Holiday Gardens Utilities, Inc.
4804 Mile Stretch Drive – Holiday, FL 34690-4358
Telephone: (727) 937-6275
Fax: (727) 937-3293

July 20, 2010

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State of Florida
Public Service Commission
Records & Reporting
Capital Circle Office Center
2540 Shumard Oak Boulevard
Tallahassee, Florida 32399-0850

RE: **"Certification of Delivery" and "Consumer Confidence Report 2009"**

To Whom It May Concern:

Enclosed is a copy of the above referenced documents from our water utility located in Pasco County. **Holiday Gardens Utilities, Inc., PWS# 651-0807.**
If you have any questions, please feel free to contact me.

Very truly,

Linda Emerick

Linda Emerick
President/CEO

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Enclosures: 2009 CCR & Certification of Delivery

Florida Department of Environmental Protection
Southwest District
13051 N Telecom Parkway
Temple Terrace, Florida 33637

Certification of Delivery of Consumer Confidence Report

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

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

System name: Holiday Gardens Utilities, Inc. Contact person: Linda Emerick, Pres.

PWS Identification number (PWS-ID): # 6510807 Contact phone number: 317-729-5805

Mailing address: 4804 Mile Stretch Drive City: Holiday

State: FL Zip: 34690-4358 Population served (not the number of "service connections"): 894

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

X A. We mailed or otherwise directly delivered a copy of our CCR to each customer on (enter date(s) of mailing or delivery.) 06-23-10 (Systems that do not use the mailing waiver must mail or otherwise directly deliver a copy of their CCR to each customer.)

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

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

☐ **a.** Date of newspaper: _____

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

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

*** **All CCR's were Hand Delivered to Each Customer on or before date above**

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

☐ We posted our CCR on this publicly accessible Internet Site: N/A

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

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

In addition to the methods selected in Part II,

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

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

_____

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

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

X **E.** We delivered multiple copies of our CCR to the following community organizations:
Holiday Gardens Civic Assoc.

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

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

Additional copies available at Utility Office, 4804 Mile Stretch Dr., Holiday, FL 34690-4358

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

☐ Information in a non-English language was included in our CCR because 20% or more of our customers do not speak English but speak N/A. The method we used to determine the proportion of non-English speaking customers is 99 % speak English

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

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

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

(B) Is your system regulated by the Public Service Commission (PSC)? X Yes ☐No
If Yes, was a copy of your CCR sent to the PSC, as required by rule? X Yes ☐No

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

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

This statement certifies that the above named community public water system has distributed its CCR for the time period starting January 1, 2009 and ending December 31, 2009, to its customers on (mm/dd/yy) 06/23/10 and provided the appropriate notices of availability according to the requirements listed in this form, which are also found in Rule 62-550.824, F.A.C. This statement also certifies that the reported information is correct and consistent with the compliance monitoring data for the same period previously submitted to the Department, and that the report has been delivered to the agencies identified in Rules 62-550.824(3)(e)3., and 4., F.A.C.

SIGNATURE OF AUTHORIZED REPRESENTATIVE: Linda Emerick, Pres.

NAME (please print): Linda Emerick

TITLE: President/CEO DATE: July 20, 2010

X A copy of our CCR is attached.

Mail Copy to:
Pasco County DOH
7623 Little Road Suite 100B
New Port Richey, FL 34654

If regulated by PSC Mail Copy to them at:
Public Service Commission
2540 Shumard Oak Blvd
Tallahassee, FL 32399

2009 Water Quality Report
HOLIDAY GARDENS UTILITIES, INC.
PWS ID # 6510807

We're pleased to present to you this year's Annual Water Quality Report. This report is designed to inform you about the quality water and services we deliver to you every day. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We want you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water. Our water source is ground water from 2 wells. The wells draw from the Floridan Aquifer. Our water is chlorinated for disinfection purposes. We also use AquaMag for control of iron.

We are pleased to report that our drinking water meets all federal requirements.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Linda Emerick at (727) 937-6275. If you want to learn more, please contact our office during normal business hours. We encourage our valued customers to be informed about their water utility.

Holiday Gardens Utilities, Inc. 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 2009. Data obtained before January 1, 2009, and presented in this report are from the most recent testing done in accordance with the laws, rules, and regulations.

The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) requires monitoring of over 80 drinking water contaminants. Those contaminants listed in the following tables are the *only* contaminants detected in your drinking water.

In the table below, you may find unfamiliar terms and abbreviations. To help you better understand these terms we've provided the following definitions:

Maximum Contaminant Level or MCL: The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal or MCLG: The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

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

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

Action Level (AL): The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

Initial Distribution System Evaluation (IDSE): An important part of the Stage 2 Disinfection Byproducts Rule (DBPR). The IDSE is a one-time study conducted by water systems to identify distribution system locations with high concentrations of trihalomethanes (THMs) and haloacetic acids (HAAs). Water systems will use results from the IDSE, in conjunction with their Stage 1 DBPR compliance monitoring data, to select compliance monitoring locations for the Stage 2 DBPR.

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

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

Parts per million (ppm) or Milligrams per liter (mg/l) – one part by weight of analyte to 1 million parts by weight of the water sample.

Parts per billion (ppb) or Micrograms per liter (µg/l) – one part by weight of analyte to 1 billion parts by weight of the water sample.

Picocurie per liter (pCi/L) - measure of the radioactivity in water.

N/A- Not applicable: (Does Not Apply).

WATER QUALITY TESTING RESULTS

** Results in the Level Detected column for radiological 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.

Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Dates of sampling (mo./yr.)	MCL Violation Y/N	Level Detected**	Range of Results	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Radiological Contaminants							
Alpha emitters (pCi/l)	11/09	N	4.79	2.98 – 4.79	0	15	Erosion of natural deposits
Inorganic Contaminants							
Arsenic (ppb)	11/09	N	8.35	1.7 – 15	N/A	10	Erosion of natural deposits Runoff from orchards; run off from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium (ppm)	11/09	N	0.021	0.020 - 0.021	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	11/09	N	0.145	0.13 – 0.16	4	4.0	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories. Water additive which promotes strong teeth when at optimum levels between 0.7 and 1.3 ppm.
Nitrate (as Nitrogen) (ppm)	Quarterly* 02/09; 04/09; 09/09; 11/09 **See Note:	N	4.21	0.18 – 9.9	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Selenium (ppb)	11/09	N	1.95	0.7 – 3.2	50	50	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines
Sodium (ppm)	11/09	N	43.45	24.2 – 62.7	N/A	160	Salt water intrusion, leaching from soil

***Nitrates are tested quarterly and at multiple sites; all information is not included in the table due to its complex mathematics. The State is monitoring the nitrates and having the utility test more frequently for your protection.**

Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 10 ppm is a health risk for infants of less than six months of age. High nitrate levels in drinking water can cause blue baby syndrome. Nitrate levels may rise quickly for short periods of time because of rainfall or agricultural activity. If you are caring for an infant you should ask advice from your health care provider

While your drinking water meets EPA's standard for arsenic, it does contain low levels of arsenic. EPA's standard balances the current understanding of arsenic's possible health effects against the costs of removing arsenic from drinking water. EPA continues to research the health effects of low levels of arsenic, which is a mineral known to cause cancer in humans at high concentrations and is linked to other health effects such as skin damage and circulatory problems.

TTHMs and Stage 1 Disinfectant/Disinfection By-Product (D/DBP) Contaminants

For 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)	1/09-12/09	N	0.85	0.65 - 1.05	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4.0	Water additive used to control microbes
Haloacetic Acids (five) (HAA5) (ppb)	09/09	N	8.4	1.5 – 8.4	NA	MCL = 60	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TTHM [Total trihalomethanes] (ppb)	09/09	N	25	7.28 - 25	NA	MCL = 80	By-product of drinking water disinfection

Contaminant and Unit Of Measurement	Dates of sampling (mo./yr.)	AL Violation Y/N	90th Percentile Result	No. of sampling sites exceeding the AL	MCLG	AL (Action Level)	Likely Source of Contamination
Lead and Copper (Tap Water)							
Copper (tap Water) (ppm)	9/09	N	0.333	1	1.3	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Lead (tap water) (ppb)	9/09	N	1.0	0	0	15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits.

Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Dates of sampling (mo./yr.)	MCL Violation Y/N	Highest Result	Range of Results	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Secondary Contaminants							
Iron (ppm)	11/09	Y	0.81	ND - .81		0.3	Natural occurrence from soil leaching

Iron has no related heath risks associated with this contaminant. We use AquaMag to treat the Iron and keep it from staining your plumbing. *HGU # 2 well* = 0.81 level detected. Range for HGU is 0 – 0.81. We exceeded the MCL for Iron in 2006 and are using AquaMag (orthophosphate) to treat the Iron.

In November 2009, we collected samples for required monitoring of Odor Threshold. However, the samples were analyzed 'out of hold time' by the laboratory and were therefore invalid. Because replacement samples were not collected before the end of the compliance period, we were in violation of monitoring and reporting requirements. We are unable to tell you what the Odor Threshold was for the monitoring period of 1/2009-12/2009. Replacement samples for Odor Threshold were collected in February 2010 and the result was U (undetected).

A **SWAPP** assessment (Source Water Assessment Protection Program) was completed on Holiday Gardens Utilities, Inc.'s water system in **2009** by the Florida Department of Environmental Protection which indicated no potential sources of contamination. The following is a statement from that report: ***"In 2009 the Department of Environmental Protection performed a Source Water Assessment on our system and search of the data sources indicated no potential sources of contamination near our wells."*** **The assessment results are available on the DEP Source Water Assessment and Protection Program website at:** http://www.dep.state.fl.us/swapp.

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. **Holiday Gardens Utilities, Inc.** is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally-occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:
(A) *Microbial contaminants*, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
(B) *Inorganic contaminants*, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally-occurring or result from urban storm water runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming.
(C) *Pesticides and herbicides*, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm water runoff, and residential uses.
(D) *Organic chemical contaminants*, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff, and septic systems.
(E) *Radioactive contaminants*, which can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

MCLs are set at very stringent levels. To understand the possible health effects described for many regulated contaminants, 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.

Thank you for allowing us to continue providing your family with clean, quality water this year. In order to maintain a safe and dependable water supply we sometimes need to make improvements that will benefit all of our customers. These improvements are sometimes reflected as rate structure adjustments. Thank you for understanding.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

We at Holiday Gardens Utilities, Inc. would like for you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. We are committed to insuring the quality of your water. We ask that all our customers help us protect our water sources, which are the heart of our community, our way of life and our children's future. We appreciate your continued cooperation and attentiveness to security, especially of the water utility's property. Thank You.

If you have any questions or concerns about the information provided, please feel free to call any of the numbers listed.

Holiday Gardens Utilities, Inc.