



Sarasota County General Jural Assembly

NOTICE

PETITION FOR REDRESS OF GRIEVANCES BEFORE TAXES

FROM SARASOTA COUNTY GENERAL JURAL ASSEMBLY

For Immediate Press Release

Irrevocable Notice of Inquiry

NOTICE TO AGENT IS NOTICE TO PRINCIPAL : NOTICE TO PRINCIPAL IS NOTICE TO AGENT

The Honorable James Uthmeier, Attorney General of Florida
Office of the Attorney General
State of Florida
The Capitol, PL-01
400 S. Monroe St.
Tallahassee, FL 32399-0001

CC: The Honorable Ron DeSantis, Governor of Florida
Executive Office of Governor Ron DeSantis
State of Florida
The Capitol
400 S. Monroe St.
Tallahassee, FL 32399-0001

July 18, 2025

Comes now We the People acting in the capacity of the unrebutted lawful Sarasota County General Jural Assembly (SCGJA) in accordance with Article 1 Section 5 of our Constitution of the State of Florida do hereby declare the following:

Statement of Facts

Whereas the SCGJA's major responsibility is the health and safety of the People of Sarasota County and visitors.

Whereas an investigation was initiated to ensure the public water in Sarasota County was monitored and controlled for safety. Research has exposed toxic materials in our public water above EPA safe levels that are intended to prevent damage to We the People's health. (exhibit 1A)

Whereas additional contaminants were found in Sarasota County public water that have not been identified and classed as toxic exposing the People of Sarasota County to harmful, man caused contaminants. (exhibit 1 & exhibit 1B)

Whereas the Florida Department of Health has reported that Florida is the second highest state for cancer raising concerns (exhibit 2)

Whereas the Sarasota County Commissioners were lawfully petitioned concerning the water contamination and the health risks eight (8) times over multiple months in which all notices solicited zero response from the commissioners. (exhibit 3 & 4)

Whereas due to lack of corrective action by the Sarasota County Board of County Commissioners clearly indicates they are committing crimes of neglect of duty, breach of Oath of Office, Breach of Florida Statutes, and malfeasance.

Whereas the SCGJA, being concerned for public safety and with the evidence of total lack of interest from the Sarasota County Board of Commissioners, initiated additional research only to discover Sarasota County Commissioners do not have surety bonds as required by Florida Constitution, Article II, Section 5(b) coupled with Florida Statute 137.04 to insure "faithful performance of duties" and therefore are not operating in their official capacity but instead are acting their private capacity.

Whereas a previous court decision, the Florida Supreme Court in 1877, ruled that the Clerk of the Court's failure to secure a surety bond prior to entering office, Ledwith, was removed from office, (State ex rel. Attorney General v. George M. Ledwith, 14 Fla. 220 (1872-1877)).

Whereas additional research produced undeniable evidence that Sarasota County Board of County Commissioners are operating, instead of the constitutionally required Republican form of government, a Charter form of government in breach of their Oaths of Office and in serious contempt of Article 4 Section 4 of our CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES, the Supreme Law of our land; contempt of constitution is a very serious crime.

(ARTICLE I POWERS AND SCOPE OF COUNTY GOVERNMENT Section 1.1 Purpose. We, the people of Sarasota County, Florida, hereby avail ourselves of the opportunity to adopt a Home Rule Charter in accordance with the Constitution and the general laws of the State of Florida.)

Sarasota County Charter Link:

<https://www.scgov.net/home/showpublisheddocument/60009/638157031715700000>

64 **Solution**

65 Therefore, BE IT RESOLVED that the SCGJA, acting in our lawful and Constitutional capacity
66 hereby instructs the Florida Attorney General to:

- 67 1. Upon your verification of the enclosed facts, issue a Quo Warranto to the Sarasota County
68 Commissioners requesting their decision on November 18, 2008, opting out of the Florida
69 Constitution mandate for surety bonds and request what evidence is held by Sarasota
70 County Commissioners that overrides the Florida Constitution.
- 71 2. Upon verification that Sarasota County Commissioners do not have bonds due to making
72 errors in management decisions basing their previous 2008 actions that Florida Statute
73 137.01 took precedence over the Florida Constitution, removal from office with full
74 reimbursement to we the people's treasury of all compensation received by simulating
75 holding office lawfully
- 76 3. We hereby instruct that you advise of your decision on corrective action with this Petition of
77 Redress within 5 days from receipt of this Petition of Redress.

78
79 As the Attorney General, you are the chief state legal officer and as a result of your Oath of Office,
80 you have a duty to hold each and every public servant accountable to the Constitutions, the laws,
81 and the appropriate statutes.

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83 Thank you for your attention to this matter.

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93 **Reply Contact**
94 **Thomas Sikes**
95 **Venice, Florida**
96 **sikes.tomfl@gmail.com**
97 **540 480 5429**

98 Autographs

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118 Oath or Affirmation:

119 pursuant to section 117.05(13)(a), florida statutes, the following notarial certificate is sufficient for
120 an oath or affirmation:

121 State of Florida, County of Sarasota

122 sworn to (or affirmed) and subscribed before me by means of [] physical presence or [] online
123 notarization, this _____ day of (_____), (____), by (_____)..

124 (notary seal) _____

125 signature of notary public-state of florida _____ name of notary
126 typed, printed, or stamped personally known _____ or produced identification _____ type of
127 identification submitted _____.

Print
Date

Sandy Moore
SCGJA RECSEC
Post Office Box 461
Englewood, Florida [34295]

Print
Date

Thomas D Sikes
Moderator
Post Office Box 461
Englewood, Florida [34295]

Environment

The EPA Has Found More Than a Dozen Contaminants in Drinking Water but Hasn't Set Safety Limits on Them



Illustration by Micha Huigen, special to ProPublica

The inaction on regulating contaminants — including those that likely cause cancer, reproductive or developmental issues — found in the water of millions of Americans illustrates shortcomings in the U.S. response to environmental threats, say experts.

by Agnel Philip

Nov. 6, 2023, 5 a.m. EST

ProPublica is a nonprofit newsroom that investigates abuses of power. Sign up to receive [our biggest stories](#) as soon as they're published.

As far as state and federal officials are concerned, the drinking water in Smithwick, Texas, is perfectly safe.

Over the past two decades, the utility that provides water to much of the community has had little trouble complying with the Safe Drinking Water Act, which is intended to assure Americans that their tap water is clean. Yet, at least once a year since 2019, the Smithwick Mills water system, which serves about 200 residents in the area, has reported high levels of the synthetic chemical 1,2,3-trichloropropane, according to data provided by the Environmental Working Group, an advocacy organization that collects water testing results from states.

The chemical, a cleaning and degreasing solvent that is also a byproduct from manufacturing pesticides, is commonly referred to as TCP. It has been labeled as a likely carcinogen by the Environmental Protection Agency for more than a decade. There have been few active sources of TCP since the 1990s, but its legacy lives on because it breaks down slowly in the environment.

How it got into the Smithwick Mills water supply is a bit of a mystery. There are some farms in the area, but it's unclear whether they have used pesticides containing the chemical, and there are no known industrial sources nearby.

The TCP levels in the Smithwick Mills system are alarming to those who study water contamination. As with many chemicals, there's limited information on TCP's long-term effect on humans. But research involving animals shows evidence that it increases cancer risks at lower concentrations than many other known or likely carcinogens, including arsenic. Because of this, in 2017, California state regulators set a

maximum allowable level for TCP in water of 5 parts per trillion. Water quality tests from the Smithwick Mills utility have revealed an average TCP level of 410 parts per trillion over the past four years — more than 80 times what would be allowed in California.

But the utility hasn't taken any action. It doesn't have to. The chemical isn't regulated in drinking water by the EPA or the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality, which means neither agency has ever set a maximum allowable level of TCP. It's not clear why Smithwick Mills was even monitoring for the chemical, though state officials said many utilities receive results for TCP as part of routine lab tests for a variety of chemicals that get reported to state regulators.

Residents said they received no notices about the high levels, which weren't shared in the town's annual consumer confidence reports from 2019 to 2021, the first three years TCP was recorded in its water. TCP test results appeared in the 2022 report, which the water utility sent to residents after a ProPublica reporter reached out to the company earlier this year.

Jerri Paul, who has lived in Smithwick for three years, said she's disappointed in the lack of communication from the water system and regulators. She has little hope that Texas officials will act on their own, because the state government has generally been reluctant to expand environmental regulation.

"I just don't see them doing something above and beyond what the feds do," said Paul, who is a member of the Smithwick Mill Estates property owners association board. The community is made up mostly of working-class people and retirees, many of whom don't have the resources to buy bottled water, she noted. "We're really dependent on the federal government doing something and saying that this is a contaminant that is not acceptable."

A representative from Corix Utilities, which operates the Smithwick Mills water system, said in a statement that the company's review of the tests didn't show a danger to the community's residents and that the system is in compliance with drinking water standards.

TCP has been found in far more drinking water than just in this small Texas town. When the EPA last conducted nationwide testing about a decade ago, the chemical was detected in the water of 6 million people (though, at the time, not in Smithwick). Four million of those people were served by systems with average concentrations above California's standard.

TCP is one of more than a dozen unregulated contaminants that have been found in the country's drinking water. During the past decade, regulators have identified at least one of these substances at levels that could impact human health in the tap water of 61 million people, according to a ProPublica analysis of EPA data. Nearly 16 million of these people were exposed to potentially dangerous levels of possible or likely carcinogens, including TCP. And over the past 25 years, the agency has identified more than a hundred other water contaminants, including industrial and agricultural chemicals and microorganisms, that may present risks to humans. The potential health effects of these substances include developmental delays, reproductive issues and cancer.

Experts and activists say this demonstrates fundamental shortcomings in the country's approach to environmental threats. The Safe Drinking Water Act, designed to protect the nation's water quality, requires an extensive, multistep process before adopting new standards. Critics say the EPA has struggled to move contaminants that have been on its radar for a decade or more through this process in a timely fashion.

