

Stage 1 Disinfectant/Disinfection By-Product (D/DBP) Parameters — Charlotte County Utilities

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)	01/04-12/04	N	3.2	12.1-3.6	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4	Water additive used to control microbes.
Haloacetic Acids (five) (HAA5) (ppb)	03,05,09 +12/04	N	28	Range 23-47	N/A	MCL = 60	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
TTHM (Total trihalomethanes) (ppb)	03,05,09 +12/04	N	37	Range 33-51	N/A	MCL = 80	By-product of drinking water disinfection.

Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Dates of sampling (mo./yr.)	TT Violation Y/N	Lowest Removal Ratio	Range of Results	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Total Organic Carbon (ppm)	1/04-12/04	N	1.28	1.28 -1.7	N/A	TT Removal Ratio = 1 or more	Naturally present in the environment.

Microbiological Contaminants Parameters — Charlotte County Utilities

Microbiological Contaminant Parameters: In 2004, we failed to complete required microbiological sampling for the month of Nov. 04 and therefore were in violation of monitoring and reporting requirements. Because we did not take the required number of samples, we did not know whether the microbiological contaminants were present in your drinking water, and we are unable to tell you whether your health was at risk during that time. The monitoring period was 11/1/04 through 11/31/04. One hundred (100) samples were required, and only ninety-five (95) samples were taken. Sampling resumed on 12/1/04 and results were satisfactory. All other samples taken in Nov. 04 were also satisfactory. The monitoring violation was resolved through a Consent Order with the Department of Environmental Protection.



MCLs are 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. **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, who have undergone organ transplants, diagnosed 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 (1-800-426-4791).

The employees of **Charlotte County Utilities** would like our valued customers 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, and we ask you to help us protect our water sources, which are the heart of our community, our way of life and our children's future. 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 allowing us to continue providing your family with clean, quality water this year.

New Improvements Planned & System Updates:

- Rotonda Booster Stations' conversion to Liquid Bleach for disinfection construction started in October 2004.

Facility Improvements

- Security fencing was completed in the third quarter of 2004 at our booster stations & water facilities.
- The Water Model Master Plan was implemented in 2004.

WHAT CAN I EXPECT TO FIND IN MY DRINKING WATER?

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) **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.
- (B) **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 stormwater runoff, and septic systems.
- (C) **Pesticides and herbicides**, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses.
- (D) **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, the 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.



Charlotte County Utilities
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CCU MISSION STATEMENT

To provide products and services of uncompromising value to the community by operating a public utility system that is economically sound, environmentally responsible, operationally reliable, and customer responsive.

MISSION

To be the energy in making Charlotte County a beautiful and enriching place to live.

VISION

To exceed expectations in the delivery of public services.

VALUES

- Integrity
- Customer Service
- Partnership
- Innovation
- Stewardship

This handout is based on the Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) regulations that were published by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA). The CCR rule is the first EPA rule that addresses the public's right-to-know provisions of the 1996 SDWA Amendments



2004 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

Charlotte County Utilities Public Drinking Water System PWS # 5084100



The Peace River Manasota Regional Water Supply Authority (PRMRWSA) oversees the operations of the Peace River Manasota Regional Water Supply Facility (PRMRWSF), which uses Peace River as its source of supply. The Peace River is a large river by Florida standards, having a drainage area of 2,300 square miles, and headwaters originate in the Green Swamp of northern Polk County, flowing through Lake Hancock, Winter Haven chain of lakes and Lake Hamilton. The mouth of the Peace River is located in Punta Gorda, 120 miles downstream from the headwaters delivering needed fresh water to the Charlotte Harbor estuary. The PRMRWSA presently sells water to Charlotte County, the City of North Port, DeSoto County, Manatee County and Sarasota County.

The PRMRWSA and Charlotte County Utilities (CCU) routinely monitor 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, 2004 to December 31, 2004. These same regulations require monitoring to occur in 9-year compliance cycles, made up of three, 3-year compliance periods. These 3-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 2004. We have learned through our monitoring and testing that some constituents have been detected.

If you have any questions about the data provided in this Consumer Confidence Report/Annual Drinking Water Quality Report, or require additional information concerning the PRMRWSA, please contact our representative **Terrence Briggs at 941-764-4300**. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please attend any of the PRMRWSA Board of Director meetings, on the first Wednesday of each month and rotated between the County Commission Chambers of Charlotte, DeSoto, Manatee or Sarasota Counties from 10 am to noon. For information on a specific meeting, please contact PRMRWSA Sarasota Office at 941-316-1776.

Source Water Assessment Plan

A statewide source water assessment project is under way by the Florida Department of Environmental Protection (FDEP). This assessment will result in a "SOURCE WATER ASSESSMENT REPORT", and will identify and assess any potential sources of contamination in the vicinity of your water supply. A Source Water Assessment for our system will be available by July 1, 2005 at the DEP Source Water Assessment and Protection Program web site: <http://www.dep.state.fl.us/swapp>. CCU will provide annually, as part of the Consumer Confidence Report Water Quality Data, an update on the FDEP Water Source Assessment and Protection Program.

HOW DO I READ THIS? It's easy. The table shows the results of our water-quality analyses. The column marked "Level Detected" shows the highest results from the last time tests were performed. "Likely Sources" shows where this substance usually originates. Descriptions below explain other important details. In this table you may find unfamiliar terms and abbreviations. To help you better understand these terms we've provided the following definitions:

- **Action Level (AL):** The concentration of a contaminant that, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.
- **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.
- "N/A" means not applicable.
- "ND" means not detected and indicates that the substance was not found by laboratory analysis.
- **Nephelometric Turbidity Unit (NTU)** - 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 1 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 1 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.

**** 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.**

Drinking Water Quality Test Results— 2004

Turbidity Contaminants – Peace River Authority (PRMRWSA)

Note: The result in the lowest monthly percentage column is the lowest monthly percentage of samples meeting the turbidity limits reported in the Monthly Operating Report.

Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Dates of sampling (mo./yr.)	MCL Violation Y/N	Highest Single Measurement	Lowest Monthly Percentage of Samples Meeting Regulatory Limits	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Turbidity (NTU)	1/04-12/04	Y	5.47	100%	N/A	TT	Soil runoff.

Turbidity - Levels exceeded the MCL with Tampa FDEP approval due to the hurricane aftermath in August 2004 when PRMRWSA was unable to produce treated water. This water was received from Sarasota County to PRMRWSA. The entire Charlotte County region was under a Precautionary Boil Water Order at the time of the turbidity issue, so Tampa FDEP approved the monitored level without a Public Notice being required. **Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water. We monitor it because it is a good indicator of the effectiveness of our filtration system. High turbidity can hinder the effectiveness of disinfectants. Turbidity has no health effects. However, turbidity can interfere with disinfection and provide a medium for microbial growth. Turbidity may indicate the presence of disease-causing organisms. These organisms include bacteria, viruses, and parasites that can cause symptoms such as nausea, cramps, diarrhea and associated headaches.**

Radiological Contaminants—Peace River Authority (PRMRWSA)

Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Dates of sampling (mo./yr.)	MCL Violation Y/N	Level Detected**	Range	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Gross Alpha (pCi/l)	1/02 - 12/02	N	6.9	(1.0—6.9)	0	15	Erosion of natural deposits.
Combined Radium (pCi/l)	1/02 - 12/02	N	2.5	(0.8-2.5)	0	5	Erosion of natural deposits.

Inorganic Contaminants—Peace River Authority (PRMRWSA)

Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling (mo./yr.)	MCL Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Unit of Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Barium (ppm)	1/04-12/04	N	0.006	(ppm)	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride (ppm)	1/04-12/04	N	0.458	(ppm)	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Nitrate (as Nitrogen) (ppm)	Quarterly	N	0.86 Range (0.134—856)	(ppm)	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits.
Nitrite (as Nitrogen) (ppm)	Quarterly	N	0.01 Range (<0.01-0.01)	(ppm)	1	1	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits.
Sodium (ppm)	1/04 -12/04	N	44.8	(ppm)	N/A	160	Salt water intrusion, leaching from soil.
Cyanide (ppb)	1/04—12/04	N	40	(ppb)	N/A	200	Some people who drink water containing cyanide well in excel of MCL over many years could experience nerve damage or thyroid problems.

Lead and Copper—Charlotte County Utilities

Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Dates of sampling (mo./yr.)	MCL Violation Y/N	Level Detected	No. of sampling sites exceeding the AL	MCLG	AL (Action Level)	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper (tap water) (ppm)	01/04-12/04	N	0.421	0	1.3	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives.
Lead (plant tap) (ppb)	01/04-12/04	N	3.0	1	0	15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits.

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 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 at 1-800-426-4791.