FINLEY ENGINEERING GROUP
5531 SO. RIDGEWOOD AVE., UNIT # 1, PORT ORANGE, FL. 32127
(386) 756-8676

June 19, 2009 090000-OT

Joni Petry
Potable Water Section
Florida Dept. of Environmental Protection
7825 Baymeadows Way, Suite B200
Jacksonville, Fl. 32256-7577

Re: Plantation Bay Utility Company
Consumer Confidence Report

Joni:

Enclosed you will find the "Certificate of Delivery of Consumer Confidence Report" for Plantation Bay Utility Company for the January 1, 2008 through December 31, 2008 period. Also enclosed is a copy of the Consumer Confidence Report.

Call me if there are any questions

Sincerely,

Jerry K. Finley, P.E.

Cc: Flagler County Health Dept
Volusia County Health Department
Florida Public Service Commission
Douglas R. Ross, Jr
Glen Wetherell,
Nancy Boccuzzi

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: Plantation bay Utility Company Contact person: Jerry K. Finley, P.E.

PWS Identification number (PWS-ID): 2184251 Contact phone number: (386) 756-8676

Mailing address: 5531 S. Ridgewood Ave. #1 City: Port Orange

State: Fl Zip: 32127 Population served (not the number of "service connections"): 2700

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

☒ **A.** We mailed or otherwise directly delivered a copy of our CCR to each customer on (enter date(s) of mailing or delivery.) 6/15/09 (Systems that do not use the mailing waiver must mail or otherwise directly deliver a copy of their CCR to each customer.)

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

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

☐ **a.** Date of newspaper: _____

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

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

_____

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

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

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

(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 _____

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

_____

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

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

☒ **E.** We delivered multiple copies of our CCR to the following community organizations:
Plantation Bay Community Association

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

_____

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

_____

_____

_____

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

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

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

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

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

(B) Is your system regulated by the Public Service Commission (PSC)? ☒Yes ☐No

If Yes, was a copy of your CCR sent to the PSC, as required by rule? ☒Yes ☐No

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

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

This statement certifies that the above named community public water system has distributed its CCR for the time period starting January 1, 08 and ending December 31, 08 to its customers on (mm/dd/yy) 6/15/09 and provided the appropriate notices of availability according to the requirements listed in this form, which are also found in Rule 62-550.824, F.A.C. This statement also certifies that the reported information is correct and consistent with the compliance monitoring data for the same period previously submitted to the Department, and that the report has been delivered to the agencies identified in Rules 62-550.824(3)(e)3., and 4., F.A.C.

SIGNATURE OF AUTHORIZED REPRESENTATIVE: _____

NAME (please print): Jerry K. Finley, P.E.

TITLE: Utility Engineer DATE: 6/19/09

☒ **A copy of our CCR is attached.**

Plantation Bay Utility Company
2008 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

June, 2009

We're very pleased to provide you with this year's *Annual Drinking Water Quality Report.* We want to keep you informed about the excellent water and services we have delivered to you over the past year. Our goal is and always has been to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. This report shows our water quality and what it means. If you have any questions concerning your water or this report please contact our utility engineer, Jerry Finley, of Finley Engineering Group at (386) 756-8676.

Plantation Bay's Water Source

Our water supply comes from groundwater. Plantation Bay draws its water supply from wells drilled into the Floridan Aquifer. Currently, the Utility operates three wells drilled in 1984-1985 and one drilled in 2003. These consist of one six-inch well, drilled 150 feet deep, and three eight-inch diameter wells that are 160 feet deep. In 2008 the Department of Environmental Protection performed a Source Water Assessment on our system and a search of the data sources indicated no potential sources of contamination near our wells. The assessment results are available on the FDEP Source Water Assessment and Protection Program website at www.dep.state.fl.us/swapp.

Plantation Bay's Water Treatment Plant

Plantation Bay Utility Company operates a 0.75 million gallon per day (MGD) water treatment plant that currently serves approximately 1,400 households within Plantation Bay. The process for treating the water distributed to Plantation Bay consists of a 1.50 MGD aeration tank, a 0.75 MGD lime softening system, one 0.75 MGD sand filtration unit, a chlorinator, and a 415,000 gallon ground level storage tank.

Monitoring of Plantation Bay's Water

Plantation Bay Utility Company 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 beginning January 1 and ending December 31, 2008. Data obtained before January 1, 2008, and presented in this report are from the most recent testing done in accordance with the laws, rules, and regulations.

Definitions

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

MCLG	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.
MCL	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.
ppm	Parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/l) – one part by weight of analyte to 1 million parts by weight of the water sample.
ppb	Parts per billion, or micrograms per liter – one part by weight of analyte to 1 billion parts by weight of the water sample.
pCi/L	Picocurie per liter - measure of the radioactivity in water.
AL	Action Level, the concentration which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.
N/A	Non applicable
MRDL	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.
MRDLG	Maximum residual disinfectant level goal or MRDLG: The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

NON-SECONDARY CONTAMINANTS TABLE

Total coliform bacteria: Highest Monthly Percentage/Number is the highest monthly number of positive samples for systems collecting fewer than 40 samples per month.