The EPA's inaction on these chemicals "just illustrates how broken the system is," said Erik D. Olson, a lawyer who worked at the EPA during the Reagan administration and is now senior strategic director for health and food at the Natural Resources Defense Council, an environmental advocacy group. "The law really is incredibly cumbersome and difficult, and there's just a lack of political will to regulate a lot of these things."

An EPA spokesperson said in a statement that while the agency views TCP as a potential contaminant of concern, it hasn't collected enough data on it. Before regulating a new contaminant, the agency must show

that doing so will provide meaningful health benefits based on the law's criteria.

"EPA must make regulatory determinations based on the best available data and peer reviewed science," the spokesperson said in a written statement. The agency did not make officials available for interviews.

Action Is Rare

In 1974, soon after expanding regulations for surface water pollution through the Clean Water Act, Congress passed the Safe Drinking Water Act, directing the EPA to protect the nation's tap water. But within a decade, many lawmakers felt the legislation hadn't done enough. In 1986, Congress passed amendments to the law that directed the agency to regulate more than 80 additional contaminants, including bacteria, viruses and chemicals such as cyanide and PCBs, within five years; the EPA would have to add another 25 contaminants every three years after that.

The agency struggled to comply with the mandates and missed deadlines for setting standards. Many small water utilities and some states said that the EPA's rulemaking process didn't prioritize contaminants with the greatest health risks. So, in 1996, following this pushback, Congress amended the law again with the stated goal of basing the agency's rulemaking process on "sound science."

The amendments created a much more complex, multistep process for regulation proposals. The EPA would need to demonstrate not only that a contaminant was a danger to human health, but that it was found widely enough in drinking water to warrant regulation. The agency also had to show that the benefits of regulating the contaminant would outweigh the costs — a tricky calculation that requires the agency to weigh the known tangible price associated with treatment and cleanup versus often uncertain projections about the health impacts of newly studied substances.

"The activities of Federal agencies would not, as some have said, grind to a halt," Republican Sens. Orrin Hatch of Utah and Jon Kyl of Arizona assured Americans in a New York Times op-ed in 1995 as the amendments were being debated.

Since then, the EPA has reviewed data on more than 35 unregulated contaminants, including sodium and the explosive RDX, through the primary process laid out in the 1996 amendments. None have yet been regulated.

In the vast majority of those cases, the agency decided there wasn't enough evidence that the benefits of regulating a contaminant outweighed the costs. In one case — the chemical perchlorate — the agency initially decided in 2011 that it would set a maximum level, before reneging. (A federal appeals court recently ordered the agency to go through with its rulemaking process and set a standard for this chemical.)

The EPA has developed other regulations since 1996, including mandated treatment techniques and revisions to existing standards, the agency said in its statement to ProPublica. It also followed specific directives Congress made through the amendments to set limits for a handful of new contaminants using the law's required cost-benefit analysis.

Steve Via, director of federal relations at the American Water Works Association, which represents utilities, said the agency is right to carefully consider costs before adopting new standards. Unnecessary regulations, he said, add a burden on systems that could lead to significant rate increases for customers.

"We need to protect public health, but we need to focus available resources," he said, noting that the EPA was justified in not regulating some contaminants that weren't widespread. "The best way to make that call is through a benefit-cost analysis."

One family of chemicals has caused such an outcry that the streak could end soon. The EPA proposed this year to regulate a small group of perfluoroalkyl substances, or PFAS, also dubbed "forever chemicals." The substances, which by some estimates number in the thousands and which got their nickname because they

may persist for centuries in the environment, were used in firefighting foam on military bases and nonstick materials like frying pans. They first garnered mainstream attention in the 2000s when residents in Parkersburg, West Virginia, sued DuPont, alleging the company knew that the chemicals it used at its Teflon plant there were toxic and had still exposed workers, livestock and locals to them. The company settled the lawsuit, which was portrayed in the 2019 film “Dark Waters.”

Studies have shown that prolonged exposure to PFAS in water may lead to cancer, decreased fertility, developmental delays in children, immune system suppression and other adverse health effects.

The agency first gathered data on the prevalence of six PFAS chemicals from 2013 to 2016, during the same time it was testing for TCP. It found at least one PFAS chemical in the water of 17 million people, according to an analysis of EPA data.

It turns out that was a vast underestimate, in large part because the tests used at the time weren’t sensitive enough to detect PFAS at very low concentrations. Follow-up testing has uncovered additional contamination: A 2020 study based on data from all 50 states estimated that the chemicals were likely present in the water of more than 200 million people.

Amid this heightened scrutiny, the Biden administration committed to take action, leading the EPA to announce in March that it would limit six chemicals from the PFAS family. For those who have been pushing for stricter drinking water standards, the proposal has provided some hope that the agency will act on other tap water threats, though this situation was unique because of the public scrutiny around the chemicals in recent years.

Waiting for Action

Of the more than 60 other “contaminants of concern” the EPA has identified, about 20, including TCP, are possible or likely carcinogens, and nearly 30 may have reproductive and developmental impacts.

For many of those contaminants, however, there is still uncertainty about the exact human health impacts. Scientists can’t do randomized controlled experiments on humans — the gold standard used to establish cause and effect — because it is unethical to expose people to substances that might cause serious health issues. Instead, human health data typically comes from observational studies, in which researchers recruit volunteers and follow their health outcomes over time. But these are expensive, difficult to conduct and come with their own uncertainties because they are not perfectly controlled experiments.

As an alternative, researchers often turn to controlled studies conducted on rodents or other animals to project what the effect might be in humans. In the case of TCP, researchers identified a link between the chemical and cancer in mice and rats in the 1990s, but to date no large-scale studies have investigated its effect in humans.

“A lot of times people who are not trained formally as scientists or researchers hear those uncertainties up front and say, ‘Oh well, this isn’t good enough, we need to wait,’” Sydney Evans, senior science analyst at EWG, said of findings on the health effects of TCP. “One of the issues with the way that contaminants and chemicals are regulated, especially drinking water contaminants, is that it takes entirely too long. And in the meantime, so many people are being exposed, just because we can’t be 100% certain.”

There is also limited information on the contaminants’ prevalence. The EPA has collected national drinking water data on less than half of its list of contaminants, and it can only monitor for 30 of them every five years. Some advocates for increased drinking water regulation say this limit, which was part of the 1996 amendments, makes it hard for the EPA to stay on top of emerging threats.

Not every small water system is required to participate in each testing round, and even among those that do, the data collected may not be useful to regulators. For example, during the monitoring period for TCP, the lab tests the EPA directed utilities to use couldn’t detect the chemical at low levels, similar to the

testing sensitivity issue the agency faced in monitoring for PFAS. In 2022, the agency demurred on taking action on TCP, in part because it had no data on how widespread the chemical was at these lower levels. The agency declined to comment on why it didn't use more sensitive tests that were available.

As with PFAS, follow-up testing by states and local utilities have found more people exposed to TCP than was initially documented, according to the Environmental Working Group data. ProPublica's analysis of the data shows that since the EPA stopped its monitoring, TCP has been found in water systems serving an additional 6 million people, though many states recorded few or no tests during that time period. While many of these detections were in California, which requires testing, Texas documented TCP contamination in water from Smithwick Mills and dozens of other utilities.

Alan Roberson, executive director at the Association of State Drinking Water Administrators, said the EPA should make a greater effort to provide final determinations on these contaminants of concern, including decisions to take them off its candidate list. There are three chemicals, for example, that have been on the list since 1996 without any final determination, according to the ProPublica review.

"They need a process for having a more manageable list and then doing the research to move it forward," Roberson said. "Let's make sure we have the stuff we need to make decisions, either up or down, on a regular basis."

Leadership Void

In the absence of direction from the federal government, some states have acted on their own. In 2018, New Jersey joined Hawaii and California in regulating TCP. The limits vary widely, however. Hawaii's TCP standard, which was enacted in the 1980s and revised 20 years ago, allows up to 600 parts per trillion in water.

Darrin Polhemus, deputy director of the division of drinking water with California's State Water Resources Control Board, said the state's laws allow it to be more aggressive in targeting health risks in drinking water. Unlike the EPA, which has to determine that the benefit of a drinking water standard outweighs the cost, California regulators are directed by state law to set a maximum level as low as possible, so long as most water systems can afford to implement the treatment.

"That is why I like our system better than the federal government's," he said. "It can be incredibly hard to calculate the benefit of the health outcome."

If Smithwick Mills had been in California, the water utility would have had to drastically reduce the levels of TCP in its water to comply with the state's standard, either by installing treatment technology to remove the chemical or changing its water supply. At minimum, residents would have been notified of the contamination levels. But since the system is in Texas, the chemical's presence went largely unnoticed until now. State officials said they have no plans to regulate TCP.

Paul, the Smithwick resident, said what's most unsettling is that no one seems to know how TCP entered the community's water supply. For years, Paul drank only bottled water because she didn't like the taste of what came from the tap. But after learning about her town's TCP test results, she stopped giving her dog water from the tap, and now uses bottled water even to make bird feed and water her plants. She uses tap water only for cleaning and bathing.

"I don't trust it for anything else," she said.

How We Measured Drinking Water Contamination

To determine the scope of drinking water contamination from unregulated substances, ProPublica analyzed water quality test data compiled by the Environmental Protection Agency and Environmental Working Group.

The EPA data, which came from the agency's two most recent Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule periods, showed that during the past decade 61 million people were exposed to dozens of unregulated contaminants in their drinking water at potentially harmful levels. During the UCMR periods, which occur every five years, the EPA directs water systems to test for up to 30 contaminants. If a contaminant is detected at levels that exceed a certain threshold, known as the minimum reporting level, the utility must report the concentration found. The EPA also provides health-based "reference concentrations" for many contaminants. Using the results from the past two completed periods (2013-2016 and 2018-2021), we calculated average concentrations for each contaminant for every community water system in the dataset (treating nondetections as zeroes) and tallied the population served by systems with average concentrations higher than the reference concentration. For the majority the only contaminant found was chlorate, which is a disinfectant byproduct. Water from systems serving nearly 16 million people contained possible or likely carcinogens, though that figure doesn't include PFAS chemicals since the EPA hadn't yet determined that they were possibly carcinogenic at the time of testing.

The EPA data has some significant limitations. First, while every system serving more than 10,000 people must participate in UCMR testing, smaller systems are not required to. Instead, the Safe Drinking Water Act requires the agency to collect test results from a "representative sample" of small systems. Further, the tests cover a limited snapshot in time. Because the contaminants aren't regulated, there is no requirement for systems or states to keep testing past the monitoring period.

To find the other communities affected by some of these contaminants, we used EWG's Tap Water Database. Researchers with the environmental advocacy organization obtain the data from places that continue to test for unregulated contaminants beyond the end of monitoring periods. EWG checks the data against public sources to ensure that the samples in its database represent those taken after the water is treated.

The organization shared test results for some of the most widespread contaminants found during the EPA's monitoring rounds, including 1,2,3-trichloropropane and PFAS. The data is complete for all states through 2019. The organization has released more recent data where available.

By comparing the water systems where additional testing has found 1,2,3-trichloropropane contamination to the EPA's original monitoring results, we determined the chemical was found in the water of an additional 6 million people.

Clarification, Nov. 6, 2023: *The figures in the second graphic have been expanded to include the tenths decimal place so it's more clear why the two sides are different sizes.*

[Maya Miller](#) and [Max Blau](#) contributed reporting.

Agnel Philip  

I'm a data reporter at ProPublica.

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I welcome any tips regarding interesting datasets or issues you believe haven't gotten enough coverage.

What We're Watching

During Donald Trump's second presidency, ProPublica will focus on the areas most in need of scrutiny. Here are some of the issues our reporters will be watching — and how to get in touch with them securely.



[Learn more about our reporting team.](#) We will continue to share our areas of interest as the news develops.

Sharon Lerner

I cover health and the environment and the agencies that govern them, including the Environmental Protection Agency.

[Contact Me](#)



Andy Kroll

I cover justice and the rule of law, including the Justice Department, U.S. attorneys and the courts.

[Contact Me](#)



Melissa Sanchez

I report on immigration and labor, and I am based in Chicago.

[Contact Me](#)

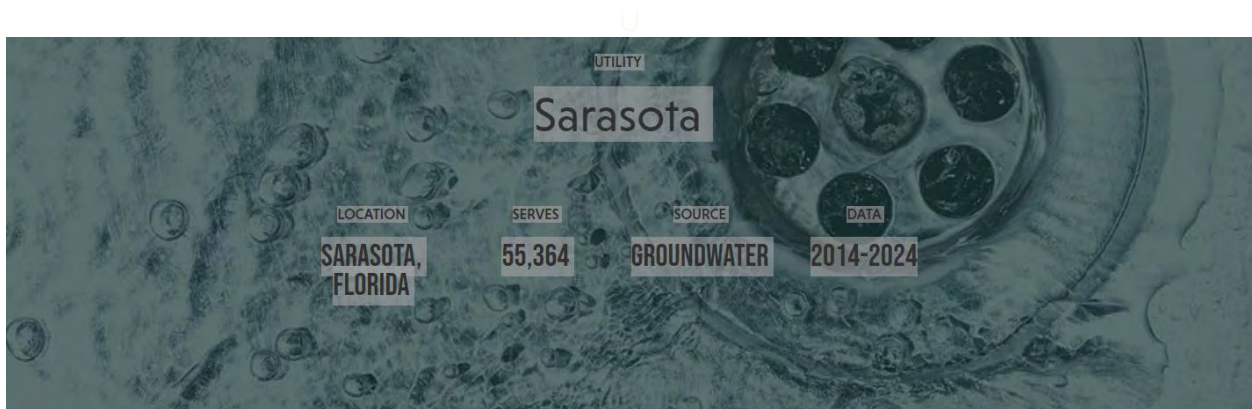
**Jesse Coburn**

I cover housing and transportation, including the companies working in those fields and the regulators overseeing them.

[Contact Me](#)



If you don't have a specific tip or story in mind, we could still use your help. Sign up to be a member of our **federal worker source network** to stay in touch.



12

Contaminants Exceed EWG's Health Guidelines

22 TOTAL CONTAMINANTS

[EXPLORE THIS UTILITY](#)

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Overview

EWG's drinking water quality report shows results of tests conducted by the water utility and provided to the Environmental Working Group by the Florida Department of Environmental Protection, as well as information from the U.S. EPA Enforcement and Compliance History database (ECHO). For the latest quarter assessed by the U.S. EPA (April 2024 - June 2024), **tap water provided by this water utility was in compliance with federal health-based drinking water standards.**

[LEARN ABOUT LEAD IN THIS UTILITY](#)

Legal does not necessarily equal safe.

- Getting a passing grade from the federal government does not mean the water meets the latest health guidelines.
- Legal limits for contaminants in tap water have not been updated in almost 20 years.
- The best way to ensure clean tap water is to keep pollution out of source water in the first place.

Contaminants Detected

EXCEED GUIDELINES OTHER DETECTED

Bromodichloromethane

Potential Effect: cancer



This Utility: 14.8 ppb

No Legal Limit

246x

EWG's Health Guideline: 0.06 ppb

Bromoform

Potential Effect: cancer



This Utility: 10.1 ppb

No Legal Limit

20x

EWG's Health Guideline: 0.5 ppb

Chlorate

Potential Effect: harm to the thyroid

Exhibit 4C

	
This Utility: 620.0 ppb	
No Legal Limit	
3x	
EWG's Health Guideline: 210 ppb	
Chloroform	
Potential Effect: cancer	
	
This Utility: 7.89 ppb	
No Legal Limit	
20x	
EWG's Health Guideline: 0.4 ppb	
Dibromoacetic acid	
Potential Effect:	
	
This Utility: 4.01 ppb	
No Legal Limit	
134x	
EWG's Health Guideline: 0.03 ppb	
Dibromochloromethane	
Potential Effect: cancer	
	
This Utility: 20.8 ppb	
No Legal Limit	
208x	
EWG's Health Guideline: 0.1 ppb	
Dichloroacetic acid	

Exhibit 4C

Potential Effect: cancer



This Utility: 2.12 ppb

No Legal Limit

11x

EWG's Health Guideline: 0.2 ppb

Haloacetic acids (HAA5)

Potential Effect: cancer



This Utility: 9.83 ppb

Legal Limit: 60 ppb

98x

EWG's Health Guideline: 0.1 ppb

Haloacetic acids (HAA9)

Potential Effect: cancer



This Utility: 13.3 ppb

No Legal Limit

222x

EWG's Health Guideline: 0.06 ppb

Radium, combined (-226 and -228)

Potential Effect: cancer



This Utility: 0.80 pCi/L

Legal Limit: 5 pCi/L

16x

EWG's Health Guideline: 0.05 pCi/L

Total trihalomethanes (TTHMs)

Exhibit 4C

Potential Effect: cancer



This Utility: 52.8 ppb

Legal Limit: 80 ppb

352x

EWG's Health Guideline: 0.15 ppb

Trichloroacetic acid

Potential Effect: cancer



This Utility: 1.78 ppb

No Legal Limit

18x

EWG's Health Guideline: 0.1 ppb

Includes chemicals detected in 2021-2023 for which annual utility averages exceeded an EWG-selected health guideline established by a federal or state public health authority; radiological contaminants detected between 2018 and 2023.

† HAA5 is a contaminant group that includes monochloroacetic acid, dichloroacetic acid, trichloroacetic acid, monobromoacetic acid and dibromoacetic acid. HAA9 is a contaminant group that includes the chemicals in HAA5 and bromochloroacetic acid, bromodichloroacetic acid, chlorodibromoacetic acid and tribromoacetic acid. TTHM is a contaminant group that includes bromodichloromethane, bromoform, chloroform and dibromochloromethane.

KNOW YOUR ENVIRONMENT. PROTECT YOUR
HEALTH.



How contaminants in drinking water are regulated by the EPA and states

By **Monica Amarelo** (</news-insights/our-experts/monica-amarelo>) (EWG)

MARCH 7, 2025



12
Shares

Everyone should have clean drinking water. But millions of Americans are exposed to harmful contaminants in their tap water.

Despite decades of federal regulations, much work remains to be done to protect public health. Just because a contaminant is considered “legal” by federal standards doesn’t mean it’s as safe for drinking as it should be.

[.https://www.ewg.org/tapwater/state-of-american-drinking-water.php\)](https://www.ewg.org/tapwater/state-of-american-drinking-water.php)

EWG has crafted health-based standards [.https://www.ewg.org/tapwater/ewg-standards.php\)](https://www.ewg.org/tapwater/ewg-standards.php), that focus solely on what’s safe for public health in light of the most recent science. In contrast, federal standards must consider cost and feasibility and are rarely updated. For over 20 years [.https://www.ewg.org/news-insights/news/national-tap-water-quality-database\)](https://www.ewg.org/news-insights/news/national-tap-water-quality-database), EWG’s no-compromise approach has worked to protect families from exposure to harmful substances in water and to hold polluters accountable.

The Environmental Protection Agency has fallen behind in ensuring safe drinking water for all Americans. EWG steps into the gap by advocating for safe, clean water guided by standards that put public health first.

Gaps in federal regulation

The Safe Drinking Water Act [.https://www.epa.gov/sdwa\)](https://www.epa.gov/sdwa), enacted in 1974 and weakened by amendments in 1996, regulates drinking water supplies. Its intent is to protect the public health of all Americans. But the EPA currently regulates only about 90 contaminants [.https://www.epa.gov/dwreginfo/drinking-water-regulations\)](https://www.epa.gov/dwreginfo/drinking-water-regulations) out of the 324 substances detected [.https://www.ewg.org/tapwater/chemical-contaminants.php\)](https://www.ewg.org/tapwater/chemical-contaminants.php) in U.S. tap water.

