

HINSON HEIGHTS / TOBACCO ROAD WATER SYSTEM TEST RESULTS 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 (sampled by City of Havana)							
Alpha emitters (pCi/l)	March 2009	N	3.3	1.8-3.3	0	15	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium 226 or combined radium (pCi/l)	March 2009	N	1.1	0.6-1.1	0	5	Erosion of natural deposits

Inorganic Contaminants (sampled by City of Havana)							
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
Arsenic (ppb)	June 2009	N	1.4	ND-1.4	N/A	10	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium (ppm)	June 2009	N	0.031	0.029-0.031	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Chromium (ppb)	June 2009	N	1.1	ND-1.1	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	June 2009	N	0.48	0.34-0.48	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
Lead (point of entry) (ppb)	June 2009	N	0.5	0.1-0.5	N/A	15	Residue from man-made pollution such as auto emissions and paint; lead pipe, casing, and solder
Nickel (ppb)	June 2009	N	2	1.3-2	N/A	100	Pollution from mining and refining operations. Natural occurrence in soil
Nitrate (as Nitrogen) (ppm)	June 2009	N	0.049	ND-0.049	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Selenium (ppb)	June 2009	N	0.7	ND-0.7	50	50	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines
Sodium (ppm)	June 2009	N	42	16-42	N/A	160	Salt water intrusion, leaching from soil

Lead and Copper (Tap Water) for Hinson Heights (sampled by Talquin)							
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)	June - Sept. 2008	N	0.13	0 of 5	1.3	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Lead (tap water) (ppb)	June - Sept. 2008	N	1	0 of 5	0	15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits

Lead and Copper (Tap Water) for Tobacco Road (sampled by Talquin)							
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)	June - Sept. 2008	N	0.115	0 of 5	1.3	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Lead (tap water) (ppb)	June - Sept. 2008	N	1	0 of 5	0	15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits

Stage 1 Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products (sampled by City of Havana)							
Disinfectant or Contamination 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
Chlorine (ppm) for Hinson Heights	Jan-Dec 2009	N	1	0.5-1	MRDLG=4	MRDL=4.0	Water additive used to control microbes
Chlorine (ppm) for Tobacco Road	Jan-Dec 2009	N	1	0.5-1	MRDLG=4	MRDL=4.0	Water additive used to control microbes
Haloacetic Acids (five)(HAA5)(ppb)	August 2009	N	4.66	3.44-5.64	N/A	MCL=60	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TTHM [total trihalomethanes](ppb)	August 2009	N	30.9	22.0-42.2	N/A	MCL=80	By-product of drinking water disinfection

Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Dates of sampling (mo./yr.)	MCL Violation Y/N	Highest Result	Range of Results	MCLG	MCL	Likely source of contamination
Secondary Contaminants (sampled by City of Havana)							
Sulfate (ppm)	June 2009	Y	270	110-270	N/A	250	Natural occurrence from soil leaching
Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)	May-December 2009	Y	600	340-600	N/A	500	Natural occurrence from soil leaching

The State of Florida Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) sets drinking water standards for secondary contaminants and has determined that the Total Dissolved Solids (TDS) and Sulfate are aesthetic concerns at certain levels of exposure. TDS was sampled in May, June, October and December, 2009 and was found in higher levels than are allowed by the State. Sulfate was tested in June, 2009 and was also found in higher levels than are allowed by the state. TDS and Sulfate, as secondary drinking water contaminants, do not pose a health risk. Havana will continue to sample as required by rule. They plan to replace the effected well by 2011.

In this table you will find many terms and abbreviations you might not be familiar with. To help you better understand these terms, we have 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.

Maximum residual disinfectant level or MRDL: The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that the addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

Maximum residual disinfectant level goal or MRDLG: The level of 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.

Non-detect or "ND" means not detected and indicates that the substance was not found by laboratory analysis.

Non applicable (n/a). Does not apply.

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 agricultural, 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.

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. Talquin Electric 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 Water Hotline or <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

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. 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.

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 for a lifetime to have a one-in-a-million chance of having the described health effect.

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 your understanding.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised 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 at 1-800-426-4791.

In 2009 The Department of Environmental Protection performed a Source Water Assessment on the City of Havana's water system. The assessment was conducted to provide information about any potential sources of contamination in the vicinity of Havana's wells. There are eight potential sources of contamination identified for this system with a moderate susceptibility level. The assessment results are available on the FDEP Source Water Assessment and Protection website at www.dep.state.fl.us/swapp or they may be obtained from John Hallas at (850) 562-2115.

As you have reviewed the test results, you have seen the excellent quality of drinking water Talquin Electric has provided you in the past year. Talquin Electric's Board of Directors, Management and employees will continue to strive to provide an excellent quality of drinking water and service in the future.

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

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.

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 their Stage 1 DBPR compliance monitoring data, to select compliance monitoring locations for the Stage 2 DBPR.

Many of our systems have a natural occurring trace of fluoride in the source water. No additional fluoride is added.

The water to your residence is provided from the city of Havana four deep wells.