Certification of Delivery of Consumer Confidence Report

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS: This form shall be completed by all community water systems (CWSs) that have 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 in which a system's authorized representative shall certify that the reported information is accurate and is in conformance with Rule 62-550.824, F.A.C. **COMPLETE THIS FORM AND SUBMIT IT BY AUGUST 10,** together with a copy of your system's CCR, and any newspaper notice(s) and posted notice(s) of your CCR, to the appropriate DEP district office or Approved County Health Department (ACHD). Systems serving 100,000 or more persons posting their CCRs on publicly accessible Internet sites shall provide the information on the appropriate Internet link(s). All information provided on this form must be typed or printed in ink.

I. General Water System Information. (To be completed by all community water systems.)

System name: WP Utilities Inc
Contact person: Caroline Schneider
PWS Identification number (PWS-ID): WS679-06-AR
Contact phone number: 561-433-8223
Mailing address: 3500 Lantana Ave
City: Lantana
State: FL Zip: 33462 Population served (not the number of "service connections"): 300

II. CCR Distribution Method. (To be completed by all community water systems. Choose A or B as appropriate.)

☒ **A.** We mailed or otherwise directly delivered a copy of our CCR to each customer on (enter date(s) of mailing or delivery.) 7/1/08 (Systems that do not use the mailing waiver must mail or otherwise directly deliver a copy of their CCR to each customer.)

☐ **B.** We were eligible to use a mailing waiver and used a mailing waiver. (Systems are eligible to use a mailing waiver only if they serve fewer than 10,000 persons, have not had any MCL or monitoring and reporting (M/R) violations, nor have been issued any formal Notices of Violations (NOVs), Consent Orders, Administrative Orders, or court-ordered civil actions during the calendar year before the year the CCR is due to the customers.)

Answer a. b. **and** c below.)

☐ **a.** Date of newspaper: _____

☐ **b.** Name of newspaper/newsletter that published our CCR: _____

☐ **c.** A copy of our notice to customers, informing them that our CCR will not be mailed to them, is attached. This notice was: ☐mailed with bill; ☐published in newspaper/newsletter; or ☐other (describe)

_____

III. Posting of CCR on the Internet. (To be completed by all CWSs serving 100,000 or more persons.)

☐ We posted our CCR on this publicly accessible Internet Site: _____

IV. Report on Your Effort to Distribute Your CCR to Your Water Consumers.

(To be completed by all CWSs. Check all items that apply - at least 2 items must be checked.)

In addition to the methods selected in Part II,

☒ **A.** We posted our CCR on this publicly accessible Internet palmbreezesclub.com

☐ **B.** We published our CCR in the local newspaper(s). The name(s) and date(s) of the newspaper(s) are: _____

☐ **C.** We advertised the availability of our CCR as a press release, radio announcement, or TV announcement. The type(s) and date(s) of the advertisement(s) are: _____

☐ **D.** We delivered multiple copies of our CCR to single bill addresses serving several persons.

☐ **E.** We delivered multiple copies of our CCR to the following community organizations: _____

☐ **F.** Our CCR was posted in the following public locations: _____

☒ **G.** Our CCR was distributed by other methods (e.g., additional copies placed in entrance hall to facility). Describe.
Additional copies placed in club house of community.

V. Use of Non-English Language in CCR. (To be completed by all community water systems.)

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

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

VI. Other Delivery Requirements. (To be completed by all community water systems.)

(A) Was a copy of your CCR sent to your county health department, as required by rule? ☒ Yes ☐ No

(B) Is your system regulated by the Public Service Commission (PSC)? ☒ Yes ☐ No

If Yes, was a copy of your CCR sent to the PSC, as required by rule? ☒ Yes ☐ No

(C) If your system sells water to other systems, have you provided them with either a copy of your CCR or the required consumer confidence information? ☐ Yes ☐ No ☒ Not Applicable

VII. Certification of Delivery of CCR and Compliance with Regulations. (To be completed by all CWSs.)

This statement certifies that the above named community public water system has distributed its CCR for the time period starting January 1, __, and ending December 31, __, to its customers on (mm/dd/yy) _____ 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)(e)3., and 4., F.A.C.

SIGNATURE OF AUTHORIZED REPRESENTATIVE: Caroline Schneider

NAME (please print): Caroline Schneider

TITLE: Office Manager DATE: 7/8/08

☒ **A copy of our CCR is attached.**

Utilities Administration

3500 Lantana Road – Lantana, Florida 33462 – Phone 561-433-8223

WP Utilities System
2007 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

In 2004, the Department of Environmental Protection performed a Source Water Assessment on our system. The assessment was conducted to provide information about any potential sources of contamination in the vicinity of our wells. There are eleven (11) potential sources of contamination identified for this system with a moderate to high susceptibility level. The assessment results are available on the FDEP Source Water Assessment and Protection website at http://www.dep.state.fl.us/swapp.

We are pleased to present to you the Annual Water Quality Report for 2007. This report is designed to inform you about the quality water and services that we deliver to you every day. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water.