Further, many of the regulations that the EPA has issued under the law are outdated, with some last updated in the 1990s. Millions of Americans are left vulnerable to unsafe levels of chemicals in their drinking water.

Most community water systems meet the EPA's legal standards. But these standards do not guarantee safety, as health harms can occur even at those levels. This disparity is particularly problematic when it comes to emerging contaminants, some of which have been linked to serious health issues, such as cancer, brain and nervous system damage, fertility problems and hormone disruption.

The EPA approach to guidelines

Regulating contaminants in drinking water begins with identifying chemicals, heavy metals and microbes that may pose health risks.

The EPA keeps a **Contaminant Candidate List** (<https://www.epa.gov/ccl>) of substances that may need regulation. Experts review it then determine whether a contaminant poses enough of a public health risk to warrant legal limits. If so, the EPA can set a maximum contaminant level, or MCL, which is the highest allowable concentration of a contaminant in drinking water.

But this process has often been very slow and reactive.

In particular, the agency dragged its feet on regulating the toxic **“forever chemicals”** (<https://www.cwg.org/areas-focus/toxic-chemicals/pfas-chemicals>) known as PFAS, which have contaminated drinking water for hundreds of millions of Americans and are linked to serious health risks. The EPA took over 20 years to **finalize MCLs for six PFAS** (<https://www.epa.gov/sdwa/and-polyfluoroalkyl-substances-pfas>) compounds. To date, these are the only chemicals for which the EPA has set new limits through the process outlined in the 1996 amendments to the Safe Drinking Water Act.

When the EPA finally did set MCLs, it set them at very low levels, making them among the **most health-protective drinking water standards**

But these limits are now under threat. The chemical industry and water utilities have filed lawsuits to weaken or delay these regulations. They argue that the costs of implementation are too high – but this ignores the full health benefits of the limits, including reducing cancer and cardiovascular diseases.

What are maximum contaminant levels?

The process of establishing MCLs is essential but slow. The EPA has only set **one new MCL** (<https://www.epa.gov/system/files/documents/2024-04/drinking-water-utilities-and-professionals-technical-overview-of-pfas-npdwr.pdf>) for hazardous chemicals in the **last 25 years** (<https://www.epa.gov/dwreginfo/radionuclides-rule>).

But even when regulations exist, there are limitations.

In many cases, the EPA doesn't update the rules to keep up with emerging science or the realities of public health risks. The agency must conduct a cost-benefit analysis before finalizing regulations, and it is much easier to calculate costs than public health benefits. The cost of implementing and complying with these regulations can also pose a significant burden, particularly for smaller water systems. These financial concerns can influence regulatory decisions, at the expense of public health.

What is the Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule?

One key tool the EPA uses to monitor contaminants is the **Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule** (<https://www.epa.gov/dwucmr/learn-about-unregulated-contaminant-monitoring-rule>), or UCMR. This program helps the agency identify and track emerging contaminants, which haven't yet been regulated. The program is crucial for tracking potential dangers, **like PFAS** (<https://www.epa.gov/dwucmr/fifth-unregulated-contaminant-monitoring-rule>), and assessing their presence in drinking water.

The EPA released the most recent data from UCMR 5 in November 2024 (<https://www.ewg.org/news-insights/news-release/2024/11/new-epa-data-show-millions-more-exposed-forever-chemicals/>). More PFAS test results were expected in February 2025. It was anticipated they would provide critical information on 29 PFAS compounds in tap water nationwide. But there is no clear timeline when the EPA will disclose the information, despite plans for tests throughout the year.

The delay hinders the ability of the EPA and public health officials to respond effectively to emerging contaminants and may leave millions of Americans at risk.

As of now, more than 143 million Americans (https://www.ewg.org/interactive-maps/pfas_contamination/) are exposed to toxic PFAS chemicals in their drinking water. This widespread contamination underscores the critical importance of the EPA's health-protective 2024 MCLs.

The UCMR 5 data can help policymakers identify the extent of the PFAS contamination problem. But the delay in its release further shows how the regulatory process often fails to keep pace with the threat of pollution that increasingly imperils U.S. public health.

Health risks of water contaminants

Drinking water contaminants have been linked to a variety of health issues, including cancer, reproductive problems, brain damage and hormone disruption. But most studies focus on the effects of individual contaminants, leaving a major gap in understanding how multiple contaminants might interact in the human body.

In a 2019 study ([https://www.cell.com/heliyon/fulltext/S2405-8440\(19\)35974-2](https://www.cell.com/heliyon/fulltext/S2405-8440(19)35974-2)), EWG found that exposure to a mixture of 22 common toxic chemicals in U.S. tap water could result in

over an estimated **100,000 additional cancer cases** (<https://www.ewg.org/news-insights/news-release/ewg-study-estimates-more-100000-cancer-cases-could-stem-contaminants-tap>).

This finding highlights a critical flaw in the EPA’s current regulatory approach: The agency assesses contaminants and the costs and benefits of reducing levels one at a time – but tap water rarely contains just one chemical.

The EPA has not adequately addressed the combined effects of multiple pollutants, which has left a significant gap in public health protection.

And even when regulations are in place, enforcement is often weak.

The EPA and state agencies struggle to monitor compliance with limited resources. They also sometimes grant water systems with long-term “temporary” waivers for violations, further undermining public health protection.

Drinking water standards passed by states

While the federal government sets baseline standards, many states have stepped in to implement their own, often stricter, regulations, particularly for emerging contaminants like PFAS. And many states have taken the lead in setting stronger limits on drinking water contaminants such as **1,4-dioxane** (https://www.ewg.org/interactive-maps/2017_14D.php) and **hexavalent chromium** (https://www.ewg.org/interactive-maps/chromium6_contamination/map/), in drinking water, going beyond federal standards.

For instance, **11 states** (<https://www.saferstates.org/priorities/pfas/>) have already set limits for certain PFAS compounds in public water systems, and other states have adopted health advisories or notification levels. These state-specific regulations are critical in addressing local water quality issues, especially

In California, **Assembly Bill 794** (<https://www.ewg.org/news-insights/news-release/2025/02/lawmakers-advocates-introduce-legislation-protect-californians>), seeks to ensure strong state drinking water standards that will protect residents from harmful PFAS contamination. The bill would require the state water board to implement emergency regulations that match or exceed current federal standards, while also providing the state the flexibility to conduct its own analysis and implement stronger protections, if needed.

Such state-level efforts highlight the importance of addressing local needs and challenges, often where federal regulations fall short.

The Bipartisan Infrastructure Law

The **Bipartisan Infrastructure Law** (<https://www.epa.gov/infrastructure>), enacted in 2021, provides a critical boost to water infrastructure by allocating \$21 billion for states and communities to modernize their drinking water systems. This funding focuses on addressing contaminants like PFAS, replacing lead pipes and upgrading aging infrastructure. But the Trump administration is trying to roll back this funding. It is uncertain whether the funds are still being disbursed.

Technologies like activated carbon and reverse osmosis systems will help improve water quality by removing harmful substances, ensuring all communities benefit equally, with a significant impact in underserved communities where access to clean water has historically been limited.

This investment in water infrastructure is essential for providing safer drinking water for millions of Americans. It also supports the EPA's efforts to regulate and monitor contaminants, ensuring that states have the resources needed to meet updated federal standards.

A recent 5-4 ruling by the U.S. Supreme Court in [City and County of San Francisco v. EPA](https://www.supremecourt.gov/opinions/24pdf/23-753_f2bh.pdf) (https://www.supremecourt.gov/opinions/24pdf/23-753_f2bh.pdf), now limits the EPA and state's authority to regulate stormwater pollution. The decision could make it harder to regulate or monitor these pollutants at the source, potentially increasing contamination risks.

This decision removes a key tool used to enforce water quality standards for pollutants beyond treatment facilities, including emerging contaminants like PFAS. While environmental groups have criticized the ruling for weakening the Clean Water Act, industry groups argue it clarifies permit requirements.

This decision may lead to confusion in future water quality permits and delays in amending permits or issuing new permits, making enforcement more difficult and delaying progress.

What you can do

If you're concerned about contaminants in your tap water, a [filtration system](https://www.ewg.org/tapwater/water-filter-guide.php) (<https://www.ewg.org/tapwater/water-filter-guide.php>) can be a practical solution.

Filtration options like activated carbon and reverse osmosis are effective at reducing a wide range of harmful substances.

EWG has tested several [home water filter pitchers](https://www.ewg.org/research/ewgs-2024-guide-countertop-water-filters) (<https://www.ewg.org/research/ewgs-2024-guide-countertop-water-filters>) to help consumers find the best options for their needs.

You can also use EWG's [Tap Water Database](https://www.ewg.org/tapwater) (<https://www.ewg.org/tapwater>) to learn more about the contaminants in your local water supply. This database helps you understand what's in your tap water and empowers you to make informed decisions.

We are still a long way from ensuring safe drinking water for all. It's concerning that this administration may weaken drinking water protections for PFAS, including by failing to hold polluters accountable that discharge harmful industrial chemicals into water sources.

One of the best ways to ensure cleaner water is to hold elected officials' feet to the fire – whether at the local, state or federal level. By [asking the right questions](#) (<https://www.ewg.org/tapwater/contact-local-government.php>) and demanding action, people can push for stronger regulations on harmful contaminants in drinking water.

AREAS OF FOCUS: **[Food & Water](/areas-focus/food-water)** (</areas-focus/food-water>) **[Water](/areas-focus/food-water/water)** (</areas-focus/food-water/water>)
[Toxic Chemicals](/areas-focus/toxic-chemicals) (</areas-focus/toxic-chemicals>)

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Exhibit 2

The State of Cancer 2023

+++





ABOUT THE CANCER CONNECT COLLABORATIVE

First Lady Casey DeSantis announced the Cancer Connect Collaborative on February 23, 2023, an expansion of Florida Cancer Connect that will assemble a team of medical professionals to analyze and rethink Florida's approach to combatting cancer.

