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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: Mobile Manor Water Co. Inc. Contact person: JAY RANDALL
PWS Identification number (PWS-ID): 5364152 Contact phone number: 239-489-4890
Mailing address: 150 LANTERN LANE City: N. Ft MYERS
State: FL Zip: 33917 Population served (not the number of "service connections"): 500

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.) 6-21-2011 (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. All 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: _____

F. Our CCR was posted in the following public locations: DOCUMENTAL SERVICE OFFICE
Bulletin Board

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FPSC-COMMISSION CLERK

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, __, and ending December 31, __, to its customers on (mm/dd/yy) _____ 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): _____

TITLE: _____

DATE: _____

A copy of our CCR is attached.

Mobile Manor Water Company

c/o Hayden & Associates
8359 Beacon Blvd.
Suite 313
Fort Myers, Florida 33907
Phone 239-489-4890***Fax 239-489-4980

PROOF OF MAILING AFFIDAVIT

**STATE OF FLORIDA
COUNTY OF LEE**

The undersigned Manager of Mobile Manor Water Company being duly sworn, deposes and says that copies of the CCR and PSC Reports were mailed to each member at the address last furnished to the Association.

Dated this 21st day of June 2011

Jay A. Vandall
Jay Vandall, CAM

The foregoing Affidavit was acknowledged before this 21st day of June 2011, by Jay Vandall, Community Association Manager for Marbella Homeowners Association, Inc.

Joan Strickland
Notary Public Signature



SEAL

Date June 21, 2011

2010 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report MOBILE MANOR WATER COMPANY, INC.

As you are aware, Mobile Manor Water Company purchases your drinking water from Lee County Utilities, who constantly monitors the quality of the water it sells to us. The water we purchase is processed through the North Lee County RO Plant. The source water for the North Lee County RO Plant is treated groundwater from the lower hawthorn aquifer from the NLCWTP well field. This water is treated by reverse osmosis, chlorinated for disinfection purposes and then fluorinated for dental purposes. A copy of the 2010 test results (or the most recent testing done according to regulations) is attached. "The FDEP conducted a statewide assessment of public drinking water systems in 2009. No assessment of this system has been made to date."

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

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Jay Vandall at 239-489-4890 or Tom Hawkins at 239-543-1414.

In the enclosed table you may find unfamiliar terms and abbreviations. To help you better understand these terms, we have provided the following definitions.

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

Chloramines: Some people who use water containing chloramines well in excess of the MRDL could experience irritating effects to their eyes and nose. Some people who drink water containing chloramines well in excess of the MRDL could experience stomach discomfort or anemia.

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.

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

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.

Treatment Technique (TT): A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water. "N" or "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 (ug/l) – one part by weight of analyte to 1 billion parts by weight in the water sample.

Picocuri per liter (pCi/L) measure of the radioactivity in 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. 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 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.

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. Lee County 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 or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

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 (1-800-426-7491).

In 2009 the Florida Department of Environmental Protection performed a Source Water Assessment for Lee County Utilities. The assessment results are available on the FDEP Source Water Assessment and Protection Program website at www.dep.state.fl.us/swapp or they can be obtained by Patricia DiPiero, 239-533-8534 or dipierpm@leegov.com.

NON-SECONDARY CONTAMINANTS TABLE (Lee County Utilities North RO Plant)

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 (positive samples)	1/10-12/10	n	2.8%	0	For systems collecting at least 40 samples per month: presence of coliform bacteria in >5% of monthly samples.	Naturally present in the environment

Radioactive 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)	2/07, 6/07 & 8/07	n	3.3	nd-3.3	0	15	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium 226 + 228 or combined radium (pCi/L)	2/07, 6/07 & 8/07	n	1.7	0.9-1.7	0	5	Erosion of natural deposits

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
Cyanide (ppb)	2/08	n	60		200	200	Discharge from steel/metal factories; discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories
Fluoride (ppm)	1/10-12/10	n	0.86	0.26-0.86	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)	2/10	n	0.02		10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Nitrite (as Nitrogen) (ppm)	2/10	n	0.002		1	1	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Sodium (ppm)	2/08	n	70.2		N/A	160	Salt water intrusion, leaching from soil

Stage 1 Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products

For bromate, chloramines, or 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
Chloramines (ppm)	1/10-12/10	n	3.4	0.1-5.8	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4.0	Water additive used to control microbes
Haloacetic Acids (five) (HAA5) (ppb)	Quarterly 2010	n	9.0	Nd-28.0	NA	MCL = 60	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TTHM [Total trihalomethanes] (ppb)	Quarterly 2010	n	8.3	0.34-22.0	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 Exceeded (Y/N)	90th Percentile Result	No. of sampling sites exceeding the AL	MCLG	AL (Action Level)	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper (tap water) (ppm)	8/10	n	0.464	0	1.3	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Lead (tap water) (ppb)	8/10	n	1.3	0	0	15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits

NON-SECONDARY CONTAMINANTS TABLE (Mobile Manor)

Stage 1 Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products

For bromate, chloramines, or 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 THM, 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
Chloramines (ppm)	Monthly	Y	4.1	3.2-4.3	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4.0	Water additive used to control microbes

Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Dates of sampling (mo./yr.)	AL Exceeded (Y/N)	90th Percentile Result	No. of sampling sites exceeding the AL	MCLG	AL (Action Level)	Likely Source of Contamination
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Lead and Copper (Tap Water)

Copper (tap water) (ppm)	9/28/2010	n	0.0188	0	1.3	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Lead (tap water) (ppb)	9/28/2010	n	3.3	0	0	15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits