

IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR DRINKING WATER

The Ferncrest Utilities, Inc. Water Treatment Plant has Levels of HAA5(Haloacetic acids) and TTHM(Total Trihalomethanes)Exceeding Drinking Water Standards

Our water system recently violated two drinking water standards and we failed to take The proper samples for them in the fourth quarter of 2005 as required. Although this is not an emergency, as our customers, you have a right to know what happened, what you should do, and what we are doing to correct this situation.

We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants on a regular Basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not our drinking water meets health standards. Testing results we received for the last four active quarters show that the running annual average levels of HAA5 (151.71ug/L) and TTHM (227.02ug/L) in our system exceeds the standards, or Maximum Contaminant Levels (MCL's), for HAA5 and TTHM, which are 60.Oug/L respectively. During the fourth quarter of 2005 we did not monitor for HAA5 and TTHM in the distribution system as we routinely do and therefore cannot be sure of the quality of our drinking water during that time.

What Should I Do?

You do not need to use an alternative (e.g.,bottled) water supply. However, If you have specific health concerns, consult your doctor.

What does this mean?

This is not an immediate risk. If it had been, you would have been notified immediately. Some people who drink water containing trihalomethanes in excess of the MCL over Many years may experience problems with their liver, kidneys, or central nervous system, and may have increased risk of getting cancer. Some people who drink water Containing haloacetic acids in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

What happened? What is being done?

Ferncrest is unable to meet these regulations with our current equipment. In order for Ferncrest to come into compliance we would need to spend in excess of one million dollars in new equipment. We at Ferncrest do not want to burden our customers with the large rate increase which this expenditure would create. Therefore we are currently in negotiations with the Town of Davie to purchase water for distribution to our customers. We will resolve the problem as soon as our negotiations are complete.

For more information, please contact Robert Salerno at 954-587-8833 or 3015 SW 54th Ave Davie Fl 33317

Please share this information with all other people who drink this water, especially those who may not have received this notice directly (for example, people in apartments, nursing homes, schools, and businesses.) You can do this by posting this notice in a public place or by distributing copies by hand or mail.

This notice is being sent to you by Ferncrest Utilities, Inc., State Water System ID# 4060419.
Date distributed June 29, 2006

FERNCREST UTILITIES 2005 WATER QUALITY REPORT

We at Ferncrest Utilities are very pleased to provide you with this year's Annual Water Quality report. We want to keep you informed about the excellent water we have delivered to you over the past year. Our goal is and always has been, to provide to you the safest most dependable supply of drinking water possible. This report provides a detailed description of the quality of Ferncrest Utilities water during 2005. If you have any questions about this report or any other concerns about your utility service, please contact Ferncrest Utilities customer service at (954) 587-8833 between 9AM and 4 PM daily.

Frequently Asked Questions About Your Water...

Where does my water come from?

Ferncrest Utilities draws its water supply from wells drilled into the Biscayne Aquifer. This is an underground formation in which fresh water is stored. The water from our wells is then softened, filtered, fluoridated and disinfected before it is pumped to our customers for their use.

Does my drinking water meet EPA standards?

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. FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which must provide the same protection for public health.

Why are contaminants in my drinking water?

As water travels over the land or under ground it can pick up substances or contaminants such as microbes, organic and inorganic chemicals as well as radioactive substances. *All drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. It is important to remember that the presence of these contaminants does not necessarily pose a health risk. For more information about contaminants and potential health risks call the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.*

Ground water is typically less likely to contain the contaminants listed below. The Florida Department of Environmental Protection is in the process of conducting Source Water Assessments for all public water systems in Florida. These assessments will identify and assess any potential sources of contamination in the vicinity of your water supply. A Source Water Assessment report for this system will be available at the D.E.P. web site www.dep.state.fl.us.swapp by July 1, 2005.

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.

(1) *Arsenic*: Some people who drink water containing arsenic in excess of the MCL over many years could experience skin damage or problems with their circulatory system, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

(2) *Barium*. Some people who drink water containing barium in excess of the MCL over many years could experience an increase in their blood pressure

(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.

Do I need to take special precautions?

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).

How do I get involved?

The people of Ferncrest Utilities work hard to be sure that the water we provide to our customers is the highest possible quality. You can help by taking care to protect our water sources by disposing of all toxic chemicals, oil and other contaminants properly. The Town of Davie has set up a Water Advisory Board to keep all residents of the Town informed about all water utilities operating within the town. The Board meets on the third Tuesday of every other month at the Town Hall, located at 6591 Orange Drive. The next meeting is scheduled for July.