Your water originates from the Lake Worth Water Treatment Plant. This plant is permitted to treat a maximum of 12.9 Million-Gallons-per-Day (MGD). During 2007, our average daily flow to the system was 6.094 MGD and the peak daily flow was 8.027 MGD. Raw untreated water from the Surficial Aquifer is pumped out of 15 production wells located within a half-mile area of the plant. Our excellent quality ground water helps to produce a very high quality finished water. Water from the well system is pumped to the treatment plant, which utilizes a lime softening/filtration process to reduce water hardness by removing excess calcium. This process produces water that is non-corrosive, facilitates clothes washing and bathing and has an excellent taste. The Lake Worth Water Plant's service area includes all residents within the Lake Worth City Limits and outside the City limits generally east of Congress Avenue from 10th Avenue North south to Hypoluxo Road. Of course, WP Utilities only serves the residents of the Palm Breezes Club.

The City of Lake Worth Water System routinely monitors for contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. A water protection plan is available from their office that provides more information such as potential sources of contamination. We are pleased to report that our drinking water meets federal and state requirements. The table below shows the results of our monitoring for the most recent period applicable for this report.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Caroline Schneider, Office Manager at 561-433-8223. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please attend any of the regularly scheduled city commission meetings. They are held on the first and third Tuesday of each month at 6:00 PM in City Hall, located at 7 North Dixie Highway.

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.

What About Tap Water vs. Bottled Water?
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.

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.

Note to Immuno-Compromised Customers:

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 (800-426-4791).

Definitions

In the tables 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:

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

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

None Detected (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 µg/L):
One part by weight of analyte to 1 billion parts by weight of the water sample.

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

Cryptosporidium (krip-toe-spor-id-e-um)

Cryptosporidium is a microscopic organism found in rivers and streams that can cause diarrhea, fever and gastrointestinal symptoms if ingested. It finds its way into the watershed through animal wastes. Cryptosporidium is effectively eliminated by a treatment system that includes filtration, sedimentation and disinfection. The City of Lake Worth uses ground water, not surface water that is associated with Cryptosporidium, and we have had no detections for Cryptosporidium in your drinking water.

Microbiological Contaminants:

(1) Total Coliform. 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.

(2) Fecal Coliform/E. coli. Fecal coliforms and E. coli are bacteria whose presence indicates that the water may be contaminated with human or animal wastes. Microbes in these wastes can cause short-term effects, such as diarrhea, cramps, nausea, headaches, or other symptoms. They may pose a special health risk for infants, young children, some of the elderly, and people with severely compromised immune systems.

(3) Turbidity. Turbidity has no health effects. However, turbidity can interfere with disinfection and provide a medium for microbial growth. Turbidity may indicate the presence of disease-causing organisms. These organisms include bacteria, viruses, and parasites that can cause symptoms such as nausea, cramps, diarrhea, and associated headaches.

Safe Drinking Water Hot-Line

More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Safe Drinking Water Hot-Line at:

1-800-426-4791

Or visit their web-site at: http://www.epa.gov/OGWDW

EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water suppliers. Lake Worth performs more than 70 tests every day to monitor water quality. We also perform more than 125 additional tests each month on drinking water samples taken throughout the City. Overall, more than 25,000 tests are performed by the City of Lake Worth each year to monitor the quality of your drinking water.

TEST RESULTS

Radiological Contaminants

Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Dates of sampling (Month/Year)	MCL Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Range of Results	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL or MRDL	Likely Source of Contamination
Alpha emitters (pCi/L)	01/05	N	2 ± 2 [a]	N/A	0	15	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium 226 + 228 or combined radium (pCi/L)	09/03	N	0.8	N/A	0	5	Erosion of natural deposits

Inorganic Contaminants

Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Dates of sampling (Month/Year)	MCL Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Range of Results	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL or MRDL	Likely Source of Contamination
Fluoride (ppm)	01/05	N	0.16	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 1.3 ppm
Nitrate (as Nitrogen) (ppm)	03/07	N	0.097	N/A	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Sodium (ppm)	01/05	N	22	N/A	N/A	160	Salt water intrusion, leaching from soil

Secondary Contaminants

Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Dates of sampling (Month/Year)	MCL Violation Y/N	Highest Result	Range of Results	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Color (color units)	01/05	Y	18	N/A	N/A	15	Naturally occurring organics

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

For chloramines, or chlorine, the level detected is the 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 (Month/Year)	MCL Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Range of Results	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL or MRDL	Likely Source of Contamination
Chloramines (ppm)	01/07 – 12/07	N	2.3	0.2 – 7.0	4	4	Water additive used to control microbes
TTHM [Total Trihalomethanes] (ppb)	Quarterly Testing 2007	N	12.25	4.40 – 16.2	N/A	80	By-product of drinking water disinfection

Haloacetic Acids (five) (HAA5) (ppb)	Quarterly Testing 2007	N	19.19	11.0 – 27.99	N/A	60	By-product of drinking water disinfection

Lead and Copper (Tap Water)

Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Dates of sampling (Month/Year)	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)	June – Sept., 2006	N	0.19	All below the action level	1.3	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Lead (tap water) (ppb)	June – Sept., 2006	N	3.8	1 (above the action level)	0	15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits

Microbiological Contaminants

Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Dates of sampling (Month/Year)	MCL Violation Y/N	Highest Result	Range of Results	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Total Coliform Bacteria	Jan-Dec, 2007	N	1	N/A	0	presence of coliform bacteria in 1 sample collected during a month.	Naturally present in the environment
Fecal Coliform and E.coli	Jan-Dec, 2007	N	1	N/A	0	0	Human and animal fecal waste

The state allows us to monitor for some contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Some of our data, though representative, are more than one year old.

As you can see by the table, our system had one violation for high color content. We are proud that your drinking water meets or exceeds all other Federal and State requirements. We have learned through our monitoring and testing that some constituents have been detected.