State of Florida

Public Service Commission

CAPITAL CIRCLE OFFICE CENTER • 2540 SHUMARD OAK BOULEVARD
TALLAHASSEE, FLORIDA 32399-0850

-M-E-M-O-R-A-N-D-U-M-

DATE: January 14, 2013

TO: Ann Cole, Commission Clerk, Office of Commission Clerk

FROM: James E. McRoy, Utility System/Engineering Specialist, Division of Engineering

RE: Docket No. 120152-WS; Application for increase in water and wastewater rates in Orange County by Pluris Wedgefield, Inc.

Attached is responses from the Utility regarding Staff's request for additional information from Pluris Wedgefield, Inc. Please place the attached documents in the docket file.

Should you have any questions, regarding this matter, please contact me.

Attachments

James McRoy

From: Maurice Gallarda [mgallarda@plurisusa.com]
Sent: Saturday, January 12, 2013 11:42 AM
To: James McRoy
Cc: Ana VanEsselstine; Bart Fletcher; 'Martin Friedman (MFriedman@sfflaw.com)'; Joe Kuhns
Subject: Wedgefield Bio filter
Attachments: V1TMBROCHURE.pdf; Centaur HSV.pdf; proposal[1] ECS.docx

Hello Mr. McRoy,
Here is the information including a quote for the H_2S filter system we have talked about installing at the water plant to address the remaining H_2S some customers have raised. The filter cost quote is $15,100 and there will be additional costs of approximately $5,000 which include a concrete slab-on-grade foundation to support the filter, pipe to extend to the top of the water tank adjacent to the aeration trays at the top of the water tank and an impermeable fabric to enclose the screened area around the aeration trays sealing the interior off so a vacuum condition can be created for any H_2S vapors to be drawn into the pipe and through the filter.
I should have hard cost quotes for the balance within a week. Please let me know of any concerns. Our internet is to get this filter into the rates (we are not asking for an increase in the application filed but believe there may be room under the rates requested).
Sincerely,
Maurice Gallarda

Maurice W. Gallarda, PE
Managing Member and Principal Engineer

PLURIS

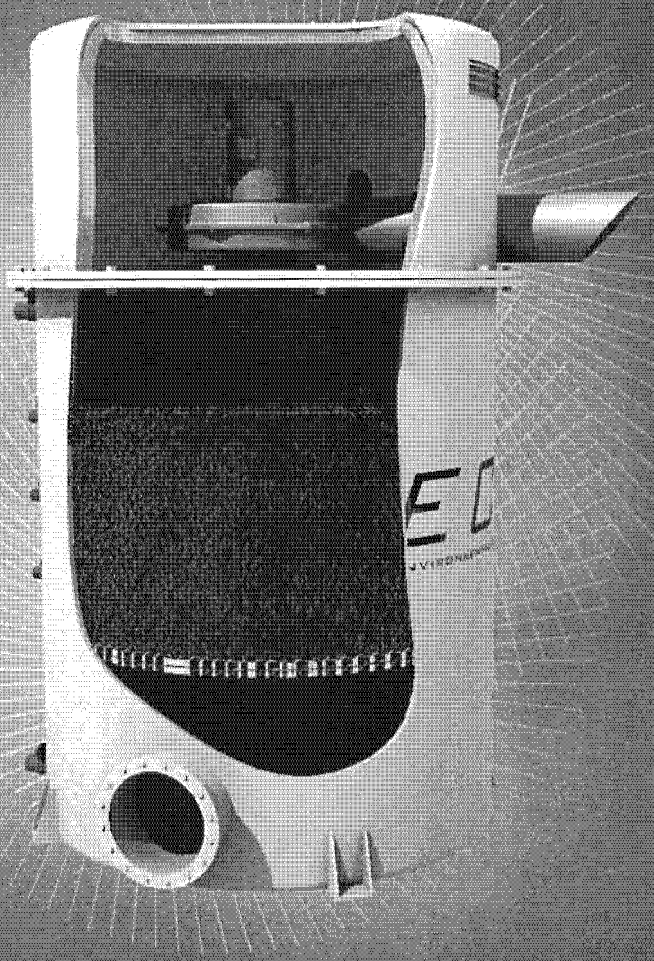
Pluris Holdings LLC
T 214.220.3412 / F 214.965.9090

2100 McKinney Avenue, Suite 1550, Dallas, TX 75201

ECS

ENVIRONMENTAL SOLUTIONS

OFFERING A COMPLETE LINE OF ODOR CONTROL PRODUCTS AND ACCESSORIES



V1-TM

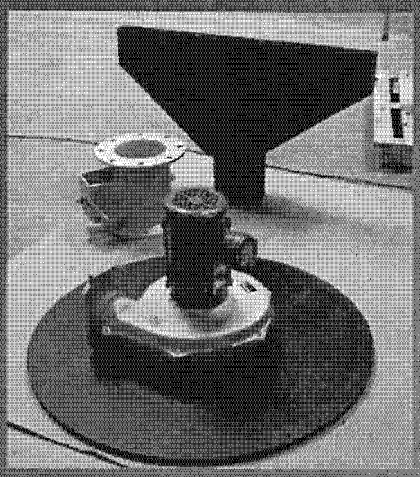
The V1-TM is a low cost, simple odor control system that utilizes activated carbon – sometimes in conjunction with a secondary polishing media to remove odor.

- Simple and easy to install and operate
- High efficiencies of H_2S and organic odor removal
- Perfect for applications between 50 and 1500 CFM
- High quality FRP construction manufactured to exceed industry standards

WWW.ECS-ENV.COM

V1-TM

SIMPLE, EASY, COST EFFECTIVE SOLUTION UP TO 3000 CFM



FEATURES	BENEFIT
Low Cost	V1-TM systems can economically treat up to 1500 cfm. Capital costs are reduced because of unit simplicity.
No Chemicals	Uses carbon media to treat odor compounds, no chemicals or additives are required.
High-Quality Construction	Manufactured using high-quality FRP components. Full 100-mil corrosion barriers on all surfaces exposed to the corrosive environment
Industry Standard Design Basis	Systems are sized to keep bed velocities between 50 and 60 f/m. Standard contact time for all V1 units is 3 seconds.
High Quality Media	The ECS V1 is available with a wide variety of media including Calgon Minotaur, one of only two A-Grade carbons with a .3 H_2S capacity and Calgon Centaur, a water regenerable carbon with ultimate H_2S capacity of .69
High Reliability	ECS carbon units require no acclimation time and can operate intermittently.
Options Available	V1-TM deep beds are available in a number of options • Custom colors available • Sound attenuation packages (enclosure and silencer) • Single or three phase operation

ECS Offers the Following Complete Line of Odor Control Products

- V1 Single Bed
- V2 Dual Bed
- VX Radial Flow
- X-Pac Chemical Scrubber
- BioPure Biofilter Media
- FRP Ductwork Systems
- AMCA Certified Dampers
- Grease Filter / Mist Eliminators
- Control Panels
- FRP Fans
- Activated Carbon Media
- FRP Chemical Storage Tanks
- FRP Hoods / Covers
- Sound Enclosures and Silencers
- Field Services

ECS
ENVIRONMENTAL SOLUTIONS

ECS is based out of a 100,000 sq/ft manufacturing / design facility located in central Texas. We offer a complete line of odor control equipment and services including carbon adsorbers, wet scrubbers, biofilters with the unique capability to manufacture and supply system components.

P.O. BOX 127 / 2201 TAYLORS VALLEY RD / BELTON, TX 76513
P. 254.933.2270 / F. 254.933.2212

WWW.ECS-ENV.COM

Calgon Carbon

CENTAUR® HSV

Enhanced Catalytic Grade Granular Activated Carbon

Description

CENTAUR HSV* is a domestically-manufactured virgin vapor phase granular activated carbon that has been developed specifically for H_2S removal from sewage treatment operations. This agglomerated bituminous coal-based product is unique in that it **provides the highest adsorption capacity for H_2S in the industry** without chemical impregnants and adsorbs volatile organic compounds (VOCs) in an effective manner.

CENTAUR HSV, by its catalytic functionality, oxidizes H_2S and converts it to water soluble sulfur compounds. As a result, H_2S capacity can be restored simply by water washing the carbon, eliminating the safety concerns typically encountered with alkali impregnated carbons. CENTAUR HSV is capable of being thermally reactivated, which eliminates the disposal concerns associated with alkali impregnated carbons.

Applications

CENTAUR HSV is designed for odor removal in sewage treatment applications. The product is ideal for use at pump stations and treatment plants where H_2S and organic odors are a problem. On-site water regeneration and eventual thermal reactivation minimize operating and disposal costs.

Regeneration

When odor breakthrough due to H_2S occurs, the spent carbon can be regenerated in place. The H_2S capacity can be restored by water washing the CENTAUR HSV carbon. Regeneration efficiency and the number of regeneration cycles depend on the loadings of H_2S and VOCs. For details on regeneration and cycle determination, please contact the Calgon Carbon Corporation Technical Sales Representative for your area.

* Purchase of this product from Calgon Carbon Corporation includes a license under the following U.S. Patents: Numbers 5356849 and 5494869.

Manufacturing

CENTAUR HSV activated carbon is manufactured by Calgon Carbon Corporation in the United States and is held to ISO 9001:2000 quality standards.

Specifications and Test Method	CENTAUR HSV
Ultimate H_2S Breakthrough Capacity**	0.69 g H_2S/ml Carbon(min)
Initial H_2S Breakthrough Capacity	0.09 g H_2S/ml Carbon (min)
Iodine Number	800 mg/g (min)
Peroxide Number***	19(max)
Butane Activity, weight	15.6% (min)
Ash, weight	7% (max)
Moisture, as packed by weight	4% (max)
Hardness Number	97 (min)
Apparent Density	0.56 g/cc (min)
Mean Particle Diameter	3.6 mm (min)
Screen Size by weight, U.S. Sieve Series	
On 4 mesh	15% (max)
Through 10 mesh	2.0% (max)

** The determination of ultimate H_2S breakthrough capacity is based upon its ability to be regenerated 10 times. The determination of initial H_2S breakthrough capacity will be made by passing a moist (85% R.H.) air stream containing 1% H_2S at a rate of 1,450 cc/min through a 1" diameter by 9" deep bed of uniformly packed activated carbon and monitored to 50 ppm breakthrough. Results are expressed in grams H_2S removed per cc of carbon.

*** The determination of Peroxide Number shall be performed per Calgon Carbon Corporation Test Method 25, without modification or addition. The test method must be provided by Calgon Carbon Corporation.

Design Considerations

Effective removal of H_2S requires the gas stream to contain at least an equivalent amount of oxygen and relative humidity above 10%. Since condensation of water on the carbon will reduce its performance, devices to prevent free condensation are recommended. CENTAUR HSV can be used in a typical fixed bed mode with superficial velocities up to 100 fpm. The bed depth can range from 12" to 36" depending on the on-stream time and water wash frequency desired. For assistance in the design of a carbon system, please contact the Calgon Carbon Corporation Technical Sales Representative for your area.

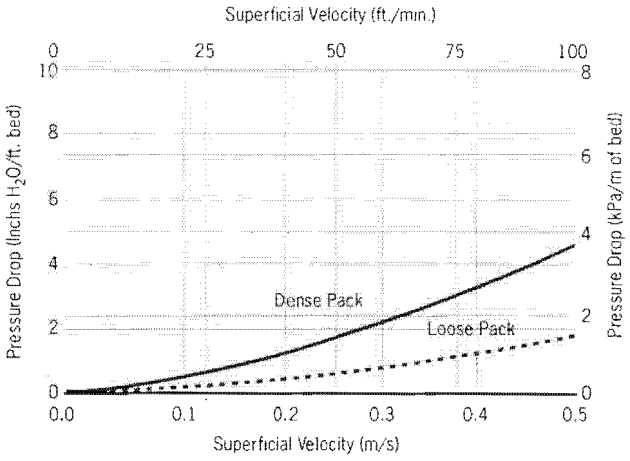
Features

- Not chemically impregnated
- Metallurgical grade high purity coal-based carbon
- Enhanced catalytic activity
- Pore volume not consumed by impregnant
- Ability to be water regenerated
- Ability to be thermally reactivated

Benefits

- Heat excursion potential caused by impregnants is eliminated, making operations safer.
- Organic capacity is significantly higher than impregnated carbons, reducing operating costs.
- Since multiple water washes are possible, CENTAUR HSV is capable of treating higher H_2S concentrations typically handled by chemical wet scrubbers.
- In contrast to impregnated carbons, CENTAUR HSV has organic capacity equal to or higher than other virgin coal-based carbons.
- CENTAUR HSV has been specifically designed to show enhanced organic capacity at low contaminant concentrations typically found in sewage treatment plants.
- In H_2S service, CENTAUR HSV can be field regenerated by water washing multiple times, thus eliminating safety concerns experienced with alkali regeneration and chemical handling.
- Spent CENTAUR HSV can be returned to Calgon Carbon Corporation for thermal reactivation, thus eliminating spent carbon disposal problems.

Pressure Drop of a Carbon Bed in an Odor Control Adsorber



Safety Message

Wet activated carbon preferentially removes oxygen from air. In closed or partially closed containers and vessels, oxygen depletion may reach hazardous levels. If workers are to enter a vessel containing carbon, appropriate sampling and work procedures for potentially low oxygen spaces should be followed, including all applicable Federal and State requirements.

Packaging

50 lb. (23 kg) bag

225 lb. (102 kg) fiber drum

1,000 lb. (454 kg) super sack

Making Water and Air Safer and Cleaner

www.calgoncarbon.com

Mixed Sources

FSC

Corporate Headquarters
Calgon Carbon Corporation
500 Calgon Carbon Drive
Pittsburgh, PA USA 15205
800.422.7266
412.787.6700
412.787.6713 Fax
www.calgoncarbon.com

European Operations
Chemviron Carbon Corporation
Zoning Industriel C de Feluy
B-7181 Feluy, Belgium
+ 32 (0) 64 51 18 11
+ 32 (0) 64 54 15 91 Fax

Asia Operations
Calgon Carbon Asia Pte Ltd.
9 Temasek Boulevard
#26-02 Suntec Tower Two
Singapore 038989
+65 6221 3500
+65 6221 3554 Fax

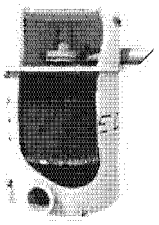
Your local representative

ECS

Powered by CalgonCarbon

Proposal 120515C

Project Name:	Date: 12/14/2012
Local Representative:	Location:
Specification Section:	Equipment: Odor Control System



Odor Control System - Carbon
Scope : • One (1) ECS V1-TM-200 adsorber systems: o Rated for 200 cfm o 30" diameter FRP vessel with top mounted fan o Plain end inlet with fernco flexible connector o Three (3) 2" carbon sample ports with PVC ball valves per media bed o One (1) 2" drain/fill port with PVC ball valve o One (1) 2" overflow port with PVC ball o Three (3) ½" air sample ports with PVC ball valve and Magnehelic gauge o 316 SST grounding rod in media bed o 15 ft^3 of activated carbon media o Simple control panel with disconnect, on/off switch and run light
Price for the above equipment, including freight to the jobsite, is $ 15,100.00 • **Price includes special water-regeneable carbon which provide long carbon life.**

Additional items or services included:

- Design calculations, fabrication drawings, submittals and O&M manuals
- Warranty

Items **NOT** included in the ECS scope of supply:

- Offloading, storage or installation
- Anchor bolts
- Ductwork supports or hangers

Schedule:

ECS

2201 Taylors Valley Road
Belton, Texas 76513
(254) 933-2270 office
(866) 928-1864 fax

- Submittals: 3 to 4 weeks after receipt of order, clarification of all details and pending confirmation based on current work load.
- Manufacturing – 10 – 12 weeks after receipt of customer approved manufacturing drawings and submittals. This lead time is subject to change pending an evaluation of the shop-load at time of release.