Water Quality Data Table (January 1, 2005 – December 31, 2005)

Ferncrest Utilities routinely monitors for contaminants in you're drinking water according to Federal and State laws.

In this table you will find many terms and abbreviations you might not be familiar with. To help you better understand these terms we've provided the following definitions:

Non-Detects (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 per million corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny in \$10,000.

Parts per billion (ppb) or Micrograms per liter - one part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in \$10,000,000.

Action Level (AL) - the concentration of a contaminant, which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements, which a water system must follow

Treatment Technique (TT) - A treatment technique is a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

Maximum Contaminant Level - The Maximum Allowed (MCL) is 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 - The Goal (MCLG) is 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.

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. *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 at 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 (1-800-426-4791).*

Microbiological Contaminants						
Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling (mo/yr)	MCL Violation Y/N	Highest Monthly number of positive samples	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Total Coliform Bacteria	1/2005-12/2005	N	0	0	Present in no more than 1 sample per month	Naturally present in the environment

Inorganic Contaminants						
Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling (mo/yr)	MCL Violation Y/N	Level Detected	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Fluoride (ppm)	8/2005	N	.216	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate (as nitrogen) (ppm)	8/2005	N	0.042	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks; sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Nitrite(as nitrogen) (ppm)	8/2005	N	0.017	1	1	Salt water intrusion, leaching from soil
Sodium (ppm)	8/2005	N	44.0	N/A	160	Salt water intrusion, leaching from soil
Barium(ppm)	8/2005	N	.0031	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Arsenic(ppb)	8/2005	N	.0034	N/A	10	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Mercury (ppb)	8/2005	N	0.033	2	2	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from refineries and factories; runoff from landfills; runoff from cropland
Nickel (ppb)	8/2005	N	0.39	N/A	100	Pollution from mining and refining operations. Natural occurrence in soil.

Disinfection / Disinfection By-Products						
Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling (mo/yr)	MCL Violation Y/N	90 th Percentile Result	Range of Results	MCLG	AL (Action Level)
TTHM (Total Trihalomethanes) (ppb)	2/2005	Y	227.3		0	80
Haloacetic Acid Five (ppb)	8/2005	Y	154.2 131 - 182.7		0	60
Chlorine	2004	N	1.2 0.4 - 2.0		4.0	4.0

Lead and Copper (Tap Water)						
Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling (mo/yr)	MCL Violation Y/N	90 th Percentile Result	Range of Results	MCLG	AL (Action Level)
Copper (tap water) (ppm) *	9/2004	N	0.8	0.002 - 1.90	1.3	1.3
Lead (tap water) (ppb) *	9/2004	N	7	ND - 13	0	15

* 0 of 21 samples exceeded AL for Lead and 1 of 21 samples exceeded AL for Copper

IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR DRINKING WATER

The Ferncrest Utilities, Inc. Water Treatment Plant has Levels of HAA5 (Haloacetic acids) and TTHM (Total Trihalomethanes) Exceeding Drinking Water Standards

Our water system recently violated two drinking water standards. Although this is not an emergency, as our customers, you have a right to know what happened, what you should do, and what we are doing to correct this situation.

We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants on a regular basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not our drinking water meets health standards. Testing results we received for the last four active quarters show that the running annual average levels of HAA5 (144.5 ug/L) and TTHM (242.51 ug/L) in our system exceeds the standards, or Maximum Contaminant Levels (MCL's), for HAA5 and TTHM, which are 60.0 ug/L and 80.0 ug/l respectively.

What Should I Do?

You do not need to use an alternative (e.g., bottled) water supply. However, if you have specific health concerns, consult your doctor.

What does this mean?

This is not an immediate risk. If it had been, you would have been notified immediately. Some people who drink water containing trihalomethanes in excess of the MCL over many years may experience problems with their liver, kidneys, or central nervous system, and may have increased risk of getting cancer. Some people who drink water containing haloacetic acids in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

What happened? What is being done?

Ferncrest is unable to meet these regulations with our current equipment. In order for Ferncrest to come into compliance we would need to spend in excess of one million dollars in new equipment. We at Ferncrest do not want to burden our customers with the large rate increase which this expenditure would create. However our negotiation with the Town of Davie to purchase water for distribution to our customers has not yet been successful. Therefore we are currently reviewing the available technologies, and the cost thereof, to bring our plant into compliance. We still would prefer to resolve this problem without raising rates however we will take whatever action is necessary to correct this problem as soon as possible.

