ORIGINAL

Crestridge Utility Corporation

4804 Mile Stretch Drive – Holiday, FL 346904358 Telephone/Fax: (727) 937-3293

July 17, 2002

State of Florida Public Service Commission Records & Reporting Capital Circle Office Center 2540 Shumard Oak Boulevard Tallahassee, Florida 32399-0850

RE: "Certification of Delivery" and "Consumer Confidence Report 2001"

To Whom It May Concern:

Enclosed is a copy of the above referenced documents from our water utility located in Pasco County. Crestridge Utility Corporation, PWS# 651-0403. If you have any questions, please feel free to contact me.

Very truly,

Lundi Emeral

Linda Emerick President/CEO

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Enclosures: 2001 CCR & Certification of Delivery

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FPSC-CORMISSION CLERK



Certification of Delivery of Consumer Confidence Report

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS: This form must be completed by any community public water system that has prepared a Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) in accordance with Rule 62-550.824, F.A.C., Consumer Confidence Reports. At the end of this form is a certification within which a system's authorized representative attests to the accuracy of the reported information and its conformance with Rule 62-550.824, F.A.C. This completed certification form, a copy of any posted notice, newspaper notices, and an electronic copy of your CCR must be mailed per Rule 62-550.824, F.A.C. to the Department no later than ninety days after the CCR is due to be distributed to the consumers.

Water system name: Crestridge Utility Corporation	Contact person:Linda Emerick					
Identification number (PWS-ID): # 6510403	Contact phone number (727) 937-6275					
Population served: <u>1,226</u>	Mailing address: <u>4804 Mile Stretch Drive</u>					
	City, State, Zip: <u>Holiday, FL 34690-4358</u>					
(1) USE OF MAILING WAIVER. (Available to systems that serve fewer than 10,000 persons)						

(b). Date of newspaper publication (mm/dd/yy):

(d). A copy of our notice informing consumers that the report will not be mailed is attached: Y / N.

(e). Name the delivery method of the notice (e.g. mailed with bill, published in newspaper) Hand Delivered 6/20/02

(2) SUBMITTAL OF ELECTRONIC FORMAT COPY. (Systems serving more than 3,300 persons). We have submitted an electronic copy of our CCR in the following format (e.g. Word 6.0): _____N/A

(3) REPORT ON YOUR EFFORT TO DISTRIBUTE YOUR CCR. Systems serving more than 500 persons, check below the means used to make a good faith effort to reach consumers not receiving water bills.

Posted report at the following publicly accessible Internet address: _
 Mailed the report to postal patrons within the service area

Published report in local newspaper(s). Date of publication _____ Name of newspaper ___

Advertised the availability of the CCR in the news media: e.g. press release, radio announcement

Posted the CCR in public places. List of locations:

Delivered multiple copies to single bill addresses serving several persons, such as multi dwelling units
Delivered CCRs to community organizations. List organizations: ______

X Other appropriate method(s). List Delivered to Each Customer & have copies in our utility office.

(4) USE OF NON-ENGLISH LANGUAGE IN CCR (All systems, check one)

☐ Information in a non-English language was included in our CCR because 20% or more of our consumers do not speak English but speak only ______. The method we used to determine the proportion of non-English speaking customers is ______.

This requirement does not apply to our system since we have no non-English speaking group among our consumers equal to or exceeding 20% of our total number of consumers.

(5) CERTIFICATION OF DELIVERY OF CCR AND COMPLIANCE WITH REGULATIONS (AII

systems) This statement certifies that the above named community public water system has distributed its CCR for the time period starting January 1,2001, and ending December 31,2001 to its customers and provided the appropriate notices of availability according to the requirements listed in this form, which are also found in Rule 62-550.824, F.A.C. This statement also certifies that the reported information is correct and consistent with the compliance monitoring data for the same period previously submitted to the Department, and that the report has been delivered to the agencies identified in Rules 62-550.824(3)(c) 2.,and 3., F.A.C.

Was a copy of the CCR sent to your local health department? (Check one) XY / N.

If your system is regulated by the PSC, was a copy of the CCR sent to their office? (Check one) 🕅 Y / 🗖 N.