Terms and Conditions	
1.	FOB manufacturing facility. Freight to be prepaid.
2.	The pricing included with this offer sheet is valid for sixty (60) days from date of submission.
3.	Payment terms are NET 30.
4.	All pricing provided is exclusive of any taxes (Sales, GST, or PST), tariffs, and duties of any kind which either party may be required to pay with respect to the sale of goods described in the proposal. Buyer shall be responsible for the payment of all taxes, tariffs, and duties related hereto, except for income taxes imposed on Seller.

We look forward to working with you on this project, and hope this proposal meets with your satisfaction. For further information on this proposal, contact our local representative listed below.

James McRoy

From: Maurice Gallarda [mgallarda@plurisusa.com]
Sent: Monday, January 07, 2013 2:32 PM
To: James McRoy
Cc: Joe Kuhns
Subject: Wedgefield Distribution Totals and Priority

Hello Mr. McRoy,
You requested that we take a look at the distribution system and determine what portion of the system needs replacing sooner than others. Presented in the following is a summary of the distribution system by size, length and material type. We have highlighted in yellow the areas of priority. These sections qualify due to their age and the fact that they are the only sections comprised of the old AC material. All three are in the area of Majestic and Archer where the prior outages have occurred. In prioritizing each of the three, it is reasonable to start with the largest diameter of 8" and addressing next to the 6" and lastly the 4" diameter AC pipe. We are working on the costs to replace by traditional means of excavating and replacing with PVC. Pipe bursting can potentially be less by about 25% of traditional costs, based on literature through groups such as the AWWA.
Should you have any questions, please feel free to contact me.
Best regards,
Maurice Gallarda

Wedgefield Distribution System - Water Mains by Size, Length and Type				
Pipe	Size	Length		Material
Area	Inches	Feet	Miles	Type
Non- Gated General Wedgefield	2"	3,825	0.7	PVC
	4"	3,620	0.7	PVC
	4"	5,495	1.0	AC
	6"	13,761	2.6	PVC
	6"	10,565	2.0	AC
	8"	19,181	3.6	PVC
	8"	3,085	0.6	AC
	10"	14,878	2.8	PVC
	12"	4,578	0.9	PVC
	14"	5,509	1.0	DI
Reserves at Wedgefield 1			0.0	
	4"	450	0.1	PVC
	6"	1,415	0.3	PVC
	8"	2,210	0.4	PVC
Reserves at Wedgefield 2			0.0	
	4"	300	0.1	PVC
	6"	1,700	0.3	PVC
	8"	1,800	0.3	PVC
Totals Pipe		**92,372**	**17.5**	

Maurice W. Gallarda, PE

Managing Member and Principal Engineer

PLURIS

Pluris Holdings LLC

T 214.220.3412 / **F** 214.965.9090

2100 McKinney Avenue, Suite 1550, Dallas, TX 75201

PLURIS

December 30, 2012

Mr. James McRoy
State of Florida Public Services Commission
Capital Circle Office Center
2540 Shumard Oak Boulevard
Tallahassee, FL 32399-0850

Via PDF in an Email; Original to be Filed

Re: Pluris Wedgefield, Inc. ("Pluris") Response to Rich Mehochoko PowerPoint Presentation

Dear Mr. McRoy,

In accordance with the request of the PSC for Pluris to review and comment on the PowerPoint presentation by the Wedgefield Homeowners' Association ("WHOA") president, Rich Mehochoko, provided in the following is Pluris' response.

Mr. Mehochoko offered a PowerPoint presentation on behalf of WHOA members who are customers of Pluris. Note that a majority of Pluris customers are not members of WHOA. Twenty four (24) customers spoke at the customer meeting. Pluris has reached out to these customers as well as others who did not speak about the concerns expressed during the meeting. An excel spreadsheet has been prepared by Pluris and updated weekly following meetings with customers. The updated spreadsheet is forwarded to the PSC for review.

Approximately 11 PowerPoint slides contained questions not generated by Mr. Mehochoko but were interrogatories provided to Mr. Mehochoko from the Office of Public Counsel ("OPC") staff. These interrogatories had previously been sent to Pluris by the PSC as part of Data Request No. 3 and Pluris has provided a formal response back to the PSC in its letter dated December 27, 2012.

For convenience, Pluris has attempted in the following to capture the concerns as expressed in the PowerPoint presentation. Where a concern has been expressed on a slide, the slide number has been referenced and the actual statement reproduced.

Pluris's response is presented immediately below in blue highlighted text.

Slides 4 and 5 – Statements as Appearing on Slides

1. Pluris to contact and use local media, TV and radio, to broadcast notices of water outages, boil water alerts, etc.

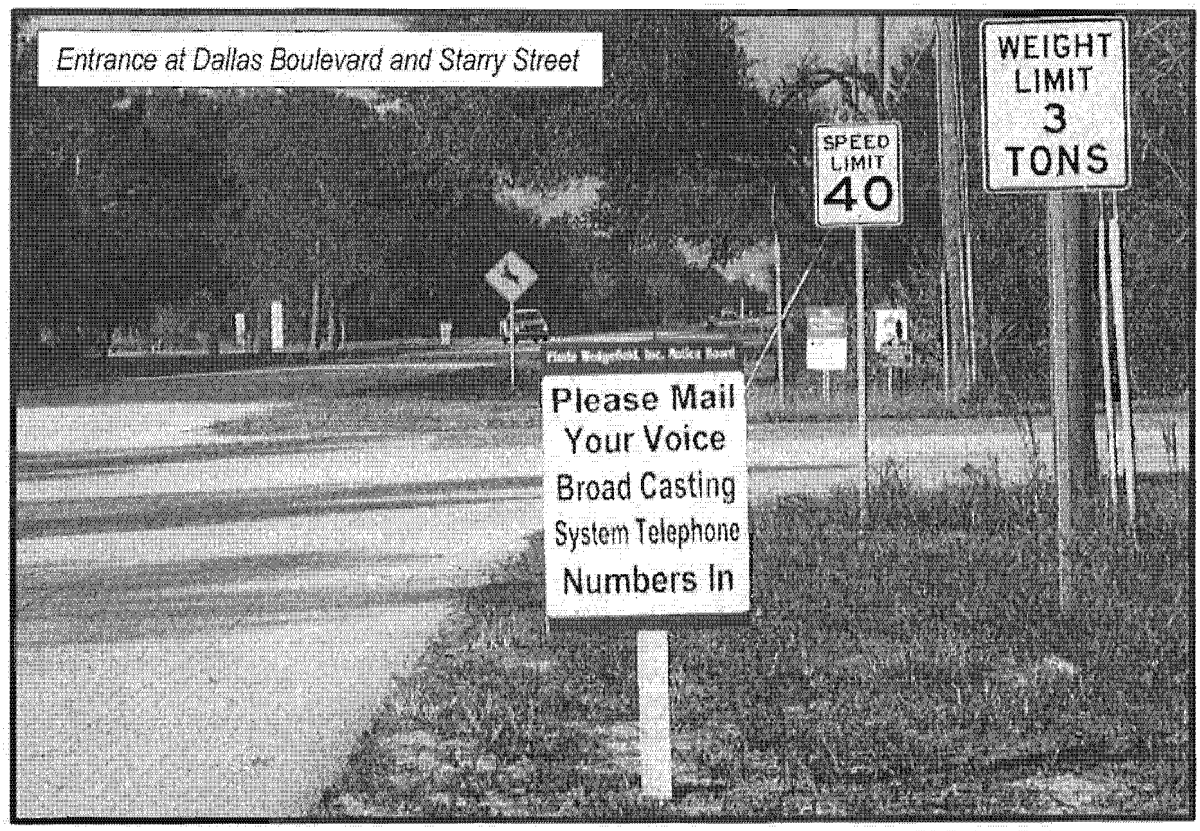
   Mr. Joe Kuhns, Pluris's regional manager called the three major networks in the area during the September20th, 2012 outage and was unable to reach an appropriate staff member to have the notices streamed across the TV stations. Pluris has used the media in its other utilities in Tampa. Part of the issue in the Wedgefield outage was the time of the break which occurred at 1:00 AM EST, when the vast majority of customers are sleeping. Mr. Kuhns followed up with each of the stations subsequent to the outage to insure Pluris has the correct and current telephone numbers to the assigned media staff.

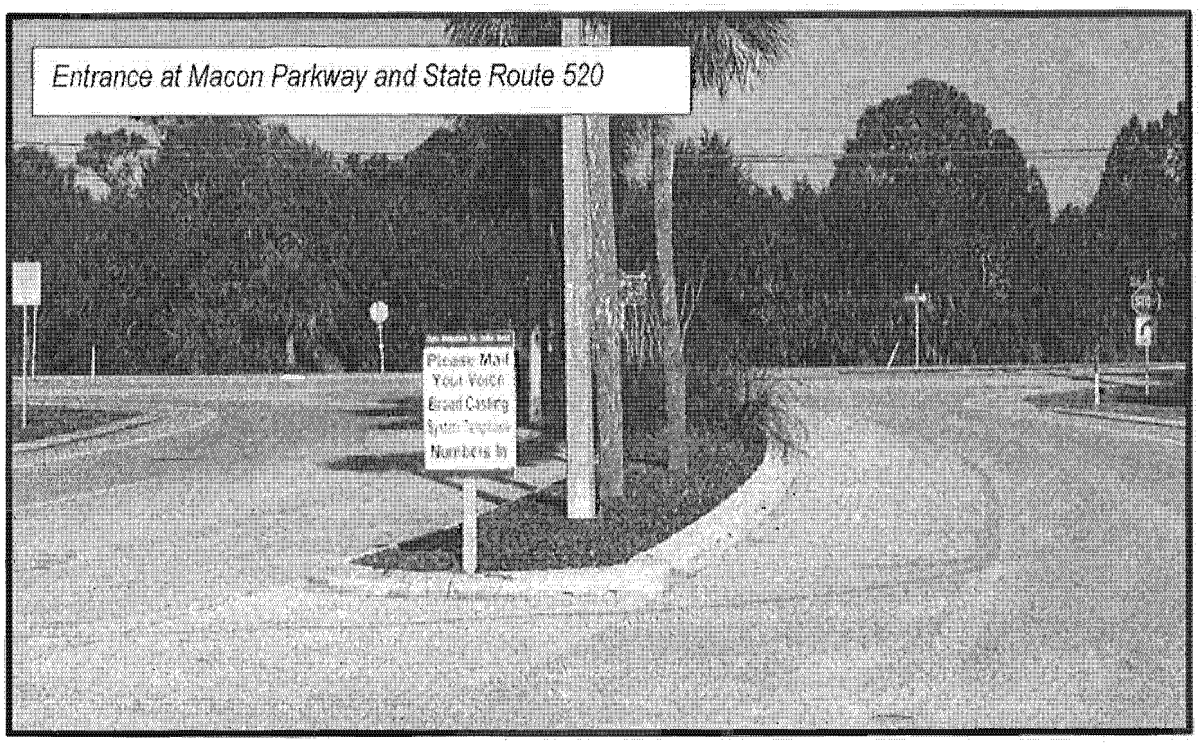
2. Immediately post signs at all entrances and exits alerting residents to any problems, e.g., water outages, boil alerts, etc.

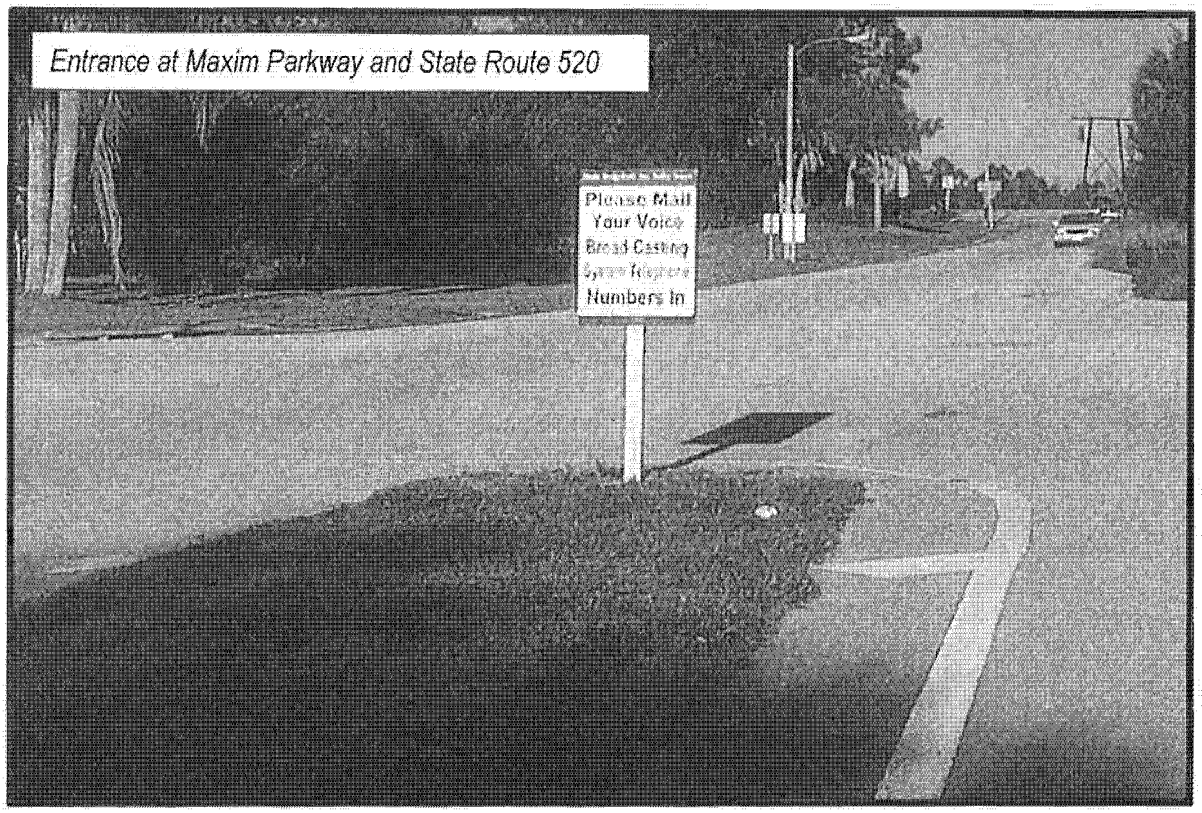
   Pluris is required by the Florida Department of Environmental Protection ("FDEP") to hang door tags on each affected home within 24 hours of a Precautionary Boil Water Notice. Pluris did this. In addition, Mr. Kuhns had staff post signs at the three entrances. This is not a FDEP requirement. The signs were not commercially made and following the outage, Pluris had formal sign post notice boards commercially constructed and placed permanently at each entrance to the development. Signs can now be mounted on both sides of the sign notice boards so they can be viewed by customers entering or exiting the development.

2100 McKinney Avenue Suite 1550 Dallas, TX 75201 214.220.3410 F. 214.965.9090

Presented on the following two pages are pictures of the three sign notice boards with a current notice (12.27.12) at each of the three entrances to Wedgefield.

