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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: Gold Coast Utility Corp. Contact person: Nathan Eckstein
PWS Identification number (PWS-ID): 3531008 Contact phone number: (863) 696-0504
Mailing address: P.O. Box 9076 City: Lakeshore
State: FL Zip: 33856 Population served (not the number of "service connections"): 2500

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.) 6/25/09 (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.

(Complete for 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 _____
- 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: Nalcrest, Lakeshore, Village Green
- F.** Our CCR was posted in the following public locations: Water Plant Office, Nalcrest and Lakeshore Post Offices.

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G. Our CCR was distributed by other methods (e.g., additional copies placed in entrance hall to facility). Describe.

e-mailed through Waterst Communication system.

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, 08, and ending December 31, 08, to its customers on (mm/dd/yy) 06/25/09 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: Keith Burge

NAME (please print): Keith Burge

TITLE: Director of Utility Operations

DATE: 6/26/2009

A copy of our CCR is attached.

The Water We Drink (2008)

From
Gold Coast Utilities

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 two deep wells that draw water from the Floridan Aquifer. After the water is drawn from the aquifer it is aerated to release any volatile contaminants and then chlorinated to eliminate any harmful bacteria. Then the water after settling is pumped up to the large elevated tank until it is needed by you the customer.

- *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 Nathan Eckstein at (863) 696-0504.

We encourage our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please stop by the water plant office between the hours of 7-3 Monday – Friday to speak with a representative. Gold Coast Utilities 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, 2008. Data obtained before January 1, 2008, and presented in this report are from the most recent testing done in accordance with the laws, rules, and regulations. 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 that a water system must follow.

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 select compliance monitoring locations for the Stage 2 DBPR

Maximum residual disinfectant level or 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 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.

NON-SECONDARY CONTAMINANTS TABLE

| Total coliform bacteria: Highest Monthly Percentage/Number is the highest monthly number of positive samples for systems collecting fewer than 40 samples per month. Highest Monthly Percentage/Number is the highest monthly percentage of positive samples for systems collecting at least 40 samples per month. | | | | | | |
|--|-----------------------------|-------------------|------------------------------------|------|-----|--------------------------------|
| Microbiological Contaminants | | | | | | |
| Contaminant and Unit of Measurement | Dates of sampling (mo./yr.) | MCL Violation Y/N | Highest Monthly Percentage /Number | MCLG | MCL | Likely Source of Contamination |

| | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------------|------------|----|-------|---|-----|-----|---|
| 20. Nitrate (as Nitrogen) (ppm) | 11/08 | No | 0.026 | 0 | 10 | 10 | Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits |
| 21. Nitrite (as Nitrogen) (ppm) | 11/08 | No | 0.025 | 0 | 1 | 1 | Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits |
| 23. Sodium (ppm) | 1/06-12/06 | No | n/a | 0 | N/A | 160 | Salt water intrusion, leaching from soil |
| 24. Thallium (ppb) | 1/06-12/06 | No | 0.5 | 0 | 0.5 | 2 | Leaching from ore-processing sites; discharge from electronics, glass, and drug factories |

Volatile Organic Contaminants

| | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------|----------------------------------|----|-----|---|---|---|--|
| 64. Dichloromethane (ppb) | 1,2,3,4 th . Quarters | No | 0.5 | 0 | 0 | 5 | Discharge from pharmaceutical and chemical factories |
|---------------------------|----------------------------------|----|-----|---|---|---|--|

Stage 1 Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products

| Disinfectant or Contaminant and Unit of Measurement | Dates of sampling (mo. /yr.) | MCL or MRDL Violation Y/N | Level Detected | Range of Results | MCLG or MRDLG | MCL or MRDL | Likely Source of Contamination |
|---|------------------------------|---------------------------|----------------|------------------|---------------|-------------|---|
| 78. Chlorine (ppm) | 1/08-12/08 | No | 1.094 | 0.78-1.27 | MRDLG = 4 | MRDL = 4.0 | Water additive used to control microbes |
| 80. TTHM [Total trihalomethanes] (ppb) | 8/06 | No | 12.1 | NA | NA | MCL = 80 | By-product of drinking water disinfection |

| 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) | | | | | | | |
| 84. Copper (tap water) (ppm) | 9/08 | No | 0.156 | 0 | 1.3 | 1.3 | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives |
| 85. Lead (tap water) (ppb) | 9/08 | No | 0.0022 | 0 | 0 | 15 | Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits |

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. Gold Coast Utilities is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

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.