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: June 10, 2015

TO: Carlotta S. Stauffer, Commission Clerk, Office of Commission Clerk

FROM: Kelley F. Corbari, Senior Attorney, Office of the General Counsel KFC

RE: **Docket No. 140220-WU** – Application for staff-assisted rate case in Polk County by Sunrise Utilities, LLC.

Attached please find correspondence from Sunrise Utilities, LLC forwarding a copy of its 2014 CCR Approval and Water Quality Report approved by the Florida Department of Health in Polk County. Please file the attached correspondence in the documents tab of the docket file.

Thank you for your assistance in this matter. Should you have any questions, please do not hesitate to contact me.

KFC

Kelley Corbari

From: L SZABO <l.szabo@rogers.com>
Sent: Wednesday, June 03, 2015 12:02 PM
To: Kelley Corbari
Cc: l.szabo@rogers.com
Attachments: 2014 CCR Approval - Alturas.doc; 2014 CCR Approval Letter Alturas.pdf; 2014 CCR Approval Letter Sunrise].pdf; 2014 CCR Approval - Sunrise Utilities -.doc

Good Morning Ms. Kelly,

I am sending 4 attachments received from the Polk County Health Department.

It shows we take seriously our responsibilities where it matters the most.

I am anxiously waiting for the list regarding customer service complains.

It will be answered within 2 weeks after received with full explanation and will also show they were looked after but without reply to the respective department at the Public Service Commission.

Being underfunded our priority was to solve the problem first.

Regards,

Leslie Szabo

June 2, 2015

Sunrise Utilities, LLC
P.O. Box 2608
Eaton, FL 33840

RE: Sunrise Utilities Public Water System
PWS ID No. 6531739

2014 CCR APPROVAL

Dear Public Water System Owner:

A draft version of your 2014 CCR received on May 27, 2015 and has been reviewed for completeness. After review, your 2014 CCR is approved for distribution to customers of your water system.

Please provide a copy of your 2014 CCR to your customers by July 1, 2015 and submit a completed certificate of delivery to the Department by August 10, 2015. If you have any questions, please contact (863) 519-8330, ext. 12151.

Sincerely,

Owen Devine

Digitally signed by Owen Devine
DN: cn=Owen Devine, o=Environmental Engineering, ou=Department of Health in Polk County, email=Owen.Devine@flhealth.gov, c=US
Date: 2015.06.02 08:58:32 -04'00'

Owen Devine
Environmental Specialist II

Email copy to:

[Wiley Pratt] wileypratt@aim.com

2014 Water Quality Report

Sunrise Utilities

Florida Public Water System ID # 6531739

We're pleased to present to you this year's Annual Quality Water Report. This report wants to keep you informed about the good quality water it has delivered to its customers over the past year. We want you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water. Our water source is a well that draws water from the Floridian aquifer. This water is disinfected with chlorine and delivered to your tap.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, or want to obtain a copy of this report, please contact Sunrise Utilities at (863) 510-1318.

We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility.

Sunrise Utilities (863) 510-1318 routinely monitors for contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws, rules and regulations. Except where indicated otherwise, this report is based on the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1st to December 31st, 2014. Also included are test results in earlier years for contaminants sampled less often than annually, for contaminants not required to be tested for in 2010, test results are for the most recent testing done in accordance with regulations authorized by the state and approved by the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

As water travels over the land or underground it can pick up substances or contaminants such as microbes, inorganic and organic chemicals, and radioactive substances. All drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. It's important to remember that the presence of these contaminants does not necessarily pose a health risk. The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which must provide the same protection for public health. Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

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

Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally-occurring or result from urban storm water runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming.

Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm water runoff, and residential uses.

Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can, also come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff, and septic systems.

Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring, or be the result of oil and gas production or mining activities.

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. Sunrise Utilities is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791) or at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

Infants and young children are typically more vulnerable to lead in drinking water than the general population. It is possible that lead levels at your home may be higher than at other homes in the community as a result of materials used *in* your home's plumbing. If you are concerned about elevated lead levels in your home's water, you may wish to have your water tested and flush your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using tap water. Additional information is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

Lead in drinking water is rarely the sole cause of lead poisoning, but it can add to a person's total lead exposure. All potential sources of lead in the household should be identified and removed, replaced or reduced. Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immune-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers.

EPA/ CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by cryptosporidium and other microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

Florida's Department of Environmental Protection has conducted Source Water Assessment (SWA), for all public water systems in Florida, to identify and assess any potential sources of contamination in the vicinity of your water supply wells.

A SWA conducted for this system in 2008 found that the system's wells are susceptible to moderate risk of contamination from petroleum storage tanks. The assessment results are available on the FDEP Source Water Assessment and Protection Program web site: www.dep.state.fl.us/swapp or they can be obtained from Sunrise Utilities at (863) 510-1318.

In the data table you will find many terms you might not be familiar with. To help you better understand these terms we've provided the following key to these terms' abbreviations and definitions:

TERMS APPEARING IN TABLE		DEFINITION
Action Level	**AL**	The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow
Not Applicable	**N/A**	Does not apply
Not-Detected	**ND**	Means not detected and indicates that the substance was not found by laboratory analysis.
Parts per million	**ppm**	One part by weight of analyze to one million parts by weight of the water sample.
Parts per billion	**ppb**	One part by weight of analyze to one billion parts by weight of the water sample.
Picocuries per liter	**pCi/L**	- *picocuries per liter* is a measure of the radioactivity in water,
Maximum Contaminant Level	**MCL**	The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology. **Maximum Contaminant Levels (MCl)** is set at very stringent levels. To understand the possible health effects described for many regulated constituents, a person would have to drink 2 liters of water every day at the MCL level for a lifetime to have a one-in-a-million chance of having the described health effect.
Maximum Contaminant Level Goal	**MCLG**	The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

Maximum residual disinfectant level or MRDL: The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

Maximum residual disinfectant level goal or MRDLG: The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLG does not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

We constantly monitor for various constituents in the water supply to meet all regulatory requirements. This past year we failed to collect and sample for Radium 226 & Radium 228 contaminants during compliance year 2012. This does not pose a threat to the quality of our water supply.

TEST TABLE RESULTS

Results in the Level Detected column for radioactive contaminants, inorganic contaminants, synthetic organic contaminants including pesticides and herbicides, and volatile organic contaminants are the highest average at any of the sampling points or the highest detected level at any sampling point, depending on the sampling frequency.

Radiological Contaminants							
Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	**Dates of sampling (mo./yr.)**	**MCL Violation Y/N**	**Level Detected**	**Range of Results**	**MCLG**	**MCL**	**Likely Source of Contamination**
Alpha Emitters (pCi/L)	1/12– 12/12	No	3.5	7.1 (1 sample)	0	15	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium 226 + Radium 228 or Combined Radium (pCi/L)	1/13– 12/13	No	2.5	1.5 (1 sample)	0	5	Erosion of natural deposits
Uranium (µg/L)	1/13– 12/13	No	1.1	1.1 (1 sample)	0	30	Erosion of natural deposits

TEST TABLE RESULTS

Inorganic Contaminants						
Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	**Dates of Sampling (MO. /YR.)**	**MCL Violation YES/NO**	**Level Detected**	**MCLG**	**MCL**	**Likely Source of Contamination**
Barium (ppm)	1/12 – 12/12	No	0.014	2	2	Natural occurrence from soil leaching
Chromium (ppb)	1/12 – 12/12	No	1.6	NA	0.1	Natural occurrence from soil leaching
Sodium (ppm)	1/12 – 12/12	No	14.0	NA	160	Salt water intrusion, leaching from soil
Fluoride (ppm)	1/12 – 12/12	No	13.0	NA	4.0	Natural occurrence from soil leaching
Nickel (ppb)	1/12 – 12/12	No	0.74	NA	100	Natural occurrence from soil leaching

TTHM s and Stage 2 Disinfectant / Disinfection By-Product (D / DBP) Parameters							
Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	**Dates of Sampling (MO. /YR.)**	**MCL Violation YES/NO**	**Level Detected**	**Range of Results**	**MCLG or MRDLG**	**MCL or MRDL**	**Likely Source of Contamination**
Chlorine: Level Detected is the 2014 monthly average for residual Chlorine; Range of Results is the range of 2014 monthly Chlorine residual level results (lowest to highest) at the individual sampling sites. TTHMs and HAASs: Level Detected is a 2014 DBP2 highest result as the level detected and the range of individual sample results as the range of results.single sample test result							
Chlorine (ppm)	1/1/14 - 12/31/14	N	1.6	0.6	MRDLG = 4.0	MRDL = 4.0	Water additive used to control microbes
HAAS (Haloacetic Acid) (ppb)	1/1/14 - 12/31/14	N	11.60	11.40-11.60	NA	MCL = 60	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TTHM (Total Trihalomethanes) (ppb)	1/1/14 - 12/31/14	N	17.8	17.8-17.8	NA	MCL = 80	By-product of drinking water disinfection

Lead and Copper (Tap Water)							
Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling (mo. /yr.)	AL Violation Y/N	90th Percentile Result	No. of sampling sites exceeding the AL	MCLG	AL (Action Level)	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper (ppm) (tap water)	06/13 – 09/13	N	0.574	0	0.011	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Lead (ppm) (tap water)	06/13 – 09/13	N	0.007	0	0.00025	15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits