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Plantation Bay Utility Company
2007 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

June, 2008

We're very pleased to provide you with this year's *Annual Drinking 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 you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. This report shows our water quality and what means. If you have any questions concerning your water or this report please contact Jerry Finley, our utility engineer a (386) 437-9185.

Plantation Bay's Water Source

Our water supply comes from groundwater. Plantation Bay draws its water supply from wells drilled into the Floridan Aquifer. Currently, the Utility operates three wells drilled in 1984-1985 and one drilled in 2003. These consist of one six-inch well, drilled 150 feet deep, and three eight-inch diameter wells that are 160 feet deep. In 2004 the Department o Environmental Protection performed a Source Water Assessment on our system and a search of the data sources indicate no potential sources of contamination near our wells. The assessment results are available on the FDEP Source Water Assessment and Protection Program website at www.dep.state.fl.us/swapp.

Plantation Bay's Water Treatment Plant

Plantation Bay Utility Company operates a 0.75 million gallon per day (MGD) water treatment plant that currently serve approximately 1,400 households within Plantation Bay. The process for treating the water distributed to Plantation Bay consists of a 1.50 MGD aeration tank, a 0.75 MGD lime softening system, one 0.75 MGD sand filtration unit, a chlorinator, and a 415,000 gallon ground level storage tank.

Monitoring of Plantation Bay's Water

Plantation Bay Utility Company 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 monitorin for the period beginning January 1 and ending December 31, 2007. Data obtained before January 1, 2007, and presented in this report are from the most recent testing done in accordance with the laws, rules, and regulations.

Definitions

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

IDSE	Initial Distribution System Evaluation (IDSE): An important part of the Stage 2 Disinfection Byproducts Rule (DBPR). The IDSE is a one-time study conducted by water systems to identify distribution system locations with high concentrations of trihalomethanes (THMs) and haloacetic acids (HAAs). Water systems will use results from the IDSE, in conjunction with their Stage 1 DBPR compliance monitoring data, to sele compliance monitoring locations for the Stage 2 DBPR.
MCLG	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.
MCL	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.
ppm	Parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/l) – one part by weight of analyte to 1 million parts by weight the water sample.
ppb	Parts per billion, or micrograms per liter – one part by weight of analyte to 1 billion parts by weight of the water sample.
pCi/l	Picocurie per liter - measure of the radioactivity in water.
AL	Action Level, the concentration which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements a water system must follow.
N/A	Non applicable
MRDL	Maximum residual disinfectant level or MRDL: The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking wat There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.
MRDLG	Maximum residual disinfectant level goal or 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.

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TEST RESULTS TABLE

** Results in the Level Detected column for radiological contaminants, inorganic contaminants, synthetic organic contaminants including pesticides and herbicides are the highest detected level at any sampling point.

Radiological Contaminants

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
Radium 226 + 228 or combined radium (pCi/L)	12/03	N	0.4	N/A	0	5	Erosion of natural deposits

Inorganic Contaminants

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
Antimony (ppb)	10/2006	N	1.1	N/A	6	6	Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramic electronics; solder
Barium (ppm)	10/2006	N	0.0051	N/A	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Chromium (ppb)	10/2006	N	1.7	N/A	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	10/2006	N	0.097	N/A	4	4.0	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories. Water additive which promotes strong teeth when at optimum levels between 0.7 and 1.2 ppm
Lead (point of entry) (ppb)	10/2006	N	0.2	N/A	N/A	15	Residue from man-made pollutio such as auto emissions and paint lead pipe, casing, and solder
Nitrate (as Nitrogen) (ppm)	12/2007	N	2.49	N/A	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leachin from septic tanks, sewage; erosio of natural deposits
Sodium (ppm)	10/2006	N	21	N/A	N/A	160	Salt water intrusion, leaching fro soil

Lead and Copper (Tap Water)

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
Copper (tap water) (ppm)	9/2005	N	0.58	0 of 21	1.3	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Lead (tap water) (ppb)	9/2005	N	6.7	1 of 21	0	15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits

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

For bromate, chloramines, or chlorine, the level detected is the highest running annual average (RAA), computed quarterly, of monthly averages of all samples collected. For haloacetic acids or TTHM, the level detected is the highest RAA, computed quarterly, of quarterly averages of all samples collected if the system is monitoring quarterly or is the average of all samples taken during the year if the system monitors less frequently than quarterly. Range of Results is the range of individual sample results (lowest to highest) for all monitoring locations, including Initial Distribution System Evaluation (IDSE) results as well as Stage 1 compliance results.

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
Chloramines (ppm)	Monthly 2007	N	3.1	2.8 – 3.3	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4.0	Water additive used to control microbe
Haloacetic Acids (five) (HAA5) (ppb)	Quarterly 2007	N	50	24 – 50	N/A	MCL = 60	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TTHM [Total trihalomethanes] (ppb)	Quarterly 2007	N	68	25 – 93	N/A	MCL = 80	By-product of drinking water disinfection

Secondary Contaminants Table

Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Dates of sampling (mo./yr.)	MCL Violation Y/N	Highest Result	Range of Results	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Secondary Contaminants							
Odor (threshold odor number)	10/2006	Y	4.0	N/A	N/A	3	Naturally occurring organics

Health Advisory

TTHMs [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.

Haloacetic acids (five) (HAA5)

Some people who drink water containing haloacetic acids in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

DRINKING WATER

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 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 may 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 process 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.

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 Plantation Bay 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.

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