Microbiological Contaminants

Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Dates of sampling (mo./yr.)	MCL Violation Y/N	Highest Monthly Percentage /Number	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Total Coliform Bacteria	Monthly, 2008	Y	2	0	For systems collecting fewer than 40 samples per month: presence of coliform bacteria in 1 sample collected during a month.	Naturally present in the environment

** Results in the Level Detected column for inorganic 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.

Inorganic 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
Antimony (ppb)	10/2006	N	1.1	N/A	6	6	Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics; electronics; solder
Barium (ppm)	10/2006	N	0.0051	N/A	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Chromium (ppb)	10/2006	N	1.7	N/A	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	10/2006	N	0.097	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 1.2 ppm
Nitrate (as Nitrogen) (ppm)	12/2008	N	0.634	N/A	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Sodium (ppm)	10/2006	N	21	N/A	N/A	160	Salt water intrusion, leaching from soil

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 (tap water) (ppm)	5/2008 11/2008	N	0.34	0 of 46	1.3	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Lead (tap water) (ppb)	5/2008 11/2008	Y	17	5 of 46	0	15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits

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

For chloramines 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 annual average of the quarterly averages of all samples collected if the system is monitoring quarterly. Range of Results is the range of individual sample results (lowest to highest) for all monitoring locations.

Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Dates of sampling (mo./yr.)	MCL Violation (Y/N)	Level Detected	Range of Results	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL or MRDL	Likely Source of Contamination
Chloramines (ppm)	Monthly 2008	N	2.5	1.5 – 2.8	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4.0	Water additive used to control microbes
Haloacetic Acids (five) (HAA5) (ppb)	Quarterly 2008	N	47	37 – 57	N/A	MCL = 60	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TTHM [Total trihalomethanes] (ppb)	Quarterly 2008	N	60	44 – 82	N/A	MCL = 80	By-product of drinking water disinfection

Secondary Contaminants Table

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							
Odor (threshold odor number)	10/2006	Y	4.0	N/A	N/A	3	Naturally occurring organics

We constantly monitor for various contaminants in the water supply to meet all regulatory requirements. As result of this monitoring,

- Our water system was in violation of Federal and State water quality standards for Total Coliform Bacteria in September 2008. The levels of Total Coliform Bacteria are shown in the Test Result Table.

  We took nine (9) samples, at various locations throughout the community, during September to test for the presence of coliform bacteria. A total number of two (2) of these samples showed the presence of total coliform bacteria. According to the State and Federal regulations, systems that test positive in more than one sample per month are in violation of the Maximum Contaminant Level rule.

  In the twenty-three (23) years of Water Plant operation at Plantation Bay, it has been a rare occurrence for more than one sample in any month to test positive. While this could have been caused by an isolated bacteria in the system, it is also possible that this could have been caused by a contamination while taking the sample at the house or could have occurred at the laboratory.

  Two days after taking the two positive samples, new samples were taken at these same locations and at locations on each side of the originally sampled homes. All new tests were negative (no coliform bacteria present).

  This was not an emergency. If it had been, you would have been notified immediately. Coliform bacteria are generally not harmful themselves. Coliforms are bacteria which are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially- harmful, bacteria may be present. Coliforms were found in more samples than allowed and this was a warning of potential problems.

- Our water system was in violation of Federal and State water quality standards for Lead for the January – June 2008 sampling period. The levels of Lead are shown in the Test Results Table.

  The Lead and Copper testing program is limited to the older area of the community where homes were built prior to 1987 using lead solder for the copper water piping. In these older homes, lead from the solder combines with water as it flows out of the faucets. This predominantly occurs during the first thirty seconds of flow after water has not been used from that faucet for several hours. Of the twenty-three homes sampled, three exceeded the action level for lead. Because three samples is more than ten percent of the required sample sites, the water system was considered to be in violation of the standard. While not responsible for the plumbing inside of the individual homes, our system continues to make adjustments to the corrosion control treatment to reduce the levels of lead inside these older homes.

  Infants and children who drink water containing Lead in excess of the action level could experience delays in their physical or mental development. Children could show slight deficits in attention span and learning disabilities. Adults who drink this water over many years could develop kidney problems or high blood pressure. Homes built, after the use of lead solder was discontinued, do not have this same risk.

Health Advisory

Lead

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. Plantation Bay Utility Company 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.

DRINKING WATER

The Sources of drinking water (both tap 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 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 may be naturally occurring or result from urban stormwater 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 stormwater runoff, and residential uses.

(D) Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial process and petroleum production and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater 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.

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

Plantation Bay Utility Company
100 Plantation Bay Drive
Ormond Beach, Florida 32174