estates – PWS ID # 3490090. EPA requires monitoring for over 80 drinking water parameters. Those listed were the only ones detected in your drinking water.

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Radiological Constituent	S							
Parameter and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling (mo/yr)	Level Detected		MCL	Exceeds Mo	CE Y/N	Likely Source	MCLG
Radium 226/228 (pCi/L)	03/00	08		5	No	E	osion of natural deposits	0
Inorganic Chemicals								
Parameter and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling (mo/yr)	Level Detected	MCL	Exce	eeds MCL Y/N	1	Likely Source	MCLG
Baпum (ppm)	03/00	0 0054	2		No	Eros	ion of natural deposits	2
Fluonde (ppm)	03/00	015	4		No	Ero: water	additives which promote strong teeth	4
Nitrate (as Nitrogen-N) (ppm	n) 03/00	010	10		No	Runoff froi septic	n fertilizer use, leaching from tanks, sewage, erosion of natural deposits	10
Sodium (ppm)	03/00	23	160		No	Sait 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 site exceeding the AL	s Likeły Source	MCLG
Copper (ppm)	1999	0 54	No	13	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits leaching from wood preservatives	13
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.

ameter and Unit of Measurement Date of Sampling Result (mo/yr)		Likely Source	
Chloroform (ppb)	03/00	44	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Bromodichloromethane (ppb)	03/00	90	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Dibromochloromethane (ppb)	03/00	18	By-product of drinking water chlorination

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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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AN ALLETE COMPANY

Honda 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 Org	anisms (Note: Sampi	ed monthly throughou	it 2000)			
Parameter and Unit of Measurement	Month with the Highest Number of	Highest Monthly Number of	Exceeds MCL Y/N	. MCL	Likely Source	MCLG
	Positive Samples	Positive Samples				
Total Coliform Bacteria	March, August, November	1	No	Presence of coliform bactena in more than one monthly sample.	Naturally present in the environment	ō
Fecal Coliform and E. co	olı Juty	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.

Parameter and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling (mo/yr)	Level Detected (Range)		MCL	Exceeds	MCL Y/N	Likely Source	MCLG
Alpha (pCı/L)	06/99	2 0 (1 7-2.0)		15	Ň	\$	Erosion of natural deposits	0
Radium 226/228 (pCi/L)	06/99	1 0 (0 6-1 0)		5	Ν	lo	Erosion of natural deposits	0
Inorganic Chemicals								
Parameter and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling (mo/yr)	Level Detected (Range)	MCL	Exceed	Is MCL Y/	Ń	Likely Source	MCLG
Banum (ppm)	06/99	0 03	2		No	Eros	sion of natural deposits	2
Cyanıde (ppb)	06/99	61 (ND-61)	200		No	Vano	ous industrial discharges	200
Fluonde (ppm)	06/ 99	0 78 (0.74-0.78)	4		No	Ero: water	sion of natural deposits, additives which promote strong teeth	4
Nitrate (as Nitrogen-N) (ppm	a) 03/2000	0.092 (ND-0.092)	10		No	Runoff froi septic	m fertilizer use, leaching from 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 Trihalomethar	nes (TTHM's) (Distribu	ution System)			
Parameter and Unit	Dates of	Annual Average	MČL	MCL Violation	Likely Source
of Measurement	Sampling	(Range)		Y/N	
TTHM (ppb)	Quarterly 2000	65 (25-130)	100	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination

Parameter and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling (mo/yr)	90th Percentile Result	Exceeds AL Y/N	AL	Number of sampling site exceeding the AL	s Likely Source	MCLG
Copper (ppm)	09/99	014	No	1.3	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits, leaching from wood preservatives	13
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

FLORIDA WATER SERVICES 2000 WATER OUALITY REPORT **BEECHER'S POINT**

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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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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 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.

Parameter and Unit of Measurement Alpha (pCı/L)	Dates of Sampling							
Alpha (pCı/L)	Duttes of Sumpling	Level De	tected	MCL	Exceeds MCL Y	'N	Likely Source	MCLC
Alpha (pCi/L)		(Rang	ge)					
	2000	0 3	3	15	No	Erosic	on of natural deposits	0
Radium 226/228 (pCi/L)	2000	21(03	-21)	5	No	Erosic	on of natural deposits	0
organic Chemicals ((City of Welaka)							
Parameter and Unit of	Dates of Sampling	Level De	tected	MCL	Exceeds MCL Y/	Ń	Likely Source	MCLC
Measurement	(mo/yr)	Kissimmee-09/9	99 – (Range)					
Banum (ppm)	02/2000	0 004 (ND	-0 004)	2	No	Erosic	on of natural deposits	2
Cyanıde (ppb)	02/2000	160* (10	0-160)	200	No	Variou	is industrial discharges	200
Fluonde (ppm)	02/2000	0 35 (0 25	5-0 35)	4	No Ero	sion of nat which	tural deposits, water additive promote strong teeth	es 4
Sodium (ppm)	02/2000	41 1 (38 6	6-41 1)	160	No S	alt water i	ntrusion, leaching from soil	N/A
ad and Copper (Tap V	Nater) (Beecher's Po	Int Distribution S	System)					
arameter and Unit	Dates of 9	Oth Percentile	Exceeds AL	. AL	Number of s	impling si	tës Likely	MCLG
of Measurement S	ampling (mo/yr)	Result	<u>Y/N</u>		exceedin	g the AL	Source	
Copper (ppm)	07/99	0 24	No	13	c	•	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosioi erosion of natural deposite leaching from wood preservatives	13 n \$,
Lead (ppb)	07/99	3	No	15	c)	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposit	0 s

secondary liements (City	/ of vvelaka)				
Parameter and Unit of	Dates of Sampling	Level Detected	MCL	Exceeds	Likely Source
Measurement	(mo/yr)	(Range)		MCL Y/N	-
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

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FLORIDA WATER SERVICES 2000 WATER QUALITY REPORT BUENAVENTURA LAKES

Este reporte contiene informacion muy importante sobre su aqua 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.

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 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

Parameter and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling (mo/yr)	Level Detected		MCL	Exceeds MCL	Y/N Likely Source	MCLC
Alpha (pCi/L)	04/99	14		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	Exce	eds MCL Y/N	Likely Source	MCLC
Banum (ppm)	04/99	0 01	2		No	Erosion of natural deposits	2
Cyanıde (ppb)	04/99	4	200		No	Vanous 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 Sa	alt water intrusion, leaching from soil	N/A

Total Trihalomethan	ies (TTHM's) Distributi	ion 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 (Te	ap Water)						
Parameter and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling (mo/yr)	90th Percentile Result	Exceeds AL Y/N	AL	Number of sampling site exceeding the AL	s Likely Source	MCLG
Copper (ppm)	09/98	0 77	No	13	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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Flonda 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 Constituent	2						
Parameter and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling (mo/yr)	Level Detected		MCL	Exceeds MC	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	Exce	eeds MCL Y/N	Likely Source	MCEG
Arsenic (ppb)	03/99	3.7	50	_	No	Erosion of natural deposits	N/A
Banum (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) (ppr	ר) 04/2000	17	10		No F	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

Parameter and Unit	Dates of	90th Percentile	Exceeds Al	Δ	Number of sampling site	s Likely	MCLC
of Measurement	Sampling (mo/yr)	Result	Y/N	~~	exceeding the AL	Source	INCLU
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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Parameter and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling (mo/yr)	Level Detected		MCL Exc	eeds MCL Y	N Likely Source	MCLG
Alpha (pCı/L)	03/00	0 5		15	No	Erosion of natural deposits	0
Radium 226/228 (pCi/L)	03/00	04		5	No	Erosion of natural deposits	0
Inorganic Chemicals							
Parameter and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling (mo/yr)	Level Detected	MCL	Exceeds	MCLY/N	Likely Source	MCLG
Banum (ppm)	03/00	0 010	2	N	lo	Erosion of natural deposits	2
Fluonde (ppm)	03/00	0 46	4	N	lo	Erosion of natural deposits, water additives which promote strong teeth	4
Nitrate (as Nitrogen-N) (ppr	n) 03/00	18	10	Ν	lo Run	off from fertilizer use, leaching from septic tanks, sewage, erosion of natural deposits	10
Sodium (ppm)	03/00	57	160	N	o Sali	t water intrusion, leaching from soil	N/A

Parameter and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling	90th Percentile Result	Exceeds AL Y/N	AL	Number of sampling site exceeding the Al	s Likely Source	MCLG
Copper (ppm)	1999	017	No	13	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits, leaching from wood preservatives	13

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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

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?

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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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Picocurle 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 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

Parameter and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling	Level Detected (Range)	MCL	Exceeds MCL	Y/N Likely Source	MCLC
Alpha (pCı/L)	2000	3 5 (0 5-3 5)	15	No	Erosion of natural deposits	0
Radium 226/228 (pC:/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	MCLC
Arsenic (ppb)	2000	49 (ND-4.9)	50	No	Erosion of natural deposits, runoff from orchards	N/A
Banum (ppm)	2000	0 020 (0 018-0 020)	2	No	Erosion of natural deposits	2
Fluonde (ppm)	2000	0.15 (0 12- 15)	4	No E	rosion of natural deposits, water additiv which promote strong teeth	es 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	n 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 Par	ameters including	Pesticides and Herb	cides			
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 nsk of getting cancer.

Parameter and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling	90th Percentile Result	Exceeds AL Y/N	AL	Number of sampling site exceeding the AL	s Likely Source	MCLC
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									
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 chlonnation						

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 bactena that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially-harmful, bactena may be present. The Total Coliform Rule requires water systems to meet a structer limit for coliform bactena Coliform bactena are usually harmless, but their presence in water can be an indication of disease-causing bactena When coliform bactena are found, special follow-up tests are done to determine if harmful bactena 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 structer regulation, we have inareased the average amount of chlonne 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.

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FLORIDA WATER SERVICES 2000 WATER QUALITY REPORT CITRUS PARK

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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 dinking 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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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.



AN ALLETE . OMPANY

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

kaalological Constituent	5						
Parameter and Unit of	Dates of	Level Detected		MCL	Exceeds MCL Y/N	Likely Source	MCLG
Measurement	Sampling (mo/yr)	(Range)				,	
Alpha (pCi/L)	07/00	52		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	Dates of	Level Detected	MCL	Exceeds	L	ikely Source	MCLG
Measurement S	ampling (mo/yr)			MCL Y/N		-	
Banum (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	100
					mills, erosi	on of natural deposits	
Fluonde (ppm)	07/00	0 34	4	No	Erosion of a	natural deposits, water	4
					additives whi	ch promote strong teeth	
Nitrate (as Nitrogen-N) (ppn	n) 07/00	11	10	No	Runoff from fe	rulizer use, leaching from	10
					septic tanks, sewag	ge, erosion of natural deposits	
Sodium (ppm)	07/00	72	160	No	Salt water intr	usion, leaching from soil	N/A
						. 5	

Lead and Copper (Tap Water)						
Parameter and Unit	Dates of	90th Percentile	Exceeds AL	ÂL	Number of sampling sites	Likely	MCLG
of Measurement	Sampling (mo/yr)	Result	Y/N		exceeding the AL	Source	
Copper (ppm)	09/99	0 08	No	13	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits, leaching from wood preservatives	13
Lead (ppb)	09/99	12	No	15	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosionof natural deposits	0

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

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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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ALLETE COMPANY

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 Covered Brdge/Leisure Lakes – PWS ID # 5280064. 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

Ruulological Constituen	<u>а </u>					
Parameter and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling	Level Detected (Range)	MCL	Exceeds MCL	Y/N Likely Source	MCLC
Alpha (pCı/L)	04/2000	3 2	15	No	Erosion of natural deposits	0
Radium 226/228 (pCi/L)	04/2000	18	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
Banum (ppm)	02/2000	0.14	2	No	Discharge of drilling wastes, erosion of natural deposits	2
Fluonde (ppm)	02/2000	013	4	No E	rosion of natural deposits, water addition which promote strong teeth	/es 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	n 10
Sodium (ppm)	02/2000	76	160	No	Salt water intrusion, leaching from soi	I N/A

Parameter and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling (mo/yr)	90th Percentile Result	Exceeds AL Y/N	AL	Number of sampling site exceeding the AL	s Likely Source	MCLG
Copper (ppm)	09/99	0 44	No	13	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits, leaching from wood preservatives	13
Lead (ppb)	09/99	15	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

arameter 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
Dilement and the second state of a state	02/2020		
Dibromochioromethane (ppb)	02/2000	15	By-product of drinking water chlorination
roup III Unregulated Organic Com	02/2000 Ipounds (Note: These two p	arameters were not found in	repeat samples at the point of entry)
roup III Unregulated Organic Com Parameter and Unit of Measurement	02/2000 I pounds (Note: These two p [i 5 arameters were not found in Dates of Sampling	repeat samples at the point of entry) Result
Dipromocnioromethane (ppb) roup III Unregulated Organic Com Parameter and Unit of Measurement	02/2000 apounds (Note: These two p	arameters were not found in Dates of Sampling (mo/yr)	repeat samples at the point of entry) Result (Range)
Parameter and Unit of Measurement 2 4 -Dinitrotoluene (ppb)	02/2000 apounds (Note: These two p	i 5 arameters were not found in Dates of Sampling (mo/yr) 02/2000	repeat samples at the point of entry) Result (Range) 1 6 (ND-1 6)

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FLORIDA WATER SERVICES **2000 WATER QUALITY REPORT** DEEP CREEK

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Florida Water Services operates the water distribution system process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinkserving 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 All drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be River area is not available at this time

If you have any questions about this report or concerns about tion about contaminants and potential health effects can 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. The sources of drinking water (both tap and bottled water) for public participation in decisions about your drinking water

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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 # \$080072. 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 ma Monthly Operating Report	onthly percent	age column is the lowes	t monthly percentage of sar	nples meeting	g the turbidity limits report	ed in the
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

	Data de la	2/		A ACL	E	ICL V/N LULE Courses MCC
Measurement	(mo/yr)	Level Detected		IVICL	Exceeds IV	
Alpha (pCi/L)	01/00	95		15	No	Erosion of natural deposits 0
Radium 226/228 (pCi/L)	01/00	36		5	No	Erosion of natural deposits 0
Inorganic Chemicals (F	Peace River Authority)					
Parameter and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling (mo/yr)	Level Detected	MCL	Excee	eds MCL Y/N	Likely Source MCL
Arsenic (ppb)	01/00	05	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, 5 erosion of natural deposits, runoff from waste batteries and paints
Chromium (ppb)	01/00	03	100		No	Discharge from steel and pulp mills, 100 erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	01/00	0 30	4		No	Erosion of natural deposits, water additives 4 which promote strong teeth
Mercury (ppb)	01/00	04	2		No	Erosion of natural deposits, discharge from refineries and factories, runoff from cropland, runoff from landfills
Nickel (ppb)	01/00	62	100		No	Pollution from electroplating operations N/A
Nitrate (as Nitrogen-N) (ppn	n) 01/00	0 67	10		No	Runoff from fertilizer use, leaching from 10 septic tanks, sewage, erosion of natural deposits
Sodium (ppm)	01/00	59 2	160		No	Salt water intrusion, leaching from soil N/A

Total Trihalomethan	es (TTHM's) (Pe	ace 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

Parameter and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling (mo/yr)	90th Percentile Result	Exceeds AL Y/N	AL	Number of sampling site exceeding the AL	s Likely Source	MCLG
Copper (ppm)	8/98	014	No	13	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits, leaching from wood preservatives	13 ,
Lead (ppb)	8/98	63	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 dinking water **Lead and Copper (Tap Water)**– Infants and young children are typically more vulnerable to lead in dinking 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

possible that lead levels at your nome may be higher than at other homes in the community as a result of matenals 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 Dinking 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-

FLORIDA WATER SERVICES 2000 WATER QUALITY REPORT DELTONA

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 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

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.

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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.



Honda 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 Deltona – PWS ID # 3640287. EPA requires monitoring for over 80 drinking water parameters Those listed were the only ones detected in your drinking water

Parameter and Unit of Measurement	Month with the Highest Number of Positive Samples	Highest Monthly Number of Positive Samples	Exceeds N Y/N	MCL	MCL		Likely Source	MCLG
Total Coliform Bacteria	September	21%	No	Presence of more than 5	f coliform ba % of month	ictena in y samples.	Naturally present in the environment	0
Note. Results in the Level at an est detected level at an Radiological Constitu	vel Detected column fo ny sampling point, dep	or the parameters in the parameters in the parameters in the samp	his Table a ling frequ	are the highest ency.	average at	any of the	sampling points o	the high
Parameter and Unit of	Dates of Sampling	Level Detected		MCL Exceed	s MCL Y/N	Lik	ely Source	MCLC
Measurement	(тто/ут)	(Range)					<u> </u>	
Alpha (pCı/L)	04/99 & 12/2000	39 (ND-39)		15	No	Erosion of	f natural deposits	0
Radium 226/228 (pCi/	L) 04/99 & 12/2000	3.8 (ND-3 8)		5	No	Erosion o	f natural deposits	0
Inorganic Chemica	ls							
Parameter and Unit of Measurement	f Dates of Sampling (mo/ут)	Level Detected (Range)	MCL	Exceeds MCL	Y/N	Likely Sc	burce	MCLG
Banum (ppm)	04/99 & 12/2000	0.029 (0 009-0.029)	2	No	Ero	sion of natu	iral deposits	2
Cyanide (ppb)	04 & 05/99	170 (ND-170)	200	No	Varie	ous industria	al discharges	200
	04/99 & 12/2000	0.17 (0.05-0 17)	4	No	Ero water	sion of natu additives w	ral deposits, hich promote	4
Fluonde (ppm)						strong	teeth	
Fluonde (ppm) Nıtrate (as Nitrogen-N) ((ppm) 2000	1.9 (ND-1.9)	10	No	Runoff fro septic	strong t m fertilizer tanks, sewa natural de	teeth use, leaching from age, erosion of eposits	10
Fluonde (ppm) Nıtrate (as Nitrogen-N) (Nıtrıte (as Nıtrogen-N) (j	(ppm) 2000 ppm) 2000	1.9 (ND-1.9) 0 047 (0 02-0 047)	10 1	No	Runoff fro septic Runoff fro septic	strong t m fertilizer i tanks, sewa natural de m fertilizer i tanks, sewa natural de	teeth use, leaching from ige, erosion of eposits use, leaching from ige, erosion of eposits	10 1

Total Trihalometh	anes (TTHM's) (Dist	tribution 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

Parameter and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling (mo/yr)	90th Percentile Result	Exceeds AL Y/N	AL	Number of sampling site exceeding the AL	s Likely Source	MCLC
Copper (ppm)	07/2000	0.63	No	13 i	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits leaching from wood preservatives	13 ;,

Secondary Elements					
Parameter and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling (mo/vr)	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

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 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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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.