The Collaborative will break down longstanding silos between researchers, cancer facilities, and medical providers to improve cancer research and treatment.

Florida is home to more than 200,000 cancer patients treated at over 300 world-class health care facilities statewide.

It currently averages 10 to 12 years from discovery for a cancer treatment or surgery patent that advances cancer care to be shared and adopted into practice.

THE FLORIDA CANCER CONNECT COLLABORATIVE'S FIVE MAIN OBJECTIVES

1

DATA

Data regarding the proliferation and treatment of cancer should be both timely available and easily accessible. The Collaborative will seek to identify the reasons data are slow to move or hard to access and dismantle those barriers.

2

BEST PRACTICES

When it comes to treating cancer, best practices shouldn't be proprietary. The Collaborative will seek to streamline,

encourage, and incentivize the sharing of treatment best practices among public and private entities so that everyone is treated with the most effective treatment possible.

3

INNOVATION

Cutting the red tape and fully unleashing the power of innovation in the battle against cancer. Technology improves at an exponential rate, yet application lags. The Collaborative will identify the reasons that technology gets held up—whether it be special interests, over-litigiousness, or bureaucratic red tape—and recommend ways to eliminate these barriers.

4

FUNDING

The Collaborative will provide recommendations for the implementation of the Governor's proposed \$170 million in funding to improve the pace of cancer research and novel technologies. For record breaking funding, the Florida taxpayer deserves results. The Collaborative will deliver.

5

HONESTY

We know a lot about cancer—what causes it, and in many cases, what preventative steps can minimize the risk of a diagnosis. It's time to open the tap on cancer information. The Collaborative will identify the ways to ensure this is done.



A MESSAGE FROM FIRST LADY CASEY DESANTIS

Cancer can happen to anyone and is often unexpected. When you or a loved one goes through the process of fighting this terrible disease, it is an emotional and overwhelming time. Between finding critical information on treatment and resources to trying to understand the disease, it can be hard to know where to turn.

When I was going through my cancer fight, I saw the need for a centralized hub that housed everything patients and caretakers could need while dealing with this disease. That is why we launched Florida Cancer Connect, a website where Floridians can find the support and resources they need.

As part of this initiative, we also launched the Florida Cancer Connect Collaborative (Collaborative), a team of medical professionals that will help revolutionize Florida's approach to combatting cancer. This initiative will break down silos between researchers, cancer facilities, and medical providers to improve cancer research and treatment.

This report is one of Florida's many steps to tap into available cancer information to give Floridians the tools they need to fight this disease. We have put together this information to arm Floridians with clear and honest information about each type of cancer, including Florida-specific cancer trends, symptoms, prevention, screening, and more.

We hope that with this information, Floridians will feel more prepared if this disease affects their lives and know that there is hope. Together, we will continue to fight until no more lives are lost to cancer.

Have faith and stay strong,



Mrs. DeSantis is First Lady of Florida.

Florida
Cancer
Connect





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HISTORIC DATA MISSION

In March 2023, First Lady Casey DeSantis charged the Florida Department of Health and the Agency for Health Care Administration to assess cancer recurrence in Florida. This was the Cancer Connect Collaborative's first action to remove data access barriers for easy and timely research. There is currently no collective population-level data system in the United States monitoring cancer recurrence, allowing Florida to be the first state in the nation to undergo such an essential mission.

While a survivor is in remission, the same cancer may recur, called a cancer recurrence. Survivors can also

develop a second cancer—when they are diagnosed a different cancer type than before.

Historically, cancer mortality and survival data were the focus of cancer research. Now we recognize that it is essential to use cancer recurrence in research to adapt our understanding of the illness, improve cancer care, and inform treatment decisions.

To ensure this, all cancer facilities receiving funding from the Casey DeSantis Cancer Research Program will be required to report recurrence on a quarterly basis, starting July 1, 2023.





FLORIDA AT A GLANCE

Since 2014, cancer has been the second leading cause of death in Florida, after heart disease.

Between 2019-2021, the total number of cancer deaths in Florida: **138,174**

NUMBER OF CASES

Average # of cases per year 2016-2020

129,530
Statewide



RATE

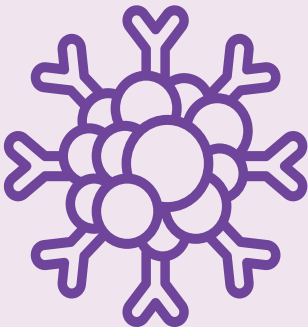
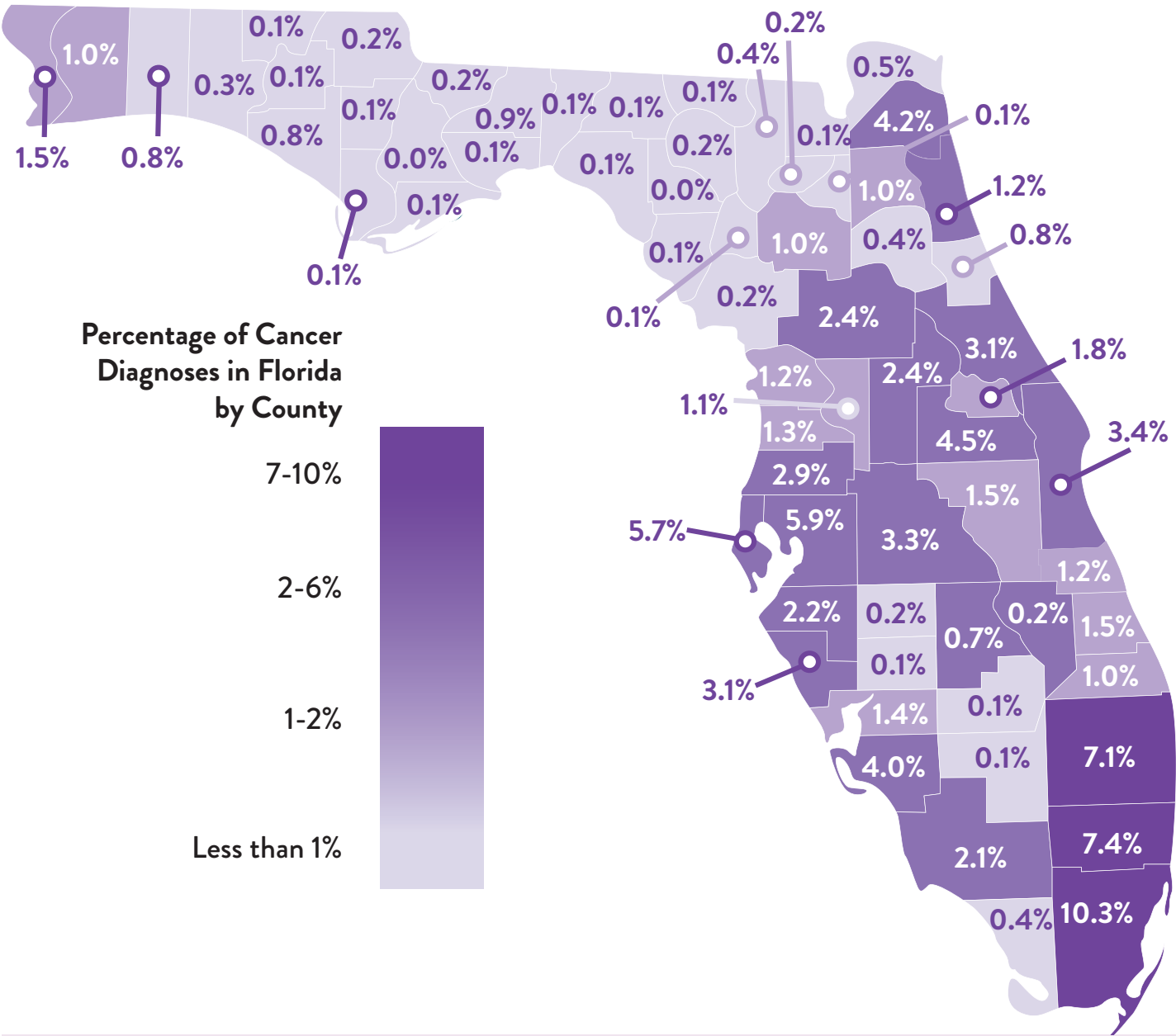
Cases per 100k people from 2016-2020

441.8
Statewide



CANCER IN FLORIDA: NEW CANCERS

All data represents 2016-2020 combined.
 The percentage of total cancer diagnoses in Florida per county. Rates are based on patient residence, which may not necessarily be the location of diagnosis.



The top five most frequently diagnosed cancers in Florida are:

- Female Breast Cancer
- Lung and Bronchus
- Prostate
- Colorectal
- Melanoma

Since 2017, these top five cancers have accounted for just over half of all cancer diagnoses (50.3%) in Florida.



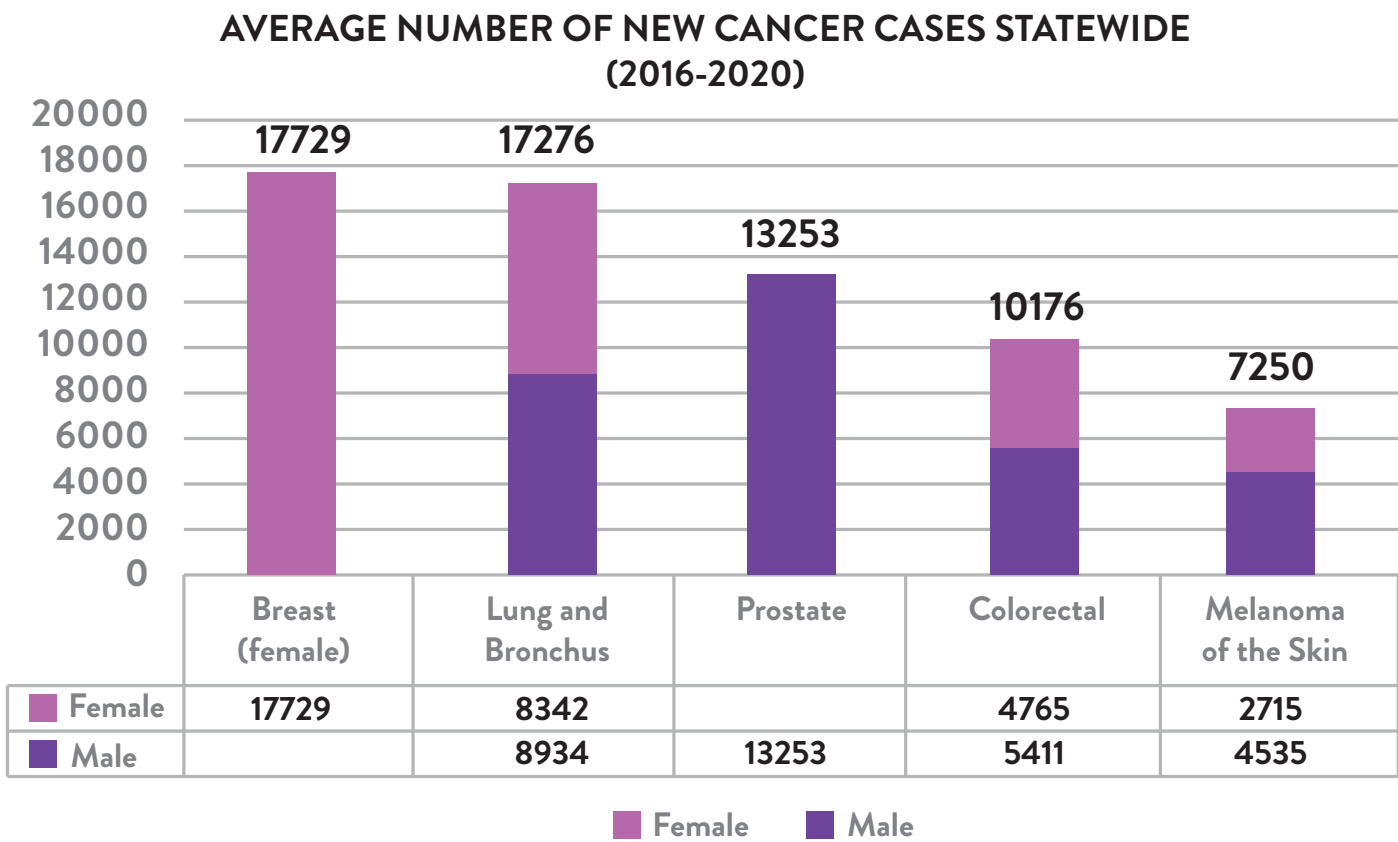
In females: the top five cancers were breast, lung and bronchus, colorectal, non-Hodgkin's lymphoma, and melanoma.



In males: the top five cancers were prostate, lung and bronchus, colorectal, melanoma, and bladder.

WOMEN ARE DISPROPORTIONATELY AFFECTED BY CANCER.

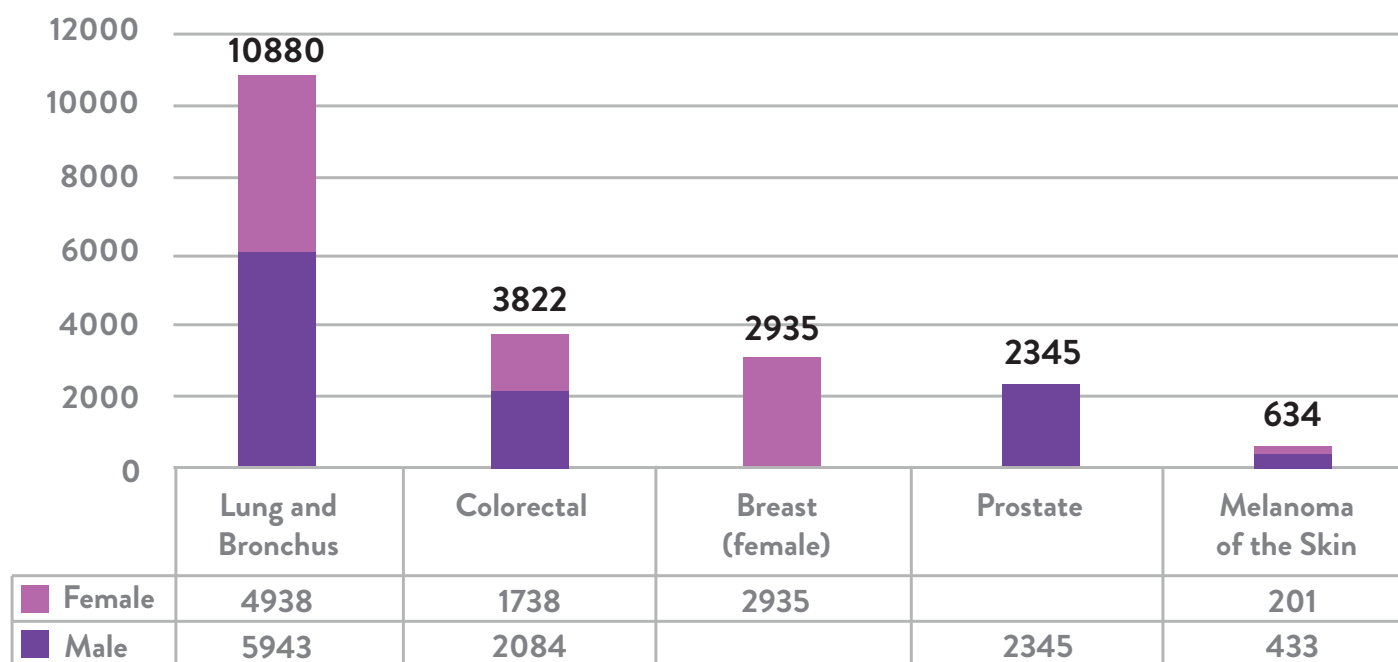
High breast cancer rates are attributed to this disparity.



Source: Florida Cancer Data System (FCDS). (2021).



AVERAGE NUMBER OF CANCER DEATHS STATEWIDE (2016-2020)



Source: Florida Cancer Data System (FCDS). (2021).





BREAST CANCER

Breast cancer is a disease in which cells in the breast grow out of control. There are different kinds of breast cancer. The kind of breast cancer depends on which cells in the breast turn into cancer.

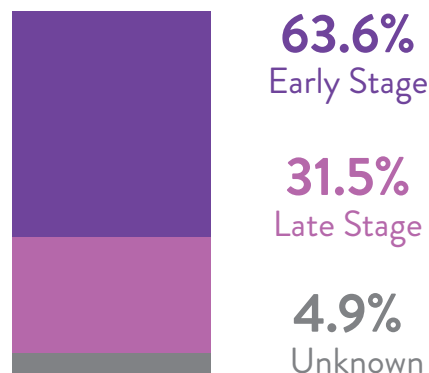
Breast cancer is the most common type of cancer among women in Florida. Although rare, men can develop breast cancer too.

Over **17,000** women are diagnosed with breast cancer every year on average (2016-2020).

Over **60%** of breast cancer diagnoses are detected early.

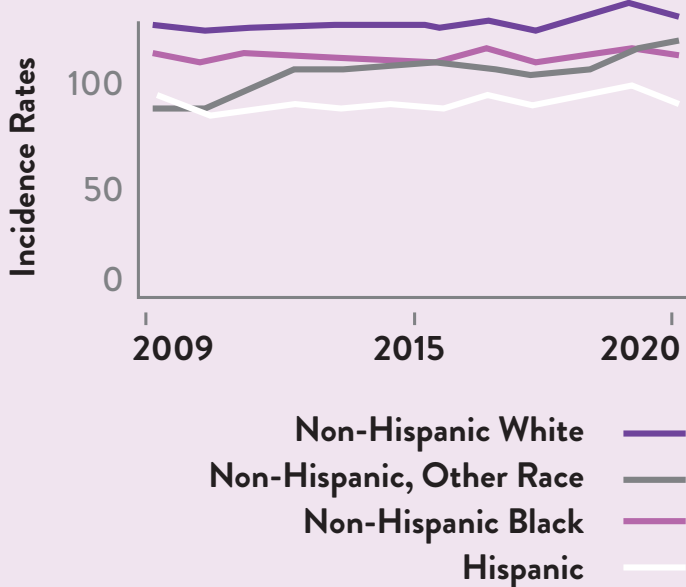


STAGE AT DIAGNOSIS

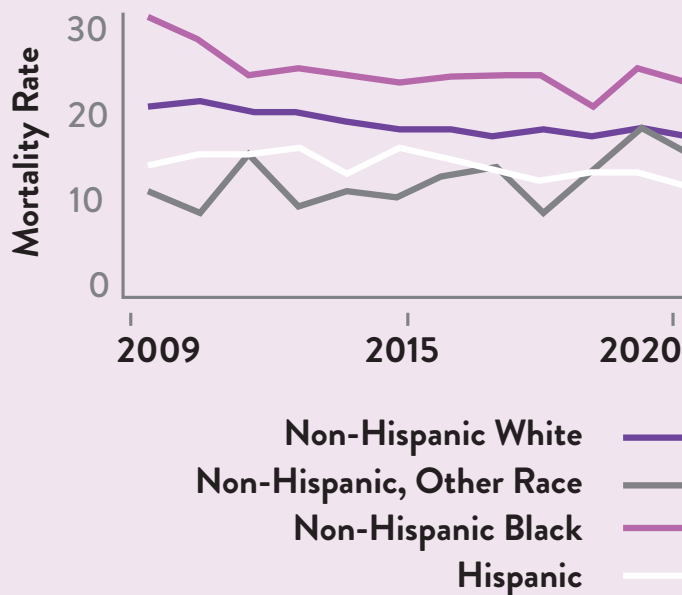


DIAGNOSIS RATES

Non-Hispanic White women experience the highest rates of breast cancer, but are more likely to be diagnosed with localized breast cancer that has the highest chance effective treatment.