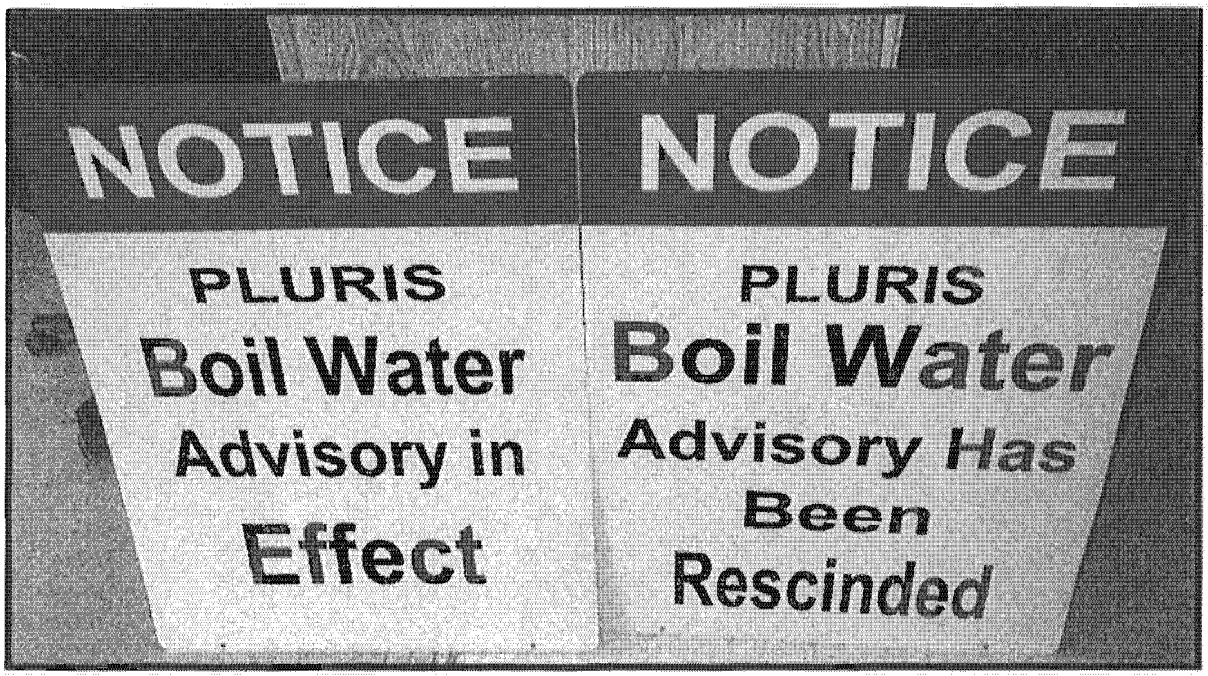






3. Posting of signs at all entrances and exits alerting residents when the alerts are over, no more boiling, and water is safe for consumption.

Pictures of the Pluris sign notice boards at each of the three entrances are illustrated in 2.0 above. Presented below is a picture of the new commercially made metal signs for use in the future. There are a total of two (2) signs for each notice board (one sign on each side of each board) so that customers entering or exiting the development can read the signs.



4. Publish a copy of the actual testing lab results on the Pluris website and make copies (electronically) available to the Wedgefield Homeowners Association for posting on our website.

   The FDEP requires all utilities in Florida, including Pluris to provide each customer with its annual drinking water quality report, known as the "Consumer Confidence Report ("CCR") and Pluris mails this report out each year to all customers. Pluris will begin publishing a copy of the CCR on its website and will provide a copy to the WHOA to publish on its website.

5. Provide the Wedgefield Homeowners Association with a designated point-of-contact, name and phone number, in Pluris upper management which will allow proper communication.

   Prior to Mr. Mehochoko becoming president of the WHOA, Pluris had conducted a voluntary customer meeting on November 23, 2010 and provided WHOA with the contact information for Mr. Maurice Gallarda, President and Principal Engineer, Ms. Beverly Yopp, Director of Customer Care and then Pluris regional manager Ron Kramer. Mr. Joe Kuhns, regional manager and employee of Pluris Holdings, LLC has met with Mr. Mehochoko a number of times and has provided his business contact information to him.

6. Utilize a "Robo-Call" (Voice Broadcasting) system to contact and notify Pluris customers of events that effect customers

   Following the first outage and prior to meeting with the WHOA, Pluris had contacted CallFire, a national voice broadcasting system (VBS") company. Pluris contacted CallFire after the problem with the local media contact. The VBS was used on the subsequent outage the day before Thanksgiving and based on actual customer comments, was welcomed.

   The following report was generated from the CallFire automated reporting.

Date and Time (EST)	Live Answer	Answering Machines	Busy	No Answer	Carrier Error	All Circuits Busy	Totals	Percentage of Total Active Accounts
11.20.12	42%	52%	<1%	5%	1%			
12:07 PM	529	650	2	68	13		1,262	81%
11.20.12	40%	44%	<1%	15%	1%	<1%		
4:40 PM	529	651	1	228	13	4	1,426	92%
11.20.12	38%	44%	<1%	17%	1%			
9:37 PM	570	658	3	245	8		1,484	96%
11.21.12	39%	46%	<1%	14%	1%			
12:39 PM	583	684	2	216	14		1,499	97%
11.23.12	39%	45%	<1%	15%	1%	<1%		
11:11 AM	590	672	3	218	13	1	1,497	96%

Mr. Mehochoko presented a copy of this table as slide 48 along with the following text directly below the table.

"A Nov 8th Email from Pluris reported that only 392 residents had mailed back their phone information. This chart from a Pluris Email/letter, dated Nov 28th indicates that on Nov 21,

13 days later that they called 1,499 phone numbers. We would like to see the proof, as of today's date, that Pluris has this quantity."

Mr. Mehochoko inferred in his slide that Pluris was being dishonest in the numbers presented in the CallFire report.

As in most utilities, a prospective customer has to complete an application for service. The purpose is so that the customer can be billed and contacted. Pluris has telephone numbers for all customers. The purpose of the VBS insert sent to customers was solely to ask for the preferred number or updated information as a number of customers work outside of the normal business hours of 8:00 AM to 5:00 PM and Pluris wanted to make sure these customers were covered with notification through the VBS.

Mr. Mehochoko did request that Pluris turn over to him the entire Pluris Wedgefield, Inc.'s customer telephone and address lists and Mr. Joe Kuhns shared with him that the customer information is confidential to the customer. This sentiment was reinforced with the Pluris customers met with following the customer meeting.

The raw data from the CallFire VBS which includes a complete log of the telephone numbers dialed is available to PSC staff through Pluris' attorney, Martin Friedman.

Slide 26

Presented on slide 26 Mr. Mehochoko had the following statement;

"It became even more concerning when water samples tested positive for Coliform bacteria and fecal matter."

Mr. Mehochoko unfortunately was in error in regards to stating that "water samples tested positive for fecal". There was no fecal coliform in the water sample test result. In accordance with FDEP requirements, Pluris tests monthly for bacteriological constituents. If Total Coliform is detected then the sample is kept to evaluate for fecal coliform.

Pluris has never had fecal coliform detected in its water since owning the utility.

Slide 34

Presented on slide 34 Mr. Mehochoko had the following statements

- WATER SOMETIMES **"STINKS" OF ROTTEN EGGS** (HYDROGEN SULFIDE GAS DISSOLVED) THIS MEASUREMENT IS NOT REPORTED!

  The issue of the hydrogen sulfide ("H_2S") was addressed by Utilities Inc with the investment in the MIEX water treatment system back prior to the last rate case. Prior to the MIEX system, H_2S was being treated through aeration at the water treatment plant. Customers near the water treatment plant complained about the odor resulting from the aeration. Utilities Inc. invested in the MIEX system to address several problems including TTHMs, HAA5s and H_2S. When Pluris acquired the system, Utilities Inc. was not using the manufacturer's recommended resin volume and as a result there were still issues with TTHMs, HAA5s and H_2S. Pluris, immediately implemented the manufacturer's recommendations, and the TTHMs, HAA5s and H_2S issues stopped. Pluris has not had a complaint on odor since making the necessary operational changes.

➢ MANY CUSTOMERS FORCED TO HAVE SECONDARY WATER SOFTENING – **WHY?**

Good Question.

Presented in the following is a table showing hardness classifications in both grains per gallon and milligrams per liter ("mg/l"); also equal to parts per million ("ppm"). Water in the two wells before treatment has historically averaged about 4.4 grains per gallon of hardness. The water is then softened, as it has been since the original owner installed the water softener at the plant, to an average of 2.20 to 2.47 grains per gallon (42.2 mg/l) of hardness, as affirmed in testing at customer homes following the customer meeting.

Water Hardness Scale		
Grains Per Gallon	**Milligrams Per Liter (mg/L) or Parts Per Million (ppm)**	**Classification**
less than 1.0	less than 17.1	Soft
1.0 - **2.47** - 3.5	17.1 - 60	Slightly Hard
Pluris highest kitchen faucet test at customer homes		
3.5 - 7.0	60 - 120	Moderately Hard
7.0 - 10.5	120 - 180	Hard
over 10.5	over 180	Very Hard

Pluris tested the water at a number of the customers' homes that spoke at the meeting and Pluris met with. All of these customers including a chemical engineer and an electrical engineer were surprised to see the hardness range of values between 2.45 and 2.47 grains per gallon. Additional water softening by the customer is not necessary and it is solely up to the customer as to whether they want a water softener. In several of the customers' homes the measured hardness, after their additional water softening was <1.

➢ **WATER IS "HARD"** – A HAYDAY FOR WATER SOFTENING SUPPLIERS!

- *Additional Cost for Customers of Pluris Wedgefield*

Pluris agrees with this statement. Several customers confirmed that water softener companies were the reason for their softeners being installed. It is Pluris's opinion and was shared with each of the customers that water consumption increases with water softeners due to the regeneration cycles and advised each customer that they did not need additional water softening. Nearly all of the customers that Pluris met with were unaware the water was softened at the water treatment plant.

➢ **WATER HAS HIGH PH LEVEL** (ABOVE 7.6) 7.0 IS NORMAL

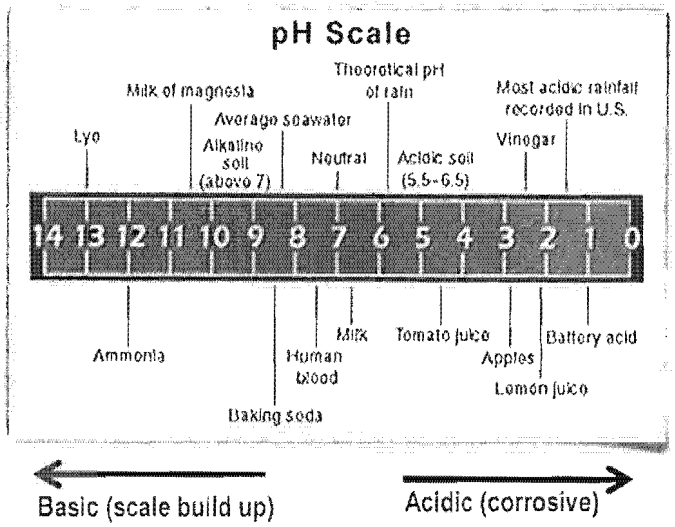
- *MANY HOMES HAVE HAD TO BE REPIPED DUE TO CORROSION BY HIGH PH (BASIC) AT THE HOMEOWNERS EXPENSE EVEN THOUGH THE SITUATION CAN BE CONTROLLED BY THE WATER UTILITY.*

As stated a number of times, Pluris's water meets the FDEP drinking water requirements. Pluris does not understand Mr. Mehochoko's definition of 7.0 being "Normal". The value of 7.0 is defined as "Neutral" on pH scales (see pH scale below - halfway between 0 to14).

The City of Tampa states (see source below) that it maintains its drinking water between 7.5 and 8.5.

Mr. Mehochoko's statement above that "CORROSION BY HIGH PH" reflects a basic lack of understanding of pH. Higher pH is associated with scale build up not corrosion. Lower pH is associated with corrosion.

Presented in the following is a typical pH Scale.



Mr. Mehochoko may also be unaware that the EPA does not treat pH as a primary constituent for drinking water. An excerpt taken from the EPA website (http://water.epa.gov/drink/contaminants/secondarystandards.cfm) is presented in the following;

"In addition, EPA has established National Secondary Drinking Water Regulations that set non-mandatory water quality standards for 15 contaminants. EPA does not enforce these "secondary maximum contaminant levels" or "SMCLs." They are established only as guidelines to assist public water systems in managing their drinking water for aesthetic considerations, such as taste, color and odor. These contaminants are not considered to present a risk to human health at the SMCL."

The SCML for pH is 6.5 – 8.5. Pluris's water, as with the other water utilities in Florida delivers drinking water to customers within the SCMLs.

Presented in the following is an excerpt from the City of Tampa's website relating to the pH in the City's drinking water.

> ***"The City of Tampa maintains drinking water pH values between 7.5 and 8.5 to minimize the corrosion of our customers' water pipes.***
>
> ***The pH value is a measure of measuring the corrosiveness of drinking water.***
>
> ***Drinking water standards require water utilities to maintain pH value within the range of 6.5 and 8.5. When the pH value is below 7.0, water tends to be corrosive and can damage metal pipes carrying the water. When pH is between 7.0 and 8.5, water is much less corrosive."***

Webpage is at http://www.tampagov.net/dept_water/information_resources/Water_Quality.asp.

Slide 35

The following statement is presented on slide 35.

- In Pluris's own latest mailing of its 2011 Water Quality Report to its customers, Pluris states that the EPA requires Testing of over 80 drinking water contaminants! Yet only 10 measurements are included in its report!

All utilities are required to test for the constituents mandated by the FDEP. All utilities are only required to report detected constituents.

Slide 38

The following table is presented as slide 38.

Stage 1 Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products

For bromate, 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.

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
Chlorine (ppm)	1/1/11-12/31/11	N	1.75	0.7-4.0	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4.0	Water additive used to control microbes
Haloacetic Acids (five) (HAA5) (ppb)	9/15/11	N	38.2	38.2	N/A	MCL=60	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TTHM [Total trihalomethanes] (ppb)	9/15/11	N	55.2	55.2	N/A	MCL=80	By-product of drinking water disinfection

Mr. Mehochoko highlighted in red the results presented in Pluris's 2011 CCR for TTHMs and HAA5s of 55.2 µg/l and 38.2 µg/l, respectively. He commented that these values represented "more than half" of the values for MCLs. The Federal EPA sets the action levels for all Primary and secondary constituents and has set the MCLs for TTHMs and HAA5s of 80 µg/l and 60 µg/l respectively.

Mr. Mehochoko may not have been aware of the history of TTHMs and HAA5s prior to and after the acquisition of the utility by Pluris. The following table was sent out to all customers shortly after Pluris acquired the utility. Utilities, Inc. exceeded FDEP limits for TTHMs and HAA5s prior to the acquisition.

Quarter Ending	Owner	TTHMs Prior Quarter Results (µg/l)	TTHMs Annual Trailing Average (µg/l)	HAA5s Prior Quarter Results (µg/l)	HAA5s Annual Trailing Average (µg/l)
June, 2009	Utilities Inc	105		42	
September, 2009	Utilities Inc	120		68	
December, 2009	Utilities Inc	129	105.48	71	59.95
March, 2010	Pluris	74.2	124.03	48	71.95
June, 2010	Pluris	62.1	96.33	55.9	60.73
September, 2010	Pluris	69.8	83.78	45.3	55.05

As can be seen in the table, since Pluris's acquisition of the utility, TTHMs and HAA5s' test result values on a quarterly basis were all under the MCL. The trailing 12 month average values were also dropping as a result of the

quarterly values. Pluris was in close communication with the FDEP through the post-acquisition period and represented to Ms. Barbara Browning with the FDEP that Pluris believed the trailing 12 month averages for TTHMs and HAA5s would likely drop to below the MCL values within four quarters following the MIEX improvements.

The HAA5s trailing average dropped below the MCL within 3 quarters and the TTHMs within 4 quarters. Reproduced in the following is an excerpt from Ms. Browning's email (received Friday, October 22, 2010 at 4:07 PM) acknowledging the TTHMs and HAA5s annual trailing averages had dropped below the MCLs and that FDEP was reducing the quarterly testing back to the annual standard.

"Dear Mr. Gallarda and all,

Thank you for the recent 10/7/10 total trihalomethanes (TTHM) and haloacetic acids five (HAA5) results of analyses for Pluris-Wedgefield, PWSID# 3480149. 10/7/10 TTHMs are 65.2 ug/L and HAA5s are 56.9 ug/L. Mr. Coffee, we just received the hard copy of results as well (thanks!).

The new running annual averages (RAAs) are 67.825 ug/L for TTHMs and 51.775 ug/L for HAA5s. (Our RAA HAA5s values differ slightly, possibly due to a difference in significant figures – see email below.) The new RAAs do not exceed the maximum contaminant levels (MCLs) for the contaminants of 80 ug/L for TTHMs and 60 ug/L for HAA5s. Public notification is <u>not</u> required.

Because the water system has 4 consecutive quarterly TTHM results below the MCL and 4 consecutive quarterly HAA5 results below the MCL from 1/10 through 12/10, Wedgefield may now stop quarterly monitoring and return to routine (annual) monitoring….".

The FDEP was satisfied that Pluris had achieved compliance in regards to the TTHMs and HAA5s.

<u>Slide 39</u>

The following table and text comments were presented as slide 39. The table is from Pluris's 2011 CCR.

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
Inorganic Contaminants							
Nitrate (as Nitrogen) (ppm)	5/11	N	0.183	N/A	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Sodium (ppm)	5/11	N	73.7	N/A	N/A	160	Salt water intrusion, leaching from soil
Barium (ppm)	5/11	N	0.0165	N/A	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Chromium (ppb)	5/11	N	11.1	N/A	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	5/11	N	0.434	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

- ✓ Note the red circled item, almost half the allowable level
- ✓ Note the green circled item, Fluoride. Important element but why is it so low, at half the optimum level? Because it costs money!

Mr. Mehochoko highlighted the Sodium and Fluoride results from the CCR. Pluris's Sodium level meets the FDEP requirements and Pluris adds that the City of Cocoa's 2011 CCR test result for Sodium level at 79.4 mg/l is higher.

*Mr. Mehochoko's assertion that the reason Fluoride is "**so low**" in Pluris's water (0.434 mg/l) is "**Because it costs money**", demonstrates a lack of knowledge in utilities.*

Additionally, Pluris would suggest Mr. Mehochoko review the 2011 CCRs for Orange County Utilities and confirm the range in fluoride for its six systems were between 0.22 mg/l and 1.01 mg/l, along with The City of Cocoa with a value of 0.57 mg/l.

Slide 42

The following bullet points were presented as slide 42.

- NO BACKUP PLAN OR CAPABILITY FOR SECONDARY SUPPLY FEED

  - ✓ SINGLE POWER SOURCE BACKED UP BY SINGLE GENERATOR
  - ✓ SINGLE MAIN FEED WITH LIMITED ABILITY TO BYPASS A FAILED SUPPLY LINE THEREBY LIMITING THE OUTAGE TO THE MINIMUM NUMBER OF AFFECTED CUSTOMERS.

A letter was sent out to all customers explaining the events. A copy of that letter was forwarded to the PSC staff as well. Summarizing the information again here;

1. *In accordance with FDEP requirements, there is a secondary power source to the primary electrical feed. The secondary system is a permanent onsite generator that is exercised weekly in accordance with the FDEP requirements. The generator had been exercised and ran the 1 hour per week test period flawlessly. The generator did shut off when the power company disconnected the transformer due to over-heating for 15 minutes. Onsite personnel discovered the problem to be a fuel valve and repaired it. The generator started back up and has had no problems.*

2. *The "By-pass" comment is believed to be addressing system isolation valves. As discussed in the information piece the isolation valves are exercised and unfortunately two failed during the outage. The valves have been replaced with new ones and PSC staff was onsite to observe the actual replacement of one of the two valves. Both were replaced and Pluris does not anticipate a system wide outage resulting from the valves.*

Slide 46

The following bullet points were presented as slide 46.

- ANOTHER MEASURE OF WATER QUALITY IS "WATER HARDNESS" OR THE MEASURE DISSOLVED SUBSTANCES. THIS QUANTITY IS RATHER HIGH AS EVIDENCED BY THE NUMBER OF CUSTOMERS THAT HAVE INSTALLED WATER SOFTENERS (AT THEIR OWN COST).

The subject of hardness was addressed above and it is reiterated here that the water in the wells prior to softening at the plant averages 4.4 grains per gallon. Following softening the values are averaging 2.47 grains per gallon. Hardness was tested at a number of the customers who spoke at the customer meeting and all were surprised at the test results.

Slide 47

The following bullets are presented as slide 47.

- NEWLY IMPLEMENTED VOICE BROADCASTING/ROBO-CALL

- ✓ ONLY **ABOUT 30%** OF CUSTOMERS HAVE RESPONDED.
  - Pluris refused to give the WHOA their customer address database to assist with encouraging timely response

➢ **CALL CENTER NOT MANNED BY PLURIS EMPLOYEES**
- ✓ No direct contact or supervision by Pluris

➢ **DISCOURTEOUS SERVICE**
- ✓ Lack of direct contact causes slow and inaccurate information to spread
- ✓ Call center operators have no direct responsibility to provide timely and accurate information, so they are not held responsible for their actions.

1. *The first bullet is inaccurate as previously discussed above. Also, Pluris did refuse to provide WHOA as also previously discussed above.*

2. *The second bullet is untrue. There are presently five (5) call center staff employed by Pluris Holdings, LLC in its call center located in North Carolina. There will be two additional call center employees starting December 31, 2012. One was hired with bi-lingual skills to meet the increasing needs of Hispanic customers. The Director of Customer Care, Ms. Beverly Yopp is housed in the call center and provides day to day supervision of the staff.*

3. *The 3rd bullet was found to be partially true with the afterhours 3rd party message service used to answer and forward messages the next morning to the call center. Pluris terminated the company and is using the same company which has been used in North Carolina. There have been no reports of the message group being discourteous to Pluris since replacing the former company.*

As a result of the outage Pluris's regional manager, Mr. Joe Kuhns will script a written message for the after-hour's staff as well as the Pluris call center staff during normal business hours to read to customers who call in. Mr. Kuhns will provide on-going updated scripts. Pluris has elected to not use the VBS in the middle of the night based on customer comments. The VBS shall not be used during the hours of 11:00 PM and 6:00 AM EST so as to not wake up customers.

Slide 51

The following bullets are presented as slide 51.

➢ **NEEDS CONSTANT MAINTENANCE**
- CURRENT 10 YEAR PLAN MAY NEVER OCCUR UNLESS A PENALTY SYSTEM FOR NON-COMPLIANCE IS PUT IN PLACE

➢ **NO PLAN DIVULGED TO CUSTOMER BASE FOR IMPROVEMENT**
- THE SO CALLED 10 YEAR PLAN HAS NOT BEEN DISCUSSED WITH THE CUSTOMER BASE NOR IS IT OPEN FOR COMMENT.
- NO SHORT TERM PLAN IS EVEN MENTIONTIONED!

➢ **NO FULLY REDUNDANT POWER SOURCE (SINGLE POWER FEED)**

➢ **SINGLE DIESEL POWER PLANT FOR BACKUP**
- HAS ANYONE HEARD OF UPS/BATTERY BACKUP?

Pluris conducts normal maintenance on both the water and wastewater utilities in accordance with the requirements of the FDEP. The FDEP requires Pluris to have two (2) full time State of Florida certified operators in the wastewater utility and two (2) in the water utility.

Pluris management, in its voluntary customer meeting after the acquisition was asked about the sewer pipelines and the question was in regards to inflow and infiltration ("I&I"). I&I is a challenge in all utilities as I&I in a collection system can increase the amount of treated wastewater. At that meeting Pluris explained that its annual goal is to line clean and TV up to 10% of the sewer lines. The 10% is in line with the utility industry. By doing 10% a year, it takes 10 years to go through the system and this is reasonable and prudent. A Pluris Vactor truck recently concluded the annual work in Wedgefield.

Pluris believes Mr. Mehochoko is referencing the meeting comments with what he is calling the 10 year plan. Regarding capital investment, Pluris uses a "reasonable and prudent" approach, which is a regulatory requirement in the utility industry. Mr. Mehochoko may not be aware that any capital investment approved by the PSC is subject to Pluris earning a return on the investment. Pluris has the ability to replace all water forcemain pipelines in Wedgefield but does not believe it to be reasonable and prudent on behalf of customers.

As a result of Mr. Mehochoko's inquiry, Pluris is requesting an engineer's report for replacing all of the water distribution pipelines in Wedgefield. The potential financial impact of replacing the pipeline at once will be material to customers on their monthly bills.

Regarding redundant power, this has been addressed in a previous section. Pluris meets the FDEP requirements.

Regarding "UPS/Battery backup", Pluris already has this for the computers and SCADA system at the plant. UPS/battery backup is not designed for power back up to water treatment plant motors and pumps.

Slide 60

Mr. Mehochoko provided the following comment and table as slide 60;

"Note that Pluris already has the highest BASE RATES ($23.39) in the STATE! And they are asking for yet another rate increase!"

Water/Wastewater Monthly Bill Comparisons
Residential Service
December 31, 2011

Utility	Water					Wastewater			
	Min. Gal.	Base Rate	Gallonage Rate Per M	Bill Comparisons 5M	Bill Comparisons 10M	Base Rate	Gallonage Rate Per M	Maximum Gallonage	Maximum Charge
Orange County									
Aqua Utilities Florida, Inc. (formerly Florida Water Services Corp.) Tangerine (0-5M = $3.69, 5-10M = $6.76, >10M = $10.04)		$20.02	$3.69	$37.97	$71.42				
East Central Florida Services, Inc.		$15.94	$1.77	$24.79	$33.61				
Oak Springs, LLC		$8.10	$2.26	$19.40	$30.50				
Pluris Wedgefield, Inc. (0-5M = $4.04, 5-10M = $5.05, >10M = $8.09)		$23.39	$4.04	$43.59	$68.84	$21.07	$3.82	10M	$59.27
Utilities, Inc. of Florida (0-6M = $3.27, 6-8M = $3.46, 8-16M = $4.33, >16M = $5.35)		$8.03	$3.27	$24.38	$41.23				

The relative cost of water is not relevant to the rate case as rates are based on capital investment and operating expenses incurred by utilities.

Even so, Mr. Mehochoko's comment is not true; nor are the additional comments expressed at the customer meeting, that Pluris is the most expensive water in the state of Florida. In the following Pluris presents a table listing just 15 utilities in Florida, along with their water and wastewater base and gallonage rates respective monthly bill for 5,000 gallons of use.

All of the utilities with the exception of Pluris Wedgefield, Inc. are government owned utilities.

Various Water and Wastewater Base and Gallonage Rates and Monthly Bill Calculation										
Utility Information			Water Bill Portion			Wastewater Bill Portion			Monthly Combined Water & Wastewater Bill	Ranking
Utility	Population and/or Customers Served	Tariff Date	Base Rate (Water)	Gallonage rate per 1,000 gallons at 5,000 gallons per month	Calculated Monthly bill at 5,000 gallons (Water)	Base Rate (Sewer)	Gallonage rate per 1,000 gallons at 5,000 gallons per month	Calculated Monthly bill at 5,000 gallons (Sewer)	Calculated Total Combined Monthly Bill at 5,000 gallons for both Water and Sewer	From Highest to Lowest In Descending Order (1 - 15)
Colonial Manor	675	10/2/2012	$ 20.90	$ 7.61	$ 58.95	NA	NA	NA	NA	1
Lindrick	3,000	10/2/2012	$ 9.04	$ 6.00	$ 39.04	$ 29.83	$ 12.50	$ 92.33	$ 131.37	2
City of Deltona	85,000	10/31/2012	$ 11.00	$ 1.65	$ 19.25	$ 33.39	$ 14.83	$ 107.54	$ 126.79	3
City of Goldengate	3,500	10/1/2012	$ 25.97	$ 5.87	$ 55.32	$ 33.38	$ 6.76	$ 67.18	$ 122.50	4
Florida Keys Aqoduct Authority	73,000	5/1/2012	$ 13.27	$ 5.57	$ 41.12	$ 26.72	$ 10.11	$ 77.27	$ 118.39	5
City of Fort Myers	63,512	10/1/2012	$ 11.47	$ 5.63	$ 39.62	$ 15.52	$ 10.96	$ 70.32	$ 109.94	6
City of Lehigh Acres	12,000	10/1/2012	$ 14.42	$ 5.28	$ 40.82	$ 24.23	$ 8.34	$ 65.93	$ 106.75	7
City of Marco Island	15000 - 40,000	12/1/2012	$ 35.26	$ 2.75	$ 49.01	$ 18.91	$ 7.21	$ 54.96	$ 103.07	8
North Fort Myers	12,000	10/4/2012	$ 11.21	$ 6.60	$ 44.21	$ 15.89	$ 7.37	$ 52.74	$ 96.95	9
City of Cape Coral	157,000	10/1/2112	$ 16.05	$ 3.61	$ 34.10	$ 19.52	$ 8.37	$ 61.37	$ 95.47	10
Seven Springs	16,400	10/3/2012	$ 13.01	$ 6.26	$ 44.31	$ 20.58	$ 5.02	$ 45.66	$ 89.97	11
City of Titusville	43,500	10/1/2012	$ 8.56	$ 2.77	$ 22.41	$ 12.59	$ 10.72	$ 66.19	$ 88.60	12
Pluris Wedgefield	1,600	11/1/2012	$ 23.39	$ 4.04	$ 43.59	$ 21.07	$ 3.62	$ 40.17	$ 83.76	13
City of Cocoa	17,000	10/1/2012	$ 13.89	$ 2.89	$ 28.34	$ 15.26	$ 7.24	$ 51.46	$ 79.80	14
Sarasota County	382,000	9/1/2012	$ 14.23	$ 2.44	$ 27.07	$ 14.89	$ 7.54	$ 52.59	$ 79.66	15

Pluris is ranked 13th out of just these 15 presented and Pluris discontinued listing additional systems.

There would undoubtedly be more government and/or privately owned systems with higher costs for water and wastewater than Pluris.

In summary, Pluris has provided the above responses in accordance with the request of the PSC and should there be the need for additional information, please contact us.

Sincerely,

Maurice W. Gallarda, PE
Managing Member and Principal Engineer

Cc: Martin Friedman
Kenneth Pratt
Beverly Yopp
Joe Kuhns

MIEX System Improvements Made by Pluris

Operational issues at the Wedgefield water treatment plant prior to Pluris' acquisition of the utility had been the subject of previous discussions and correspondence between Utilities Inc. ("UI"), and Orica Watercare, Inc. ("OWI").

UI at the time of the acquisition was out of compliance with the Florida Department of Environmental Protection ("FDEP") in regards to the disinfection by-products of TTHMs and HAA5s. Pluris staff met with OWI to determine why after the construction of the MIEX system, which was constructed primarily to address disinfection by-products that there were any issues with MCL exceedances of TTHMs and HAA5s.

Pluris's review concluded that a number of primarily operational and a few mechanical items contributed to the non-compliance status by the FDEP. These items included;

1) The resin inventory was not maintained at a level required to properly operate both trains of the treatment system.

    a) Low resin concentration increased the resin loss rate and affected system performance as measured by contaminant removal.
    b) Low resin concentration also complicated the process of maintaining the target regeneration rate, upon which treatment performance depended.

2) The automated resin regeneration system had begun showing mechanical problems in the regeneration tank underdrains, and this issue appeared to have been getting progressively worse. This caused several issues.

    a) This condition made completion of regenerations in automatic mode very difficult.
    b) Inconsistent MIEX regeneration cycles had shown to result in inconsistent treatment performance, and reduced the system's effectiveness in controlling organic fouling of the MIEX resin.
    c) This issue has been compounded by interruption of the salt supply for brine making.

3) High sulfide content of the raw water had enabled infestation of filamentous bacteria, tentatively identified as a species of the genus *Beggiatoa*. This bacteria is a common occupant of geologic formations where hydrogen sulfide exists. Beggiatoa likely inoculated into the MIEX system from one or both water supply wells. The MIEX process provides an environment particularly suited to this bacteria, when release of hydrogen sulfide is not achieved ahead of the resin contactors. Conditions were aggravated when only one train of the system was on-line, due to the reduced surface area provided for release of hydrogen sulfide to the atmosphere. As a result of less frequent resin regeneration as described in 2) above, filament growth among and on the resin itself occurred reducing further the efficiency of the resin.

4) UI did not equip its operating staff with the analytical instruments required to monitor system performance and for responsive process control. The MIEX system was installed to remove dissolved organic carbon ("DOC"), reducing formation of disinfection by-products ("DBPs"). Treatment effectiveness could only be directly monitored with an online DOC analyzer, or indirectly by comparing ultraviolet light absorption ("UVA") of raw and treated water. The operators needed a UV spectrophotometer to monitor system performance and to guide process adjustments and assure regulatory compliance. UI did not want to go to the expense of the UV spectrophotometer.

As a result of Pluris's review corrective actions were begun in the first quarter in 2010 to achieve the following two goals;

1) Return the facility to an "in-compliance" status with the FDEP, and

2) Initiate permanent ongoing maintenance activities to sustain performance standards.

The corrective activities included;

1) The two water supply wells were taken off line and disinfected to eliminate any contribution of bacteria into the water treatment plant. Periodic sampling and analysis to monitor re-growth of bacteria was established as an operational procedure for periodic disinfection of the wells.

2) Underdrain assemblies in the MIEX system were reconfigured with a new improved design to increase efficiency.

3) Supplementary on-going training for the current plant operators was provided.

4) Resin sampling bottles and procedures for per the manufacturer's monthly resin condition monitoring ("RCM") and included testing on all RCM samples received was implemented.

5) Pluris procured the adequate resin amount to operate both trains of the MIEX treatment system. Operating the MIEX plant with the proper resin volume was believed to be the primary reason for the TTHMs and HAA5s to have been out of compliance with FDEP. Pluris also believed that using the proper volume of resin would provide greater process stability, as well as better dissipation of hydrogen sulfide.

At the time the improvements were made, the TTHMs and HAA5s exceeded the MCL of 80 µg/l and 60 µg/l respectively. Pluris believed it would require several quarters to reduce the aggregate levels to below the MCLs but that monthly values would all be less than the MCLs.

Presented in the following table is a time line of the performance following the improvements completed as described above.

Quarter Ending	Owner	TTHM Prior Quarter Results (µg/l)	TTHM Annual Trailing Average (µg/l)	HAA5 Prior Quarter Results (µg/l /l)	HAA5 Annual Trailing Average (µg/l /l)
June, 2009	Utilities Inc	105.00		42.00	
September, 2009	Utilities Inc	120.00		68.00	
December, 2009	Utilities Inc	129.00	105.48	71.00	59.95
March, 2010	Pluris	74.20	124.03	48.00	71.95
June, 2010	Pluris	62.10	96.33	55.90	60.73
September, 2010	Pluris	69.80	83.78	45.30	55.05

Wedgefield Sewer Mains and Manholes

SIZE	LENGTH	MATERIALS	MANHOLES
8"	64,100	PVC	228
	RESERVERS 1		
8"	3,750	PVC	17
	RESERVES 2		
8"	16,500	PVC	60
	TOTAL NUMBER of MANHOLES		305
	TOTAL FEET of SEWER MAINS		84,350 FT

Wedgefield Water Mains and Valves

SIZE	LENGTH	MATERIALS
2"	3,825	PVC
4"	3,620	PVC
4"	5,495	CA
6"	13,761	PVC
6"	10,565	CA
8"	19,181	PVC
8"	3,085	CA
10"	14,878	PVC
12"	4,578	PVC
14"	5,509	DI

RESERVERS 1

4"	450	PVC
6"	1,415	PVC
8"	2,210	PVC

RESERVES 2

4"	300	PVC
6"	1,700	PVC
8"	1,800	PVC

TOTAL NUMBER of VALVES	262
TOTAL FEET of WATER MAINS	92,372 ft.
Hydrants	83
Blow Offs	12

2012 Consumer Confidence Report ("CCR") Data for Orange County Utilities, City of Cocoa, Orlando Utilities Commission and Pluris Wedgefield

Utility	Contaminant and Unit of Measure Microbial	Date of Sampling (Month - Year)	MCL Violation Y/N	Highest Runnining Annual Average Computed Quarterly of Monthly Averages	Range of Results	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Orange County Systems								
Eastern Regional Water System	Total Coliform Bacteria	Sep-11	N	0.6	0 - 0.6	0	See Note A	Naturally present in the environment
Western Regional Water System	Total Coliform Bacteria	Jul-11	N	2.2	0 - 2.2	0	"	Naturally present in the environment
Southern Regional Water System	Total Coliform Bacteria	May-11	N	2.7	0 - 2.7	0	"	Naturally present in the environment
Bradford Cove, Hunter's Ridge, University Forest	Total Coliform Bactena	2011	N	0	0	0	"	Naturally present in the environment
Daetwyler Shores	Total Coliform Bacteria	2011	N	0	0	0	"	Naturally present in the environment
Magnolia Woods, Partlow Acres	Total Coliform Bactena	2011	N	0	0	0	"	Naturally present in the environment
City of Cocoa Florida	Total Coliform Bacteria (% of positive samples)	2011 (monthly)	N	4.50%		0	"	Naturally present in the environment
	Fecal Coliform and E.coli		**MCL Violation Y/N**	**Total Number of Positive Samples for the Year**		**MCLG**	**MCL**	**Likely Source of Contamination**
	Fecal coliform and E.coli	2011 (monthly)	N	0		0	"	Human and animal fecal waste
	Fecal coliform and E.coli (at groundwater source)	2011 (monthly)	N	3		0	"	Human and animal fecal waste
	Orange County Utility and Cocoa Total Coliform Note A: For systems collecting fewer than 40 samples per month: presence of coliform bacteria in more than 1 sample collected during a month.							
Orlando Utilities Commission	Total Coliform Bacteria (presence/absence)	Oct-11		OUC's highest monthly percentage of positive samples was 4.5% in October, 2011		0	Presence of Coliform Bacteria in more than 5% of monthly samples	Naturally present in the environment
	E.Coli (presence/absence)	Oct-11		Two samples were positive for E.coli in October, 2011		0	Routine and repeat samples both for total coliform positive; one positive for E.coli	Human and animal fecal waste

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2012 Consumer Confidence Report ("CCR") Data for Orange County Utilities, City of Cocoa, Orlando Utilities Commission and Pluris Wedgefield

Utility	Inorganic	Date of Sampling (Month - Year)	MCL Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Range of Results	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Orange County Systems								
Eastern Regional Water System	Arsenic (ppb)	Mar-11	N	0.255	NA	NA	10	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
	Barium (ppm)	Mar-11	N	0.017	NA	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
	Fluoride (ppm)	Mar-11	N	0.680	NA	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
	Sodium (ppm)	Mar-11	N	18.0	NA	NA	160	Salt water intrusion; leaching from soil
Western Regional Water System	Arsenic (ppb)	Jan-11	N	0.218	ND - 0.218	NA	10	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
	Barium (ppm)	Jan-11	N	0.017	0.0086 - 0.017	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
	Fluoride (ppm)	Jan-11	N	0.986	0.146 - 0.986	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
	Sodium (ppm)	Jan-11	N	11.0	10.0 - 11.0	NA	160	Salt water intrusion; leaching from soil
	Lead (point of entry) (ppb)	Jan-11	N	0.501	ND - 0.501	NA	15	Residue from man-made pollution such as auto emissions and paint, lead pipe, casing and solder
	Nitrate (as Nitrogen) (ppm)	Jan-11	N	0.035	0.009 - 0.035	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
	Nitrite (as Nitrogen) (ppm)	Jan-11	N	0.023	ND - 0.023	1	1	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Southern Regional Water System	Arsenic (ppb)	Feb-11	N	0.519	ND - 0.519	NA	10	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
	Barium (ppm)	Feb-11	N	0.026	0.010 - 0.026	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
	Fluoride (ppm)	Feb-11	N	1.01	0.147 - 1.01	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
	Sodium (ppm)	Feb-11	N	18.0	4.5 - 18.0	NA	160	Salt water intrusion; leaching from soil
	Lead (point of entry) (ppb)	Feb-11	N	2.11	ND - 2.11	NA	15	Residue from man-made pollution such as auto emissions and paint, lead pipe, casing and solder
	Nitrate (as Nitrogen) (ppm)	Feb-11	N	0.022	ND - 0.022	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits

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Utility	Inorganic *(Continued)*	Date of Sampling (Month - Year)	MCL Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Range of Results	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Bradford Cove, Hunter's Ridge, University Forest	Asbestos (MFL)	Jun-11	N	0.17	NA	7	7	Decay of asbestos cement water mains; erosion of natural deposits
	Barium (ppm)	Mar-11	N	0.021	0.012 - 0.021	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
	Chromium (ppb)	Mar-11	N	9.56	6.50 - 9.56	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
	Fluoride (ppm)	Mar-11	N	0.84	0.61 - 0.84	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
	Lead (point of entry) (ppb)	Mar-11	N	**14.6**	ND - 14.6	NA	**15**	Residue from man-made pollution such as auto emissions and paint, lead pipe, casing and solder
	Nickel (ppb)	Mar-11	N	2.33	1.79 - 2.33	NA	100	Pollution from mining and refining operations; natural occurrence in soil
	Nitrate (as Nitrogen) (ppm)	Mar-11	N	0.122	ND - 0.122	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
	Selenium (ppb)	Mar-11	N	3.18	2.71 - 3.18	50	50	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines
	Sodium (ppm)	Mar-11	N	9.68	9.17 - 9.68	NA	160	Salt water intrusion; leaching from soil
Daetwyler Shores	Antimony (ppb)	Feb-11	N	1.0	ND - 1.0	6	6	Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics; electronics; solder
	Asbestos (MFL)	Jul-11	N	0.75	ND - 0.75	7	7	Decay of asbestos cement water mains; erosion of natural deposits
	Barium (ppm)	Feb-11	N	0.028	0.010 - 0.028	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
	Fluoride (ppm)	Feb-11	N	0.95	0.67 - 0.95	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
	Lead (point of entry) (ppb)	Feb-11	N	2	ND - 2	NA	15	Residue from man-made pollution such as auto emissions and paint, lead pipe, casing and solder
	Nickel (ppb)	Feb-11	N	2	ND - 2	NA	100	Pollution from mining and refining operations; natural occurrence in soil
	Sodium (ppm)	Feb-11	N	12.7	6.8 - 12.7	NA	160	Salt water intrusion; leaching from soil

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Utility	Inorganic (Continued)	Date of Sampling (Month - Year)	MCL Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Range of Results	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Magnolia Woods, Partlow Acres	Arsenic (ppb)	Mar-11	N	2.1	ND - 2.1	NA	10	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
	Antimony (ppb)	Mar-11	N	0.7	ND - 0.7	6	6	Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics; electronics; solder
	Barium (ppm)	Mar-11	N	0.016	0.012 - 0.016	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
	Fluoride (ppm)	Mar-11	N	0.22	ND - 0.22	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
	Lead (point of entry) (ppb)	Mar-11	N	0.40	0.10 - 0.40	NA	15	Residue from man-made pollution such as auto emissions and paint, lead pipe, casing and solder
	Nitrate (as Nitrogen) (ppm)	Mar-11	N	0.67	ND - 0.67	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
	Nickel (ppb)	Mar-11	N	2.2	1.3 - 2.2	NA	160	Pollution from mining and refining operations; natural occurrence in soil
	Selenium (ppb)	Mar-11	N	0.9	ND - 0.9	50	50	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines
	Sodium (ppm)	Mar-11	N	19.0	10.0 - 19.0	NA	160	Salt water intrusion; leaching from soil
Lake John Shores	Arsenic (ppb)	Jan-11	N	4.0	NA	NA	10	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
	Antimony (ppb)	Jan-11	N	0.93	NA	6	6	Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics; electronics; solder
	Barium (ppm)	Jan-11	N	0.016	NA	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
	Fluoride (ppm)	Jan-11	N	0.229	NA	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
	Lead (point of entry) (ppb)	Jan-11	N	0.10	NA	NA	15	Residue from man-made pollution such as auto emissions and paint, lead pipe, casing and solder
	Nitrate (as Nitrogen) (ppm)	Jan-11	N	1.81	NA	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
	Sodium (ppm)	Jan-11	N	14	NA	NA	160	Salt water intrusion; leaching from soil
	Thallium (ppb)	Jan-11	N	0.83	NA	0.5	2	Leaching from ore-processing sites; discharge from electronics, glass and drug factories

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Utility	Inorganic *(Continued)*	Date of Sampling (Month - Year)	MCL Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Range of Results	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
City of Cocoa Florida	Arsenic (ppb)	2011 (monthly)	N	0.552	ND-1.27	NA	10	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
	Asbestos (MFL)	May-12	N	0.34	ND-0.34	7	7	Decay of asbestos cement water mains; erosion of natural deposits
	Barium (ppm)	Jan-12	N	0.0103	NA	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
	Chromium (ppb)	Jan-12	N	1.970	NA	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
	Fluoride (ppm)	Jan-12	N	0.572	NA	4	4.0	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
	Nickel (ppb)	Jan-12	N	1.36	NA	NA	100	Pollution from mining and refining operations. Natural occurrence in soil
	Selenium (ppb)	Jan-12	N	9.410	NA	50	50	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines
	Sodium (ppm)	Jan-12	N	79.4	NA	NA	160	Salt water intrusion; leaching from soil
Orlando Utilities Commission	Antimony (ppb)	Feb-11	N	1.0	ND - 1	6	6	Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics; electronics; solder
	Asbestos (MFL)	Jul-11	N	0.75	ND - 0.75	7	7	Decay of asbestos cement water mains; erosion of natural deposits
	Barium (ppm)	Feb-11	N	0.028	0100 - .028	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
	Fluoride (ppm)	Feb-11	N	0.95	0.674 - 0.950	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
	Lead (point of entry) (ppb)	Feb-11	N	2	ND - 2	NA	15	Residue from man-made pollution such as auto emissions and paint; lead pipe, casing and solder
	Nickel (ppb)	Feb-11	N	2	ND - 2	NA	100	Pollution from mining and refining operations; natural occurrence in soil
	Sodium (ppm)	Feb-11	N	13	6.79 - 12.7	NA	160	Salt water intrusion; leaching from soil