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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 Dol-Ray – PWS ID # 3590297 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.

Kuulologicul Constitut	ents						
Parameter and Unit of	Level Detecter	d Level Detected		MCL	Exceeds MCL Y/N	Likely Source	MCLG
Measurement	FWS-04/2000	Altamonte 1999 (Ra	ange)				
Alpha (pCi/L)	21	0 5 (0 3-0 5)		15	No	Erosion of natural deposits	0
Radium 226/228 (pCi/L) 15	NA		5	No	Erosion of natural deposits	0
Inorganic Chemicals	5						
Parameter and Unit of	Level Detected	Level Detected	MCL.	Exceeds		ikely Source	MCLG
Measurement	FWS-04/00	Altamonte 1999 (Range)	_	MCL Y/N		2	
Arsenic (ppb)	ND	0 08 (ND-0 08)	50	No	Erosion of natural c runoff from glass ar	leposits, runoff from orchards, nd 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 mills, erosic	from steel and pulp on of natural deposits	100
Fluoride (ppm)	0 19	0.66 (0 55-0 66)	4	No	Erosion of r additives whi	natural deposits, water ch promote strong teeth	4
Lead (ppb) (point of entr	y) ND	0 16 (ND-0 16)	15	No	Residue from man- emissions and pain	-made pollution such as auto t, lead pipe, casing and solder	N/A
Mercury (inorganic) (ppb) ND	0 46 (0 32-0 46)	2	No	Erosion of nat from refinenes and	tural deposits, discharge factories, runoff from landfills	2
Nitrate (as Nitrogen-N) (ppm)	2 05 Quarterly (1 6-2 4	ND 5)	10	No	Runoff from fe septic tanks, sewag	rtılızer use, leachıng from je, erosion of natural deposits	10
Nickel (ppb)	31	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 intr	usion, leaching from soil	50
Sodium (ppm)	15	5 12 (4 51-5 12)	160	No	Salt water intr	usion, leaching from soil	N/A

Total Trihalomethan	es (TTHM's) (Alta	amonte Spring's Distrik	oution System)			
Parameter and Unit	Dates of	Annual Average	Exceeds MCL	MCL	Likely Source	MCLG
of Measurement	Sampling	(Range)				
TTHM (ppb)	2000	22 (15-30)	No	100	By-product of drinking water chlorination	0

Lead and Copper (Tap Water) (Dol-R	ay Distribution Sys	stem)				
Parameter and Unit	Dates of	90th Percentile	Exceeds AL	ÂL	Number of sampling site	s Likely	MCLG
of Measurement	Sampling (mo/yr)	Result	Y/N		exceeding the AL	Source	
Copper (ppm)	9/99	0 73	No	13	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits, leaching from wood preservatives	13

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FLORIDA WATER SERVICES 2000 WATER QUALITY REPORT DRUID HILLS/BRETTON WOODS

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Florida Water Services operates the water treatment and distribution system serving Druid Hills/Bretton Woods. 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 Druid Hills/Bretton Woods 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.

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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 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.

Parameter and Unit	Month with the	Highest Monthly	Exceeds	MCL	M	CL	Likely Source	MCLG
of Measurement	lighest Number of Positive Samples	Number of Positive Samples	Y/N	1				
Total Coliform Bacteria	July	1	No	in	Presence of co more than 1	liform bacteria monthly sample.	Naturally present in the environment	0
Note: Results in the Lev est detected level at an	el Detected column f y sampling point, de	or the parameters in pending on the sam	this Table	are the uency.	e highest ave	rage at any of th	ne sampling points or	the high-
Radiological Constitue	ents							
Parameter and Unit of Measurement	Level Detected Altamonte 1999	Range		MCL	Exceeds MG	CLY/N L	ikely Source	MCLG
Alpha (pCi/L)	0.5	0.3-0.5	911-	15	No	Erosion	of natural deposits	0
Inorganic Chemical	5							
Parameter and Unit of Measurement	Level Detected – Altamonte 1999	Range	MCL	Exc	eeds MCL Y/N	I Like	ely Source	MCLG
Arsenic (ppb)	0.08	ND-0.08	50		No	Erosion of runoff	natural deposits, 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 fron erosion of	n steel and pulp mills, natural deposits	100
Fluoride (ppm)	0.066	0.55-0.66	4		No	Erosion of water additi str	natural deposits, ves which promote ong teeth	4
Lead (point of entry) (pp	b) 0.16	ND-0.16	15		No	Residue from ma as auto emission casing	an-made pollution such is and point, lead pipe, g and solder	N/A
Mercury (ppb)	0.46	0.32046	2		No	Erosion of discharge f factories, ru	natural deposits, rom refineries and noff from landfills,	2
Nickel (ppb)	0.74	0.61-0.74	100		No	Pollution from el	ectroplating operations	N/A
Selenium (ppb)	1.24	0.71-1.24	50		No	Discharge from refineries, erosi	on of natural deposits	50
(maa) (maa	5.12	4.51-5.12	160		No	Salt water intrus	sion, leaching from soil	N/A

Total Trihalomethar	nes (TTHM's) Altamo	onte Spring's Distril	oution System			
Parameter and Unit	Annual Average	MCL	Range	Exceeds MCL	Likely Source	MCLG
of Measurement	2000		-	Y/N		
TTHM (ppb)	22	100	15-30	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination	0

Lead and Copper (Ta	p Water) Fern Park E	Distribution System					
Parameter and Unit	Dates of Sampling (mo/yr)	90th Percentile	Exceeds AL	AL	Number of sampling site	s Likely Source	MCLC
	Sampling (mo/yr)	Result	1/15		exceeding the AL	Jource	
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, erosior of natural deposits	0

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FLORIDA WATER SERVICES 2000 WATER QUALITY REPORT FERN PARK

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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.

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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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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.

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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 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

of Measurement	Highest Number of	Number of	Exceeds Y/N	MCL	M		Likely Source	MCLG
Total Coliform Bactena	July	1	No	P	resence of co more than 1 r	liform bacteria nonthly sample.	Naturally present in the environment	0
Note- Results in the Levest detected level at ar	vel Detected column f ay sampling point, de	or the parameters in pending on the sam	this Table pling freq	are the uency	highest aver	age at any of th	e sampling points or	the high
Parameter and Unit of	ents	Range		MCI	Exceeds MC	1 Y/N I	ikely Source	MCLC
Measurement	– Altamonte 1999	, nunge		IIICE	Dicccupinie		ikely source	WICEO
Alpha (pCi/L)	05	0 3-0.5		15	No	Erosion	of natural deposits	0
inoraanic Chemical	s							
Parameter and Unit of Measurement	Level Detected Altamonte 1999	Range	MCL	Exce	eds MCL Y/N	Like	ely Source	MCLG
Arsenic (ppb)	0 08	ND-0 08	50		No	Erosion of runoff f	natural deposits, rom orchards	N/A
Banum (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 erosion of	n steel and pulp mills, natural deposits	100
Fluonde (ppm)	0 066	0.55-0 66	4		No	Erosion of water additiv str	natural deposits, ves which promote ong teeth	4
Lead (point of entry) (pp	b) 016	ND-0.16	15		No	Residue from ma as auto emission casing	an-made pollution such is and point, lead pipe, g and solder	N/A
Mercury (ppb)	0 46	0 32- 046	2		No	Erosion of discharge fi factories, ru	natural deposits, rom refinenes and noff from landfills,	2
Nickel (ppb)	0 74	0 61-0 74	100		No	Pollution from el	ectroplating operations	N/A
Selenium (ppb)	1 24	0.71-1.24	50		No	Discharge from	petroleum and metal	50

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			

Parameter and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling (mo/yr)	90th Percentile Result	Exceeds AL Y/N	ĄĹ 	Number of sampling site exceeding the AL	s Likely Source	MCLG
Copper (ppm)	09/99	0 57	No	13	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits, leaching from wood preservatives	13
Lead (ppb)	09/99	23	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 FERN TERRACE

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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.

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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.



AN ALLETE COMPANY

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 Ferr Terrace – PWS ID # 3350370 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	Month with the	Highest Monthly	Exceeds MCL	MCL	Likely Source	MCLG			
of Measurement	Highest Number of	Number of	Y/N						
	Positive Samples	Positive Samples							
Total Coliform Bacteria	April	1	No	Presence of coliform bacteria in	Naturally present in	0			
				more than 1 monthly sample.	the environment				

 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
 Dates of Sampling
 Level Detected
 MCL
 Exceeds MCL Y/N
 Likely Source
 MCLG

Measurement	(mo/yr)					
Aipha (pCı/L)	03/00	14		15 No	Erosion of natural deposits	0
Radium 226/228 (pCi/L)	03/00	06		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	N Likely Source	MCLG
Banum (ppm)	03/00	0.0080	2	No	Erosion of natural deposits	2
Fluonde (ppm)	03/00	010	4	No	Erosion of natural deposits, water additives which promote strong teeth	4
Nitrate (as Nitrogen-N) (ppr	n) 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	84	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.

Parameter and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling	90th Percentile Result	Exceeds AL Y/N	AL	Number of sampling site exceeding the AL	s Likely Source	MCLG
Copper (ppm)	1999	0 08	No	13	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion erosion of natural deposits, leaching from wood preservatives	13
Lead (ppb)	1999	2.7	No	15	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits	0

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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.

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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

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Radiological Constitue	nts						
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	16		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		ikely Source	MCLG
Banum (ppm)	05/00	0 0038	2	No	Erosion	of natural deposits	2
Fluonde (ppm)	05/00	013	4	No	Erosion of additives whi	natural deposits, water ich promote strong teeth	4
Nıtrate (as Nıtrogen-N) (p	pm) 05/00	0 060	10	No	Runoff from fe septic tanks, sewag	ertilizer use, leaching from ge, erosion of natural deposits	10
Sodium (ppm)	05/00	37	160	No	Salt water int	rusion, leaching from soil	N/A

Lead and Copper (Tap Water)						
Parameter and Unit	Dates of	90th Percentile	Exceeds AL	AL	Number of sampling site	s Likeły	MCLG
of Measurement	Sampling (mo/yr)	Result	Y/N		exceeding the AL	Source	
Copper (ppm)	06/00	10	No	13	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits, leaching from wood preservatives	13
Lead (ppb)	06/00	27	No	15	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits	0

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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

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AN ALLETE COMPANY

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Raalological Constitue	765						
Parameter and Unit of	Dates of Sampling	Level Detected		MCL	Exceeds MCL Y/N	Likely Source	MCLG
Measurement	(mo/yr)					,	
Alpha (pCi/L)	03/00	08		15	No	Erosion of natural deposits	0
Radium 226/228 (pCi/L)	03/00	07		5	No	Erosion of natural deposits	0
Inorganic Chemicals							
Parameter and Unit of	Dates of Sampling	Level Detected	MCL	Exceeds		ikely Source	MCLG
Measurement	(mo/yr)			MCL Y/N			
Banum (ppm)	03/00	0 016	2	No	Erosion	of natural deposits	2
Fluonde (ppm)	03/00	0 074	4	No	Erosion of i	natural deposits, water	4
Nıtrate (as Nıtrogen-N) (pı	pm) 03/00	0 016	10	No	Runoff from fe septic tanks, sewag	rtilizer use, leaching from je, erosion of natural deposits	10
Sodium (ppm)	03/00	11	160	No	Salt water intr	usion, leaching from soil	N/A

Lead and Copper (Tap Water)						
Parameter and Unit	Dates of	90th Percentile	Exceeds AL	ÂL	Number of sampling site	s Likely	MCLG
of Measurement	Sampling (mo/yr)	Result	Y/N		exceeding the AL	Source	
Copper (ppm)	08/99	0 21	No	13	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits, leaching from wood preservatives	13

EPA's reasons for monitoring unregulated compounds¹ (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	Result	Likely Source						
	Sampling (mo/yr)		·						
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	21	By-product of drinking water chlorination						

i

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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.

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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.





ANNUAL DRINKING WATER QUALITY TEST RESULTS Flonda 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
Nıtrate (as Nıtrogen-N) (pp	vm) 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	Dates of	90th Percentile	Exceeds AL	ÄL	Number of sampling site	s Likely	MCLG
of Measurement	Sampling (mo/yr)	Result	Y/N		exceeding the AL	Source	
Copper (ppm)	12/00	18	Yes*	13	5	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits, leaching from wood preservatives	13
Lead (ppb)	12/00	33	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.

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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. Immunocompromised persons such as persons with cancer under-

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.

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



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 Harns – PWS ID # 3350322. EPA requires monitoring for over 80 drinking water parameters. Those listed were the only ones detected in your drinking water

Microbiological Org	anisms (Note Sample	ed monthly throughou	it 2000)			
Parameter and Unit	Month with the	Highest Monthly	Exceeds MCL	MCL	Likely Source	MCLG
of Measurement	Highest Number of	Number of	Y/N		•	
	Positive Samples	Positive Samples				
Total Coliform Bactena	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.

Parameter and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling (mo/yr)	} Level Detected (Range)		MCL	Exceeds MC	CLY/N Likely Source	MCLC
Alpha (pCt/L)	03/00	0 2 (ND-0.2)		15	No	Erosion of natural deposits	0
Radium 226/228 (pCi/L)	03/00	04		5	No	Erosion of natural deposits	0
Inorganic Chemicals							
Parameter and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling (mo/yr)	Level Detected (Range)	MCL	Exc	eeds MCL Y/N	Likely Source	MCLC
Barrum (ppm)	03/00	0 0084 (0.0075-0 0084)	2		No	Erosion of natural deposits	2
Fluonde (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 (Ta	b Water) East Lake H	lams Distribution Sy	/stem				
Parameter and Unit	Dates of Sampling (mo/ur)	90th Percentile	Exceeds AL	AL	Number of sampling site	s Likely	MCLG
or measurement	sampling (mo/yr)	Result			exceeding the AL	Source	
Copper (ppm)	07/99	0 36	No	13	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits leaching from wood preservatives	13

Parameter and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling	90th Percentile Result	Exceeds AL Y/N	AL	Number of sampling site exceeding the AL	s Likely Source	MCLC
Copper (ppm)	1999	0.52	No	1'3	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits, leaching from wood preservatives	13
Lead (ppb)	1999	136	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 Com Parameter and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling	Average Result	Likely Source					
	(mo/yr)	(Range)						
Chloroform (ppb)	03/00	15 (5 5-24)	By-product of drinking water chlorination					
Bromodichloromethane (ppb)	03/00	6 9 (2. 8-1 1)	By-product of danking water chlorination					
Dibromochloromethane (ppb)	03/00	2 2 (0 91-3 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

FLORIDA WATER SERVICES 2000 WATER QUALITY REPORT GENEVA LAKE ESTATES

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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.

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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.



AN ALLETE COMPANY

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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.

Dommeter and Linit of	Datas of Compilian	and Date stored			F	TTAL I		
Measurement	(mo/yr)	Level Detected		MCL	Exceeds MC	LY/N L	ikely 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	Exce	eds MCL Y/N	Like	ely Source	MCLG
Barrum (ppm)	03/00	0 010	2		No	Erosion of	natural deposits	2
Fluoride (ppm)	03/00	012	4		No	Erosion of water additin str	natural deposits, /es which promote ong teeth	4
Nitrate (as Nitrogen-N) (ppm	n) 03/00	0.89	10		No	Runoff from ferti septic tanks, natu	lizer use, leaching from sewage, erosion of ral deposits	10
Sodium (ppm)	03/00	99	160		No	Salt water intrus	ion, leaching from soil	N/A

Lead and Copper (Ta	ıp Water)						
Parameter and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling (mo/yr)	90th Percentile Resuit	Exceeds AL Y/N	AL	Number of sampling site exceeding the AL	s Likely Source	MCLG
Copper (ppm)	09/99	0 22	No	13	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits leaching from wood preservatives	13 ,

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 Com	pounds		
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	0.90	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Dibromochloromethane (ppb)	03/00	0.46	By-product of drinking water chlorination

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FLORIDA WATER SERVICES 2000 WATER QUALITY REPORT GIBSONIA ESTATES

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AN ALLETE COMPANY

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

Kaalological Constitue	nts						
Parameter and Unit of	Dates of Sampling	Level Detected		MCL	Exceeds MCL Y/N	Likely Source	MCLG
Measurement	(mo/yr)						
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	Dates of Sampling	Level Detected	MCL	Exceeds	L	ikely Source	MCLG
Measurement	(mo/yr)			MCL Y/N		-	
Banum (ppm)	04/00	0 0039	2	No	Erosion	of natural deposits	2
Fluoride (ppm)	04/00	0.34	4	No	Erosion of i additives whi	natural deposits, water ch promote strong teeth	4
Nıtrate (as Nıtrogen-N) (p	pm) 04/00	0 051	10	No	Runoff from fe septic tanks, sewag	rtilizer use, leaching from ge, erosion of natural deposits	10
Sodium (ppm)	04/00	92	160	No	Salt water intr	usion, leaching from soil	N/A

Lead and Copper (Tap Water)						
Parameter and Unit	Dates of	90th Percentile	Exceeds AL	ÂL	Number of sampling site	s Likely	MCLG
of Measurement	Sampling (mo/yr)	Result	Y/N		exceeding the AL	Source	
Copper (ppm)	09/99	0.47	No	13	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits, leaching from wood preservatives	13
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 Com	pounds		
Parameter and Unit of Measurement	Dates of	Result	Likely Source
	Sampling (mo/yr)		-
Chloroform (ppb)	04/00	4 5	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Bromodichloromethane (ppb)	04/00	18	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Dibromochloromethane (ppb)	04/00	0.49	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. Immunocompromised 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).

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FLORIDA WATER SERVICES 2000 WATER QUALITY REPORT GRAND TERRACE

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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 dinking 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.



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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

Parameter and Unit of	Dates of Sampling	Level Detected		MCL	Exceeds MC	CLY/N Likely Source	MCLG
Aloba (oCi/L)	03/00	0.7		15	No	Error of act welden extr	
	03/00	07		15	INO	Erosion or natural deposits	U
Radium 226/228 (pCi/L)	03/00	14		5	No	Erosion of natural deposits	0
Inorganic Chemicals							
Parameter and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling (mo/yr)	Level Detected	MCL	Exce	eds MCL Y/N	Likely Source	MCLG
Banum (ppm)	03/00	0 0068	2		No	Erosion of natural deposits	2
Fluonde (ppm)	03/00	0 070	4		No	Erosion of natural deposits, water additives which promote strong teeth	4
Nitrate (as Nitrogen-N) (ppm	n) 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 site exceeding the AL	s Likely Source	MCLG
Copper (ppm)	1998	0 24	No	13	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosior erosion of natural deposits leaching from wood preservatives	13 ,

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 Com	pounds		
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	72	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Dibromochloromethane (ppb)	03/00	20	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

FLORIDA WATER SERVICES 2000 WATER QUALITY REPORT HARMONY HOMES

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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.