Mortality rates have fortunately decreased by over 5% in the past 10 years, partly due to improved screening, access, and treatment. However, non-Hispanic Black women are more often diagnosed at a later stage, contributing to a higher mortality rate than other populations.



PREVENTION AND SCREENING

Routine screening and self-breast exams are essential to women's wellness.

Healthy habits can prevent many cancers, including breast cancer. A healthy lifestyle includes eating nutritious foods, avoiding alcohol and tobacco, regular physical activity and adhering to recommended screening.

ALL WOMEN SHOULD:

Know the benefits and limitations linked to breast cancer screening, including family history and risk factors. Contact your health care provider if you are under age 40 and notice any signs such as change in breast or nipple appearance, discharge, or lump.

WOMEN AGES

40 TO 75 SHOULD:

Schedule a mammogram every two years with their health care provider, or with the local county health department if eligible for the Florida Department of Health's [Florida Early Detection Program](#).

HIGH-RISK WOMEN SHOULD:

Schedule regular breast MRIs and mammograms every year, starting at age 30. If you are aware of breast cancer in your family, talk to your provider about risk assessment tools that women at high risk will help guide your screening and prevention.

Risk factors include:

- Known BRCA1 or BRCA2 gene mutation
- Direct relative (parent or sibling) with BRCA1 or BRCA2
- Had radiation therapy to the chest area between the ages of 10-30
- Have Li-Fraumeni Syndrome, Cowden Syndrome or Bannayan-Riley-Ruvalcaba Syndrome, or have first degree relatives with one of these.



WHAT TO LOOK FOR DURING A BREAST SELF-EXAM

Being familiar with your breasts can help you notice symptoms such as lumps, pain, discharge or changes in size. These should be reported to your health care provider.



SECOND CANCERS AND RECURRENCE

Breast cancer is the first cancer the State of Florida has been able to assess for second cancers and recurrence. Florida continues to expand this initiative to as many cancers as possible to further the transparency and understanding of what cancer means for all of us.

Second cancers, also called second primary malignancies, are new cancers that arise after a previous cancer diagnosis. Unlike cancer recurrence, which occurs when the same cancer returns, a second cancer is a distinct malignancy that is unrelated to a prior cancer diagnosis. An individual may develop a second cancer in the same or different organ or tissue as their first cancer. The National Cancer Institute reports that currently, nearly one in five cancers are diagnosed in patients with a history of cancer. Florida continues to collect and analyze statewide cancer data to further understand the differences among cancer recurrences and second cancers.

Among Florida women who were diagnosed with breast cancer between 2011 and 2015, 12.4% (9,622) developed a second cancer within 5 years.

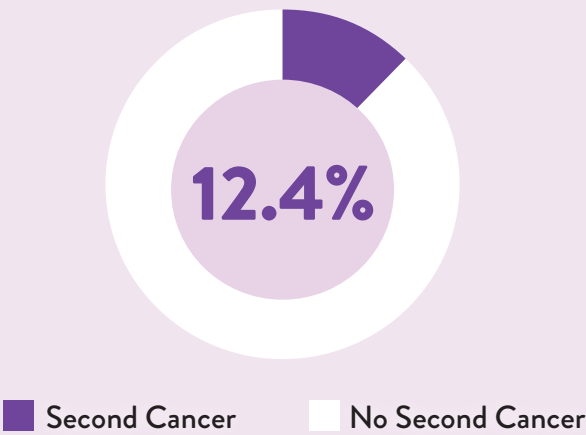
SURVIVING BREAST CANCER

Knowing the data above is another tool to fight this devastating disease. It is essential for women who are diagnosed and treated for breast cancer to request a survivorship care plan from their provider. A survivorship care plan is a record of your cancer and treatment history, as well as any checkups or follow-up tests you need in the future. This can include treatment summaries, follow-up schedules, and lifestyle changes to help avoid recurrence.

Women should speak to their health care providers about other tests that may be needed in the future along with any necessary lifestyle modifications.

It can be challenging to adapt to your body during and after breast cancer treatment, especially if you undergo a mastectomy. Seek help and support from other survivors, friends and family, support groups, or counseling to promote the best survivorship you can experience.

FLORIDA BREAST CANCER SURVIVORS WHO DEVELOP A RECURRENCE OR SECOND CANCER WITHIN 5 YEARS

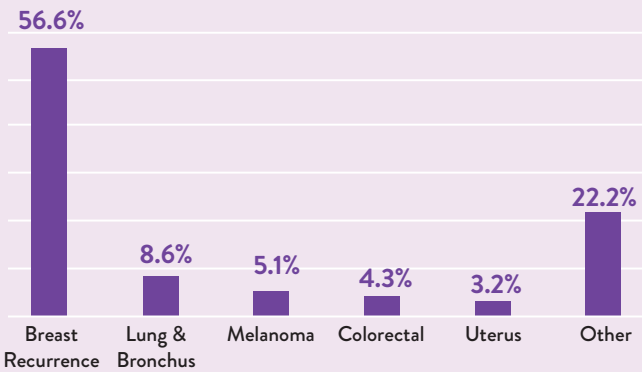


Based on 77,457 breast cancer survivors

The breakdown of the 12.4% of second cancers, by type is below.

56% of these cancers among survivors were breast cancer, which can also be classified as a recurrence. Lung and bronchus, melanoma, colorectal, and uterine cancer survivors were also among the top cancers found in this assessment.

TYPES OF SECOND CANCERS IN BREAST CANCER SURVIVORS BY CANCER TYPE



Footnote:
These data were extracted from the Florida Cancer Data System (FCDS) on 5/9/2023. The “Other” category of second cancer types comprises 32 distinct cancer types which individually make up 2% or less of total second cancer cases.
[Cancer.org](https://cancer.org)
dceg.cancer.gov



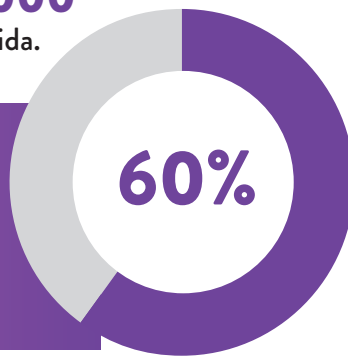
COLORECTAL CANCER

Colorectal cancer is a disease in which cells in the colon or rectum grow out of control. Sometimes it is called colon cancer, for short. The colon is the large intestine or large bowel. The rectum is the passageway that connects the colon to the anus.

Colon and rectal cancers are two of the most frequently diagnosed cancers in the United States (Source: [Federal Data](#)).

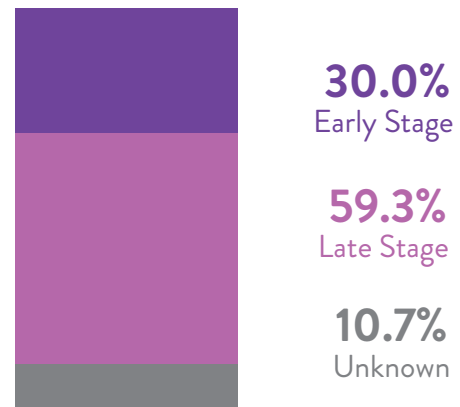
There is an average of **10,000** new cases every year in Florida.

Nearly **60%** of colorectal cancer diagnoses are detected late which increases mortality risk.



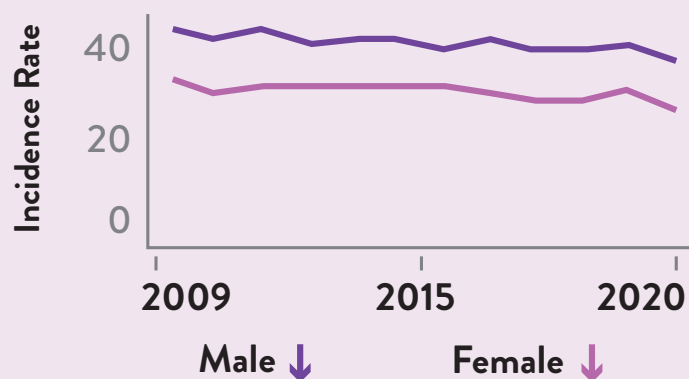
STAGE AT DIAGNOSIS

Cancer is easiest to treat when caught early.



DEMOGRAPHICS

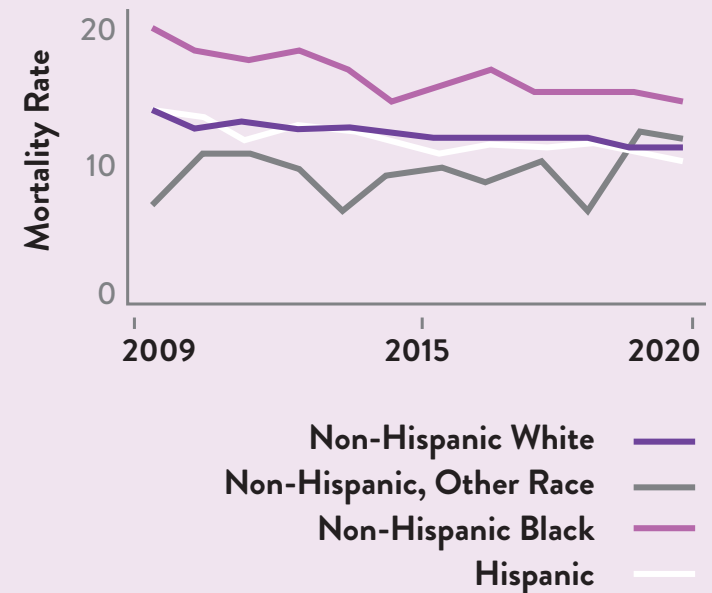
Colorectal Cancer Rates by Sex



IN FLORIDA, MEN EXPERIENCE HIGHER RATES OF COLORECTAL CANCER DIAGNOSES THAN WOMEN.

Genetic differences between males and females potentially contribute to cancer gender differences. However, men tend to carry excess body fat, higher rates of cardiovascular disease, high blood pressure, and type 2 diabetes. Men also tend to consume more alcohol and red meat.

