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COMMISSION CLERK

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: Dixie Groves
Contact person: Melisa Rotteveel
PWS Identification number (PWS-ID): Le51-0461
Contact phone number: 727-848-8292
Mailing address: 4939 Cross Bayou Blvd
City: New Port Richey
State: FL Zip: 34652
Population served (not the number of "service connections"): 758 +/- 0

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.) 6/29/04 (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) _____

CMP _____
COM _____
CTR _____
ECR _____
GCL _____
OPC _____
MMS _____
RCA _____
SCR _____
1 _____
OTH _____

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:

_____

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

_____

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

_____

_____

. 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.

I. 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, 03 and ending December 31, 03, to its customers on (mm/dd/yy) 6/29/04 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: Melissa Rotteveel

NAME (please print): Melisa Rotteveel

TITLE: Fl. Operations Manager, US Water Services DATE: 7/14/04

☑ A copy of our CCR is attached.

2003 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

Dixie Groves

We're very pleased to provide you with this year's Annual 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 to you a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. Our water source consists of 2 ground water wells drawing from the Floridan Aquifer. The treatment process used at the water treament plants consists of chlorination for disinfection; as well as, Aquamag, a sequestering agent, for the control of iron, lead and copper in your drinking water. This report shows our water quality results and what they mean.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact **U.S. Water Services Corporation at 727-848-8292.** We encourage our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. **Dixie Groves** 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 1 to December 31, 2003. Data obtained before January 1, 2003, and presented in this report are from the most recent testing done in accordance with the laws, rules, and regulations.

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.
Action Level (AL): The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.
Treatment Technique (TT): A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
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 to not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.
"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.

NON-SECONDARY CONTAMINANTS TABLE

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)	12/2003 Well 2 Well 3	N	1.2 1.2	1.2 both results	0	15	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium 226 or combined radium (pCi/l)	12/2003 Well 2 Well 3	N	0.5 0.6	0.55	0	5	Erosion of natural deposits

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
Inorganic Contaminants							
Arsenic (ppb)	12/2003	N	12	9.3-12	N/A	50	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium (ppm)	12/2003	N	0.018	0.017-0.018	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Cadmium (ppb)	12/2003	N	.7	ND-.7	5	5	Corrosion of galvanized pipes; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from metal refineries; runoff from waste batteries and paints
Chromium (ppb)	12/2003	N	1.5	N/A	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	12/2003	N	.12	N/A	4	4.0	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nickel (ppb)	12/2003	N	1.4	ND-1.4	N/A	100	Pollution from mining and refining operations. Natural occurrence in soil.
Nitrate (as Nitrogen) (ppm)	Quarterly 2003	N	1.17 *RAA	0-2.41	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Sodium (ppm)	12/2003	N	16	N/A	N/A	160	Salt water intrusion, leaching from soil

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)	12/2003	N	.22	0	1.3	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Lead (tap water) (ppb)	12/2003	N	0	0	0	15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits

*RAA= Running Annual Average

While your drinking water meets USEPA's standard for arsenic, it does contain low levels of arsenic. USEPA's standard balances the current understanding of arsenic's possible health effects against the costs of removing arsenic from drinking water. USEPA 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.

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 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 processes 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, 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.

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 Dixie Groves 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 insuring the quality of your water. If you have any questions or concerns about the information provided, please feel free to call of the number listed.