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



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.

Rudological constituents	3						
Parameter and Unit of	Level Detecte	d Level Detected		MCL	Exceeds MCL Y/N	Likely Source	MCLG
Measurement	FW\$-03/2000	0 Altamonte 1999 (Ra	nge)				
Alpha (pCı/L)	1.1	0 5 (0 3-0 5)		15	No	Erosion of natural deposits	0
Radium 226/228 (pCi/L)	24	NA		5	No	Erosion of natural deposits	0
Inorganic Chemicals							
Parameter and Unit of	Level Detected	Level Detected	MCL	Exceeds		ikely Source	MCLG
Measurement	FWS-03/00	Altamonte 1999 (Range)		MCL Y/N		2	
Arsenic (ppb)	ND	0 08 (ND-0 08)	50	No	Erosion of natural d runoff from glass ar	leposits, runoff from orchards, ad electronics production waste	N/A
Barrum (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 mills, erosid	from steel and pulp on of natural deposits	100
Fluonde (ppm)	0 35	0 66 (0 55-0 66)	4	No	Erosion of r additives whi	natural deposits, water ch promote strong teeth	4
Lead (ppb) (point of entry)	ND	0 16 (ND-0 16)	15	No	Residue from man- emissions and pain	made pollution such as auto t, lead pipe, casing and solder	N/A
Mercury (ppb)	ND	0 46 (0 32-0 46)	2	No	Erosion of nat from refinenes and	tural deposits, discharge factories, runoff from landfills	2
Nitrate (as Nitrogen-N) (ppm) 0 039	ND	10	No	Runoff from fe septic tanks, sewag	rtilizer use, leaching from je, 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 pe erosion	troleum and metal refinenes, of natural deposits	50
Sodium (ppm)	91	5 12 (4 51-5 12)	160	No	Salt water intr	usion, leaching from soil	N/A

Volatile Organic Chemicals	(Flonda Water Services)				
Parameter and Unit	Level Detected	Exceeds MCL	MCL	Likely Source	MCLG
of Measurement	2000 (Range)	Y/N			
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 dnnking water chlorination	0

Lead and Copper (Tap Water) (Harm	ony Homes Distri	bution System)			
Parameter and Unit	Dates of	90th Percentile	Exceeds AL	AL	Number of sampling sites	Likely	MCLG
of Measurement	Sampling (mo/yr)	Result	Y/N		exceeding the AL	Source	
Copper (ppm)	09/99	0 49	No	13	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits	13 ,

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.

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aroup in onregulated orgunic Col	mpounds (rionda mater s	ervices)	
Parameter and Unit of Measurement	Dates of sampling	Average Result	Likely Source
	(mo/yr)	(Range)	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
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 Element	iecondary Elements (Florida Water Services)								
Parameter and Unit	Dates of	Annual Average	Exceeds AL	MCL	Likely				
of Measurement	Sampling (mo/yr)	(Range)	Y/N		Source				
Odor (Threshold odor number)	03/2000	34	*Yes	3	Natural occurrence from soil leaching				
Odor. As you can se samples are scheduled	e on the chart above, d for 2001	, the sample collected	d in March exceeded	the MCL for od	or This is not considered a senous health concern Additional				

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



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 Org	anisms (Note Sampi	ed monthly through	out 2000)			
Parameter and Unit	Month with the	Highest Monthly	Exceeds MCL	MCL	Likely Source	MCLG
of Measurement	Highest Number of	Number of	Y/N		,	
	Positive Samples	Positive Samples				
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

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

Rubiological Constituen	14						
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	49		15	No	Erosion of natural deposits	0
Radium 226/228 (pCi/L)	08/00	27		5	No	Erosion of natural deposits	0
Inorganic Chemicals							
Parameter and Unit of 1 Measurement	Dates of Sampling (mo/yr)	Level Detected	MCL	Exceeds MCL Y/N	L	ikely Source	MCLG
Banum (ppm)	08/00	0 013	2	No	Erosion	of natural deposits	2
Fluonde (ppm)	08/00	0 28	4	No	Erosion of i additives whi	natural deposits, water ch promote strong teeth	4
Nickel (ppb)	08/00	32	100	No	Pollution from	electroplating operations	100
Nitrate (as Nitrogen-N) (pp	m) 08/00	013	10	No	Runoff from fe septic tanks, sewag	rtilizer use, leaching from ge, erosion of natural deposits	10
Sodium (ppm)	08/00	86	160	No	Salt water intr	usion, leaching from soil	N/A

Lead and Copper (Ta	p Water)						
Parameter and Unit	Dates of	90th Percentile	Exceeds AL	AL	Number of sampling sites	Likely	MCLG
of Measurement	Sampling	Result	Y/N	_	exceeding the AL	Source	
Copper (ppm)	1999	0.14	No	13	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits leaching from wood preservatives	1.3
Lead (ppb)	1999	57	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				
	(mo/yr)						
Chloroform (ppb)	08/00	10	By-product of drinking water chlonnation				
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				
	Group II Unregulated Organic Co. Parameter and Unit of Measurement Chloroform (ppb) Bromoform (ppb) Bromodichloromethane (ppb) Dibromochloromethane (ppb)	Group II Unregulated Organic Compounds Parameter and Unit of Measurement Dates of sampling (mo/yr) Chloroform (ppb) 08/00 Bromodorm (ppb) 08/00 Bromodichloromethane (ppb) 08/00 Dibromochloromethane (ppb) 08/00	Group II Unregulated Organic Compounds Parameter and Unit of Measurement Dates of sampling (mo/yr) Result Chloroform (ppb) 08/00 1 0 Bromoform (ppb) 08/00 18 Bromodichloromethane (ppb) 08/00 2.9 Dibromochloromethane (ppb) 08/00 8 5				

Parameter and Unit	Dates of	Result	Evenedo Al		
of Maacuramant Sam			Exceeds AL	MCL	Likely
or measurement san	npling (mo/yr)		Y/N		Source
Total Dissolved	08/2000	710	*Yes	500	Natural occurrence from soil leaching
Solids (ppm)					5

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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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Microbiological Org	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 MCI Y/N	MCL	Likely Source	MCLG					
Total Coliform Bactena	December	2	Yes*	For systems collecting less than 40 samples per month, presence of coliform bactena 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 bactena 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.

Dates of Sampling (mo/yr)	Level Detected		MCL	Exceeds MC	LY/N Likely Source	MCLG
03/00	0.9		15	No	Erosion of natural deposits	0
03/00	06		5	No	Erosion of natural deposits	0
Dates of Sampling (mo/yr)	Level Detected	MCL	Exc	eeds MCL Y/N	Likely Source	MCLG
03/00	0 012	2		No	Erosion of natural deposits	2
03/00	2.7	100		No	Discharge from steel and pulp mills, erosion of natural deposits	100
03/00	0.39	4		No	Erosion of natural deposits, water additives which promote strong teeth	4
n) Quarterly 2000	5 7 (4.6-5 7)	10		No	Runoff from fertilizer use, leaching from septic tanks, sewage, erosion of natural deposits	10
03/00	96	160		No	Salt water intrusion, leaching from soil	N/A
	Dates of Sampling (mo/yr) 03/00 03/00 03/00 03/00 03/00 03/00 03/00 03/00 03/00 03/00 03/00 03/00 03/00 03/00 03/00 03/00	Dates of Sampling (mo/yr) Level Detected 03/00 0.9 03/00 0 6 Dates of Sampling (mo/yr) Level Detected 03/00 0 012 03/00 0.39 03/00 0.39 n) Quarterly 2000 5 7 (4.6-5 7) 03/00 9 6	Dates of Sampling (mo/yr) Level Detected 03/00 0.9 03/00 0 6 Dates of Sampling (mo/yr) Level Detected MCL 03/00 0 012 2 03/00 0.3/9 4 n) Quarterly 2000 5 7 (4.6-5 7) 10 03/00 9 6 160	Dates of Sampling (mo/yr) Level Detected MCL 03/00 0.9 15 03/00 0.6 5 Dates of Sampling (mo/yr) Level Detected MCL Exc Exc (mo/yr) 03/00 0 012 2 03/00 2.7 100 03/00 0.39 4 n) Quarterly 2000 5 7 (4.6-5 7) 10 03/00 9 6 160	Dates of Sampling (mo/yr) Level Detected MCL Exceeds MC Exceeds MC 03/00 0.9 15 No 03/00 0.6 5 No Dates of Sampling (mo/yr) Level Detected MCL Exceeds MCL Y/N 03/00 0.012 2 No 03/00 0.39 4 No 03/00 0.39 4 No 03/00 0.39 4 No 03/00 0.39 4 No 03/00 9.6 160 No	Dates of Sampling (mo/yr) Level Detected MCL Exceeds MCL Y/N Likely Source 03/00 0.9 15 No Erosion of natural deposits 03/00 0.6 5 No Erosion of natural deposits Dates of Sampling (mo/yr) Level Detected MCL Exceeds MCL Y/N Likely Source 03/00 0.012 2 No Erosion of natural deposits 03/00 0.012 2 No Discharge from steel and pulp mills, erosion of natural deposits 03/00 0.39 4 No Erosion of natural deposits, water additives which promote strong teeth n) Quarterly 2000 5.7 (4.6-5.7) 10 No Runoff from fertilizer use, leaching from septic tanks, sewage, erosion of natural deposits 03/00 9.6 160 No Salt water intrusion, leaching from soil

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.

Parameter and Unit	Dates of Sampling (mo/vr)	90th Percentile	Exceeds AL	AL	Number of sampling site	es Likely Source	MCLG
OriviedSurement	Sampling (mo/yr)	Result	1/11		exceeding the AL	Jource	
Copper (ppm)	06/99	0 05	No	13	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits, leaching from wood preservatives	13 9
Lead (ppb)	06/99	15	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

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.

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.

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



Flonda 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.

nualological constituent	<u> </u>						
Parameter and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling (mo/yr)	Level Detected		VICL	Exceeds MCL	_Y/N Likely Source	MCLG
Alpha (pCi/L)	03/00	41		15	No	Erosion of natural deposits	0
Radium 226/228 (pCi/L)	03/00	15		5	No	Erosion of natural deposits	0
Inorganic Chemicals							
Parameter and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling (mo/yr)	Level Detected	MCL	Excee	eds MCL Y/N	Likely Source	MCLĞ
Banum (ppm)	03/00	0 022	2	_	No	Erosion of natural deposits	2
Fluonde (ppm)	03/00	015	4		No	Erosion of natural deposits, water additives which promote strong teeth	4
Nitrate (as Nitrogen-N) (ppr	ר) 03/00	0 023	1 0		No F	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

Parameter and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling (mo/yr)	90th Percentile Result	Exceeds AL Y/N	AL	Number of sampling site exceeding the AL	es Likely Source	MCLC
Copper (ppm)	08/99	0 11	No	13	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits, leaching from wood preservatives	13
Lead (ppb)	08/99	38	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

arameter and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling	Result	Likely Source
	(mo/yr)		
Chloroform (ppb)	03/00	11	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Bromodichloromethane (ppb)	03/00	61	By-product of dnnking water chlorination
Dibromochloromethane (ppb)	03/00	21	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 IMPERIAL TERRACE

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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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"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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Picocurle 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.



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

Total Coilform 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.

kaalological Constituent	3						
Parameter and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling (mo/yr)	Level Detected	I	MCL	Exceeds MC	CL 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	Dates of Sampling	Level Detected	MCL	Excee	eds MCL Y/N	Likely Source	MCLG
Measurement	(mo/yr)						
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) (ppr	n) 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 Parameter and Unit	Water) Dates of	90th Percentile	Exceeds AL	AL	Number of sampling site	s Likely	MCLG
of Measurement	Sampling	Result	Y/N		exceeding the AL	Source	
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.

mpounds		
Dates of sampling	Results	Likely Source
(mo/yr)		-
03/00	0.80	By-product of drinking water chlorination
03/00	1.0	By-product of drinking water chlorination
03/00	0.81	By-product of drinking water chlorination
	Dates of sampling (mo/yr) 03/00 03/00 03/00	mpounds Results Dates of sampling (mo/yr) Results 03/00 0.80 03/00 1.0 03/00 0.81

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.

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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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.



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 Constituent	S						
Parameter and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling (mo/yr)	Level Detected		MCE	Exceeds MC	L 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 Chemicais							
Parameter and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling (mo/yr)	Level Detected	MCL	Exc	eeds 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) (ppn	n) 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 (To	ap Water)						
Parameter and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling (mo/yr)	90th Percentile Result	Exceeds AL Y/N	AL	Number of sampling site exceeding the AL	es Likely Source	MCLG
Copper (ppm)	08/99	0.11	No	1.3	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosior of natural deposits, leaching from wood preservatives	1.3 1 g
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 Co	mpounds		
Parameter and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling	Result	Likely Source
	(mo/yr)		
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

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

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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 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:

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



AN ALLETE SOMPANY

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.

Parameter and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling (mo/yr)	Level Detected (Range)	MCL	Exceeds MCL Y/N	Likely Source	MCLC
Arsenic (ppb)	12/99	01	50	No	Erosion of natural deposits, runoff from orchards, runoff from glass and electronics production waste	N/A
Baпum (ppm)	12/99	0 008	2	No	Erosion of natural deposits	2
Chromium (ppb)	12/99	75	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 refinences, erosion of natural deposits	50
Sodium (ppm)	12/99	4 98	160	No	Salt water intrusion, leaching from soil	N/A

Parameter and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling	90th Percentile Result	Exceeds AL Y/N	AL	Number of sampling site exceeding the AL	s Likely Source	MCLC
Copper (ppm)	2000	0.92	No	13	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits, leaching from wood preservatives	1.3
Lead (ppb)	2000	14	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 followup 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.

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FLORIDA WATER SERVICES 2000 WATER QUALITY REPORT JUNGLE DEN

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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.

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Inorganic Chemicals	(Astor Park Water Ass	ociation)				
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 D	en Distribution Syster	m)				
Parameter and Unit	Dates of	90th Percentile	Exceeds AL	AL	Number of sampling site	s Likely	MCLG
of Measurement	Sampling	Result	Y/N		exceeding the AL	Source	
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, erosior of natural deposits	0

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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.

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Flonda 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.

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Radiological Constituent	S						
Parameter and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling (mo/vr)	Level Detected (Range)		MCL E	xceeds MC	L Y/N Likely Source	MCLG
Alpha (pCi/L)	03/00	04		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	Exceed	Is MCL Y/N	Likely Source	MCLG
Banum (ppm)	03/00	0 0068	2		No	Erosion of natural deposits	2
Fluonde (ppm)	03/00	0 14	4		No	Erosion of natural deposits, water additives which promote strong teeth	4
Nitrate (as Nitrogen-N) (ppm	n) 03/00	0 78	10		No	Runoff from fertilizer use, leaching from septic tanks, sewage, erosion of natural deposits	10
Sodium (ppm)	03/00	68	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 (Ta	p Water)						
Parameter and Unit	Dates of	90th Percentile	Exceeds AL	AL	Number of sampling site	s Likely	MCLG
of Measurement	Sampling (mo/yr)	Result	Y/N		exceeding the AL	Source	
Copper (ppm)	09/9 9	0 42	No	13	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits, leaching from wood preservatives	13

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					
	(mo/yr)							
Chloroform (ppb)	03/00	12	By-product of drinking water chlorination					
Bromodichloromethane (ppb)	03/00	0.98	By-product of dnnking water chlorination					
Dibromochloromethane (ppb)	03/00	13	By-product of drinking water chlorination					

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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.

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Microbiological Organisms (Note: Sampled monthly throughout 2000)								
Parameter and Unit	Month with the	Highest Monthly	Exceeds MC		Likely Source	MCLG		
of Measurement	Highest Number of	Number of	Y/N					
	Positive Samples	Positive Samples						
Total Coliform Bacteria	May	1	No	Presence of coliform bacteria in more than 1 monthly sample.	Naturally present in the environment	0		

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Parameter and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling (mo/yr)	Level Detected (Range)		MCL Exceed	ts MCL Y/N	Likely Source	MCLC
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 MC	L'Y/N	Likely Source	MCLC
Barrum (ppm)	03/00	0.014 (0 009-0.014)	2	No		Erosion of natural deposits	2
Fluonde (ppm)	03/00	0 15 (0.099-0.15)	4	No	wa	Erosion of natural deposits, ater additives which promote strong teeth	4
Nitrate (as Nıtrogen-N) (ppm) 03/00	0.75 (0.74-0.75)	10	No	Runoff se	from fertilizer use, leaching from ptic tanks, sewage, erosion of natural deposits	10
Sodium (ppm)	03/00	7.8 (3.7-7.8)	160	No	Salt w	ater intrusion, leaching from soil	N/A

Parameter and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling (mo/yr)	90th Percentile Result	Exceeds AL Y/N	AL	Number of sampling site exceeding the AL	s 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

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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.

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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:

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



AN ALLETE COMPANY

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.

morganic chemicais - i	Sievalu County					
Parameter and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling (mo/yr)	Level Detected (Range)	MCL	Exceeds MCL Y/N	Likely Source	MCLG
Fluonde (ppm)	11/99	013	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 ferblizer 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

Parameter and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling (mo/yr)	90th Percentile Result	Exceeds AL Y/N	AL.	Number of sampling site exceeding the AL	s Likety Source	MCLG
Copper (ppm)	06/98	0 024	No	13	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits, leaching from wood preservatives	13
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	120	By-product of drinking water chlorination				
Bromodichloromethane (ppb)	11/99	21	By-product of drinking water chlonnation				
Dibromochloromethane (ppb)	11/99	07	By-product of drinking water chlonnation				

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

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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ANALLETE COMPANY
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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 Constitue	nts	_				_	
Parameter and Unit of	Dates of	Level Detecte	ed	MCL	Exceeds MCL Y/N	Likely Source	MČĽG
Measurement	Sampling (mo/yr)						
Radium 226/228 (pCi/L)	03/00	09		5	No	Erosion of natural deposits	0
Inorganic Chemicals							
Parameter and Unit of	Dates of Sampling	Level Detected	MCL	Exceeds		ikely Source	MCLG
Measurement	(mo/yr)			MCL Y/N			
Banum (ppm)	03/00	0 0042	2	No	Erosion	of natural deposits	2
Fluonde (ppm)	03/00	015	4	No	Erosion of additives whi	natural deposits, water ch promote strong teeth	4
Nıtrate (as Nıtrogen-N) (p	pm) 03/00	0.013	10	No	Runoff from fe septic tanks, sewag	erulizer use, leaching from ge, erosion of natural deposits	10
Sodium (ppm)	03/00	38	160	No	Salt water intr	rusion, leaching from soil	N/A

Lead and Copper (Ta	p Water)						
Parameter and Unit	Dates of	90th Percentile	Exceeds AL	AL	Number of sampling site	s Likely	MCLG
of Measurement	Sampling	Result	Y/N		exceeding the AL	Source	
Copper (ppm)	2000	0 96	No	13	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits, leaching from wood preservatives	1.3
Lead (ppb)	2000	16	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 Com	Dates of	Pecult	Likely Source
	Sampling (mo/yr)	Result	
Chloroform (ppb)	03/00	86	By-product of dnnking water chlonnation
Bromodichloromethane (ppb)	03/00	13	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Dibromochloromethane (ppb)	03/00	14	By-product of drinking water chlorination

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FLORIDA WATER SERVICES 2000 WATER QUALITY REPORT LAKE BRANTLEY

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Flonda 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 Brantley PWS ID # 3590685. EPA requires monitoring for over 80 drinking water parameters. Those listed were the only ones detected in your drinking water.