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Utility	Inorganic *(Continued)*	Date of Sampling (Month - Year)	MCL Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Range of Results	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Pluris Wedgefield	Barium (ppm)	May-11	N	0.0165	NA	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
	Chromium (ppb)	May-11	N	11.1	NA	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
	Fluoride (ppm)	May-11	N	0.434	NA	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories. Water additive which may promote strong teeth when at optimum levels
	Nitrate (as Nitrogen) (ppm)	May-11	N	0.183	NA	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
	Nickel (ppb)	May-11	N	2.95	NA	NA	100	Pollution from mining and refining operations. Natural occurrance in soil
	Selenium (ppb)	May-11	N	6.78	NA	50	50	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines
	Sodium (ppm)	May-11	N	73.7	NA	NA	160	Salt water intrusion, leaching from soil and water softening

Utility	Synthetic Organic - Including Pesticides and Herbicides	Date of Sampling (Month - Year)	MCL Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Range of Results	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Orange County Systems								
Western Regional Water System	Di(2-ethylhexyl)adipate (ppb)	Jul-05	N	0.20	ND - 0.34	400	400	Discharge from chemical factories
	Di(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate (ppb)	Jul-05	N	0.04	ND - 0.09	0	6	Discharge from rubber and chemical factories
Southern Regional Water System	Di(2-ethylhexyl)adipate (ppb)	Jul-05	N	0.04	ND - 0.08	400	400	Discharge from chemical factories
	Di(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate (ppb)	Jul-05	N	0.16	ND - 0.31	0	6	Discharge from rubber and chemical factories
Bradford Cove, Hunter's Ridge, University Forest	Dalapon (ppb)	Jul-11	N	2.3	ND - 2.3	200	200	Runoff from herbicide used on rights-of-way
Daetwyler Shores	Dalapon (ppb)	Feb-11	N	0.9	ND - 0.9	200	200	Runoff from herbicide used on rights-of-way
Magnolia Woods, Partlow Acres	Di(2-ethylhexyl)adipate (ppb)	Jun-11	N	0.41	ND - 0.66	0	6	Discharge from chemical factories
Lake John Shores	Di(2-ethylhexyl)adipate (ppb)	Jan-09	N	0.21	NA	0	6	Discharge from chemical factories
Orlando Utilities Commission	Dalapon (ppb)	Feb-11	N	1.0	ND - 1.0	200	200	Runoff from herbicide used on rights-of-way

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Utility	TTHM's and Stage 1 Disinfection/Disinfection By Product (D/DBP) Parameters	Date of Sampling (Month - Year)	MCL Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Range of Results	MRDLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Orange County Systems								
Eastern Regional Water System	Chlorine (ppm)	2011	N	1.53	0.2 - 3.00	4	4.0	Water additive used to control microbes
	Haloacetic Acids (five) (HAA5) (ppb)	2011	N	35.2	21.3 - 37.5	NA	60	By-product of drinking water disinfection
	Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (ppb)	2011	N	47.5	23.7 -57.6	NA	80	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Western Regional Water System	Chlorine (ppm)	2011	N	1.71	0.22 - 2.66	4	4.0	Water additive used to control microbes
	Haloacetic Acids (five) (HAA5) (ppb)	2011	N	19.4	8.8 - 29.5	NA	60	By-product of drinking water disinfection
	Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (ppb)	2011	N	34.4	21.2 - 73.0	NA	80	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Southern Regional Water System	Chlorine (ppm)	2011	N	1.43	0.2 - 3.18	4	4.0	Water additive used to control microbes
	Haloacetic Acids (five) (HAA5) (ppb)	2011	N	29.1	2.3 - 50.5	NA	60	By-product of drinking water disinfection
	Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (ppb)	2011	N	42.2	7.5 - **90.2**	NA	**80**	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Bradford Cove, Hunter's Ridge, University Forest	Bromate (ppb)	2011	N	4.78	2.65 - 9.00	0	10	By-product of drinking water disinfection
	Haloacetic Acids (five) (HAA5) (ppb)	2011	N	36.3	27.4 - 44.5	NA	80	By-product of drinking water disinfection
	Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (ppb)	2011	N	61.8	34.7 - **88.7**	NA	**80**	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Bradford Cove	Chlorine (ppm)	2011	N	1.12	0.65 - 1.50	4	4.0	Water additive used to control microbes
Hunter's Ridge	Chlorine (ppm)	2011	N	1.24	0.84 - 1.54	4	4.0	Water additive used to control microbes
University Forest	Chlorine (ppm)	2011	N	1.14	0.60 - 1.74	4	4.0	Water additive used to control microbes
Daetwyler Shores	Bromate (ppb)	2011	N	3	ND - 11	0	10	By-product of drinking water disinfection
	Haloacetic Acids (five) (HAA5) (ppb)	2011	N	17.6	6.3 - 17.6	NA	60	By-product of drinking water disinfection
	Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (ppb)	2011	N	49.0	29.2 - **87.9**	NA	**80**	By-product of drinking water disinfection
	Chlorine (ppm)	2011	N	1.27	0.93 - 1.61	4	4.0	Water additive used to control microbes
Magnolia Woods, Partlow Acres	Haloacetic Acids (five) (HAA5) (ppb)	2011	N	4.2	1.6 - 8.1	NA	60	By-product of drinking water disinfection
	Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (ppb)	2011	N	20.2	15.2 - 25.9	NA	80	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Magnolia Woods	Chlorine (ppm)	2011	N	1.28	0.72 - 2.14	4	4.0	Water additive used to control microbes
Partlow Acres	Chlorine (ppm)	2011	N	1.24	0.89 - 1.56	4	4.0	Water additive used to control microbes
Lake John Shores	Chlorine (ppm)	2011	N	2.06	1.17 - 2.66	4	4.0	Water additive used to control microbes
	Haloacetic Acids (five) (HAA5) (ppb)	Aug-11	N	9.8	NA	NA	60	By-product of drinking water disinfection
	Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (ppb)	Aug-11	N	20.6	NA	NA	80	By-product of drinking water disinfection

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Utility	TTHM's and Stage 1 Disinfection/Disinfection By Product (D/DBP) Parameters *(Continued)*	Date of Sampling (Month - Year)	MCL Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Range of Results	MRDLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
City of Cocoa Florida	Chloramines (ppm)	2011 (quarterly)	N	2.92	0.7 - 4.3	NA	4.0	Water additive used to control microbes
	Haloacetic Acids (five) (HAA5) (ppb)	(2008 -09 IDSE) (2011 quarterly)	N	40.34	9.3 - **64.10**	NA	60.0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
	Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (ppb)	(2008 -09 IDSE) (2011 quarterly)	N	38.28	9.01 -**145**	NA	80	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Orlando Utilities Commission	Bromate (ppb)	Monthly, 2011	N	11* (annual average 3)	ND -11	0	10	By-product of drinking water disinfection
	Haloacetic Acids (five) (HAA5) (ppb)	Quarterly, 2011	N	31* (annual average 18)	6 - 31	60	NA	By-product of drinking water chlorination
	Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (ppb)	Quarterly, 2011	N	**88*** (annual average 48)	29 - **88**	80	NA	By-product of drinking water chlorination
	Chlorine (ppm)	1/2011 - 12/2011	N	2.09* (annual average 1.04)	0.20 - 2.09	4.0	4	Water additive used to control microbes
	**** Orlando Utility Commission Note - Compliance levels are based on running annual averages***							
Pluris Wedgefield	Chlorine (ppm)	2011	N	1.75	0.7 - 4.0	4	4.0	Water additive used to control microbes
	Haloacetic Acids (five) (HAA5) (ppb)	Sep-11	N	38.2	NA	NA	60	By-product of drinking water disinfection
	Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (ppb)	Sep-11	N	55.2	NA	NA	80	By-product of drinking water disinfection

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2012 Consumer Confidence Report ("CCR") Data for Orange County Utilities, City of Cocoa, Orlando Utilities Commission and Pluris Wedgefield

Utility	Lead and Copper (Tap Water)	Date of Sampling (Month - Year)	AL Exceeded Y/N	90th Percentile Result	Number of Sampling Sites Exceeding the AL	MCLG	AL (Action Level)	Likely Source of Contamination
Orange County Systems								
Eastern Regional Water System	Copper (ppm)	Jun-09	N	0.26	0	1.3	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
	Lead (ppb)	Jun-09	N	1.9	0	0	15	Residue from man-made pollution such as auto emissions and paint, lead pipe, casing and solder
Western Regional Water System	Copper (ppm)	Jul-10	N	0.28	0	1.3	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
	Lead (ppb)	Jul-10	N	1.5	0	0	15	Residue from man-made pollution such as auto emissions and paint, lead pipe, casing and solder
Southern Regional Water System	Copper (ppm)	Jul-10	N	0.32	0	1.3	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
	Lead (ppb)	Jul-10	N	1.7	0	0	15	Residue from man-made pollution such as auto emissions and paint, lead pipe, casing and solder
Daetwyler Shores	Copper (ppm)	Jul-01	N	0.32	0	1.3	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
	Lead (ppb)	Jul-01	N	1.7	0	0	15	Residue from man-made pollution such as auto emissions and paint, lead pipe, casing and solder
Magnolia Woods	Copper (ppm)	Jun-11	N	0.065	0	1.3	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
	Lead (ppb)	Jun-11	N	0.7	0	0	15	Residue from man-made pollution such as auto emissions and paint, lead pipe, casing and solder
Partlow Acres	Copper (ppm)	Jun-11	N	0.028	0	1.3	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
	Lead (ppb)	Jun-11	N	0.3	0	0	15	Residue from man-made pollution such as auto emissions and paint, lead pipe, casing and solder
Lake John Shores	Copper (ppm)	Jun-11	N	0.30	0	1.3	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
	Lead (ppb)	Jun-11	N	2.8	0	0	15	Residue from man-made pollution such as auto emissions and paint, lead pipe, casing and solder
City of Cocoa Florida	Copper (ppm)	Jul-12	N	0.041	0	1.3	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
	Lead (ppb)	Jul-12	N	1.09	0	0	15	Residue from man-made pollution such as auto emissions and paint, lead pipe, casing and solder
Orlando Utilities Commission	Copper (ppm)	6/2011 - 9/2011	N	0.48	0	1.3	1.3 (one sight exceeded AL)	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
	Lead (ppb)	6/2011 - 9/2011	N	4	0	0	15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Pluris Wedgefield	Copper (ppm)	Jul-09	N	0.0709	0	1.3	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives

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	Lead (ppb)	Jul-09	N	0.005	0	0	15	Residue from man-made pollution such as auto emissions and paint, lead pipe, casing and solder

Utility	Radiological	Date of Sampling (Month - Year)	MCL Violation Y/N	Highest Runnining Annual Average Computed Quarterly of Monthly Averages	Range of Results	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Orange County Systems								
Western Regional Water System	Alpha Emitters (pCi/L)	2011	N	2.5	ND - 2.5	0	15	Erosion of natural deposits
	Radium 228 (pCi/L)	2011	N	0.8	ND - 0.8	0	5	Erosion of natural deposits
Southern Regional Water System	Alpha Emitters (pCi/L)	Feb-11	N	3.2	ND - 3.2	0	15	Erosion of natural deposits
Bradford Cove, Hunter's Ridge, University Forest	Radium 228 (pCi/L)	Jan-08	N	1.4	ND - 1.4	0	5	Erosion of natural deposits
Daetwyler Shores	Alpha Emitters (pCi/L)	Jan-08	N	1.5	ND - 1.5	0	15	Erosion of natural deposits
Magnolia Woods, Partlow Acres	Alpha Emitters (pCi/L)	Mar-11	N	3	ND - 3	0	15	Erosion of natural deposits
	Radium 228 (pCi/L)	Mar-11	N	0.9	0.6 - 0.9	0	5	Erosion of natural deposits
Lake John Shores	Alpha Emitters (pCi/L)	Jan-09	N	6.4	NA	0	15	Erosion of natural deposits
	Radium 228 (pCi/L)	Jan-09	N	2.6	NA	0	5	Erosion of natural deposits
City of Cocoa Florida	Alpha Emitters (pCi/L)	2011 (monthly)	N	0.87	ND - 3.70	0	15	Erosion of natural deposits
	Radium 228 (pCi/L)	2012 (monthly)	N	1.3	ND - 2.10	0	5	Erosion of natural deposits
Orlando Utilities Commission	Gross Alpha (pCi/L)	Jan-08	N	1.5	ND - 1.5	0	15	Erosion of natural deposits

Data from each above referenced 2012 CCR filed with the Florida DEP. Reader is encouraged to visit Orange County Utilities, City of Cocoa, and Orlando Utilities Commission websites to insure the accuracy of values transcribed to this report.

PWS Identification Number: 3480149	Plant Name :Pluris - Wedgefield

III. Daily Data for the Month/Year of: November 2012

Means of Achieving Four-Log Virus Inactivation/Removal: * [X]Free Chlorine Chlorine Dioxide Ozone]Combined Chlorine (Chloramines)
☐ Ultraviolet Radiation ☐ Other (Describe):

Type of Disinfectant Residual Maintained in Distribution System: [X]Free Chlorine Combined Chlorine (Chloramines) Chlorine Dioxide

Day of the Month	Hours Plant in Operation	Net Quantity of Finished Water Produced, gal	CT Calculations, or UV Dose, to Demonstrate Four-Log Virus Inactivation, if Applicable*									Lowest Residual Disinfectant Concentration at Remote Point in Distribution System, mg/L	Emergency or Abnormal Operating Conditions; Repair or Maintenance Work that Involves Taking Water System Components Out of Operation
			CT Calculations							UV Dose			
			Peak Flow Rate, gpd	Lowest Residual Disinfectant Concentration (C) Before or at First Customer During Peak Flow, mg/L	Disinfectant Contact Time (T) at C Measurement Point During Peak Flow, minutes	Lowest CT Provided Before or at First Customer During Peak Flow, mg-min/L	Temp. of Water, °C	pH of Water, if Applicable	Minimum CT Required, mg-min/L	Lowest Operating UV Dose, mW-sec/cm^2	Minimum UV Dose Required, mW-sec/cm^2		
1	24	308,000										1.3	2 Bact's Line Repair on Majestic St Bleach Deliver
2	24	296,000										1.3	2 Bact's Line Repair
3	24	334,000										1.2	
4	24	392,000										1.0	
5	24	379,000										1.0	2 Bact's Monthly
6	24	310,000										1.3	4 Bact's Monthly 61,500 Flushed Generator Ran
7	24	349,000										0.9	
8	24	351,000										1.3	
9	24	316,000										1.0	
10	24	346,000										2.1	
11	24	392,000										2.0	
12	24	383,000										2.2	
13	24	298,000										1.2	Generator Ran
14	24	327,000										1.5	
15	24	296,000										1.6	64,500 Flushed
16	24	325,000										1.1	
17	24	301,000										1.4	
18	24	391,000										1.3	
19	24	348,000										1.2	
20	24	277,000										1.0	Generator Ran
21	24	654,000										0.8	6 Bact's Main Break Archer and Majestis St
22	24	409,000										0.5	6 Bact"s
23	24	323,000										0.8	Bleach Deliver
24	24	300,000										1.4	
25	24	362,000										1.5	
26	24	370,000										1.1	
27	24	303,000										1.5	72,000 Flush Generator Ran
28	24	376,000										1.2	New Boards in Generator
29	24	295,000										1.5	19,500 Flushed
30	24	308,000										1.0	1,000 Orange County Fire Dept Testing

