We're ready in an emergency.

Fire suppression: CCU takes great pride in its highly skilled and well-trained staff, providing products and services of uncompromising value to more than 125,000 customers. This includes repair, maintenance and flow testing of more than 4,300 fire hydrants throughout Charlotte County.

Emergency preparedness: CCU has taken on the extensive task of securing its facilities from the effects of natural or manmade emergencies. All facilities have been assessed to determine vulnerability, and security actions have been taken to protect these facilities. All CCU facilities are fenced, alarmed and monitored, including wastewater lift stations, which have been fitted with radio telemetry to monitor the system 24/7. CCU field and office staff continue to train and be ready for any emergency that might impact the Utility and you, our valued customers.

What can I expect to find in my drinking water?

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

Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from wastewater 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 stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining or farming.

Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff and residential use.

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

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

In order to ensure tap water is safe to drink, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. 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 EPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

Reclaimed water promotes water conservation

Did you know that as much as 50 percent of water use occurs outdoors? Reducing the amount of drinking water used for lawn and landscape irrigation is vital, and that's why reclaimed water is such an essential component of Charlotte County Utilities' water-conservation program. The more reclaimed water we provide for irrigation purposes, the more drinking water we will have available.

CCU is permitted to produce reclaimed water at all four of its water reclamation facilities, including the Burnt Store WRF, which serves the South County area. The wastewater collected at these facilities is rigorously treated and disinfected to produce reclaimed water, which may be used safely for irrigation. Reclaimed water must meet strict water quality requirements established by the Florida Department of Environmental Protection (FDEP). Although reclaimed water meets most drinking water standards and is safe for human contact, it is not intended for use as drinking water.

Currently, CCU has 11 major reclaimed water customers Countywide, including golf courses and residential developments, and future customers will include county facilities, parks and additional residential developments. As our reclaimed water program expands to include additional customers, education will be necessary to ensure that cross-connections are not created between the reclaimed and drinking water systems. While drinking water pipes are colored blue, reclaimed water pipes are colored purple and marked with identifying tape. Further, reclaimed water customers are required to post signs that indicate the water is not suitable for consumption. CCU's Water Quality Control Team conducts initial and annual inspections of all reclaimed water customers in order to protect the drinking water system from any improper connections and ensure the integrity of our distribution systems.

Charlotte County Utilities would like you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water. We ask our customers to help us protect our water sources, which are the heart of our community, our way of life and our children's future. 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.

Distributed by Charlotte County Government

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25550 Harbor View Road, Unit 1
Port Charlotte, FL 33980-2500

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A MESSAGE FROM YOUR UTILITIES TEAM

Dear Valued Customer:

This annual Drinking Water Quality Report affords us the opportunity to present you with details of the high quality water and services we have delivered to you over the past year. Each day, Charlotte County Utilities employees work around-the-clock to ensure that the water we provide meets or exceeds all standards and expectations for safety, reliability and quality.

When you drink CCU tap water, you're drinking clean, quality water. As you can see by the tables in this document, our system had no violations in 2007. CCU is proud to report that the water we provide our customers meets or exceeds all Federal and State requirements.

Thanks to the efforts of our dedicated employees, CCU continues to provide our valued customers with exceptional services and products, 24 hours per day, seven days a week. You can be confident that CCU will make every effort to continue to supply clean, reliable drinking water, available to you at your tap and at your command.

Water Quality Report

Burnt Store

2007

CHARLOTTE COUNTY UTILITIES

2007 Drinking Water Quality Report

Burnt Store Public Drinking Water System — PWS #6080318

Charlotte County Utilities (CCU) is proud to offer its customers this annual Water Quality Report, designed to inform you about the water and services we deliver to you every day. CCU routinely monitors for constituents in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. The table in this brochure shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1, 2007, through December 31, 2007. Regulations require monitoring to occur in nine-year compliance cycles, made up of three, three-year compliance periods. These three-year compliance periods result in some contaminants being monitored once every three years. This testing analysis may require some contaminant test results to be reported in this document from years other than calendar year 2007. We have learned through our monitoring and testing that some constituents have been detected.

CCU operates the reverse osmosis water treatment plant and distribution system serving the Burnt Store service area. Our source water is groundwater from the Floridan Aquifer which is treated through a two-stage membrane treatment process, an aeration system, and final chlorination and pH adjustment before the water is pumped to the distribution system.

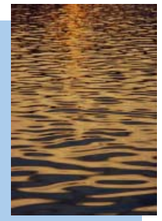
We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you have any questions about the data provided in this annual Drinking Water Quality Report, please contact our representative, Stephen Kipfinger, at (941) 764-4300.

Source Water Assessment Plan: The Department of Environmental Protection has performed a Source Water Assessment on our system. These assessments were conducted to provide information about any potential sources of contamination in the vicinity of our wells. Potential sources of contamination that were identified include industrial wastewater and domestic wastewater treatment plants with a low level of susceptibility. The assessment results are available on the FDEP Source Water Assessment and Protection Program Web site at www.dep.state.fl.us/swapp.

HOW DO I READ THIS? It's easy. The table to the right shows the results of our water quality analyses. The "Level Detected" column shows the highest results from the most recent tests. "Likely Sources" shows where this substance usually originates. As you may find unfamiliar terms and abbreviations in this table, we've provided the following definitions:

- **Action Level (AL):** The concentration of a contaminant that, if exceeded, triggers additional treatment or other requirements that 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 Stage 1 DBPR compliance monitoring data, to select compliance monitoring locations for the Stage 2 DBPR.
- **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 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 Residual Disinfectant Level Goal or MRDLG:** The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.
- **Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level or MRDL:** The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.
- **NA:** Not applicable.
- **ND:** Not detected. Indicates that the substance was not found by laboratory analysis.
- **Nephelometric Turbidity Unit (NTU):** The measure of the clarity of water. Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is just noticeable to the average person.
- **Parts per million (ppm) or milligrams per liter (mg/L):** One part by weight of analyte to one million parts by weight of the water sample, which corresponds to one minute in two years or a penny in $10,000.
- **Parts per billion (ppb) or micrograms per liter (µg/L):** One part by weight of analyte to one billion parts by weight of the water sample, which corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years or a penny in $10,000,000.
- **Picocurie per liter (pCi/L):** Measure of the radioactivity in water.
- **Treatment Technique (TT):** A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

Charlotte County Utilities is proud to join water utilities and government agencies nationwide offering programs that highlight the importance of water conservation in our communities. Sometimes we forget that the water we use at home to wash clothes or dishes, cook, bathe and water our lawns is actually drinking water. It isn't hard to conserve water, and it doesn't require drastic lifestyle changes, but the benefits are priceless: Water conservation helps protect our beautiful natural environment, and saves money and energy.



Water conservation is mostly a matter of good common sense, like conserving energy, recycling and not littering. CCU urges all citizens to join us in practicing water conservation year round, by adopting new conservation practices, and reviewing how you and your family use water at home, work, school and play.

Drinking Water Test Results

Radiological Contaminants							
Contaminant (Unit of Measurement)	**Sampling Dates (mo/yr)**	**MCL Violation**	**Level Detected**	**Range**	**MCLG**	**MCL**	**Likely Source of Contaminant**
Gross Alpha (pCi/L)	03, 05, 08 and 12/02	No	6.6	3.8-8.0	0	15	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium 226 or Combined Radium (pCi/L)	03, 05, 08 and 12/02	No	2.45	1.3-3.3	0	5	Erosion of natural deposits
Inorganic Contaminants							
Barium (ppm)	06/05	No	0.004	N/A	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Nickel (ppb)	06/05	No	1.0	N/A	?	?	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines
Selenium (ppb)	06/05	No	10	N/A	50	50	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines
Sodium (ppm)	06/05	No	40.9	N/A	N/A	160	Saltwater intrusion; leaching from soil
Stage 1 Disinfectant/Disinfection Byproduct (D/DBP) Parameters							
Free Chlorine (ppm)	01/07-12/07	No	2.69	0.61-4.58	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4	Water additive used to control microbes
Haloacetic Acids (five) (HAA5) (ppb)	08/05	No	3.0	N/A	N/A	MCL = 60	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
TTHM (total trihalomethanes) (ppb)	08/05	No	13.3	N/A	N/A	MCL = 80	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection

Lead and Copper							
Contaminant (Unit of Measurement)	**Sampling Dates (mo/yr)**	**MCL Violation**	**Level Detected**	**Action Level (AL)**	**MCLG**	**# of sites exceeding AL**	**Likely Source of Contaminant**
Copper (tap water) (ppm)	10/05	No	0.188	1	1	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Lead (tap water) (ppm)	10/05	No	14.1	15	0	3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits

Level Detected: 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.

MCLs are set at very stringent levels. To understand the possible health effects described for many regulated constituents, a person would have to drink two liters of water at the MCL level every day for a lifetime for a one-in-a-million chance of having the described health effect.

Lead: Infants and young children who drink water containing lead in excess of the MCL could experience delays in their physical or mental development. Children could show slight deficits in attention span and learning abilities. Adults who drink this water over many years could develop kidney problems or high blood pressure.

Customers with special health concerns: Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water. Immuno-compromised persons, such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune 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 EPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800) 426-4791.

System Upgrades and Planned Improvements: In 2007, three raw water wells were taken offline for rehabilitation and cleaning; variable frequency drives were installed on our high-service pumps to provide better flow control; an acid feed system was installed; a water main was expanded to serve the Tern Bay development; we brought treatment trains E and F online for backup treatment. Planned system improvements include installation of two new, raw water wells; upgrades to the water treatment facility, including two new treatment trains, high-service pumps, chemical feed system; upgraded membranes for treatment trains A and B; installation of a new, .5 MG storage tank and a new, 9.5 MG deepwell.