Note: Results in the Leve	el Detected column f	or the parameters	in this Ta	ble are the	e highest average a	at any of the sampling points	or the high-
est detected level at any	[,] sampling point, dej	pending on the sar	npling fr	equency.	5 5	,	the state stright
Radiological Constitue	nts	-					
Parameter and Unit of	Dates of	Level Detecte	d	MCL	Exceeds MCL Y/N	Likely Source	MCLG
Measurement	Sampling (mo/yr)						
Alpha (pCı/L)	08/00	08		15	No	Erosion of natural deposits	0
Inorganic Chemicals							
Parameter and Unit of	Dates of Sampling	Level Detected	MCL	Exceeds		ikely Source	MCLG
Measurement	(mo/yr)			MCL Y/N			
Banum (ppm)	08/00	0 015	2	No	Erosion	of natural deposits	2
Fluoпde (ppm)	08/00	0 22	4	No	Erosion of additives whi	natural deposits, water ich promote strong teeth	4
Nıtrate (as Nıtrogen-N) (p	pm) 08/00	0.034	10	No	Runoff from fe septic tanks, sewag	ertilizer use, leaching from ge, erosion of natural deposits	10
Sodium (ppm)	08/00	44	160	No	Salt water intr	rusion, leaching from soil	N/A

Lead and Copper (Tap Water)						
Parameter and Unit	Dates of	90th Percentile	Exceeds AL	AL	Number of sampling sites	s Likely	MCLG
of Measurement	Sampling (mo/yr)	Result	Y/N		exceeding the AL	Source	
Copper (ppm)	09/99	0.48	No	13	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits, leaching from wood preservatives	13
Lead (ppb)	09/99	64	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.

Parameter and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling (mo/vr)	Result	Likely Source
Chloroform (ppb)	08/00	24	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Bromodichloromethane (ppb)	08/00	55	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	66	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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Flonda 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.

Raaiological Constituer	13							
Parameter and Unit of	Dates of	Level Detected		MCL	Exceeds MCL Y/N	Likely Source	MCLG	-
Measurement	Sampling (mo/y	yr) (Range)						
Alpha (pCi/L)	04/00	31 (25-31)		15	No	Erosion of natural deposits	0	-
Radium 226/228 (pCi/L)	04/00	28 (2.6-28)		5	No	Erosion of natural deposits	0	
Inorganic Chemicals								
Parameter and Unit of	Dates of	Level Detected	MCL	Exceeds		Likely Source	MCLG	-
Measurement	Sampling (mo/yr)) (Range)		MCL Y/N		-		
Arsenic (ppb)	04/00	91 (34-91)	50	No	Erosion of natural or runoff from glass a	deposits, runoff from orchards, nd electronics production waste	NA	•
Banum (ppm)	04/00	0 0031 (0.0029-0 0031)	2	No	Erosion	of natural deposits	2	
Fluonde (ppm)	04/00	0 29 (0 28-0.29)	4	No	Erosion of additives wh	natural deposits, water ich promote strong teeth	4	
Nıtrate (as Nıtrogen-N) (pp	m) 04/00	3 5 (0 59-3 5)	10	No	Runoff from fe septic tanks, sewa	ertilizer use, leaching from ge, erosion of natural deposits	10	
Sodium (ppm)	04/00	5 7 (4 6-5 7)	160	No	Salt water int	rusion, leaching from soil	N/A	

Lead and Copper (Tap Water)						
Parameter and Unit	Dates of	90th Percentile	Exceeds AL	AL	Number of sampling sites	Likely	MCLG
of Measurement	Sampling (mo/yr)	Result	Y/N		exceeding the AL	Source	
Copper (ppm)	09/99	0 28	No	13	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits, leaching from wood preservatives	13
Lead (ppb)	09/99	18	No	15	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosionof natural deposits	0

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Group II Unregulated Organic Co	aroup II Unregulated Organic Compounds										
Parameter and Unit of Measurement	Dates of sampling	Average Results	Likely Source								
	(mo/yr)	(Range)									
Chloroform (ppb)	04/00	12(+.)-24)	By-product of dnnking 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 dnnking water chlorination								

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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:

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.



AN ALLETE SOMPANY

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 Harriet – PWS ID # 3590699. 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.

<u>nuarorogicar constituenta</u>							
Parameter and Unit of	Level Detecte	d Level Detected		MCL	Exceeds MCL Y/N	Likely Source	MCLG
Measurement	FWS-08/200	0 Altamonte 1999 (Ra	nge)				
Alpha (pCi/L)	03	05(03-05)		15	No	Erosion of natural deposits	0
Radium 226/228 (pCi/L)	39	N/A		5	No	Erosion of natural deposits	0
Inorganic Chemicals							
Parameter and Unit of	Level Detected	Level Detected	MCL	Exceeds		ikely Source	MCLG
Measurement	FWS-08/00	Altamonte 1999 (Range)		MCL Y/N		,	
Arsenic (ppb)	ND	0 08 (ND-0 08)	50	No	Erosion of natural or runoff from glass ar	leposits, runoff from orchards, nd electronics production waste	N/A
Banum (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 mills, erosid	from steel and pulp on of natural deposits	100
Fluonde (ppm)	0 22	0 66 (0 55-0 66)	4	No	Erosion of r additives whi	natural deposits, water ch promote strong teeth	4
Lead (ppb) (point of entry)	ND	0.16 (ND-0 16)	15	No	Residue from man- emissions and pain	-made pollution such as auto it, lead pipe, casing and solder	N/A
Mercury (ppb)	ND	0.46 (0.32-0 46)	2	No	Erosion of nat from refinenes and	tural deposits, discharge factories, runoff from landfills	2
Nitrate (as Nitrogen-N) (ppm) 0 045	ND	10	No	Runoff from fe septic tanks, sewag	rtilizer use, leaching from ge, 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 or	e-processing sites, discharge	50
Sodium (ppm)	54	5 12 (4.51-5 12)	160	No	Salt water intr	usion, leaching from soil	N/A

Total Trihalomethane	Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM's) (Altamonte Springs' Distribution System)									
Parameter and Unit	Annual Average	MCL	Exceeds MCL	Likely Source	MCLG					
of Measurement	2000 (Range)		Y/N							
TTHM (ppb)	22 (15-30)	100	No	By-product of dnnking water chlonnation	0					

Lead and Copper	(Tap Water) (Lake	e Harnet Distributi	ion System)				
Parameter and Unit	Dates of	90th Percentile	Exceeds AL	AL	Number of sampling sites	Likely	MCLG
of Measurement	Sampling (mo/yr)	Result	Y/N		exceeding the AL	Source	
Copper (ppm)	09/99	0.83	No	13	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits, leaching from wood preservatives	13
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 Co	mpounds		
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	23	By-product of drinking water chlorination

Group III Unregulated Organic Co	mpounds		
Parameter and Unit of Measurement	Dates of sampling	Result	Likely Source
	(mo/yr)		
Butyl benzyl phthalate (ppb)	08/2000	13	None listed

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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

FLORIDA WATER SERVICES 2000 WATER QUALITY REPORT LAKEVIEW VILLAS

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Florida Water Services operates the water treatment plant serving Lakeview Villas. Our water source is groundwater from a deep raw water supply well in the Floridan Aquifer. The DEP plans to perform assessments of all the watersheds in the State within the next several years. An assessment of the Lakeview Villas 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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AN ALLETE COMPANY

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 Lakeview Villas – PWS ID # 2104350 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 Constituen	ts				_		
Parameter and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling (mo/yr)	Level Detected		MCL	Exceeds MC	LY/N Likely Source	MCLO
Alpha (pCı/L)	03/00	0.7		15	No	Erosion of natural deposits	0
Radium 226/228 (pCi/L)	03/00	06		5	No	Erosion of natural deposits	0
Inorganic Chemicals							
Parameter and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling (mo/yr)	Level Detected	MCL	Exce	eeds MCL Y/N	Likely Source	MCLO
Вапит (ррт)	03/00	0 010	2		No	Erosion of natural deposits	2
Fluonde (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 fr septic tanks, sewage, erosion of natural deposits	om 10
Sodium (ppm)	03/00	13	160		No	Salt water intrusion, leaching from	soil N/A

Lead and Copper (To	ıp Water)						
Parameter and Unit	Dates of	90th Percentile	Exceeds AL	AL	Number of sampling site	s Likely	MCLG
	Sampling (mo/yr)	RESUR	1/18		Exceeding the AL		
Copper (ppm)	09/99	0 035	No	13	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosior erosion of natural deposits leaching from wood preservatives	13 ,

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 Com	pounds		
Parameter and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling	Result	Likely Source
	(110/yr)		
Chloroform (ppb)	03/00	34	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Bromodichloromethane (ppb)	03/00	17	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Dibromochloromethane (ppb)	03/00	10	By-product of drinking water chlonnation

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	03	Yes*	Natural occurrence from soil leaching
*Iron: As you can see from the T	able, the iron value a	t the point of entry	v was above	the MCL for seco	ndary standards. The Florida

Tron: As you can see from the Table, the iron value at the point of entry was above the MLL 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, FA C 62-550 325(2)

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FLORIDA WATER SERVICES 2000 WATER QUALITY REPORT LEHIGH

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Florida Water Services operates the water treatment and distribution system serving Lehigh. Our water source is groundwater from raw water supply wells in the Sandstone 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 Lehigh 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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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.



AN ALLETE JOMPANY

Flonda 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 Lehigh – PWS ID # 5360172. EPA requires monitoring for over 80 drinking water parameters. Those listed were the only ones detected in your drinking water.

Microbiological Org	anisms (Note. Sampl	ed monthly throughou	it 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 bactena in more than 1 sample collected during the month.	Naturally present in the environment	0

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Measurement	(mo/yr)					
Alpha (pCı/L)	02/99	03		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	N Likely Source	MCLG
Banum (ppm)	02/99	0 007	2	No	Erosion of natural deposits	2
Cyanıde (ppb)	02 & 06/99	39 (17-39)	200	No	Various industrial discharges	200
Fluonde (ppm)	02/9 9	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 Trihalometha	nnes (TTHM's) (Withi	n the Distribution Sy	stem)			
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 chlonnation	0

Lead and Copper (To	ap Water)						
Parameter and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling (mo/yr)	90th Percentile Result	Exceeds AL Y/N	AL	Number of sampling sit exceeding the AL	es Likely N Source	MCLG
Copper (ppm)	07/98	017	No	13	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits, leaching from wood preservatives	13 f
Lead (ppb)	07/98	82	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)

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FLORIDA WATER SERVICES 2000 WATER QUALITY REPORT LEILANI HEIGHTS

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Florica 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.

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Flonda 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

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Kaalological Constituents							
Parameter and Unit of	Dates of	Level Detected		MCL	Exceeds MCL Y/N	Likely Source	MCLG
Measurement	Sampling	(Range)					
Alpha (pCi/L)	2000	5 4 (ND-5.4)		15	No	Erosion of natural deposits	0
Inorganic Chemicals							
Parameter and Unit of	Dates of	Level Detected	MCL.	Exceeds		ikely Source	MCLG
Measurement	Sampling			MCL Y/N			
Banum (ppm)	2000	0.0040 (0.0034-0.0040)	2	No	Erosion	of natural deposits	2
Fluonde (ppm)	2000	0 36 (0 22-0 36)	4	No	Erosion of r additives white	natural deposits, water ch promote strong teeth	4
Nitrate (as Nitrogen-N) (ppm)	2000	0.019 (ND-0.019)	10	No	Runoff from fer septic tanks, sewag	rulizer use, leaching from je, erosion of natural deposits	10
Sodium (ppm)	2000	16 (12-16)	160	No	Salt water intr	usion, leaching from soil	N/A

Lead and Copper (Ta	Lead and Copper (Tap Water)												
Parameter and Unit	Dates of	90th Percentile	Exceeds AL	AL	Number of sampling sites	Likely	MCLG						
of Measurement	Sampling	Result	Y/N		exceeding the AL	Source							
Copper (ppm)	2000	0.59	No	13	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits, leaching from wood preservatives	13						
Lead (ppb)	2000	5.5	No	15	1	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosionof natural deposits	0						

1

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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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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 ir water provided by public water systems. FDA regulations estab lish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which must pro vide the same protection for public health.



Fonda 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 Constituent	5					
Parameter and Unit of	Dates of Sampling	Level Detected		MCL Exceeds N	ACL Y/N Likely Source	MCLC
Measurement	(mo/yr)	(Range)	_			
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
Banum (ppm)	02/99	0 009 (0.003-0 009)	2	No	Erosion of natural deposits	2
Cyanıde (ppb)	02/99	31 (ND-31)	200	No	Various industrial discharges	200
Fluonde (ppm)	02/9 9	0 25 (0.09-0.25)	4	No	Erosion of natural deposits, water additives which promote strong teeth	4
Nıtrate (as Nıtrogen-N) (ppm	n) 02/9 9	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 Para	meters includii	ng Pesticides and H	erbicid	les		
Dı(2-ethylhexyl) phthalate (p	pb) 03/99	5.2 (ND-5.2)	6	No E	Discharge from rubber and chemical factorie	s 0

Lead and Copper (Te	ap Water)						
Parameter and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling (mo/yr)	90th Percentile Result	Exceeds AL Y/N	AL	Number of sampling site exceeding the AL	s 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	13
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.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing

FLORIDA WATER SERVICES 2000 WATER QUALITY REPORT MEREDITH MANOR

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Fiorida 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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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.



Flonda 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

Raaiological Constituents							
Parameter and Unit of	Dates of	Level Detected		MCL	Exceeds MCL Y/N	Likely Source	MCLG
Measurement S	ampling (mo/yr)						
, Alpha (pCi/L)	04/2000	12		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	Dates of	Level Detected	MCL	Exceeds	Likely Source		MCLG
Measurement Sar	npling (mo/yr)	(Range)		MCL Y/N		,	
Banum (ppm)	04/2000	0.0051	2	No	Erosion of natural deposits		2
Fluonde (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 fe septic tanks, sewag	rulizer use, leaching from ge, erosion of natural deposits	10
Sodium (ppm)	04/2000	72	160	No	Salt water intr	usion, leaching from soil	N/A

1	Lead and Copper (Tap Water)						
	Parameter and Unit	Dates of	90th Percentile	Exceeds AL	AL	Number of sampling sites	Likely	MCLG
	of Measurement	Sampling (mo/yr)	Result	Y/N		exceeding the AL	Source	
	Copper (ppm)	09/99	0 40	No	1.3	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits, leaching from wood preservatives	13
	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 Co	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	62	By-product of drinking water chlorination						
Dibromochloromethane (ppb)	04/2000	2.5	By-product of drinking water chlorination						

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FLORIDA WATER SERVICES 2000 WATER QUALITY REPORT MORNINGVIEW

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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.

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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 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 Constituen	ts						
Parameter and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling (mo/yr)	Level Detected		MCL	Exceeds MC	L Y/N Likely Source	MCLG
Alpha (pCı/L)	03/00	15		15	No	Erosion of natural deposits	0
Radium 226/228 (pCi/L)	03/00	15		5	No	Erosion of natural deposits	0
Inorganic Chemicals							
Parameter and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling (mo/yr)	Level Detected	MCL	Éxc	eeds MCL Y/N	Likely Source	MCLG
Banum (ppm)	03/00	0 0076	2		No	Erosion of natural deposits	2
Fluonde (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	11	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)	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	Sait water intrusion, leaching from soil	N/A

Parameter and Unit	Dates of	90th Percentile	Exceeds Al	Al	Number of sampling site	s Likely	MCIC
of Measurement	Sampling (mo/yr)	Result	Y/N	· -	exceeding the AL	Source	IVICEC
Copper (ppm)	07/99	0 58	No	13	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion erosion of natural deposits, leaching from wood preservatives	13 '
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 Likely Source Result Chloroform (ppb) 03/00 29 By-product of drinking water chlorination Bromodichloromethane (ppb) 03/00 28 By-product of drinking water chlonnation Dibromochloromethane (ppb) 03/00 2.0 By-product of drinking water chlonnation

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FLORIDA WATER SERVICES 2000 WATER QUALITY REPORT OAKWOOD MANOR

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Florida Water Services operates the water distribution system serving Oakwood Manor. Water service is provided through an interconnection with Brevard County Utilitics, 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 like¹ 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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AN ALLETE - OMPANY

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 D est detected level at any sa	etected column for mpling point, depe	the parameters in f ending on the same	this Table a bling frequ	ire the highest aver ency	age at any of the sampling points or t	he hig h-
Inorganic Chemicals –	Brevard County					
Parameter and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling (mo/yr)	Level Detected	MCL	Exceeds MCL Y/N	Likely Source	MCLC
Fluonde (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

Paramèter and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling (mo/yr)	90th Percentile Result	Exceeds AL Y/N	AL	Number of sampling site exceeding the AL	s Likely Source	MCLO
Copper (ppm)	07/98	0 085	No	13	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits, leaching from wood preservatives	13
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 Com	pounds - Brevard County		
Parameter and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling (mo/yr)	Average Result	Likely Source
Chloroform (ppb)	11/99	120	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Bromodichloromethane (ppb)	11/ 99	21	By-product of dnnking water chlorination
Dibromochloromethane (ppb)	11/ 99	07	By-product of drinking water chlorination

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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.