Total	10,419,000
Average	347,300
Maximum	654,000

** Refer to the instructions for this report to determine which plants must provide this information.*

PWS Identification Number: 3480149	Plant Name :Pluris - Wedgefield

III. Daily Data for the Month/Year of: October 2012

Means of Achieving Four-Log Virus Inactivation/Removal: * [X]Free Chlorine Chlorine Dioxide Ozone Combined Chlorine (Chloramines)
☐ Ultraviolet Radiation ☐ Other (Describe):

Type of Disinfectant Residual Maintained in Distribution System: [X] Free Chlorine Combined Chlorine (Chloramines) Chlorine Dioxide

Day of the Month	Hours Plant in Operation	Net Quantity of Finished Water Produced, gal	CT Calculations, or UV Dose, to Demonstrate Four-Log Virus Inactivation, if Applicable*									Lowest Residual Disinfectant Concentration at Remote Point in Distribution System, mg/L	Emergency or Abnormal Operating Conditions; Repair or Maintenance Work that Involves Taking Water System Components Out of Operation
			CT Calculations							UV Dose			
			Peak Flow Rate, gpd	Lowest Residual Disinfectant Concentration (C) Before or at First Customer During Peak Flow, mg/L	Disinfectant Contact Time (T) at C Measurement Point During Peak Flow, minutes	Lowest CT Provided Before or at First Customer During Peak Flow, mg-min/L	Temp. of Water, °C	pH of Water, if Applicable	Minimum CT Required, mg-min/L	Lowest Operating UV Dose, mW-sec/cm^2	Minimum UV Dose Required, mW-sec/cm^2		
1	24	467,000										0.5	
2	24	185,000										0.8	Generator Ran
3	24	265,000										0.7	
4	24	288,000										0.5	Bleach Deliver
5	24	317,000										0.5	
6	24	327,000										1.0	
7	24	290,000										0.5	
8	24	291,000										0.6	
9	24	284,000										0.5	2 Bact's Generator Ran
10	24	260,000										0.5	4 Bact's
11	24	367,000										0.5	2 Chloride Sample Bleach Deliver
12	24	296,000										0.2	
13	24	289,000										0.7	
14	24	388,000										0.5	
15	24	350,000										0.4	
16	24	304,000										0.5	Generator Ran
17	24	355,000										0.6	Wells Samples Taken for SJWM
18	24	417,000										1.3	
19	24	310,000										0.8	
20	24	336,000										1.0	
21	24	381,000										0.8	
22	24	352,000										0.9	
23	24	341,000										0.7	Generator Ran
24	24	329,000										0.6	
25	24	367,000										0.8	Bleach Deliver
26	24	284,000										0.8	
27	24	267,000										1.1	
28	24	327,000										0.8	
29	24	332,000										0.9	
30	24	262,000										1.1	Generator Ran
31	24	310,000										1.2	
Total		9,938,000											
Average		320,058											
Maximum		467,000											

** Refer to the instructions for this report to determine which plants must provide this information.*

PWS Identification Number: 3480149	Plant Name :Pluris - Wedgefield

III. Daily Data for the Month/Year of: September 2012

Means of Achieving Four-Log Virus Inactivation/Removal: * [X]Free Chlorine Chlorine Dioxide Ozone]Combined Chlorine (Chloramines)
☐ Ultraviolet Radiation ☐ Other (Describe):

Type of Disinfectant Residual Maintained in Distribution System: [X Free Chlorine Combined Chlorine (Chloramines) Chlorine Dioxide

Day of the Month	Hours Plant in Operation	Net Quantity of Finished Water Produced, gal	CT Calculations, or UV Dose, to Demonstrate Four-Log Virus Inactivation, if Applicable*									Lowest Residual Disinfectant Concentration at Remote Point in Distribution System, mg/L	Emergency or Abnormal Operating Conditions; Repair or Maintenance Work that Involves Taking Water System Components Out of Operation
			CT Calculations							UV Dose			
			Peak Flow Rate, gpd	Lowest Residual Disinfectant Concentration (C) Before or at First Customer During Peak Flow, mg/L	Disinfectant Contact Time (T) at C Measurement Point During Peak Flow, minutes	Lowest CT Provided Before or at First Customer During Peak Flow, mg-min/L	Temp. of Water, °C	pH of Water, if Applicable	Minimum CT Required, mg-min/L	Lowest Operating UV Dose, mW-sec/cm^2	Minimum UV Dose Required, mW-sec/cm^2		
1	24	344,000										1.4	
2	24	395,000										0.3	
3	24	312,000										0.7	
4	24	401,000										0.5	2 BacT's Generator Ran
5	24	301,000										0.7	4 BacT's
6	24	330,000										0.4	4 BacT's 8"Main Break 150,00 gallons BWN
7	24	430,000										0.5	4 BacT's
8	24	293,000										0.6	
9	24	344,000										0.5	
10	24	313,000										0.2	
11	24	332,000										0.2	Generator Ran
12	24	293,000										0.2	Flushed 26,000 gallons
13	24	322,000										0.2	Flushed 19,500 gallons Bleach Deliver
14	24	406,000										0.2	
15	24	284,000										0.4	
16	24	352,000										0.5	
17	24	378,000										0.3	Flushed 42,000 gallons
18	24	323,000										0.2	Flushed 58,500 gallons Generator Ran
19	24	346,000										0.2	
20	24	276,000										0.2	Bleach Deliver
21	24	673,000										0.2	7 BacT's 8"&4"Main Break 300,000 gallons BWN
22	24	291,000										0.4	7 BacT's
23	24	348,000										1.0	5 BacT's 4"Main Break 150,000 gallons BWN
24	24	391,000										1.5	5 BacT's Generator Ran
25	24	330,000										0.6	
26	24	324,000										0.4	7 BacT's Plant Outage Flushed 30,000gallons
27	24	360,000										0.3	7 BacT's Bleach Deliver BWN
28	24	297,000										0.4	
29	24	277,000										0.3	
30	24	348,000										0.4	
31	24												
Total		10,414,000											
Average		347,133											
Maximum		673,000											

** Refer to the instructions for this report to determine which plants must provide this information.*

PWS Identification Number: 3480149	Plant Name :Pluris - Wedgefield

III. Daily Data for the Month/Year of: August 2012

Means of Achieving Four-Log Virus Inactivation/Removal: * [X]Free Chlorine Chlorine Dioxide Ozone]Combined Chlorine (Chloramines)
☐ Ultraviolet Radiation ☐ Other (Describe):

Type of Disinfectant Residual Maintained in Distribution System: [X] Free Chlorine Combined Chlorine (Chloramines) Chlorine Dioxide

Day of the Month	Hours Plant in Operation	Net Quantity of Finished Water Produced, gal	CT Calculations, or UV Dose, to Demonstrate Four-Log Virus Inactivation, if Applicable*									Lowest Residual Disinfectant Concentration at Remote Point in Distribution System, mg/L	Emergency or Abnormal Operating Conditions; Repair or Maintenance Work that Involves Taking Water System Components Out of Operation
			CT Calculations							UV Dose			
			Peak Flow Rate, gpd	Lowest Residual Disinfectant Concentration (C) Before or at First Customer During Peak Flow, mg/L	Disinfectant Contact Time (T) at C Measurement Point During Peak Flow, minutes	Lowest CT Provided Before or at First Customer During Peak Flow, mg-min/L	Temp. of Water, °C	pH of Water, if Applicable	Minimum CT Required, mg-min/L	Lowest Operating UV Dose, mW-sec/cm^2	Minimum UV Dose Required, mW-sec/cm^2		
1	24	468,000										0.9	
2	24	334,000										0.9	Bleach Deliver
3	24	296,000										0.3	
4	24	355,000										0.3	
5	24	425,000										0.2	
6	24	316,000										0.4	2 Bac't samples
7	24	323,000										0.3	4 Bac't samples 42,000Flushed Hydrants
8	24	319,000										0.3	
9	24	389,000										0.5	
10	24	337,000										0.2	
11	24	278,000										0.4	800 gallons Orange County Fire Dept
12	24	448,000										0.3	
13	24	287,000										0.5	16 Bac't Re Samples
14	24	353,000										1.0	12 Bac't Re Samples
15	24	275,000										0.7	
16	24	356,000										0.8	Bleach Deliver
17	24	289,000										0.8	112,050 Flushed Hydrants
18	24	244,000										0.9	
19	24	373,000										0.9	
20	24	314,000										1.2	
21	24	305,000										1.0	
22	24	337,000										0.8	Bleach Deliver Flushed Hydrants
23	24	324,000										0.9	
24	24	420,000										1.2	
25	24	311,000										1.3	
26	24	446,000										0.7	
27	24	329,000										0.7	
28	24	290,000										0.5	
29	24	275,000										0.3	Bleach Deliver
30	24	338,000										0.4	
31	24	294,000										0.4	
Total		10,448,000											
Average		337,032											
Maximum		468,000											

** Refer to the instructions for this report to determine which plants must provide this information.*

PWS Identification Number: 3480149	Plant Name: Pluris-Wedgefield

III. Daily Data for the Month/Year of: July 2012

Means of Achieving Four-Log Virus Inactivation/Removal: * [X]Free Chlorine Chlorine Dioxide Ozone]Combined Chlorine (Chloramines)
☐ Ultraviolet Radiation ☐ Other (Describe):

Type of Disinfectant Residual Maintained in Distribution System: [X Free Chlorine Combined Chlorine (Chloramines) Chlorine Dioxide

Day of the Month	Hours Plant in Operation	Net Quantity of Finished Water Produced, gal	CT Calculations, or UV Dose, to Demonstrate Four-Log Virus Inactivation, if Applicable*									Lowest Residual Disinfectant Concentration at Remote Point in Distribution System, mg/L	Emergency or Abnormal Operating Conditions; Repair or Maintenance Work that Involves Taking Water System Components Out of Operation
			CT Calculations							UV Dose			
			Peak Flow Rate, gpd	Lowest Residual Disinfectant Concentration (C) Before or at First Customer During Peak Flow, mg/L	Disinfectant Contact Time (T) at C Measurement Point During Peak Flow, minutes	Lowest CT Provided Before or at First Customer During Peak Flow, mg-min/L	Temp. of Water, °C	pH of Water, if Applicable	Minimum CT Required, mg-min/L	Lowest Operating UV Dose, mW-sec/cm^2	Minimum UV Dose Required, mW-sec/cm^2		
1	24	449,000										0.4	
2	24	354,000										0.8	Bact's
3	24	422,000										0.8	Bact's Generator Ran
4	24	365,000										0.7	
5	24	439,000										0.5	Bleach Deliver
6	24	339,000										0.5	Passed out Lead & Copper Bottle
7	24	367,000										1.1	
8	24	477,000										1.8	
9	24	463,000										1.7	
10	24	359,000										0.8	Generator Ran
11	24	385,000										0.5	
12	24	446,000										0.3	Bleach Deliver
13	24	308,000										0.6	
14	24	371,000										0.8	
15	24	547,000										0.8	
16	24	389,000										0.8	Generator Ran
17	24	335,000										0.2	
18	24	293,000										0.2	Bleach Deliver
19	24	409,000										0.2	
20	24	329,000										0.2	
21	24	349,000										0.6	
22	24	471,000										1.7	
23	24	338,000										1.4	
24	24	289,000										0.9	Generator Ran
25	24	351,000										0.3	
26	24	418,000										0.3	Bleach Deliver
27	24	358,000										0.2	
28	24	427,000										0.3	
29	24	495,000										1.6	
30	24	410,000										0.7	
31	24	351,000										0.9	Generator Ran OCFR or Fire 96,6000
Total		12,103,000											
Average		390,419											
Maximum		547,000											

** Refer to the instructions for this report to determine which plants must provide this information.*

PWS Identification Number: 3480149	Plant Name: **Error! Reference source not found.**

III. Daily Data for the Month/Year of: June 2012

Means of Achieving Four-Log Virus Inactivation/Removal: * [X]Free Chlorine Chlorine Dioxide Ozone]Combined Chlorine (Chloramines)
☐ Ultraviolet Radiation ☐ Other (Describe):

Type of Disinfectant Residual Maintained in Distribution System: [X Free Chlorine Combined Chlorine (Chloramines) Chlorine Dioxide

Day of the Month	Hours Plant in Operation	Net Quantity of Finished Water Produced, gal	CT Calculations, or UV Dose, to Demonstrate Four-Log Virus Inactivation, if Applicable*									Lowest Residual Disinfectant Concentration at Remote Point in Distribution System, mg/L	Emergency or Abnormal Operating Conditions; Repair or Maintenance Work that Involves Taking Water System Components Out of Operation
			CT Calculations							UV Dose			
			Peak Flow Rate, gpd	Lowest Residual Disinfectant Concentration (C) Before or at First Customer During Peak Flow, mg/L	Disinfectant Contact Time (T) at C Measurement Point During Peak Flow, minutes	Lowest CT Provided Before or at First Customer During Peak Flow, mg-min/L	Temp. of Water, °C	pH of Water, if Applicable	Minimum CT Required, mg-min/L	Lowest Operating UV Dose, mW-sec/cm^2	Minimum UV Dose Required, mW-sec/cm^2		
1	24	388,000										1.2	
2	24	282,000										1.4	
3	24	393,000										1.4	
4	24	375,000										1.5	2 Bact's
5	24	317,000										1.2	4 Bact's Generator Ran
6	24	315,000										1.2	
7	24	297,000										1.0	Bleach Deliver
8	24	231,000										0.8	
9	24	248,000										1.2	
10	24	333,000										1.1	
11	24	259,000										1.6	72,000 Flushed
12	24	337,000										1.0	Generator Ran
13	24	273,000										0.8	
14	24	324,000										1.0	Bleach Deliver
15	24	257,000										0.7	
16	24	335,000										1.3	
17	24	335,000										1.3	Repaired cl2 Leak
18	24	319,000										0.8	46,5000 Flushed
19	24	353,000										0.6	Generator Ran Clean CL17 and Changed Reagents
20	24	311,000										1.4	
21	24	285,000										0.9	Bleach Deliver
22	24	267,000										0.6	
23	24	307,000										1.3	
24	24	343,000										1.0	
25	24	260,000										1.3	81,500 Flushed
26	24	301,000										1.0	Generator Ran
27	24	241,000										1.0	64,200 Flushed
28	24	297,000										1.0	Bleach Deliver
29	24	303,000										0.6	
30	24	236,000										0.8	
Total		9,122,000											
Average		304,067											
Maximum		393,000											

** Refer to the instructions for this report to determine which plants must provide this information.*

PWS Identification Number: 3480149	Plant Name: Pluris - Wedgefield

III. Daily Data for the Month/Year of: May 2012

Means of Achieving Four-Log Virus Inactivation/Removal: * [X]Free Chlorine Chlorine Dioxide Ozone]Combined Chlorine (Chloramines)
☐ Ultraviolet Radiation ☐ Other (Describe):

Type of Disinfectant Residual Maintained in Distribution System: [X] Free Chlorine Combined Chlorine (Chloramines) Chlorine Dioxide