	Y.	·
SIGNATURE OF AUTHORIZED REPRESENTATIVE: #	Anda	meruk

NAME	(please	print):	Linda	Emeric

TITLE: President

_____DATE: <u>7/19/02</u>

DEP Form 62-555.900(19) Effective Date: September 22, 1999

The Water We Drink (2001) Crestridge Utility Corporation PWS ID # 6510403

We're pleased to present to you this year's Annual Water Quality Report. This report is designed to inform you about the quality water and services we deliver to you every day. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We want you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water. Our water source is ground water from 3 wells. The wells draw from the Floridan Aquifer. We are pleased to report that our drinking water meets all federal and state requirements.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Linda Emerick at (727) 937-6275. We encourage our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please contact our office during normal business hours.

Crestridge Utility Corporation routinely monitors for contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws, rules, and regulations. Except where indicated otherwise, this report is based on the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1st to December 31st 2001. As authorized and approved by EPA, the State has reduced monitoring requirements for certain contaminants to less often than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants are not expected to vary significantly from year to year. Some of our data [e.g., for organic contaminants], though representative, is more than one year old.

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

Maximum Contaminant Level or MCL: The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal or MCLG: The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

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

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

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

Parts per million (ppm) or Milligrams per liter (mg/l) – one part by weight of analyte to 1 million parts by weight of the water sample.

Parts per billion (ppb) or Micrograms per liter $(\mu g/l)$ – one part by weight of analyte to 1 billion parts by weight of the water sample.

Picocurie per liter (pC_1/L) - *measure of the radioactivity in water.*

N/A- Not applicable.

	Т	EST RESUL	TS TAB	LE			
** Results in the Level Detected pesticides and herbicides, and ve at any sampling point, depending	l column for radiolog platile organic contar g on the sampling fre	ical contaminants, ind ninants are the highes equency	organic contan st average at ar	ninants, synthet ny of the sampl	ic organic ing points	contan or the	ninants including highest detected level
Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Dates of sampling (mo./yr.)	MCL Violation Y/N	Level Detected**	Range of Results	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Radiological Contaminants							
Alpha (pCi/l)	11/00	N	2.2	1 - 2.2	0	15	Erosion of natural deposits
Inorganic Contamin	ants						
Barium (ppm)	11/00	N	.024	N/D024	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Chromium (ppb)	11/00	N	20	N/D - 20	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
Nickel (ppb)	11/00	N	26	N/D - 26	n/a	100	Pollution from electroplating operations
Nitrate (as Nitrogen) (ppm) Well # 4 Well # 3 Well # 2	Quarterly 02/01; 05/01; 08/01; 11/01	N N N N	5.50** 5.45** 5.05**	5.1-6.5** 5.2-5.9** 3.4-5.9**	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use, leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Nitrite (as Nitrogen) (ppm) Well # 4; Well # 3 Well # 2	Amual 02/01 Quarterly 02/01; 05/01;	N	0.035**	N/D069 N/D - 1.3	1	1	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Sodium (ppm)	11/00	N	35.3	23.8-35.3	n/a	160) Salt water intrusion, leaching from soil
Volatile Organic Contaminants							
o-Dichlorobenzene (ppb)	11/00	N	1.3	1.1 - 1.3	600	600	Discharge from industrial chemical factories

Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Dates of sampling (mo./yr.)	AL Violation Y/N	90th Percentile Result	No. of sampling sites exceeding the AL	MCLG	AL (Action Level)	Likely Source of Contamination		
Lead and Copper (Tap Water)									
Copper (tap water)	9/00	N	0.5	0	1.3	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives		

** Note that some of the information contained in the table is sampled quarterly and all the information is not included in the table due to its complex mathematics. Nitrates are tested quarterly and at multiple sites which makes the table more complex to read. The State is monitoring the nitrates and having the utility test more frequently for your protection.

Nitrate/Nitrite in drinking water at levels above 10 ppm is a health risk for infants of less than six months of age. High nitrate levels in drinking water can cause blue baby syndrome. Nitrate levels may rise quickly for short periods of time because of rainfall or agricultural activity. If you are caring for an infant you should ask advice from your health care provider.

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally-occurring minerals and. in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

(A) *Microbial contaminants*, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.

(B) *Inorganic contaminants*, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally-occurring or result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming.

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

(D) Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems.
 (E) Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

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

Thank you for allowing us to continue providing your family with clean, quality water this year. In order to maintain a safe and dependable water supply we sometimes need to make improvements that will benefit all of our customers. These improvements are sometimes reflected as rate structure adjustments. Thank you for understanding.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

We at Crestridge Utility Corporation would like for you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. We are committed to insuring the quality of your water. If you have any questions or concerns about the information provided, please feel free to call any of the numbers listed.