2004 ANALYTICAL RESULTS

050000 - 07

ORIGINAL

In the data table you will find many terms you might not be familiar with. To help you better understand these terms, we have provided the following key to these terms' abbreviations and definitions:

Term Appearing in Table		DEFINITION
Action Level	AL	The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
Maximum Contaminant Level	MCL	The "Maximum Allowed" is the highest level of 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	MCLG	The "Goal" is 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.
Not Applicable	n/a	Does not apply.
Not-Detected	ND	Laboratory analysis indicates that the constituent was not present.
Parts per million	ppm	*Or Milligrams per liter (mg/l)* – one part by weight of analyte to one million parts by weight of the water sample.
Parts per billion	ppb	*Or Micrograms per liter (µg/l)* -- one part by weight of analyte to one billion parts by weight of water sample.

Maximum Contaminant Levels (MCL) 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.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL) the highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG) the level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. **MRDLGs** do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

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

TTHMs and Stage 1 Disinfectant/Disinfection By-Product (D/DBP) Parameters

Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Action Level Violation Yes/No	Level Detected	Range of Results	MCLG Or MRDLG	MCL Or MRDL	Monitoring Period Month/Year	Likely Source of Contamination
Chlorine	No	1.4	0.5-2.64	MRDLG 4.0	MRDL 4.0	01/01/04-12/31/04	Water additive used to control microbes.

Level detected is the annual average of the quarterly averages: Chlorine (MCL 4.0). Range of Results is the range of results (lowest to highest) at the individual sampling sites.

TEST RESULTS TABLE

Contaminant And Unit of Measurement		MCL Violation Yes/No	Level Detected **	MCLG	MCL	Monitoring Period Month/Year	Likely Source of Contamination
Radiological Contaminants							
Alpha	(pCi/l)	No	3.9	0	15	1/03 – 12/03	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium 226 or combined radium	(pCi/l)	No	6.1	0	5	1/03 – 12/03	Erosion of natural deposits
** Results in the Level Detected column for radiological contaminants, inorganic contaminants, synthetic organic contaminants including pesticides and herbicides, and volatile organic contaminants are the highest average at any of the sampling points or the highest detected level at any sampling point, depending on the sampling frequency.							
Inorganic Contaminants							
Fluoride	(ppm)	No	0.24	4	4	1/03-12/03	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Sodium	(ppm)	No	7.62	n/a	160	1/03-12/03	Salt water intrusion, leaching from soil
Nitrate	(ppm)	No	1.79	n/a	10	1/03-12/03	Runoff from fertilizer use, leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits

Lead and Copper (Tap Water)

Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Action Level Violation Yes/No	Level Detected	Number of Sampling Sites Exceeding the Action Level	MCLG	Action Level	Monitoring Period Month/Year	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper (tap water) (ppm)	No	1.0	0	1.3	AL=1.3	6/02 – 9/02	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Lead (tap water) (ppb)	No	3.0	0	.015	AL=15	6/02 – 9/02	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits

2004 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

Tevalo, Inc/

McLeod Gardens Water Co.

We are 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 everyday. Our constant goal is to supply 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 our water.

Our water source is ground water from two wells. Our wells draw water from the Floridan Aquifer. The water is disinfected with chlorine and delivered to your home. Tevalo, Inc./McLeod Gardens 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 31, 2004. Also included are test results in earlier years for contaminants sampled less often than annually. For contaminants not required to be tested for in 2004, test results are for the most recent testing done in accordance with regulations authorized by the state and approved by the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

As water travels over the land or underground it can pick up substances or contaminants such as microbes, inorganic and organic chemicals, and radioactive substances. All drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants.

It's important to remember that the presence of these contaminants does not necessarily pose a health risk.

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 other human activity

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottles water, which must provided the same protection for public health.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

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

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.

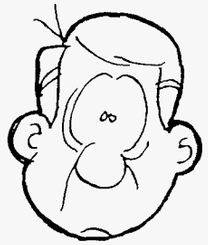
Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses.

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.

Radioactive contaminants which can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities. (iii) In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations that 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.

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 maybe 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 you water tested and flush your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using tap water. Lead in drinking water is rarely the sole cause of lead poisoning, but it can add to a person's total lead exposure. All potential sources of lead in the household should be identified and removed, replaced or reduced

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).



Questions & Answers

What if I need more information about my drinking water? If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Kim Gossett at 863-293-2577.

WATER RESTRICTIONS

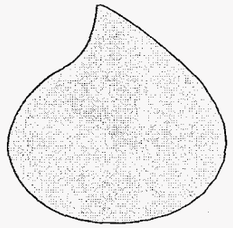
PLEASE don't forget that Polk County remains under water restrictions. If your house number ends in:

Even house numbers – Water Tuesday and Saturdays

Odd house numbers – Water Wednesday and Sundays

No watering between

10:00 a.m. 4:00 pm



PAYMENT INFORMATION:

Our office is located at: 616 2nd Street SW,Winter Haven.

Or mail your payment to: PO Box 2898, Winter Haven, FL 33883-2898.

Please be aware that we are unable to accept Credit or Debit Cards.

Florida Source Water Assesments

McLeod Gardens Water System
PWS ID 6535393

Potential Contaminant Source Inventor, Susceptibility Score and Ranking

Florida's DEP is in the process of conducting Source Water Assessment, for all public water systems in Florida, to identify and assess any potential sources of contamination in the vicinity of your water supply. A SWA conducted for this system in 2004 fourd that the wells are at risk due to:

Susceptibility Level	Contamination Source	Potential Danger
High	Delineated Area	Area of Known ground water contamination

Potential sources of contamination are those facilities, sites and activities that may affect the underlying ground water aquifers or nearby surfvace waters used for public drinking water supply. It is crucial to understand that thesse potential sources are just that – potential. Many are regulated by DEP or other agencies and operated under stringent construction and maintenance requirements designed to protect human helath and the environment.

A full report for this system is availabel at the DEP SWAPP website:

www.dep.state.fl.us/swapp

Florida Source Water Assessment and Potection Program
Florida Department of Environmental Protection
2600 Blair Stone Road Mail Stop 3580
Tallahassess, FL 32399-2400
850-245-8644