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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



AN ALLETE COMPANY

Flonda 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

Kaalological Constituen	B						
Parameter and Unit of	Dates of	Level Detected		- MCL	Exceeds MCL Y/N	Likely Source	MCLG
Measurement	Sampling (mo/yr) (Range)					
Alpha (pCi/L)	04/2000	6 3 (4 8-6.3)		15	No	Erosion of natural deposits	
Radium 226/228 (pCi/L)	04/2000	2.8 (21-28)		5	No	Erosion of natural deposits	0
inorganic Chemicals							
Parameter and Unit of	Dates of	Level Detected	MČL	Exceeds	L	ikely Source	MCLG
Measurement	Sampling (mo/yr)			MCL Y/N		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
Banum (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 i additives whi	natural deposits, water ch promote strong teeth	4
Nıtrate (as Nıtrogen-N) (ppr	m) 04/2000	7 9 (0 051-7 9)	10	No	Runoff from fe septic tanks, sewag	rtilizer use, leaching from ge, erosion of natural deposits	10
Sodium (ppm)	04/2000	12 (11-12)	160	No	Salt water inti	rusion, 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 canning 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	Dates of	90th Percentile	Exceeds AL	ÂĹ	Number of sampling sites	Likely	MCLG
of Measurement	Sampling (mo/yr)	Result	Y/N		exceeding the AL	Source	
Copper (ppm)	09/99	0 85	No	13	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits, leaching from wood preservatives	13
Lead (ppb)	09/99	40	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

arameter and Unit of Measurement	Orange Hill 04/2000	Sugar Creek 04/2000	Likely Source
Chloroform (ppb)	25	34	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Bromodichloromethane (ppb)	15	12	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Dibromochloromethane (ppb)	58	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.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing

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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"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?

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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.



AN ALLETE COMPANY

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 Org	anisms (Note Sampl	ed monthly throughou	ıt 2000)			
Parameter and Unit	Month with the	Highest Monthly	Exceeds MCL	MCL	Likely Source	MCLG
of Measurement	Highest Number of	Number of	Y/N			
	Positive Samples	Positive Samples				
Total Coliform Bacteria	July	1	No	Presence of coliform bacteria in	Naturally present in	0
1				more than 1 monthly sample.	the environment	

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 Constituent	<u> </u>						
Parameter and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling (mo/yr)	Level Detected	1	MCL	Exceeds MC	CLY/N Likely Source	MCLG
Alpha (pCı/L)	02/00	06		15	No	Erosion of natural deposits	0
Radium 226/228 (pCi/L)	02/00	09		5	No	Erosion of natural deposits	0
Inorganic Chemicals							
Parameter and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling (mo/yr)	Level Detected	MCL	Excee	eds MCL Y/N	Likely Source	MCLG
Banum (ppm)	02/00	0.0066	2		No	Erosion of natural deposits	2
Fluonde (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	12	15		No	Residue from man-made pollution such as auto emissions and point, lead pipe, casing and solder	N/A
Nitrate (as Nıtrogen-N) (ppr	n) 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

Parameter and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling (mo/yr)	90th Percentile Result	Exceeds AL Y/N	AL	Number of sampling site exceeding the AL	s 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	38,	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.

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	52	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Dibromochloromethane (ppb)	02/00	27	By-product of drinking water chlorination

MCLs are set at very stringent levels. To understand the possible health effects discribed for many regulated constituents, a person would have to the k2 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

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 Org Parameter and Unit of Measurement	Manisms (Note: Sample Month with the Highest Number of Positive Samples	ed monthly throughou Highest Monthly Number of Positive Sampler	t 2000) 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**

nuarorogical constituent							
Parameter and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling (mo/yr)	Level Detected		MCL Ex	ceeds MC	CL 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	1	Vo	Erosion of natural deposits	2
Fluoride (ppm)	02/00	0.056	4	٢	No	Erosion of natural deposits, water additives which promote strong teeth	4
Lead (point of entry) (ppb)	02/00	1.2	15	٦	No	Residue from man-made pollution such as auto emissions and point, lead pipe, casing and solder	N/A
Nitrate (as Nitrogen-N) (ppn	n) 02/00	0.90	10	١	No	Runoff from fertilizer use, leaching from septic tanks, sewage, erosion of natural deposits	10
Sodium (ppm)	02/00	15	160	١	10	Salt water intrusion, leaching from soil	N/A

Lead and Copper (Ta	p Water)						
Parameter and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling (mo/yr)	90th Percentile Result	Exceeds AL Y/N	AL	Number of sampling site exceeding the AL	s 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.

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

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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.

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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?

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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 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 f	or the parameter:	s in this Ta	able are the	e highest average a	t any of the sampling points	or the high.
est detected level at any	sampling point, de	pending on the sa	ampling fr	requency.		it any of the sumpling points	or the high-
Radiological Constituen	nts	5					
Parameter and Unit of	Dates of	Level Detect	ed	MCL	Exceeds MCL Y/N	Likely Source	MCLC
Measurement	Sampling (mo/yr)						mere
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	Dates of Sampling	Level Detected	MCL	Exceeds		ikely Source	MCLG
Measurement	(mo/yr)			MCL Y/N		,	
Barium (ppm)	08/00	0.016	2	No	Erosion	of natural deposits	2
Fluoride (ppm)	08/00	0.29	4	No	Erosion of additives whi	natural deposits, water ch promote strong teeth	4
Nitrate (as Nitrogen-N) (pp	m) 08/00	0.071	10	No	Runoff from fe septic tanks, sewag	rtilizer use, leaching from ge, erosion of natural deposits	10
Sodium (ppm)	08/00	66	160	No	Salt water intr	usion, leaching from soil	N/A

Lead and Copper (Tap Water)						
Parameter and Unit	Dates of	90th Percentile	Exceeds AL	AL	Number of sampling site	s Likely	MCLG
of Measurement	Sampling (mo/yr)	Result	Y/N		exceeding the AL	Source	
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 Com	pounds		
Parameter and Unit of Measurement	Dates of	Result	Likely Source
	Sampling (mo/yr)		
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.

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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.

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

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 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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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.



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.

Itimahiologiani Organi	lama (blatta Card	i anniking Hater	paramet	2000)		fore the only	ones detected i	Tyour uninking frates	•
Parameter and Unit	donth with the	pled monthly thr	oughout	2000) Exces	- MCL	h/		Likely Source	
of Measurement His	ghest Number of	Number	of	Y	/N	IVIC	-L	Likely source	WICLG
P	ositive Samples	Positive Sam	nples						
Total Coliform Bacteria	October	1	•	1	No Pr n	esence of colif nore than 1 m	orm bacteria in onthly sample.	Naturally present in the environment	0
Note: Results in the Leve	Detected colur	nn for the parar	meters in	this Tal	ole are th	e highest ave	rage at any of	the sampling points of	or the high-
est detected level at any	sampling point,	depending on	the sam	pling fre	equency.				
Radiological Constitue	nts		Detector		MC	Exceeds MCI	V/N	ikoh Source	MCC
Measurement	FWS-04/200) Pasco C	o. (Range	•)	IVICE	Exceeds MICL	- 1/IN	Likely source	NICLU
Alpha (pCi/L)	15	12.8 (0.8-12.	8) 03/99	Sample	15	No	Erosion	of natural deposits	0
Radium 226/228 (pCi/L)	13	2.2 (1.8-2.4)) 2000 Sa	mples	5	No	Erosion	of natural deposits	0
Inorganic Chemicals									
Parameter and Unit of	Level Detected	Level Detec	ted	MCL	Exceeds		Likely Sour	ce	MCLG
Measurement	FWS-04/2000	Pasco Co. 1999	(Range)		MCL Y/N	Cine antesi			
Anumony (ppb)		0.0043 (ND-0	.0045)	50	NO	Fire retart	ants, ceramics,	electronics, solder	
		0.109		30	NU	runoff from	glass and electro	nics production waste	
Barrum (ppm)	0.011	0.024 (0.008-	0.024)	2	No	E	rosion of natural	deposits	2
Cadmium (ppb)	ND	0.065		5	No	Corrosion of	f galvanızed pipe	s, erosion of natural	5
						deposits runoff	, discharge from from waste batt	metal refineries, enes and paints	
Chromium (ppb)	ND	4.12		100	No	Dis	charge from ste	el and pulp	100
		_				mill	s, erosion of nati	ural deposits	
Cyanide (ppb)	ND	0 0085 (ND-0	.0085)	200	No	Va	anous industrial o	discharges	200
Fluoride (ppm)	0.19	0.2 (0.07-0) 2)	4	No	Eros	ion of natural de	posits, water	4
Lead (ppb) (point of entry) ND	1.42		15	No	Residue fror	n man-made po	lution such as auto	NA
(++-) (+	,					emissions ar	nd paint, lead pi	be, casing and solder	
Mercury (inorganic) (ppb)	ND	0.39 (0.36-0).39)	2	No	Erosion	n of natural depo	osits, discharge	2
		2.44		100		from rennen	ies and factories,	runoff from landfills	
Nickel (ppb)	ND	2.44		100	No	Pollutio	n from electropia	ating operations	NA
Nitrate (as Nitrogen-N) (pp	om) 4.2		8.2) Verage	10	No	Runott 1 sentic tanks	rom tertilizer use	e, leaching from	10
Nitrite (as Nitrogen-N) (pp	m) 0 058	ND	wenge	1	No	Runoff	from fertilizer use	, leaching from	1
Sodum (com)	20	510/205	1.00	160	No	septic tanks	, sewage, erosion	n of natural deposits	N1/A
Thallure (ppth)	29	0.0015 (ND)	1.0)	100	NO	Salt Wa			IN/A 0.5
i mailium (ppo)	NU	2000 Annual A	Verage	2	INO	from ele	rom ore-process ctronics class a	ng sites, discharge	0.5
Synthetic Organic Para	meters includin	g Pesticides a	nd Herbi	cides (P	asco Cour	nty)		Sector Courses	
of Measurement	Dati Sampline	esor Leve	el Detecte (Pance)	a Exc			l	source	MCLG
Dr(2-ethydberyd) phthalate	(nnh) 3/1/	5/ 99 97		······	*Vat	6 [Discharge from r	ubber and chemical fac	tories 0
*Di(2_othylhovyl) pl	thalate Acro	,	Table Der	, ca Caumi		an at stad for at	thalate had a m		
Some people who drink w	ater containing the	s matenal in exces	s of the M	CO COUNT ICL over I	nanv vear	t nav have pr	blems with their	iver or experience repro	ductive dif.
ficulties, and may have an	increased risk of g	etting cancer.			//2////	, may mare pre			
Total Talkalowethanes	(TTHE /a) (Dasso	Country							
Parameter and Unit	Dates of	Annual Average	- Exc	eeds MC	<u> </u>	<u>CI</u>			MCLG
of Measurement	Sampling	(Range)						y source	MCCO
TTHM (ppb)	2000	67.3 (ND-146)		No	1	00 By	-product of drin	ung water chlorination	0
Lead and Conner (T	Mater (C C-	with Durambu man (Sustan'	-					
Parameter and Unit	Dates of	Oth Percentile	xceeds A		Num	her of samplin	a sites	tikely	MCLG
of Measurement San	npling (mo/yr)	Result	Y/N		e	xceeding the A	AL STATE	Source	WICEG
Copper (ppm)	10/00	0.88	No	13		1	Corrosic	n of household plumb	ing 1.3
							systems,	erosion of natural depe	osits,
Load (mak)	10/00	10	Nia	15		•	leaching	g from wood preservat	uves
Lead (ppo)	10/00	19	INO	15		U	systems	erosionof natural depa	ng u nsts
		Dial a	<u> </u>						
Lead and Copper (Tap	Water) (Paim le	Tace Distribution	System)	<u> </u>	L Num	bor of complic	a citor	Likoh	MOLC
of Measurement Sam	Dates Oi 🦻	Regult	Y/N		e incin	exceeding the	Al	Source	MCCO
Copper (ppm)	10/00	12	No	1	3	1	Corrosio	n of household plumbi	ng 13
							systems, o	from wood presence	sits,
lead (ppb)	10/00	3.8	No	1	5	٥	Corroso	of household nlumbu	ng ()
read (ppb)	10/00	5.0	INU	I	5	U	systems,	erosionof natural depo	sits
Secondary Elements (Pa	sco County)					···		•	
Parameter and Unit	Dates of A	nnual Average	Excee	ds AL	MC	Ľ.		Likely	
of Measurement	Sampling	(Range)	Y/	<u>N</u>				Source	
Iron (ppm)	2000 0.	21 (ND-0 64)	-y	es	03	- C	orrosion of hous	ehold plumbing system	ns, erosion
Manganose ()	2000 0.0			-	15	of Cov	natural deposits,	eaching from wood p	neservatives
manganese (ppm)	2000 00.	21 (0 002-0 00)	-1	с.)	13			natural deposits	
Iron and Manganes	e. As you can see	from the Table, in	on and me	anganese	results exe	ceeded the MC	L for these param	eters Pasco County pro	ovided these
data. These parameters w	ere not exceeded a	t the Flonda Wate	er Services	point of	entry to th	e water distribu	ition system		

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FLORIDA WATER SERVICES 2000 WATER QUALITY REPORT 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.

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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AN ALLETE -OMPANY

Flonda Water Services routinely monitors for contaminants in your dnnking water according to federal and state laws This table shows the results of our monitoring from January 1 to December 31, 2000 for Palm Valley – PWS ID # 2550866. EPA requires monitoring for over 80 dnnking water parameters Those listed were the only ones detected in your dnnking 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 Chemicais (ii	ntercoastai Utilities)					
Parameter and Unit of Dates of Sampling Measurement		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
Banum (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
Fluonde (ppm)	1 999	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	11 (ND-11)	15	No	Residue from man-made pollution such as auto emissions and point, lead pipe, casing and solder	N/A
Mercury (ppb)	1999	0 12 (0 06-0.12)	2	No	Erosion of natural deposits, discharge from refinenes and factones, runoff from landfills,	2
Sodium (ppm)	1999	23 4 (18.6-23.4)	1 60	No	Salt water intrusion, leaching from soil	N/A

Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM's) (Intercoastal Utilities)									
Parameter and Unit	Dates of Sampling	Average Result	Exceeds MCL	MCL	Likely Source	MCLG			
of Measurement		(Range)	<u>Y</u> /N						
TTHM (ppb)	2000	19 6 (ND-87)	No	100	By-product of dnnking water chlorination	N/A			

Lead and Copper (Tap	Water) (Paim Valle	y Distribution System	m)				
Parameter and Unit	Dates of Sampling (mg/yr)	90th Percentile Result	Exceeds AL Y/N	AL	Number of sampling site exceeding the Al	s Likely Source	MCLG
Copper (ppm)	08/99	0.26	No	13	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosior erosion of natural deposits leaching from wood preservatives	13 1 5,

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 Likely Source Average Result Dates of Sampling (Range) Chloroform (ppb) 1999 58(28-88) By-product of drinking water chlorination 1999 By-product of drinking water chlorination Bromodichloromethane (ppb) 49 (22-76) Dibromochloromethane (ppb) 1999 34 (1,4-5.5) By-product of drinking water chlorination

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FLORIDA WATER SERVICES 2000 WATER QUALITY REPORT PICCIOLA ISLAND

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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.

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ANALLETE OMPANY

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.

of Measurement Hig Pc Total Coliform Bacteria Note: Results in the Level est detected level at any s Radiological Constituen	hest Number of ssitive Samples June Detected column fo sampling point, dep	Number of Positive Samples	Y/N No	Presence of c in more than 1	oliform bacteria monthly sample.	Naturally present in the environment	0
Pc Total Coliform Bacteria Note: Results in the Level est detected level at any s Radiological Constituen	June June Detected column fo sampling point, dep	Positive Samples	No	Presence of c in more than 1	oliform bacteria monthly sample.	Naturally present in the environment	0
Note: Results in the Level est detected level at any s	June Detected column fc sampling point, dep	1	No	Presence of c in more than 1	oliform bacteria monthly sample.	Naturally present in the environment	0
Note [.] Results in the Level est detected level at any s Radiological Constituen	Detected column fo	r the parameters - +					
est detected level at any : Radiological Constituen	sampling point, dep	i ule parameters in t	nıs Table a	ire the highest av	erage at any of th	ne sampling points or	the hig!
	ts	ending on the samp	ing frequ	ency.			
Parameter and Unit of	Dates of Sampling	Level Detected	-	VICL Exceeds N	ICLY/N L	ikely Source	MCL
Measurement	(mo/yr)						
Alpha (pCi/L)	03/00	08		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 Like	ely Source	MCL
Banum (ppm)	03/00	0.0073	2	No	Erosion of	natural deposits	2
Fluonde (ppm)	03/00	0.45	4	No	Erosion of water additiv str	natural deposits, ves which promote ong teeth	4
Nitrate (as Nitrogen-N) (ppr	m) 03/ 00	0 75	10	No	Runoff from ferti septic tanks, natu	lizer use, leaching from sewage, erosion of ral deposits	10
Sodium (ppm)	03/00	56	160	No	Salt water intrus	sion, leaching from soil	N/A

Parameter and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling (mo/yr)	90th Percentile Result	Exceeds AL Y/N	AL	Number of sampling site exceeding the AL	s Likeły Source	MCLG
Copper (ppm)	06/99	0.065	No	13	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits leaching from wood preservatives	13

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FLORIDA WATER SERVICES 2000 WATER QUALITY REPORT PINE RIDGE ESTATES

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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.

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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.



AN ALLETE SOMPANY
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 Constituent	22						
Parameter and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling (mo/yr)	Level Detected		MCL Exc	ceeds MCL \	//N Likely Source	MCLG
Alpha (pCı/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 I	MCL Y/N	Likely Source	MCLG
Вапит (ррт)	03/00	0 022	2	N	lo	Erosion of natural deposits	2
Fluonde (ppm)	03/00	0.13	4	N	ю	Erosion of natural deposits, water additives which promote strong teeth	4
Nitrate (as Nitrogen-N) (ppn	n) 03/00	0 015	10	N	lo Ru	noff from fertilizer use, leaching from septic tanks, sewage, erosion of natural deposits	10
Sodium (ppm)	03/00	130	160	N	lo Sa	It water intrusion, leaching from soil	N/A

Parameter and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling	90th Percentile Result	Exceeds AL Y/N	AL	Number of sampling site exceeding the AL	s Likely Source	MCLG
Copper (ppm)	2000	0 44	No	13	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits, leaching from wood preservatives	13
Lead (ppb)	2000	13	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.

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

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

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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"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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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 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 Constituent	5						
Parameter and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling (mo/yr)	Level Detected (Range)		MCL	Exceeds MC	LY/N Likely Source	MCLG
Alpha (pCi/L)	03/00	10(08-10)		15	No	Erosion of natural deposits	0
Radıum 226/228 (pCı/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	Exc	eeds MCL Y/N	Likely Source	MCLG
Barrum (ppm)	03/00	0 012 (0.011-0.012)	2		No	Erosion of natural deposits	2
Fluonde (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	n) 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 (Ta	lead and Copper (Tap Water)								
Parameter and Unit	Dates of	90th Percentile	Exceeds AL	AL	Number of sampling site	s Likely	MCLG		
of Measurement	Sampling (mo/yr)	Result	Y/N		exceeding the AL	Source			
Copper (ppm)	06/99	0.38	No	1.3	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosior erosion of natural deposits leaching from wood preservatives	1.3 1 5,		

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.

