

Parkland Utilities, Inc.
8001 Parkside Drive, Parkland, FL 33067

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June 3, 2010

FLORIDA PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION
BLANCA S. BAYÓ, Director
Division of Records & Reporting
2540 Shumard Oak Boulevard
Tallahassee, FL 32399-0850

Dear Commissioners:

As required by Rule 62-550.824, F.A.C., Consumer Confidence Report (CCR), attached please find a copy of the CCR as delivered with the June 2009 billing to all customers of Parkland Utilities, Inc.

Sincerely,



Ronald M. Nunes
Executive Vice
President

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2009 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

Parkland Utilities, Inc., servicing areas in the City of Parkland, Broward County, Florida

We are very pleased to provide you with this year's Annual Quality Water 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 source is ground water from wells. The wells draw from the Biscayne Aquifer.

Source Water Assessment: In 2009 the Department of Environmental Protection performed a Source Water Assessment on our system and a search of the data sources indicated 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

Water Source: Two supply wells draw raw water from the Biscayne Aquifer, an underground geological formation where water is stored. The water is pumped to the treatment plant, where it is softened, filtered, disinfected and fluoridated prior to entering the water distribution system.

We are proud to report that the water provided by Parkland Utilities, Inc. meets or exceeds federal and state established water-quality standards. If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Mike Bergen (954) 753-7903.

Parkland Utilities, Inc. routinely monitors for contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. This table shows the results of our monitoring for the period, of January 1st to December 31st 2009. 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 lead and copper], though representative, may be more than one year old.

An Explanation of the Water- Quality Data Table: The table shows the results of our water-quality analyses. Every regulated contaminant that we detected in the water, even in the minutest traces, is listed here. The table contains the name of each substance; the highest level allowed by regulation (MCL), the ideal goal for public health, the amount detected and the usual sources of such contamination. To help you better understand these terms we've provided the following definitions in this table you will find many terms and abbreviations you might not be familiar with.

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.

Action Level (AL): The concentration of a contaminant which, 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.

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

Maximum Contaminant Level or MCL: The highest level of contamination 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.

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.

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

TEST RESULTS TABLE							Likely Source of Contamination
Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Dates of sampling (mo./yr.)	AL Violation Y/N	90 th Percentile result	No. of Sites exceeding AL	MCLG	AL (action level)	
Lead and Copper (Tap Water)							
*Copper (tap water) (ppm)	June 2009	N	0.0540	0	1.3	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
*Lead (tap water) (ppb)	June 2009	N	0.00	0	0	15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits

*The data for Lead and Copper is from the latest test result on June 09, as these tests are not required to be performed annually. Lead and Copper will be tested in 2012.

TEST RESULTS TABLE							Likely Source of Contamination
Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	MCL/TT/AL Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Range	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL or MRDL		
Inorganic Contaminants							
Nitrate (as Nitrogen) (ppm)	N	ND		10.0	10.0	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits	
Nitrite (as Nitrogen) (ppm)	N	ND		1.0	1.0	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits	
Nickel (ppb)	N	1.3		n/a	100	Pollution from mining and refining operations. Natural occurrence in soil	
Chromium(ppb)	N	0.2		100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits	
Barium (ppm)	N	0.0099		2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits	
Fluoride (ppm)	N	0.735		4	4	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	
Mercury (inorganic) (ppb)	N	0.12		2	2	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from refineries and factories; runoff from landfills; runoff from cropland	
Sodium (ppm)	N	34.7		n/a	160	Salt water intrusion, leaching from soil	

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TEST RESULTS TABLE						
Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	MCL/TT/AL Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Range	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL or MRDL	Likely Source of Contamination
TTHMs and Stage 1 Disinfectant/Disinfection By-Product (D/DBP) Contaminant and Disinfectant residuals						
Chloramines (ppm)	N	3.6		4 MRDLG	4 MRDL	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Halooacetic Acids (five) (HAA5) (ppb)	N	15.00		n/a	60	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHM [Total trihalomethanes] (ppb)	N	6.82		n/a	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination
NON-SECONDARY CONTAMINANTS TABLE						
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
Total Coliform Bacteria (%)	May 2009 July 2009	N	2	0%	**5%	Naturally present in the environment
**For Systems collecting at least 40 samples per month: presence of coliform bacteria in 5% of monthly samples.						

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							
Alpha emitters (pCi/L)	08/2009	N	2.3	0	0	15	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium 226+228 or combined radium (pCi/L)	08/2009	N	0.4	0	0	5	Erosion of natural deposits

Required Additional Health Information

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. Parkland Utilities, Inc. 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.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- Microbial contaminants*, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operation 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.

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 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 Parkland Utilities 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.

Parkland Utilities, Inc.

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