Day of the Month	Hours Plant in Operation	Net Quantity of Finished Water Produced, gal	CT Calculations, or UV Dose, to Demonstrate Four-Log Virus Inactivation, if Applicable*									Lowest Residual Disinfectant Concentration at Remote Point in Distribution System, mg/L	Emergency or Abnormal Operating Conditions; Repair or Maintenance Work that Involves Taking Water System Components Out of Operation
			CT Calculations							UV Dose			
			Peak Flow Rate, gpd	Lowest Residual Disinfectant Concentration (C) Before or at First Customer During Peak Flow, mg/L	Disinfectant Contact Time (T) at C Measurement Point During Peak Flow, minutes	Lowest CT Provided Before or at First Customer During Peak Flow, mg-min/L	Temp. of Water, °C	pH of Water, if Applicable	Minimum CT Required, mg-min/L	Lowest Operating UV Dose, mW-sec/cm^2	Minimum UV Dose Required, mW-sec/cm^2		
1	24	419,000										0.5	2 Bact's Generator Weekly Test
2	24	473,000										0.8	4 Bact's
3	24	514,000										0.2	Bleach Deliver
4	24	437,000										0.2	
5	24	463,000										0.2	
6	24	601,000										0.9	Generator Ran Weekly Test
7	24	595,000										0.3	Fuel Oil Deliver for Generator
8	24	376,000										0.2	
9	24	379,000										0.4	
10	24	446,000										0.2	8 Well Samples SJWM 63,000 Flushed Bleach Deliver
11	24	424,000										0.4	
12	24	471,000										0.7	
13	24	543,000										1.0	
14	24	447,000										0.8	
15	24	383,000										0.4	Generator Ran Weekly Test
16	24	364,000										0.6	
17	24	327,000										0.9	Flushed 67,500 Bleach Deliver
18	24	333,000										1.3	
19	24	324,000										1.6	
20	24	400,000										1.8	
21	24	372,000										2.5	
22	24	344,000										1.6	Generator Ran Weekly Test
23	24	362,000										2.2	
24	24	433,000										1.8	Bleach Deliver
25	24	373,000										1.5	
26	24	431,000										2.0	
27	24	480,000										1.7	
28	24	322,000										1.9	
29	24	318,000										1.5	Generator Ran Weekly Test
30	24	313,000										1.7	
31	24	354,000										1.5	64,200 Flushed Bleach Deliver
Total		12,821,000											
Average		413,581											
Maximum		601,000											

** Refer to the instructions for this report to determine which plants must provide this information.*

PWS Identification Number: 3480149	Plant Name ; Pluris-Wedgefield

III. Daily Data for the Month/Year of: April 2012

Means of Achieving Four-Log Virus Inactivation/Removal: * [X]Free Chlorine Chlorine Dioxide Ozone]Combined Chlorine (Chloramines)
☐ Ultraviolet Radiation ☐ Other (Describe):

Type of Disinfectant Residual Maintained in Distribution System: X Free Chlorine Combined Chlorine (Chloramines) Chlorine Dioxide

Day of the Month	Hours Plant in Operation	Net Quantity of Finished Water Produced, gal	CT Calculations, or UV Dose, to Demonstrate Four-Log Virus Inactivation, if Applicable*									Lowest Residual Disinfectant Concentration at Remote Point in Distribution System, mg/L	Emergency or Abnormal Operating Conditions; Repair or Maintenance Work that Involves Taking Water System Components Out of Operation
			CT Calculations							UV Dose			
			Peak Flow Rate, gpd	Lowest Residual Disinfectant Concentration (C) Before or at First Customer During Peak Flow, mg/L	Disinfectant Contact Time (T) at C Measurement Point During Peak Flow, minutes	Lowest CT Provided Before or at First Customer During Peak Flow, mg-min/L	Temp. of Water, °C	pH of Water, if Applicable	Minimum CT Required, mg-min/L	Lowest Operating UV Dose, mW-sec/cm^2	Minimum UV Dose Required, mW-sec/cm^2		
1	24	446,000										1.1	
2	24	369,000										0.6	2 Bact's
3	24	412,000										1.5	
4	24	380,000										2.1	4 Bact's
5	24	450,000										0.5	Bleach Deliver
6	24	461,000										1.4	
7	24	433,000										0.8	
8	24	446,000										1.2	
9	24	461,000										0.4	
10	24	468,000										0.4	
11	24	431,000										0.2	
12	24	494,000										1.1	Bleach Deliver
13	24	453,000										0.7	
14	24	434,000										0.9	
15	24	480,000										0.9	4,800 Orange County Fire Dept
16	24	549,000										0.2	
17	24	408,000										0.5	
18	24	442,000										1.3	
19	24	501,000										1.2	Bleach Deliver
20	24	402,000										1.0	
21	24	386,000										1.4	
22	24	372,000										1.8	
23	24	367,000										2.4	
24	24	327,000										2.7	
25	24	417,000										1.9	12,000 Drain Hydro Tank
26	24	455,000										0.6	15,000 Flushing Bleach Deliver
27	24	521,000										2.3	
28	24	428,000										1.4	
29	24	560,000										0.9	
30	24	462,000										0.2	14,000 Flushing
31	24												
Total		13,215,000											
Average		440,500											
Maximum		560,000											

** Refer to the instructions for this report to determine which plants must provide this information.*

PWS Identification Number: 3480149	Plant Name: Pluris - Wedgefield

III. Daily Data for the Month/Year of: March 2012

Means of Achieving Four-Log Virus Inactivation/Removal: * [X]Free Chlorine Chlorine Dioxide Ozone]Combined Chlorine (Chloramines)
☐ Ultraviolet Radiation ☐ Other (Describe):

Type of Disinfectant Residual Maintained in Distribution System: XFree Chlorine []Combined Chlorine (Chloramines) Chlorine Dioxide

Day of the Month	Hours Plant in Operation	Net Quantity of Finished Water Produced, gal	CT Calculations, or UV Dose, to Demonstrate Four-Log Virus Inactivation, if Applicable*									Lowest Residual Disinfectant Concentration at Remote Point in Distribution System, mg/L	Emergency or Abnormal Operating Conditions; Repair or Maintenance Work that Involves Taking Water System Components Out of Operation
			CT Calculations							UV Dose			
			Peak Flow Rate, gpd	Lowest Residual Disinfectant Concentration (C) Before or at First Customer During Peak Flow, mg/L	Disinfectant Contact Time (T) at C Measurement Point During Peak Flow, minutes	Lowest CT Provided Before or at First Customer During Peak Flow, mg-min/L	Temp. of Water, °C	pH of Water, if Applicable	Minimum CT Required, mg-min/L	Lowest Operating UV Dose, mW-sec/cm²	Minimum UV Dose Required, mW-sec/cm²		
1	24	384,000										0.8	
2	24	321,000										0.7	
3	24	362,000										1	
4	24	473,000										1.2	
5	24	294,000										1.1	2 Bact's
6	24	352,000										0.9	4 Bact's Generator Ran
7	24	358,000										0.9	87,000 Flushed
8	24	409,000										0.7	Bleach Deliver
9	24	294,000										0.2	
10	24	260,000										1.3	
11	24	383,000										0.8	
12	24	291,000										1.3	
13	24	321,000										1.3	Generator Ran
14	24	321,000										1.1	57,900 Flushed
15	24	372,000										1.1	Bleach Deliver Changed out PRV on Hydro Tank
16	24	352,000										1.3	
17	24	317,000										1.5	
18	24	423,000										0.9	
19	24	371,000										1.6	
20	24	327,000										1	Generator Ran
21	24	369,000										1.2	58,500 Flushed Clean CL17
22	24	376,000										0.9	Bleach Deliver
23	24	353,000										1	
24	24	386,000										1.4	
25	24	389,000										0.5	
26	24	335,000										0.9	
27	24	369,000										0.9	Generator Ran
28	24	385,000										1	Salt and Bleach Deliver
29	24	411,000										1	GST Clean and Inspected
30	24	420,000										1.1	
31	24	421,000										1.4	
Total		11,199,000											
Average		361,000											
Maximum		473,000											

** Refer to the instructions for this report to determine which plants must provide this information.*

PWS Identification Number: 3480149	Plant Name: **Error! Reference source not found.**

III. Daily Data for the Month/Year of: **February 2012**

Means of Achieving Four-Log Virus Inactivation/Removal: * [X]Free Chlorine Chlorine Dioxide Ozone]Combined Chlorine (Chloramines)
☐ Ultraviolet Radiation ☐ Other (Describe):

Type of Disinfectant Residual Maintained in Distribution System: XFree Chlorine []Combined Chlorine (Chloramines) Chlorine Dioxide

Day of the Month	Hours Plant in Operation	Net Quantity of Finished Water Produced, gal	CT Calculations, or UV Dose, to Demonstrate Four-Log Virus Inactivation, if Applicable*									Lowest Residual Disinfectant Concentration at Remote Point in Distribution System, mg/L	Emergency or Abnormal Operating Conditions; Repair or Maintenance Work that Involves Taking Water System Components Out of Operation
			CT Calculations							UV Dose			
			Peak Flow Rate, gpd	Lowest Residual Disinfectant Concentration (C) Before or at First Customer During Peak Flow, mg/L	Disinfectant Contact Time (T) at C Measurement Point During Peak Flow, minutes	Lowest CT Provided Before or at First Customer During Peak Flow, mg-min/L	Temp. of Water, °C	pH of Water, if Applicable	Minimum CT Required, mg-min/L	Lowest Operating UV Dose, mW-sec/cm^2	Minimum UV Dose Required, mW-sec/cm^2		
1	24	342,000										0.3	
2	24	428,000										0.5	30,750Flushed Hydrants
3	24	398,000										0.6	
4	24	342,000										0.8	
5	24	460,000										0.9	
6	24	362,000										0.8	Bact's
7	24	300,000										0.2	Bact's Generator Ran
8	24	328,000										0.2	
9	24	350,000										0.4	Bleach Deliver
10	24	290,000										0.3	
11	24	318,000										0.6	
12	24	392,000										0.5	
13	24	333,000										0.6	3,000 OCFD Fire
14	24	354,000										0.5	Generator Ran
15	24	369,000										0.5	
16	24	426,000										1.3	Bleach Deliver
17	24	383,000										0.8	
18	24	404,000										0.9	
19	24	410,000										1.6	
20	24	354,000										1.0	
21	24	337,000										1.1	Generator Ran
22	24	360,000										1.1	43,200 Flushed Hydrants
23	24	342,000										1.0	Bleach Deliver
24	24	339,000										0.8	
25	24	362,000										1.5	3,000 OCFD Fire
26	24	376,000										1.5	
27	24	345,000										1.1	
28	24	324,000										1.0	61,500 Flushed Hydrants
29	24	365,000										1.2	
Total		10,493,000											
Average		361,828											
Maximum		460,000											

** Refer to the instructions for this report to determine which plants must provide this information.*

PWS Identification Number: 3480149	Plant Name: **Error! Reference source not found.**

III. Daily Data for the Month/Year of: January- 2012

Means of Achieving Four-Log Virus Inactivation/Removal: * [X]Free Chlorine Chlorine Dioxide Ozone]Combined Chlorine (Chloramines)
☐ Ultraviolet Radiation ☐ Other (Describe):

Type of Disinfectant Residual Maintained in Distribution System: [X] Free Chlorine []Combined Chlorine (Chloramines) Chlorine Dioxide

Day of the Month	Hours Plant in Operation	Net Quantity of Finished Water Produced, gal	CT Calculations, or UV Dose, to Demonstrate Four-Log Virus Inactivation, if Applicable*									Lowest Residual Disinfectant Concentration at Remote Point in Distribution System, mg/L	Emergency or Abnormal Operating Conditions; Repair or Maintenance Work that Involves Taking Water System Components Out of Operation
			CT Calculations							UV Dose			
			Peak Flow Rate, gpd	Lowest Residual Disinfectant Concentration (C) Before or at First Customer During Peak Flow, mg/L	Disinfectant Contact Time (T) at C Measurement Point During Peak Flow, minutes	Lowest CT Provided Before or at First Customer During Peak Flow, mg-min/L	Temp. of Water, °C	pH of Water, if Applicable	Minimum CT Required, mg-min/L	Lowest Operating UV Dose, mW-sec/cm^2	Minimum UV Dose Required, mW-sec/cm^2		
1	24	406,000										0.9	
2	24	320,000										1.6	
3	24	374,000										1.2	Generator Ran
4	24	340,000										1.0	Bact's
5	24	355,000										1.3	Bact's Bleach Deliver
6	24	327,000										1.0	43,800 Flushed
7	24	383,000										1.0	400 Car Fire
8	24	414,000										1.4	
9	24	390,000										1.4	
10	24	342,000										1.4	Generator Ran
11	24	352,000										1.3	
12	24	336,000										1.0	Bleach Deliver
13	24	304,000										0.5	
14	24	289,000										0.7	
15	24	502,000										0.6	
16	24	311,000										0.8	4,300 Brush Fire
17	24	372,000										0.3	Generator Ran
18	24	308,000										1.0	33,600 Flushed
19	24	378,000										1.1	Bleach Deliver
20	24	428,000										0.9	
21	24	394,000										0.9	
22	24	523,000										0.6	
23	24	325,000										2.0	
24	24	398,000										1.6	Generator Ran
25	24	395,000										1.1	
26	24	387,000										0.7	
27	24	322,000										0.6	
28	24	380,000										0.8	
29	24	468,000										0.9	
30	24	295,000										0.7	
31	24	332,000										0.8	Generator Ran
Total		11,450,000											
Average		369,000											
Maximum		523,000											

** Refer to the instructions for this report to determine which plants must provide this information.*

PWS Identification Number: 3480149	Plant Name: Pluris-Wedgefield Water Treatment Plant

III. Daily Data for the Month/Year of: December 2011

Means of Achieving Four-Log Virus Inactivation/Removal: * [X]Free Chlorine Chlorine Dioxide Ozone Combined Chlorine (Chloramines)
☐ Ultraviolet Radiation ☐ Other (Describe):

Type of Disinfectant Residual Maintained in Distribution System: [X] Free Chlorine Combined Chlorine (Chloramines) Chlorine Dioxide

Day of the Month	Hours Plant in Operation	Net Quantity of Finished Water Produced, gal	CT Calculations, or UV Dose, to Demonstrate Four-Log Virus Inactivation, if Applicable*									Lowest Residual Disinfectant Concentration at Remote Point in Distribution System, mg/L	Emergency or Abnormal Operating Conditions; Repair or Maintenance Work that Involves Taking Water System Components Out of Operation
			CT Calculations							UV Dose			
			Peak Flow Rate, gpd	Lowest Residual Disinfectant Concentration (C) Before or at First Customer During Peak Flow, mg/L	Disinfectant Contact Time (T) at C Measurement Point During Peak Flow, minutes	Lowest CT Provided Before or at First Customer During Peak Flow, mg-min/L	Temp. of Water, °C	pH of Water, if Applicable	Minimum CT Required, mg-min/L	Lowest Operating UV Dose, mW-sec/cm²	Minimum UV Dose Required, mW-sec/cm²		
1	24	323,000										1.3	Bleach Deliver
2	24	279,000										1.0	
3	24	328,000										0.8	
4	24	340,000										0.8	
5	24	401,000										0.7	
6	24	311,000										1.1	Bact's
7	24	359,000										0.6	Bact's
8	24	349,000										0.8	Bleach Deliver
9	24	290,000										1.4	
10	24	364,000										1.0	
11	24	379,000										1.1	
12	24	331,000										1.8	Cleaned CL-17
13	24	298,000										1.5	
14	24	277,000										1.3	
15	24	304,000										1.3	Bleach Deliver
16	24	289,000										1.1	
17	24	353,000										0.9	
18	24	348,000										1.1	
19	24	316,000										1.5	
20	24	313,000										1.5	Replaced Packing on High Service Pump #3
21	24	327,000										0.7	
22	24	360,000										0.5	Bleach Deliver
23	24	265,000										0.6	
24	24	401,000										0.6	
25	24	396,000										0.5	
26	24	317,000										1.3	
27	24	314,000										1.0	
28	24	306,000										0.9	
29	24	344,000										1.3	Bleach Deliver
30	24	327,000										1.0	
31	24	382,000										0.8	
Total		10,291,000											
Average		331,968											
Maximum		401,000											

** Refer to the instructions for this report to determine which plants must provide this information.*