Parameter and Unit of Measurement	Date of Sampling (mo/yr)	Average Result (Range)	Likely Source
Chloroform (ppb)	03/00	89 (80-99)	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

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

FLORIDA WATER SERVICES 2000 WATER QUALITY REPORT POMONA PARK

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Florida Water Services operates the water treatment and distribution system serving Pomona Park. 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 Pomona 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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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.



ANALLETE COMPANY

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 Pomona Park – PWS ID # 2540905. 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

Parameter and Unit of	Dates of	Level Detecte	d	MCI	Exceeds MCL V/N	Likely Source	MCLC
Measurement	Sampling (mo/yr)		-	THEE	Exceeds frice f/fit	anely source	IVICEO
Radium 226/228 (pCi/L)	04/00	11		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
Banum (ppm)	04/00	0 0085	2	No	Erosion of natural deposits		2
Fluonde (ppm)	04/00	014	4	No	Erosion of natural deposits, water additives which promote strong teeth		4
Nıtrate (as Nıtrogen-N) (pp	m) 04/00	017	10	No	Runoff from fertilizer use, leaching from septic tanks, sewage, erosion of natural deposits		10
Sodium (ppm)	04/00	99	160	No	Salt water intr	usion, leaching from soil	N/A

Lead and Copper (Tap Water)						
Parameter and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling (mo/vr)	90th Percentile Result	Exceeds AL Y/N	AL	Number of sampling sites	s 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	45	No	15	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits	0

1

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FLORIDA WATER SERVICES 2000 WATER QUALITY REPORT POSTMASTERS VILLAGE

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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.

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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.

Dates of Sampling (mo/yr) 03/00 03/00	g Level Detected (Range) 0 2 (ND-0 2) 0 7 (0 4-0 7)		MCL 15 5	Exceeds MCI	LY/N Likely Source Erosion of natural deposits	MCLG
03/00 03/00	0 2 (ND-0 2) 0 7 (0 4-0 7)		15 5	No	Erosion of natural deposits	0
03/00	07 (04-07)		5	INO	Erosion of natural deposits	0
03/00	0 7 (0 4-0 7)		5			
				No	Erosion of natural deposits	0
Dates of Sampling	Level Detected	MCL	Excee	eds MCEY/N	Likely Source	MCLG
(mo/yr)	(Range)				,	
03/00	4 8 (ND-4 8)	50		No	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards	N/A
03/00	0 0091 (0.0063-0 0091)	2		No	Erosion of natural deposits	2
03/00	0 17 (0 12-0 17)	4		No	Erosion of natural deposits, water additives which promote strong teeth	4
03/00	0 15 (0 09-0 15)	10		No F	sunoff from fertilizer use, leaching from septic tanks, sewage, erosion of natural deposits	10
03/00	8.0 (5 5-8.0)	160		No	Salt water intrusion, leaching from soil	N/A
	0ates of Sampling (mo/yr) 03/00 03/00 03/00 03/00	Dates of Sampling (mo/yr) Level Detected (Range) 03/00 4 8 (ND-4 8) 03/00 0 0091 (0.0063-0 0091) 03/00 0 17 (0 12-0 17) 03/00 0 15 (0 09-0 15) 03/00 8.0 (5 5-8.0)	Nates of Sampling (mo/yr) Level Detected (Range) MCL 03/00 4 8 (ND-4 8) 50 03/00 0 0091 (0.0063-0 0091) 2 03/00 0 17 (0 12-0 17) 4 03/00 0 15 (0 09-0 15) 10 03/00 8.0 (5 5-8.0) 160	Dates of Sampling Level Detected MCL Exces (mo/yr) 03/00 4 8 (ND-4 8) 50 03/00 0 0091 (0.0063-0 0091) 2 03/00 0 17 (0 12-0 17) 4 03/00 0 15 (0 09-0 15) 10 03/00 8.0 (5 5-8.0) 160	Dates of Sampling Level Detected MCL Exceeds MCL Y/N (mo/yr) (Range) 03/00 4 8 (ND-4 8) 50 No 03/00 0 0091 (0.0063-0 0091) 2 No 03/00 0 17 (0 12-0 17) 4 No 03/00 0 15 (0 09-0 15) 10 No R 03/00 8.0 (5 5-8.0) 160 No 160	Nates of Sampling (mo/yr) Level Detected (Range) MCL Exceeds MCL Y/N Likely Source 03/00 4 8 (ND-4 8) 50 No Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards 03/00 0 0091 (0.0063-0 0091) 2 No Erosion of natural deposits 03/00 0 17 (0 12-0 17) 4 No Erosion of natural deposits, water additives which promote strong teeth 03/00 0 15 (0 09-0 15) 10 No Runoff from fertilizer use, leaching from septic tanks, sewage, erosion of natural deposits 03/00 8.0 (5 5-8.0) 160 No Salt water intrusion, leaching from soil

Lead and Copper (Te	ap Water)						
Parameter and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling (mo/yr)	90th Percentile Result	Exceeds AL Y/N	AL	Number of sampling site exceeding the AL	s Likeły Source	MCLG
Copper (ppm)	09/99	012	No	13	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits leaching from wood preservatives	13 ,

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)	03	Yes*	Natural occurrence from soil leaching
*iron: As you can see from the Ti	able the iron value a	t the point of entry v	was ahove t	he MCL for seco	ndary standards The Florid

"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, FAC 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

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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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



AN ALLETE COMPANY

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 Constituent	5						
Parameter and Unit of	Dates of	Level Detected		MCL	Exceeds MCL Y/N	Likely Source	MCLG
Measurement	Sampling (mo/yr)					2	
Alpha (pCı/L)	03/2000	07		15	No	Erosion of natural deposits	0
Radium 226/228 (pCı/L)	03/2000	10		5	No	Erosion of natural deposits	0
Inorganic Chemicals							
Parameter and Unit of	ates of Sampling	Level Detected	MCL	Exceeds	L	ikely Source	MCLG
Measurement	(mo/yr)			MCL Y/N			
Barrum (ppm)	03/2000	0.008	2	No	Erosion	of natural deposits	2
Fluonde (ppm)	03/2000	0.15	4	No	Erosion of i	natural deposits, water	4
					additives whi	ch promote strong teeth	
Nitrate (as Nitrogen-N) (ppr	n) 03/2000	0 25	10	No	Runoff from fe	rtilizer use, leaching from	10
					septic tanks, sewag	ge, erosion of natural deposits	
Sodium (ppm)	03/2000	74	160	No	Salt water intr	usion, leaching from soil	N/A

Lead and Copper (Ta	p Water)						
Parameter and Unit	Dates of	90th Percentile	Exceeds AL	AL	Number of sampling site	s Likely	MCLC
of Measurement	Sampling	Result	Y/N		exceeding the AL	Source	
Copper (ppm)	1999	0 038	No	13	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits, leaching from wood preservatives	1.3
Lead (ppb)	1999	16	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 Com	pounds		
Parameter and Unit of Measurement	Dates of	Result	Likely Source
	Sampling (mo/yr)		·
Chloroform (ppb)	03/2000	79	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Bromodichioromethane (ppb)	03/2000	4 1	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Dibromochloromethane (ppb)	03/2000	15	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

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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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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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 estabiish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which must provide the same protection for public health.



ALLETE COMPANY

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 Constituen	CS						
Parameter and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling (mo/yr)	Level Detected		MCL	Exceeds MCL Y/N	Likely Source	MCLG
Alpha (pCı/L)	03/2000	0.4		15	No	Erosion of natural deposits	0
Radium 226/228 (pCi/L)	03/2000	04		5	No	Erosion of natural deposits	0
Inorganic Chemicals							
Parameter and Unit of D Measurement	Dates of Sampling (mo/yr)	Level Detected	MCL	Exceeds MCL Y/N		ikely Source	MCLG
Banum (ppm)	03/2000	0 013	2	No	Erosion	of natural deposits	2
Fluonde (ppm)	03/2000	0 36	4	No	Erosion of additives whi	natural deposits, water ich promote strong teeth	4
Nitrate (as Nitrogen-N) (ppr	n) 03/2000	0 004	10	No	Runoff from fe septic tanks, sewag	rtilizer use, leaching from ge, erosion of natural deposits	10
Nitrite (as Nitrogen-N) (ppn	n) 03/2000	0 003	1	No	Runoff from fe septic tanks, sewag	rtilizer use, leaching from ge, erosion of natural deposits	1
Sodium (ppm)	03/2000	59	160	No	Salt water inti	rusion, leaching from soil	N/A

Lead and Copper (Tap Water)						
Parameter and Unit	Dates of	90th Percentile	Exceeds AL	AL	 Number of sampling sites 	5 Likely	MCLG
of Measurement	Sampling (mo/yr)	Result	Y/N		exceeding the AL	Source	
Copper (ppm)	08 & 09/99	0.074	No	13	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits, leaching from wood preservatives.	13

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 Result Likely Source Sampling (mo(vr))

	Sampling (mo/yr)		
Chloroform (ppb)	03/2000	07	By-product of dnnking water chlorination
Bromodichloromethane (ppb)	03/2000	0.41	By-product of drinking water chlorination

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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.

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.



AN ALLETE COMPANY

Flonda 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 River Grove – PWS ID # 2540959 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.

Parameter and Unit of	Dates of	Level Detected		MCL	Exceeds MCL Y/N	Likely Source	MCLG
Measurement	Sampling (mo/yr)						
Aipha (pCı/L)	08/00	06		15	No	Erosion of natural deposits	0
Radium 226/228 (pCi/L)	08/00	11		5	No	Erosion of natural deposits	0
Inorganic Chemicals							
Parameter and Unit of	Dates of Sampling	Level Detected	MCL	Exceeds	Ĺ	Likely Source	
Measurement	(mo/yr)			MCL Y/N			
Barium (ppm)	08/00	0 020	2	No	Erosion	of natural deposits	2
Fluonde (ppm)	08/00	0 25	4	No	Erosion of i additives whi	natural deposits, water ch promote strong teeth	4
Nitrate (as Nitrogen-N) (pp	om) 08/00	0 066	10	No	Runoff from fe septic tanks, sewag	rtilizer use, leaching from te, erosion of natural deposits	10
Sodium (ppm)	08/00	7 9	160	No	Salt water intr	usion, leaching from soil	N/A

Lead and Copper (Tap Water)						
Parameter and Unit	Dates of	90th Percentile	Exceeds AL	AL	Number of sampling site	s Likely	MCLG
of Measurement	Sampling (mo/yr)	Result	Y/N		exceeding the AL	Source	
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 Com	pounds		
Parameter and Unit of Measurement	Dates of	Result	Likely Source
	Sampling (mo/yr)		-
Chloroform (ppb)	08/00	14	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Bromoform (ppb)	08/00	32	By-product of drinking water chlonnation
Bromodichloromethane (ppb)	08/00	44	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Dibromochloromethane (ppb)	08/00	12	By-product of drinking water chlorination

Secondary Elements					
Parameter and Unit of	Dates of Sampling	Highest	MCL	Exceeds	Likely Source
Measurement	(mo/yr)	Result		MCL Y/N	· .
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

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FLORIDA WATER SERVICES 2000 WATER QUALITY REPORT SALT SPRINGS

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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.

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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 Constitue	16		_				
Parameter and Unit of	Dates of	Level Detected		MCL	Exceeds MCL Y/N	Likely Source	MCLG
Measurement	Sampling (mo/yr)					, ,	
Alpha (pCı/L)	08/00	06		15	No	Erosion of natural deposits	0
Radium 226/228 (pCi/L)	08/00	12		5	No	Erosion of natural deposits	0
Inorganic Chemicals							
Parameter and Unit of	Dates of Sampling	Level Detected	MCL	Exceeds		ikely Source	MCLG
Measurement	(mo/yr)			MCL Y/N			
Banum (ppm)	08/00	0 0056	2	No	Erosion	of natural deposits	2
Fluoride (ppm)	08/00	0 20	4	No	Erosion of i additives whi	natural deposits, water ch promote strong teeth	4
Nıtrate (as Nıtrogen-N) (pp	om) 08/00	0 26	10	No	Runoff from fe septic tanks, sewag	rtilizer use, leaching from ge, erosion of natural deposits	10
Sodium (ppm)	08/00	55	160	No	Salt water intr	usion, leaching from soil	N/A

Lead and Copper (Tap Water)						
Parameter and Unit	Dates of	90th Percentile	Exceeds AL	AL	Number of sampling sites	s Likely	MCLG
of Measurement	Sampling (mo/yr)	Result	Y/N		exceeding the AL	Source	
Copper (ppm)	08/99	0 065	No	13	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits, leaching from wood preservatives	1.3
Lead (ppb)	08/99	38	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 Con	npounds		
Parameter and Unit of Measurement	Dates of	Result	Likely Source
	Sampling (mo/yr)		·
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	10	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 HOT-LINE (1-800-426-4791).

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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

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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

IT (*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



AN ALLETE COMPANY

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**

morganic enemicans						
Parameter and Unit of	Dates of Sampling	Level Detected	MCL	Exceeds MCL Y/N	Likely Source	MCLG
Measurement	(mo/yr)					
Nıtrate (as Nıtrogen-N) (ppr	n) 12/00	10	10	No	Runoff from fertilizer use, leaching from septic tanks, sewage, erosion of natural deposits	10

4

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

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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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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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.



ANALLETE COMPANY

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 Org	anisms (Note- Sampl	ed monthly through	out 2000)			
Parameter and Unit	Month with the	Highest Monthly	Exceeds MCL	MCL	Likely Source	MCLG
of Measurement	Highest Number of	Number of	Y/N			
	Positive Samples	Positive Samples				
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 Dates of Level Detected MCL Exceeds MCL Y/N Likely Source MCLG Measurement Sampling (mo/yr) Erosion of natural deposits Alpha (pCı/L) 04/00 06 15 No 0 Radium 226/228 (pCi/L) 04/00 10 5 No Erosion of natural deposits 0 **Inorganic Chemicals** Parameter and Unit of Dates of Sampling MCLG Level Detected MCL Exceeds Likely Source MCL Y/N Measurement (mo/yr)

Banum (ppm)	04/00	0 0040	2	No	Erosion of natural deposits	2	
Fluonde (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	Dates of	90th Percentile	Exceeds AL	AL	Number of sampling site	s Likely	MCLG
of Measurement	Sampling (mo/yr)	Result	Y/N		exceeding the AL	Source	
Copper (ppm)	08/98	0 15	No	13	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

1

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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

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.

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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.



Flonda Water Services routinely monitors for contaminants in your dnnking 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.

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Parameter and Unit	Dates or	90th Percentile	Exceeds AL	AL	Number of sampling site	s ⊔ĸery	MCLG
of Measurement	Sampling (mo/yr)	Result	Y/N		exceeding the AL	Source	
Copper (ppm)	08/99	0.49	No	1.3	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits leaching from wood preservatives	13
Lead (ppb)	08/99	14	No	15	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits	0

Parameter and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling (mo/yr)	90th Percentile Result	Exceeds AL Y/N	AL	Number of sampling site exceeding the AL	s 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.

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FLORIDA WATER SERVICES 2000 WATER QUALITY REPORT SILVER LAKE OAKS

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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.

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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



AN ALLETE COMPANY

Flonda 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 Constitue	nts						
Parameter and Unit of	Dates of	Level Detected		MCL	Exceeds MCL Y/N	Likely Source	MCLG
Measurement	Sampling (mo/yr)						
Alpha (pCı/L)	07/00	1.3		15	No	Erosion of natural deposits	0
Radium 226 (pCi/L)	07/00	08		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	Dates of Sampling	Level Detected	MCL	Exceeds	l	ikely Source	MCLG
Measurement	(mo/yr)			MCL Y/N		-	
Baпum (ppm)	07/00	0 0011	2	No	Erosion	of natural deposits	2
Fluonde (ppm)	07/00	0 28	4	No	Erosion of additives whi	natural deposits, water ch promote strong teeth	4
Nitrate (as Nitrogen-N) (p	pm) 07/00	0 96	10	No	Runoff from fe septic tanks, sewag	rulizer use, leaching from ge, erosion of natural deposits	10
Sodium (ppm)	07/00	83	160	No	Salt water int	rusion, leaching from soil	N/A

Lead and Copper (Tap Water)						
Parameter and Unit	Dates of	90th Percentile	Exceeds AL	AL	Number of sampling site	s Likely	MCLG
of Measurement	Sampling (mo/yr)	Result	Y/N		exceeding the AL	Source	
Copper (ppm)	07 & 08/99	0 074	No	13	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 Com	pounds		
Parameter and Unit of Measurement	Dates of	Result	Likely Source
	Sampling (mo/yr)		•
Chloroform (ppb)	07/00	17	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Bromoform (ppb)	07/00	16	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Bromodichloromethane (ppb)	07/00	28	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Dibromochloromethane (ppb)	07/00	<i>6</i> 0	By-product of drinking water chlorination

Group III Unregulated Organic Compounds			
Parameter and Unit of Measurement	Dates of	Result	
	Sampling (mo/yr)		
Dı-n-butylphthalate (ppb)	07/00	15	

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FLORIDA WATER SERVICES 2000 WATER QUALITY REPORT SKYCREST

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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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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 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 Constituent	5						
Parameter and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling (mo/yr)	Level Detected		MCL	Exceeds MC	LY/N Likely Source	MCLG
Alpha (pCı/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	Dates of Sampling	Level Detected	MCL	Exce	eds MCL Y/N	Likely Source	MCLG
Measurement	(mo/yr)						
Barium (ppm)	03/00	0 020	2		No	Erosion of natural deposits	2
Fluonde (ppm)	03/00	0 48	4		No	Erosion of natural deposits, water additives which promote strong teeth	4
Mercury (ppb)	03/00	03	2		No	Erosion of natural deposits, discharge from refinenes and factories, runoff from landfills, runoff from cropland	2
Nıtrate (as Nıtrogen-N) (ppr	n) 03/00	0 033	10		No f	Runoff from fertilizer use, leaching from septic tanks, sewage, erosion of natural deposits	10
Sodium (ppm)	03/00	62	160		No	Salt water intrusion, leaching from soil	N/A

Parameter and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling (mo/yr)	90th Percentile Result	Exceeds AL Y/N	AL	Number of sampling site exceeding the AL	s 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	13
Lead (ppb)	06/99	28	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.

arameter and Unit of Measurement	Date of Sampling (mo/yr)	Result	Likely Source
Chloroform (ppb)	03/00	37	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Bromodichloromethane (ppb)	03/00	31	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Dibromochloromethane (ppb)	03/00	20	By-product of drinking water chlonnation
		1	

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

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.