For more information, please contact Robert Salerno at 954-587-8833 or 3015 SW 54th Ave Davie Fl 33317

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This notice is being sent to you by Ferncrest Utilities, Inc., State Water System ID# 4060419.
Date distributed May 14, 2007

FERNCREST UTILITIES 2006 WATER QUALITY REPORT

We at Ferncrest Utilities are very pleased to provide you with this year's Annual Water Quality report. We want to keep you informed about the quality water we have delivered to you over the past year. Our goal is and always has been, to provide to you the safest most dependable supply of drinking water possible. This report provides a detailed description of the quality of Ferncrest Utilities water during 2006. If you have any questions about this report or any other concerns about your utility service, please contact Ferncrest Utilities customer service at (954) 587-8833 between 9AM and 4 PM daily.

Frequently Asked Questions About Your Water...

Where does my water come from?

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Does my drinking water meet EPA standards?

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. FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which must provide the same protection for public health.

Why are contaminants in my drinking water?

As water travels over the land or under ground it can pick up substances or contaminants such as microbes, organic and inorganic chemicals as well as radioactive substances. *All drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. It is important to remember that the presence of these contaminants does not necessarily pose a health risk. For more information about contaminants and potential health risks call the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.*

Ground water is typically less likely to contain the contaminants listed below. The Florida Department of Environmental Protection is in the process of conducting Source Water Assessments for all public water systems in Florida. These assessments will identify and assess any potential sources of contamination in the vicinity of your water supply. A Source Water Assessment report for this system is available at the D.E.P. web site www.dep.state.fl.us.swapp.

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.

(1) *Arsenic*: Some people who drink water containing arsenic in excess of the MCL over many years could experience skin damage or problems with their circulatory system, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

(2) *Barium*. Some people who drink water containing barium in excess of the MCL over many years could experience an increase in their blood pressure

(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.

Do I need to take special precautions?

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).

How do I get involved?

The people of Ferncrest Utilities work hard to be sure that the water we provide to our customers is the highest possible quality. You can help by taking care to protect our water sources by disposing of all toxic chemicals, oil and other contaminants properly. The Town of Davie has set up a Water Advisory Board to keep all residents of the Town informed about all water utilities operating within the town. The Board meets on the third Tuesday of every other month at the Town Hall, located at 6591 Orange Drive. The next meeting is scheduled for July.

Water Quality Data Table (January 1, 2006 – December 31, 2006)

Ferncrest Utilities routinely monitors for contaminants in you're drinking water according to Federal and State laws.

Microbiological Contaminants

Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling (mo/yr)	MCL Violation Y/N	Highest Monthly number of positive samples	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Total Coliform Bacteria	1/2006-12/2006	N	0	0	Present in no more than 1 sample per month	Naturally present in the environment

Non-Detects (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 per million corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny in \$10,000.

Parts per billion (ppb) or Micrograms per liter - one part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in \$10,000,000.

Action Level (AL) - the concentration of a contaminant, which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements, which a water system must follow

Treatment Technique (TT) – A treatment technique is a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

Maximum Contaminant Level - The Maximum Allowed (MCL) is 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 - The Goal (MCLG) is 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.

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. *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 at 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 (1-800-426-4791).*

Inorganic Contaminants

Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling (mo/yr)	MCL Violation Y/N	Level Detected	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Fluoride (ppm)	7/2006	N	.992	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrite(as nitrogen) (ppm)	7/2006	N	0.012	1	1	Salt water intrusion, leaching from soil
Sodium (ppm)	7/2006	N	38	N/A	160	Salt water intrusion, leaching from soil
Barium(ppm)	7/2006	N	.0036	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Arsenic(ppm)	7/2006	N	.0016	N/A	0.01	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes

Secondary Contaminants

Color	7/2006	Y	20	0	15	Naturally occurring organics
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Volatile Organic Contaminants

CIS - 1,2 Dichloroethane (ppb)	7/2006	N	0.35	0	3.0	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Carbon Tetrachloride (ppb)	7/2006	N	0.19	0	3.0	Discharge from chemical plants and other industrial activities

Disinfection / Disinfection By-Products

THM (Total Trihalomethanes) (ppb)	7/2006	Y	228.7 171.6 - 304	0	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Haloacetic Acid Five (ppb)	7/2006	Y	144.5 96 - 191	0	60	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Chlorine	2006	N	1.2 0.4 - 2.0	4.0	4.0	Water Additive used to control Microbes

Lead and Copper (Tap Water)

Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling (mo/yr)	MCL Violation Y/N	90 th Percentile Result	Range of Results	MCLG	AL (Action Level)	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper (tap water) (ppm) *	9/2004	N	0.8	0.002 - 1.90	1.3	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Lead (tap water) (ppb) *	9/2004	N	7	ND - 13	0	15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits

* 0 of 21 samples exceeded AL for Lead and 1 of 21 samples exceeded AL for Copper
 In this table you will find many terms and abbreviations you might not be familiar with. To help you better understand these terms we've provided the following definitions:

IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR DRINKING WATER

The Ferncrest Utilities, Inc. Water Treatment Plant has Levels of TTHM (Total Trihalomethanes) Exceeding Drinking Water Standards

Our water system is currently in violation the drinking water standard for Total Trihalomethanes. Although this is not an emergency, as our customers, you have a right to know what happened, what you should do, and what we are doing to correct this situation.

We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants on a regular basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not our drinking water meets health standards. Testing results we received for the last four active quarters show that the running annual average levels of TTHM (88.8 ug/L) in our system exceeds the standard, or Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL), for TTHM, which is 80.0 ug/l. However since we changed our method of chlorination in July of 2007 the tests have shown a significant continual decrease in the TTHM level. Over the last three quarters our tests have been below the MCL and we expect our system to meet the running annual average level with the next test.

In the past we also exceeded the MCL for HAA5 (Haloacetic acids). However the results of the latest tests show our 12 month running average is now below the MCL for HAA5. Our running annual average for HAA5 is now 42.2 ug/l. Since the MCL is 60.0 ug/l the work we have done has corrected this problem and we expect the average to continue to be lower.

What Should I Do?

You do not need to use an alternative (e.g., bottled) water supply. However, If you have specific health concerns, consult your doctor.

What does this mean?

This is not an immediate risk. If it had been, you would have been notified immediately. Some people who drink water containing trihalomethanes in excess of the MCL over many years may experience problems with their liver, kidneys, or central nervous system, and may have increased risk of getting cancer.

What happened? What is being done?

Ferncrest is has made significant changes to treatment system and completed the process of permitting, purchasing and installing new equipment to be sure we meet these regulations into the future. The tests taken over the past three quarter have met these regulations and now that the new equipment is installed we will be sure to continue meeting them in the future.

For more information, please contact Robert Salerno at 954-587-8833 or 3015 SW 54th Ave Davie Fl 33317

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This notice is being sent to you by Ferncrest Utilities, Inc., State Water System ID# 4060419.
Date distributed March 21, 2008

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Water Quality Data Table (January 1, 2007 – December 31, 2007)

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Maximum Contaminant Level - The Maximum Allowed (MCL) is 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 - The Goal (MCLG) is 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.

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. *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 at 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 (1-800-426-4791).*

Inorganic Contaminants

Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling (mo/yr)	MCL Violation Y/N	Level Detected	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Fluoride (ppm)	9/2007	N	.411	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Lead (ppm)	9/207	N	.0002	N/A	15	Erosion of natural deposits
Sodium (ppm)	9/2007	N	24	N/A	160	Salt water intrusion, leaching from soil
Barium(ppm)	9/2007	N	0.0058	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Arsenic(ppm)	9/2007	N	.0022	N/A	0.01	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes

Volatile Organic Contaminants

CIS - 1,2 Dichloroethylene (ppb)	9/2007	N	210	0	3.0	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
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Secondary Contaminants

Color	9/2007	Y	30	15	Naturally occurring organics
Aluminum	9/2007	Y	0.69	0.2	Natural occurrence from soil leaching

Disinfection / Disinfection By-Products

TTHM (Total Trihalomethanes) (ppb)	2007	Y	276-6.32	0	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Haloacetic Acid Five (ppb)	2007	Y	111-7.80	0	60	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Chlorine	2007	N	2.2 0.4 - 2.0	4.0	4.0	Water Additive used to control Microbes

Lead and Copper (Tap Water)

Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling (mo/yr)	MCL Violation Y/N	90 th Percentile Result	Range of Results	MCLG	AL (Action Level)	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper (tap water) (ppm) *	9/2007	N	.0765	.00140-0.189	1.3	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Lead (tap water) (ppb) *	9/2007	N	1.9	ND - 7.8	0	15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits

∞ 0 of 20 samples exceeded AL for Lead and 0 of 20 samples exceeded AL for Copper

In this table you will find many terms and abbreviations you might not be familiar with. To help you better understand these terms we've provided the following definitions: