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July 5, 2006

Ms. Blanca Bayo
Florida Public Service Commission
2540 Shumard Oak Boulevard
Tallahassee, Florida 32399-0850

Re: 2005 Consumer Confidence Report

Dear Ms. Bayo:

Pursuant to Rule 62-550.824, Florida Administrative Code, all utility companies regulated by the Florida Public Service Commission shall file the report with FPSC. In accordance, Southlake Utilities, Inc. hereby submits its 2005 CCR.

If you are not the correct party to receive this report, please let me know and I will forward the CCR to them. My e-mail address is kkitchen@cagan.com or the office phone number of 352.394.8898

Sincerely,

Kim Kitchen
Office Manager

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Southlake Utilities, Inc.

2005 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

We're very pleased to provide you with this year's Annual Water Quality Report. We want to keep you informed about the excellent water and services we have delivered to you over the past year. Our goal is and always has been, to provide to you a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. Our water is obtained from groundwater pulled from the Floridan Aquifer and is chlorinated for disinfection purposes.

A source water assessment was performed by the state a search of the data indicated potential sources of contamination. This information is available for your review at this website <http://www.dep.state.fl.us/swapp/>. Use the search by county link on left-hand side to review.

- This report shows our water quality results and what they mean.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact our office at (352) 394-8898. We encourage our valued customers to be informed about their water utility.

Southlake Utilities, Inc. 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 1 to December 31, 2005.

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 (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 (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 that, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.

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

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 (µg/l): One part by weight of analyte to 1 billion parts by weight of the water sample.

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

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.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the 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.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- (A) *Microbial contaminants*, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
- (B) *Inorganic contaminants*, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally-occurring or result from urban storm water 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 storm water 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 storm water runoff, and septic systems.
- (E) *Radioactive contaminants*, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

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.

TEST RESULTS TABLE							
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							
Gross Alpha (pCi/l)	04/2003	No	0.9	N/A	0	15	Erosion of natural deposits
Inorganic Contaminants							
Barium (ppm)	04/2003	No	0.022	N/A	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Chromium (ppb)	04/2003	No	7.4	N/A	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
Lead (point of entry) (ppb)	04/2003	No	2.0	N/A	N/A	15	Residue from man-made pollution such as auto emissions and paint; lead pipe, casing, and solder
Nickel (ppb)	04/2003	No	3.8	N/A	N/A	100	Pollution from mining and refining operations. Natural occurrence in soil.
Sodium (ppm)	04/2003	No	5.27	N/A	N/A	160	Salt water intrusion, leaching from soil
Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Dates of sampling	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)							
Lead (tap water) (ppb)	2004	No	7	0	0	15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
Copper (tap water) (ppm)	2004	No	.09	0	1.3	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives

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

For the following parameters monitored under Stage 1 D/DBP regulations, the level detected is the annual average of the quarterly averages: Bromate, Chloramines, Chlorine, Haloacetic Acids, and/or TTHM (MCL 80 ppb). Range of Results is the range of results (lowest to highest) at the individual sampling sites.

Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Dates of sampling (mo./yr.)	MCL Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Range of Results	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL or MRDL	Likely Source of Contamination
Chlorine (ppm)	2005	N	0.75	.3-1.5	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4.0	Water additive used to control microbes
Haloacetic Acids (five) HAA5 (ppb)	9/2005	N	12.17	N/A	NA	MCL = 60	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TTHM [Total trihalomethanes] (ppb)	9/2005	N	32.5	N/A	NA	MCL = 80	By-product of drinking water disinfection

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 Southlake Utilities, Inc. would like 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. Thank you for allowing us to continue providing your family with clean, quality water this year.