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.

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 iiter (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 anc wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally-occurring minerals and, ir 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 nat urally-occurring or result from urban stormwater runoff, indus trial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production mining or farming.

Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety o sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff and resi dential uses.

Organic chemicals, including synthetic and volatile organichemicals, 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 b the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

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Flonda 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.

Kuulologicai Colistituents							
Parameter and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling (mo/yr)	g Level Detected (Range)		MCL	Exceeds MC	LY/N Likely Source	MCEG
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	Exce	eeds MCL Y/N	Likely Source	MCLG
Arsenic (ppb)	12/2000	6.5 (ND-6.5)	50		No	Erosion of natural deposits	N/A
Banum (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

Parameter and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling (mo/yr)	90th Percentile Result	Exceeds AL Y/N	AL	Number of sampling site exceeding the AL	s Likely Source	MCLC
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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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

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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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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



Flonda 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 Preserve – PWS ID # 6424749 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	Month with the	Highest Monthly	Exceeds MCL	. MĆL	Likely Source	MCLG		
of Measurement	Highest Number of	Number of	Y/N					
	Positive Samples	Positive Samples						
Total Coliform Bacteria	August	2	Yes	Presence of coliform bactena 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 bactena that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially-harmful, bactena 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 structer limit for coliform bactena. Coliform bactena are usually harmless, but their presence in water can be an indication of disease-causing bactena. When coliform bactena are found, special follow-up tests are done to determine if harmful bactena 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 structer regulation, we have increased the average amount of chlonne in the distribution system.

Monitoring Violation. The former faality 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 Constituent	2						
Parameter and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling (mo/yr)	Level Detected	1	MCL Exceeds	MCL Y/N Like	ely Source	MCLG
Alpha (pCı/L)	12/2000	4 0		15 1	lo Erosion of	natural deposits	0
Radium 226/228 (pCi/L)	12/2000	38		5 1	lo 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
Banum (ppm)	12/2000	0.0047	2	No	Erosion of n	atural deposits	2
Fluoride (ppm)	12/2000	0 40	4	No	Erosion of n water additive stror	atural deposits, s which promote ig teeth	4
Nitrate (as Nitrogen-N) (ppn	n) 12/2000	0.68	10	No	Runoff from fertiliz septic tanks, se natura	er use, leaching from wage, erosion of I deposits	1 0
Sodium (ppm)	12/2000	30	160	No	Salt water intrusio	n, leaching from soil	N/A

Lead and Copper (Tap Water) Parameter and Linit Dates of 90th Percentile Exceeds AL AL Number of sampling sites Likely MCLO								
of Measurement	Sampling (mo/yr)	Result	Y/N		exceeding the AL	Source		
Copper (ppm)	09/2000	17	Yes	13	2	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits, leaching from wood preservatives	1.3	
Lead (ppb)	09/2000	34	No	1'5	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 moming. Copper is an essential nutnent, but some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over a relatively short amount of time could expenence 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 dinking 2 liters of water every day for a lifetime. If the MCL is exceeded, a person has a one-in-a-million chance of expenencing 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	27	By-product of drinking water chlorination				
Bromodichloromethane (ppb)	12/2000	12	By-product of drinking water chlonnation				

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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.

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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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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

Parameter and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling (mo/yr)	Level Detected		MCL Exceeds M	ICL 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	12		5 No	Erosion of natural deposits	0
Inorganic Chemicals						
Parameter and Unit of	Dates of Sampling	Level Detected	MCL	Exceeds MCL Y/	N Likely Source	MCLG
Measurement	(mo/yr)					
Arsenic (ppb)	12/2000	59	50	No	Erosion of natural deposits, runoff from orchards	N/A
Banum (ppm)	12/2000	0 0038	2	No	Erosion of natural deposits	2
Fluonde (ppm)	12/2000	0 056	4	No	Erosion of natural deposits, water additives which promote strong teeth	4
Nitrate (as Nitrogen-N) (pprr	n) 12/2000	13	10	No	Runoff from fertilizer use, leaching from septic tanks, sewage, erosion of natural deposits	10
Sodium (ppm)	12/2000	57	160	No	Sait 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 site exceeding the AL	s 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	13

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				

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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

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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.



Flonda 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 Constituen	3					
Parameter and Unit of	Dates of Sampling	Level Detected		MCL Exceeds M	CL Y/N Likely Source	MCEG
Measurement	(mo/yr)					
Alpha (pCı/L)	03/00	12		15 No	Erosion of natural deposits	0
Inorganic Chemicals						
Parameter and Unit of	Dates of Sampling	Level Detected	MCL	Exceeds MCL Y/N	N Likely Source	MCLG
Measurement	(mo/yr)				,	
Fluonde (ppm)	03/00	016	4	No	Erosion of natural deposits, water additives which promote strong teeth	4
Lead (point of entry) (ppb)	03/00	10	15	No	Residue from man-made pollution such as auto emissions and point, lead pipe, casing and solder	N/A
Nitrate (as Nitrogen-N) (ppn	n) 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	1 60	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	i Likely Source	MCLG		
Copper (ppm)	1999	0 33	No	13	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits leaching from wood preservatives	13 ;,		

i

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

FLORIDA WATER SERVICES 2000 WATER QUALITY REPORT STONE MOUNTAIN

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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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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 (pCl/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.



AN ALLETE COMPANY

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	S						
Parameter and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling (mo/yr)	Level Detected		MCL	Exceeds MC	CL Y/N Likely Source	MCLG
Alpha (pCi/L)	03/00	13		15	No	Erosion of natural deposits	0
Radium 226/228 (pCi/L)	03/00	16		5	No	Erosion of natural deposits	0
Inorganic Chemicals							
Parameter and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling (mo/yr)	Level Detected	MCE	Exce	eeds MCL Y/N	Likely Source	MCLG
Banum (ppm)	03/00	0 0079	2		No	Erosion of natural deposits	2
Fluonde (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	17	15		No	Residue from man-made pollution such as auto emissions and point, lead pipe, casing and solder	N/A
Nıtrate (as Nıtrogen-N) (ppm	a) Quarterly 2000	61 (56-61)	10		No	Runoff from fertilizer use, leaching from septic tanks, sewage, erosion of natural deposits	10
Sodium (ppm)	03/00	68	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.

Parameter and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling (mo/yr)	90th Percentile Result	Éxceeds AL Y/N	AL	Number of sampling site exceeding the AL	s Likely Source	MCLC
Copper (ppm)	06/99	0 30	No	13	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits, leaching from wood preservatives	13 ,
Lead (ppb)	06/99	56	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			
	(mo/yr)		·			
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

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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.

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


Flonda Water Services routinely monito⁻⁻⁻ for contaminants in your dinking water according to federal and state laws. This table shows the results of our monitoring from January 1 to Dec: Der 31, 2000 for Sugar Mill Country Club – PWS ID # 3641296. EPA requires monitoring for over 80 dinking water parameters. Those listed were the only ones detected in your dinking 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 Alpha (pCi/L) Radium 226/228 (pCi/L)	Dates of Sampling (mo/yr) 03/00 03/00	Level Detected	1	MCL 15	Exceeds MCL Y/N	Likely Source	
Alpha (pCi/L) Radium 226/228 (pCi/L)	03/00 03/00	05		15	No	Erosion of natural deposits	
Radium 226/228 (pCi/L)	03/00	0.3		15	INU		
Radium 226/228 (pCi/L)	03/00	0.3					v
				5	No	Erosion of natural deposits	0
Inorganic Chemicals							
Parameter and Unit of	Dates of	Level Detected	MCL	Exceeds	L	ikely Source	-MCLG
Measurement Sa	ampling (mo/yr)	(Range)		MCL Y/N		-,	
Banum (ppm)	03/00	0.0072	2	No	Erosion	of natural deposits	2
Fluoride (ppm)	03/00	0.14	4	No	Erosion of r additives which	natural deposits, water ch promote strong teeth	4
Nitrate (as Nitrogen-N) (ppm	n) 03/00	0 16 (0 14-0.16)	10	No	Runoff from fe septic tanks, sewag	rulizer use, leaching from je, erosion of natural deposits	10
Nitrite (as Nitrogen-N) (ppm)	n) 03/00	0.074 (0 074-0 089)	1	No	Runoff from fe septic tanks, sewag	rtilizer use, leaching from je, erosion of natural deposits	1
Sodium (ppm)	03/00	79	160	No	Salt water intr	usion, leaching from soil	N/A

Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM's) (Distribution System)							
Parameter and Unit	Dates of	Annual Average	MCL	MCL Violation	Likely Source	MCLG	
of Measurement	Sampling	(Range)		Y/N			
TTHM (ppb)	Quarterly 2000	30 (15-45)	100	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination	0	

Lead and Copper	(Tap Water)						
Parameter and Unit	Dates of	90th Percentile	Exceeds AL	AL	Number of sampling sites	Likely	MCLG
of Measurement	Sampling (mo/yr)	Result	Y/N		exceeding the AL	Source	
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	49	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 dnnking water chlonnation					
Bromodichloromethane (ppb)	03/00	89	By-product of drinking water chlorination					
Dibromochloromethane (ppb)	03/00	64	By-product of drinking water chlorination					

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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.

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AN ALLETE OMPANY

Flonda 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

Parameter and Unit of	Dates of	Level Detected		MCL	Exceeds MCL Y/N	Likely Source	MCLC
Measurement	Sampling (mo/yr) (Range)				,	
Alpha (pCi/L)	03/2000	08 (ND-08)		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	Dates of	Level Detected	MCL	Exceeds	L	ikely Source	MCLG
Measurement	Sampling (mo/yr)	(Range)		MCL Y/N			
Banum (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 refinenes	4
					and coa	Il-burning factories	
Cadmium (ppb)	03/2000	1.5 (ND-1.5)	5	No	Corrosion of galvar deposits, discha	nized pipes, erosion of natural arge from metal refinences, vaste batteries and naints	5
Chromium (ppb)	2000	0 9 (ND-1 8)	100	No	Discharge mills, erosi	from steel and pulp on of natural deposits	100
Fluonde (ppm)	03/2000	0.18 (0.12-0 18)	4	No	Erosion of i additives whi	natural deposits, water ch promote strong teeth	4
Nickel (ppb)	2000	1 6 (ND-3 2)	100	No	Pollution from	electroplating operations	NA
Nitrate (as Nitrogen-N) (ppr	m) 03/2000	0 077 (0.008-0.077)	10	No	Runoff from fe septic tanks, sewag	rtilizer use, leaching from ge, erosion of natural deposits	10
Sodium (ppm)	03/2000	7 3 (2 9-7 3)	160	No	Salt water intr	usion, leaching from soil	N/A

Lead and Copper (1	Tap Water)						
Parameter and Unit	Dates of	90th Percentile	Exceeds AL	AL	Number of sampling site	s Likely	MCLG
of Measurement	Sampling	Result	Y/N		exceeding the AL	Source	
Copper (ppm)	07/99	0 25	No	13	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits, leaching from wood preservatives	13

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

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

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FLORIDA WATER SERVICES 2000 WATER QUALITY REPORT SUNSHINE PARKWAY

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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.

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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.



AN ALLETE COMPANY

Flonda 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

Raaiological Constituel	125						
Parameter and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling (mo/yr)	Level Detected	d	MCL	Exceeds MCL Y/N	Likely Source	MCLG
Alpha (pCı/L)	02/00	10		15	No	Erosion of natural deposits	0
Radum 226/228	02/00	19		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		Jkely Source	MCLG
Banum (ppm)	02/00	0 0062	2	No	Erosion	of natural deposits	2
Fluonde (ppm)	02/00	0.12	4	No	Erosion of additives whi	natural deposits, water ich promote strong teeth	4
Lead (ppb)	02/00	14	15	No	Residue from man emissions and pain	n-made pollution such as auto it, lead pipe, casing and solder	N/A
Nitrate (as Nitrogen-N) (pp	om) 02/00	2.7	10	No	Runoff from fe septic tanks, sewa	ertilizer use, leaching from ge, erosion of natural deposits	10
Sodium (ppm)	02/00	50	160	No	Salt water int	rusion, leaching from soil	N/A

Lead and Copper (Tap Water)						
Parameter and Unit	Dates of	90th Percentile	Exceeds AL	AL	Number of sampling site	Likely	MCLG
of Measurement	Sampling (mo/yr)	Result	Y/N		exceeding the AL	Source	
Copper (ppm)	03/99	0 057	No	13	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits, leaching from wood preservatives	13
Lead (ppb)	03/99	34	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

roup II Unregulated Organic Compounds							
Parameter and Unit of Measurement	Dates of	Result	Likely Source				
	Sampling (mo/yr)						
Chloroform (ppb)	02/00	0 84	By-product of drinking water chlonnation				
Bromoform (ppb)	02/00	0 65	By-product of drinking water chlorination				
Bromodichloromethane (ppb)	02/00	11	By-product of drinking water chlorination				
Dibromochloromethane (ppb)	02/00	14	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

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.

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 miliion (ppm) or Miliigrams 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.



AN ALLETE COMPANY

Fonda 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 th	ie parameters in this Ta	able are the	highest average at any	y of the sampling point	s or the high-
est detected level at any	sampling point, depend	ling on the sampling i	frequency.	• • •		5
Radiological Constituer	rts					
Parameter and Unit of	Dates of Sampling	Level Detected	MCL	Exceeds MCL Y/N	Likely Source	MCLG

Measurement	(mo/yr)					
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	N Likely Source	MCLG
Barrum (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
Nit rate (as Nitrogen-N) (ppr	n) 03/00	11	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

Parameter and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling	90th Percentile Result	Exceeds AL Y/N	AL	Number of sampling site exceeding the AL	s Likely Source	MCLG
Copper (ppm)	1999	012	No	13	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits, leaching from wood preservatives	13
Lead (ppb)	1 999	34	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	46	By-product of drinking water chlorination				
Bromodichloromethane (ppb)	03/00	24	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

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.

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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

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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.



AN ALLETE COMPANY

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 Constituent	5						
Parameter and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling (mo/yr)	Level Detected		MCL	Exceeds MC	L.Y/N Likely Source	MCLC
Alpha (pCı/L)	07/00	24		15	No	Erosion of natural deposits	0
Radium 226/228 (pCi/L)	07/00	10		5	No	Erosion of natural deposits	0
Inorganic Chemicals							
Parameter and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling (mo/yr)	Level Detected	MCL	Exc	eeds MCL Y/N	Likely Source	MCEC
Banum (ppm)	07/00	0 0043	2		No	Erosion of natural deposits	N/A
Fluonde (ppm)	07/00	0 098	4		No	Erosion of natural deposits, water additives which promote strong teeth	4
Nitrate (as Nitrogen-N) (ppn	n) 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

Parameter and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling (mo/yr)	90th Percentile Result	Exceeds AL Y/N	AL.	Number of sampling site exceeding the AL	s Likely Source	MCLG
Copper (ppm)	09/00	0 82	No	13	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits, leaching from wood preservatives	13
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 Compo	ounds			-		
1.	Parameter and Unit of	Dates of Sampling	Results	MCL	Exceeds MCL Y/N	Likely Source	MCLG
	Measurement	(mo/yr)		4			
	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

FLORIDA WATER SERVICES 2000 WATER QUALITY REPORT TWIN RIVERS/TOMOKA VIEW

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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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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

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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.



Flonda 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 Org	anisms (Note Sar	mpled monthly throug	ghout 1999)						
of Measurement	Month with the Highest Number of Positive Samples	f Number of Positive Samples	Exceeds MC Y/N	1		MCL		Likely Source	MCLG
Total Coliform Bacteria	December Tornoka View	1	No	Pre than	sence of c 1 sample c	oliform bacte collected duni	na in more ng the month	Naturally present in the environment	n 0
Note Results in the L	evel Detected colu	imp for the paramet	ers in this Tab	le are th	ne highest	average at :	any of the san		
est detected level at	any sampling poin	it, depending on the	a sampling fre	quency	ie nightest	. average at a	any or the sam	inpining points or u	ie nign
Radiological Consti	tuents				-	_			
Parameter and Unit	of Dates of Sam	pling Level Detect	ted Level Det	ected	MCL	xceeds MCL	Y/N L	kely Source	MCLC
	(mo/yr)			vers	16				
Padium 226/228 (nC	02/2000 02/2000) <u>2.2</u>) 25)) 1 7		15	NO No	Erosion	of natural deposits	0
Raulum 220/220 (pc	u/L) 02/2000	, ,,,	17		2	NO	Erosion	of natural deposits	0
Inorganic Chemic	als								
Parameter and Unit	of Dates of Samp	ling Level Detected	Level Detected	I MCL	Exceeds	MCL Y/N	Likely S	ource	MCLG
Measurement	(mo/yr)	Tomoka View	Twin Rivers						
Barrum (ppm)	02/2000	0 017	0 022	2		No	Erosion of nati	ural deposits	2
Huonde (ppm)	02/2000	0 21	012	4	4	No wa	Erosion of nati ater additives v strong	ural deposits, vhich promote teeth	4
Nitrate (as Nitrogen-N) (ppr	02/2000 n)	0 065	0 098	10	I	No Run fron	noff from fertiliz n septic tanks, of natural	zer use, leaching sewage, erosion deposits	10
Sodium (ppm)	02/2000	64	44	160	1	No Saltiv	ater intrusion,	leaching from soil	N/A
EPA's reasons for monit (2) To evaluate which c Group II Unregulate	oring unregulated compounds should be of Organic Comp o	ompounds: (1) To de pe considered regulate p unds	termine appro ed compounds	pnate M	lethod Det	tection Limits	for the unregu	lated parameters, a	and
Parameter and Unit of	Measurement	Dates of Sampling (mo/yr)	Tomoka Vie Results	w	Twin R Resu	ivers Its	Like	ly Source	
Chloroform (p	opb)	02/2000	29		70	By-p	product of drin	king water chlorina	tion
Bromoform (p	opb)	02/2000	18		NE) By-j	product of dnr	king water chlorina	ation
Bromodichlorometh	iane (ppb)	02/2000	28		35	By-	product of drin	king water chlorina	ation
Dibromochlorometh	nane (ppb)	02/2000	19		11	By-	product of drin	iking water chiorina	tion
Total Trihalometha annual average of sa Rivers sample was ov centrations of these s greater than the MCL	mes (TTHM). TTH mples collected in er the 100 ppb lev amples were 120	IM is the total of th the distribution sys vel. Subsequently, v ppb and 91 ppb. V	e four Group item) is 100 p ve collected to Ve will continu	II Unrec opb Th wo qua ue samp	gulated C he total c rterly sam pling in 2	ompounds li oncentratior oples from th 001 to detei	isted above. In of the four Inis same loca Irmine whethe	The MCL for TTH compounds in the tion in 2000 Th r the annual ave	M (an e Twin e con- rage is
Lead and Conner (T	an Matar) Tomoka								
Parameter and Unit	Dates of	90th Percentile Fxc	eeds AL A		mber of s	molina sites		Likely	MCLC
of Measurement	Sampling (mo/yr)	Result	Y/N		exceeding	g the AL		Source	WICEQ
Copper (ppm)	09/2000	19	Yes* 13	3	6		Corrosion of h systems, erosic leaching from	nousehold plumbin in of natural deposi in wood preservativ	g 13 ts, es
Lead (ppb)	09/2000	71	No 15	5	1		Corrosion of h systems, erosie	ousehold plumbin onof natural deposi	g 0 ts

I	Lead and Copper ((Tap Water) Twin i	livers					
L	Parameter and Unit	Dates of	90th Percentile	Exceeds AL	AL	Number of sampling sites	Likely t	NCLG
L	of Measurement	Sampling (mo/yr)	Result	<u> Y/N </u>		exceeding the AL	Source	
	Copper (ppm)	09/2000	16	Yes*	13	3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits, leaching from wood preservatives	13
	Lead (ppb)	09/2000	51	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

FLORIDA WATER SERVICES 2000 WATER QUALITY REPORT TROPICAL 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 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.

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 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 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 Tropical Park – PWS ID # 3491498. 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

Parameter and Unit of	Level Detected -	Level Detected	MCL	Exceeds MCL	Y/N Likely Source	MCLG
Measurement	FWS-2000 -(Range)	Kissimmee-2000 – (Range)				
Alpha (pCı/L)	16(12-16)	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	Level Detected -	Level Detected	MCL	Exceeds MCL	Y/N Likely Source	MCLG
Measurement	FWS-2000 -(Range)	Kissimmee-09/99 – (Range)				
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 battenes and paints	5
Chromium (ppb)	ND	2 0 (0 6-2 0)	100	No	Discharge from steel and pulp mills, erosion of natural deposits	1 00
Fluonde (ppm)	0.16	1 5 (0 23-1 5)	4	No Ei	rosion of natural deposits, water additive which promote strong teeth	s 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 point, lead pipe, casing and solder	0
Nickel (ppb)	ND	29(14-29)	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	49 (11-49)	50	No	Discharge from petroleum and metal refinence, 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	05

Parameter and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling (mo/yr)	90th Percentile Result	Exceeds AL Y/N	AL	Number of sampling site exceeding the AL	s Likely Source	MCLC
Copper (ppm)	08/99	0 48	No	13	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits leaching from wood preservatives	13

Total Trihalomethane	s (TTHM's) Kissimmee Distribut	ion System	i		
Parameter and Unit	Annual Average	MCL	MCL Violation	Likely Source	MCLG
of Measurement	Kissimmee – (Range)		Y/N		
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 Flonda Water Services						
Parameter and Unit of Measurement	Average Result – (Range) 2000	Likely Source				
Chloroform (ppb) Bromodichloromethane (ppb)	4 75 (4.6-4 9) 1 01 (0 92-1.1)	By-product of drinking water chlorination 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

FLORIDA WATER SERVICES 2000 WATER QUALITY REPORT VALENCIA 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 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.

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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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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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.



ANALLETE COMPANY

Florida Water Services routinely monitors for contaminants in your dinking 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 Constitue	nts						
Parameter and Unit of	Dates of	Level Detected		MCL	Exceeds MCL Y/N	Likely Source	MCLG
Measurement	Sampling (mo/yr)	_				,	
Alpha (pCi/L)	03/2000	48		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	Dates of	Level Detected	MCL	Exceeds		ikely Source	MCLG
Measurement	Sampling (mo/yr)			MCL Y/N		•	
Barrum (ppm)	03/2000	0 016	2	No	Erosion	of natural deposits	2
Fluonde (ppm)	03/2000	0 089	4	No	Erosion of i additives whi	natural deposits, water ch promote strong teeth	4
Lead (ppb) (point of entry)) 03/2000	14	15	No	Residue from man emissions and pain	-made pollution such as auto	N/A
Nıtrate (as Nıtrogen-N) (pp	vm) 03/2000	0 028	10	No	Runoff from fe septic tanks, sewag	rtilizer use, leaching from ge, erosion of natural deposits	10
Sodium (ppm)	03/2000	54	160	No	Salt water intr	usion, leaching from soil	N/A

Lead and Copper (Tap_Water)						
Parameter and Unit	Dates of	90th Percentile	Exceeds AL	AL	Number of sampling sites	Likely	MCLG
of Measurement	Sampling (mo/yr)	Result	Y/N		exceeding the AL	Source	
Copper (ppm)	09/99	0 11	No	13	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 Comp	ounds		
Parameter and Unit of Measurement	Dates of	Result	Likely Source
	Sampling (mo/yr)		
Chloroform (ppb)	03/2000	07	By-product of dnnking water chlonnation
Bromodichloromethane (ppb)	03/2000	09	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Dibromochloromethane (ppb)	03/2000	0 61	By-product of dnnking water chlonnation

Secondary Element	5				
Parameter and Unit	Dates of	Level Detected	Exceeds MCL	MCL	Likely
of Measurement	Sampling (mo/yr)		Y/N		Source
Iron (ppm)	03/2000	0.39	*Yes	03	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, FA.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 VENETIAN VILLAGE

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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.

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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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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 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 Constituent	5						
Parameter and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling (mo/yr)	Level Detected		MCL	Exceeds MCL	Y/N Likely Source	MCLG
Alpha (pCı/L)	03/00	19		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	Exce	eeds MCL Y/N	Likely Source	MCLG
Baпum (ppm)	03/00	0 02	2		No	Erosion of natural deposits	2
Fluonde (ppm)	03/00	0.44	4		No	Erosion of natural deposits, water additives which promote strong teeth	4
Mercury (ppb)	03/00	03	2		No	Erosion of natural deposits, runoff from landfills, runoff from cropland	
Nitrate (as Nitrogen-N) (ppr	ר) 03/00	0.14	10		No R	unoff from fertilizer use, leaching from septic tanks, sewage, erosion of natural deposits	10
Sodium (ppm)	03/00	8.1	160		No S	alt water intrusion, leaching from soil	N/A

Lead and Copper (To	ıp Water)						
Parameter and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling (mo/yr)	90th Percentile Result	Exceeds AL Y/N	AL	Number of sampling site exceeding the AL	s Likely Source	MCLG
Copper (ppm)	08/99	0 078	No	13	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits leaching from wood preservatives	13
Lead (ppb)	08/99	16	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 Dates of Sampling Result Parameter and Unit of Measurement Likely Source (mo/yr) Chloroform (ppb) 03/00 66 By-product of drinking water chlorination Bromodichloromethane (ppb) 03/00 27 By-product of drinking water chlorination Dibromochloromethane (ppb) 03/00 0 98 By-product of drinking water chlorination

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FLORIDA WATER SERVICES 2000 WATER QUALITY REPORT WELAKA MOBILE HOME PARK

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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.

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AN ALLETE COMPANY

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 Constitue	ans and						
Parameter and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling (mo/yr)	Level Detected	3	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	L	ikely Source	MCLG
Barium (ppm)	04/2000	0 0024	2	No	Erosion	of natural deposits	2
Fluonde (ppm)	04/2000	016	4	No	Erosion of additives whi	natural deposits, water ch promote strong teeth	4
Nitrate (as Nitrogen-N) (p	pm) 04/2000	0 046	10	No	Runoff from fe septic tanks, sewag	rtilizer use, leaching from ge, erosion of natural deposits	10
Sodium (ppm)	04/2000	65	160	No	Salt water intr	usion, leaching from soil	N/A

Lead and Copper (Tap Water)						
Parameter and Unit	Dates of	90th Percentile	Exceeds AL	AL	Number of sampling sites	s Likely	MCLG
of Measurement	Sampling (mo/yr)	Result	<u>Y/N</u>		exceeding the AL	Source	
Copper (ppm)	07/99	0.012	No	13	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits, leaching from wood preservatives.	13
Lead (ppb)	07/99	20	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.

Parameter and Unit of Measurement	Dates of	Result	Likely Source
	Sampling (mo/yr)		
Chloroform (ppb)	04/2000	26	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Bromodichloromethane (ppb)	04/2000	2 2	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Dibromochloromethane (ppb)	04/2000	17	By-product of drinking water chlorination

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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

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 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.

Parameter and Unit of	Level Detected	level Detected	MCI	Exceeds MCL Y	/N likely Source	MCLC
Measurement	FWS-03/2000	Kissimmee-09/99 – (Range)	, net	Execces wide i		WICLO
Alpha (pCi/L)	ND	12(06-12)	15	No	Erosion of natural deposits	0
Radium 226/228 (pCi/L)	05	ND	5	No	Erosion of natural deposits	0
Inorganic Chemicals						
Parameter and Unit of	Level Detected -	Level Detected	MCL	Exceeds MCL Y	/N Likely Source	MCLG
Measurement	FWS-03/2000	Kissimmee-09/99 – (Range)				
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
Banum (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
Fluonde (ppm)	0 45	1 5 (0 23-1 5)	4	No Ere	osion of natural deposits, water additive which promote strong teeth	s 4
Lead (point of entry) (ppb)	ND	1 7 (0.2-1 7)	15	No F	Residue from man-made pollution such as auto emissions and point, lead pipe, casing and solder	0
Nickel (ppb)	ND	29(14-29)	100	No F	Pollution from electroplating operations	N/A
Nitrate (as Nitrogen-N) (ppm)	0 004	0 09 (ND-0 09)	10	No F	Runoff from fertilizer use, leaching from septic tanks, sewage, erosion of natural deposits	10
Selenium (ppb)	ND	49(11-49)	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 factones	05

Lead and Copper (Ta	p Water) – Windson	g Distribution System	m				
Parameter and Unit	Dates of Sampling (mo/vr)	90th Percentile Result	Exceeds AL Y/N	AL	Number of sampling site exceeding the AL	s Likely Source	MCLG
Copper (ppm)	08/99	0 27	No	13	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion erosion of natural deposits, leaching from wood preservatives	13
Lead (ppb)	08/99	2.1	No	15 i	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits	0

Total Trihalomethane	s (TTHM's) Kissimmee Distribut	on System			
Parameter and Unit of Measurement	Annual Average Kıssımmee – (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	regulated compounds	······································							
Parameter and Unit of Measurement	Result – FWS 03/2000	Likely Source							
Chloroform (ppb)	18	By-product of drinking water chlorination							
Bromodichloromethane (ppb)	37	By-product of dnnking water chlonnation							
Dibromochloromethane (ppb)	0 59	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** WOODMERE

This report shows our water quality results and what they mean Parts per billion (ppb) or Micrograms per liter (ug/L): One how it relates to your health. The information in this report is penny in \$10,000,000 based primarily on 2000 facts and figures. However, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) does not require us to Picocurie per liter (pCi/L): Measure of radioactivity in water perform all tests every year. When necessary, some data was obtained from prior years As directed by the agencies that reg- Action Level (AL): The concentration of a contaminant which, specified criteria are included. We will notify you immediately if water system must follow there is any reason for concern about our water

bution 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. All drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be area is not available at this time

your water utility, please contact your Florida Water Services Representative at 1-800-432-4501 You may also visit the be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection 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 analy- Microbiological organisms, such as viruses and bacteria, which ses The column marked "Level Detected" shows the highest may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agriresults 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 *inorganic chemicals*, such as salts and metals, which can be natmany terms and abbreviations you might not be familiar with urally-occurring or result from urban stormwater runoff, indus-To help you better understand these terms, we've provided the trial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, following definitions

"N/A" means not applicable

"ND" means not detected and indicates that the substance was dential uses 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 petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treat- urban stormwater runoff and septic systems ment technology

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WHAT CAN I EXPECT TO FIND IN MY DRINKING WATER?

expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants The presence of contaminants does not necessarily If you have any questions about this report or concerns about indicate that the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can 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 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 Org	anisms (Note Sample	ed monthly throughou	ıt 2000)			
Parameter and Unit of Measurement	Month with the Highest Number of Positive Samples	Highest Monthly Number of Positive Samples	Exceeds MC Y/N	L MCL	Likely Source	MCLG
Total Coliform Bacteria	November	1	No	For systems collecting less than 40 samples per month, presence of coliform bactena 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 Constituen	ts						
Parameter and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling (mo/yr)	Level Detected		MCL Exce	eds MCL Y	//N Likely Source	MCLG
Alpha (pCı/L)	05/99	06		15	No	Erosion of natural deposits	0
Radium 226/228 (pCi/L)	05/99	14		5	No	Erosion of natural deposits	0
Inorganic Chemicals							
Parameter and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling (mo/yr)	Level Detected (Range)	MCL	Exceeds N	ICL Y/N	Likely Source	MČĽG
Banum (ppm)	05/99	0 016	2	No)	Erosion of natural deposits	2
Fluonde (ppm)	05/99	0 60	4	No)	Erosion of natural deposits, water additives which promote strong teeth	4
Nitrate (as Nitrogen-N) (ppr	n) 05/2000	0 038	10	No	o Ru	noff from fertilizer use, leaching from septic tanks, sewage, erosion of natural deposits	10
Sodium (ppm)	05/99	12	160	No	o Sa	it water intrusion, leaching from soil	N/A

Parameter and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling (mo/yr)	90th Percentile Result	Exceeds AL Y/N	AL	Number of sampling site exceeding the AL	s Likely Source	MCLG
Copper (ppm)	09/98	0 72	No	13	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits, leaching from wood preservatives	13
Lead (ppb)	09/98	4 8	No	15	2	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits	0

ameter and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling	Highest Result	MCL	Exceeds	Likely Source
	(mo/yr)	(Range)	i i	MCL Y/N	-
Ddor (Threshold odor number)	05/99	12 (7 2-12)	3	Yes*	Natural occurrence from soil leaching, naturally occurring organics

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FLORIDA WATER SERVICES 2000 WATER QUALITY REPORT WOOTENS

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Florida Water Services operates the water treatment and distribution system serving Wootens. 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 Wootens area is not available at this time.

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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 Wootens – PWS ID # 2541280 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

kaalological Constituent	3						
Parameter and Unit of	Dates of	Level Detected		MCL	Exceeds MCL Y/N	Likely Source	MCLG
Measurement	Sampling (mo/yr)					,	
Alpha (pCı/L)	04/2000	41		15	No	Erosion of natural deposits	0
Radium 226/228 (pCi/L)	04/2000	26		5	No	Erosion of natural deposits	0
Inorganic Chemicals							
Parameter and Unit of D	ates of Sampling	Level Detected	MCL	Exceeds	1	ikely Source	MCLG
Measurement	(mo/yr)			MCL Y/N			
Banum (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	4
					addıtıves whi	ch promote strong teeth	
Nitrate (as Nitrogen-N) (ppn	n) 04/2000	27	10	No	Runoff from fe	rtilizer use, leaching from	10
					septic tanks, sewag	ge, erosion of natural deposits	
Sodium (ppm)	04/2000	89	160	No	Salt water intr	rusion, leaching from soil	N/A

L	ead and Copper (Tap Water)						
	Parameter and Unit	Dates of	90th Percentile	Exceeds AL	AŁ	Number of sampling site	5 Likely	MCLG
_	of Measurement	Sampling (mo/yr)	Result	Y/N		exceeding the AL	Source	
	Copper (ppm)	12/2000	11	No	13	1	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits, leaching from wood preservatives.	13
	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 Con	npounds		
Parameter and Unit of Measurement	Dates of	Result	Likely Source
	Sampling (mo/yr)		
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	Dates of	Highest Result	MCL	Exceeds MCL Y/N	Likely Source		
Measurement	Sampling (mo/yr)				·		
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 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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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 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 Zephyr Shores – PWS ID # 6512018 and Americas Condos – PWS ID # 6515213 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 Constituent							
Parameter and Unit of Measurement	Level Detected	Level Detected)	MCL_	Exceeds MCL Y/N	Likely Source	MCLC
Alpha (pCi/L)	33	ND		15	No	Erosion of natural deposits	
Radium 226/228 (pCi/L)	05	1 7 Annual Avera	1 7 Annual Average		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 additives whi	natural deposits, water ich promote strong teeth	4
Lead (ppb) (point of entry)	24	11 (ND-11)	15	No	Residue from man emissions and pair	n-made pollution such as auto nt, lead pipe, casing and solder	NA
Nitrate (as Nitrogen-N) (ppn	n) 0.082	0 39 (ND-1 54)	10	No	Runoff from fe septic tanks, sewar	ertilizer use, leaching from ge, erosion of natural deposits	10
Sodium (ppm)	88	19 (3 7-19)	160	No	Sait water int	rusion, leaching from soil	N/A

Lead and Copper (Tap Water) (American Condominiums Distribution System)											
Parameter and Unit	Dates of	90th Percentile	Exceeds AL	AL	Number of sampling sites	ikely	MCLG				
of Measurement	Sampling (mo/yr)	Result	Y/N		exceeding the AL	Source					
Copper (ppm)	08/2000	014	No	13	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits, leaching from wood preservatives	13				
Lead (ppb)	08/2000	55	No	15	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosionof natural deposits	0				

Lead and Copper	(Tap Water) (Zepl	nyr Shores Distrib	ution System))			
Parameter and Unit	Dates of	90th Percentile	Exceeds AL	AL	Number of sampling sites	Likely	MCLG
of Measurement	Sampling (mo/yr)	Result	Y/N		exceeding the AL	Source	
Copper (ppm)	08/2000	0 41	No	13	1	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits, leaching from wood preservatives	13
Lead (ppb)	08/2000	11	No	15	2	Corrosion of household plumbing	0

Lead. Infants and young children are typically more vulnerable to lead in dinking 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 Dinking 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**

loup n onegulated organic compounds			
Parameter and Unit of Measurement	Results 06/2000	Likely Source	
Chloroform (ppb)	10	By-product of drinking water chlorination	
Bromodichloromethane (ppb)	42	By-product of drinking water chlorination	
Dibromochloromethane (ppb)	07	By-product of drinking water chlorination	

Secondary Elements Pasco County								
Parameter and Unit	Dates of	Annual Average	Exceeds AL	MCL	Likely	MCLG		
of Measurement	Sampling	•	Y/N		Source			
Iron (ppm)	2000	0 89 (ND-2 82)	*Yes	03	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 regula- tions. Please note that this contaminant is not associated with sensus health risks.								

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