Colorectal Cancer Deaths



Since 2009, colon cancer mortality rates have significantly decreased among non-Hispanic Black men in Florida.

NEW COLORECTAL TRENDS

Globally, an increase in cancer diagnoses among younger age groups has been identified, specifically among colon cancer.

Since 1990, age-adjusted incidence rates have increased nearly 2 to 4% per year in many countries, and even higher increases among individuals younger than age 30. While researchers continue to investigate this trend, the exact reasons are unknown. (Source: [science.org](https://www.science.org))

From 2010 to 2020, there colorectal cancer incidence significantly increased among Floridians less than age 50, with an annual increase reaching 4.2%. Fortunately, mortality in this age group has not followed the same trend.

COLORECTAL CANCER INCIDENCE AND MORTALITY RATES, AGES <50, FLORIDA, 2010-2020



All Floridians, including providers and patients, must be aware of these data and should stay informed of screening recommendations as they evolve.

In 2021, the United States Preventive Services Task Force screening recommendations have been updated to begin at 45 years old rather than the previous 50 year old recommendation.

If you are at a higher risk of colon cancer due to previous diagnoses or family history, talk to your health care provider about what screening and prevention protocols are best for your health.



SCREENING

Screening is lifesaving, and colon cancer is preventable with regular screening. It is essential to maintain regular health screenings and colonoscopies, especially men as they experience higher rates of this disease.

Cancers of the large intestine (colon) and rectum begin as pre-cancerous polyps or growths. Screening with a colonoscopy can find and remove most of these polyps before they ever become cancer.

- **Age 45-75:** Schedule regular screenings to manage risk and early detection.
- **Ages 76-85:** Talk with your health care provider about whether continuing to get screened is right for you. When deciding, consider your own preferences, overall health, and past screening history.

SYMPTOMS

If you notice any of the symptoms below, contact your health care provider immediately:

- A persistent change in your bowel habits, including diarrhea or constipation or a change in the consistency of your stool.
- Rectal bleeding or blood in your stool.
- Persistent abdominal discomfort, such as cramps, gas or pain.
- A feeling that your bowel doesn't empty completely.
- Weakness or fatigue.
- Unexplained weight loss.



WHAT IS A COLONOSCOPY?

During a colonoscopy, a long, flexible tube (colonoscope) is inserted into the rectum. A tiny video camera at the tip of the tube allows the doctor to view the inside of the entire colon.

If necessary, polyps or other types of abnormal tissue can be removed through the scope during a colonoscopy. Tissue samples (biopsies) can be taken during a colonoscopy as well.



LUNG CANCER

Lung cancer is the most lethal cancer in Florida.

Smoking is the #1 cause of lung cancer.

NUMBER OF CASES

Average # of cases per year 2016-2020

17,280
Statewide

Symptoms vary individually, but can present through:

- Perpetual and deteriorating coughing
- Chest pain
- Wheezing and shortness of breath
- Coughing up blood
- Lethargy
- Unexpected weight loss

SCREENING AND PREVENTION

Screening technology and research continues to improve nationwide, creating new pathways for early detection of lung cancer.

PREVENTION:

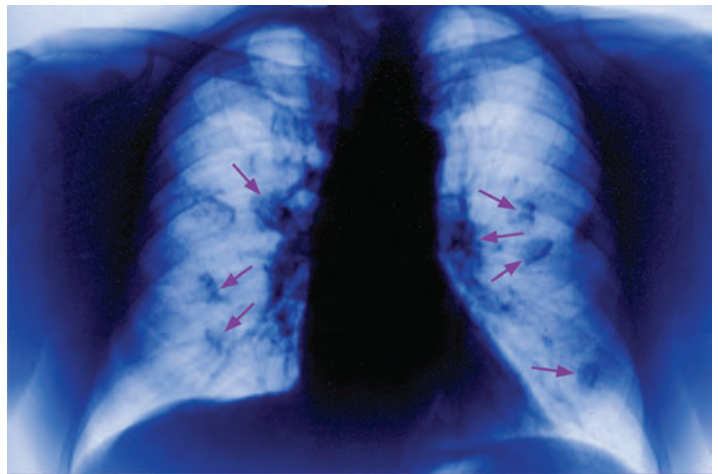
Tobacco use and secondhand smoke exposure is attributed to about a third of all cancers. Quitting tobacco use is the most important step a person can take to prevent cancer and other chronic conditions such as heart disease, stroke and emphysema.

SCREENING:

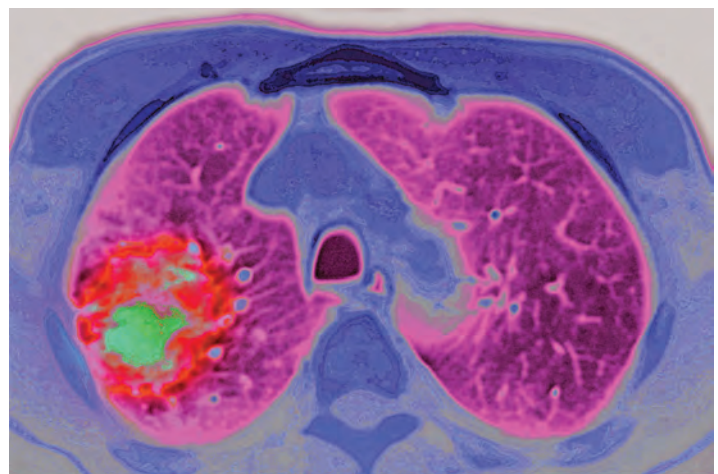
Screening technology and research continues to improve nationwide, creating new pathways for early detection of lung cancer, like the low-dose computed tomography scan (LDCT). The LDCT is a non-invasive scan of the lung that is painless and only takes a few minutes. This scan can detect cancer at an earlier stage compared to chest X-ray exams. Patients will lie on a table that slides into a CT scanner. (Lung Cancer Early Detection | Lung Cancer Screening)

Ages 55-80: The United States Preventive Service Task Force recommends annual lung cancer screening for adults with a 20-pack-per year smoking history.

Studies show **current and former heavy tobacco smokers** who have an annual low-dose computed tomography scan (a computer linked to an x-ray machine,) lower their risk of dying from lung cancer by 15-20% when they receive an annual low-dose computed tomography scan, compared to an annual chest X-ray examination.



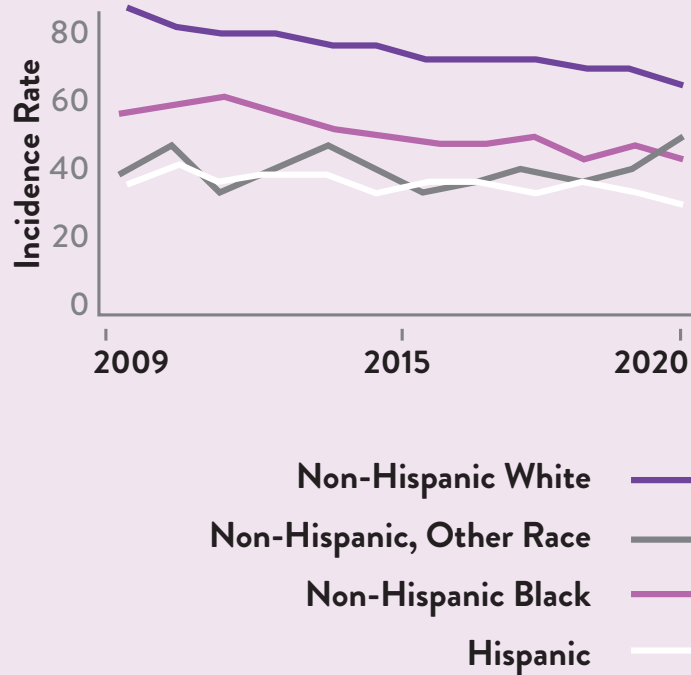
Malignant Tumors. Visceral Metastases. X Ray, Frontal View.



Lung Cancer seen on an axial plane chest MRI scan.

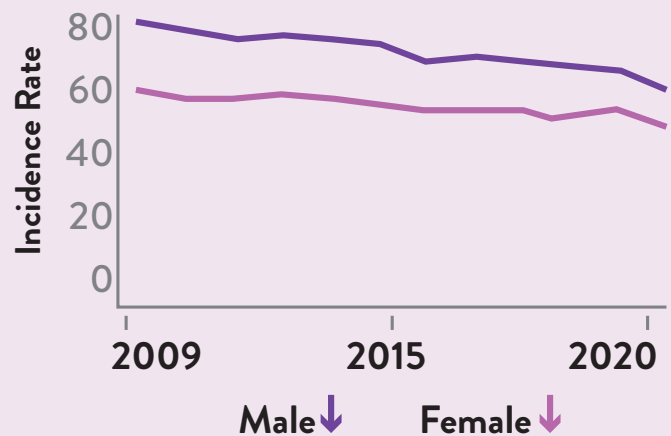
DEMOGRAPHICS

Lung cancer incidence rates are highest among non-Hispanic White individuals.



Men are also diagnosed at higher rates than women. While incidence rates have decreased since 2009, men continue to be diagnosed at higher rates than women. This could be due to occupational (i.e. higher male presence in labor workforce), and biological differences (i.e. males have higher rates of chronic disease such as diabetes and high blood pressure).

Lung cancer rates have decreased as a result of comprehensive tobacco control efforts, improved screening, cancer treatment, and survivor care.





SKIN CANCER

Skin cancer is the most common cancer in the United States, and Florida has a higher rate than the national average.

Florida's skin cancer rate:
25 per 100,000



National rate:
23 per 100,000



Anyone can get skin cancer; however, higher risk factors include:

- Lighter natural skin color.
- Skin that burns, freckles, reddens easily, or becomes painful in the sun.
- Blue or green eyes.
- Blond or red hair.
- Certain types and high quantity of moles.
- Family or personal history of skin cancer.
- Older age.

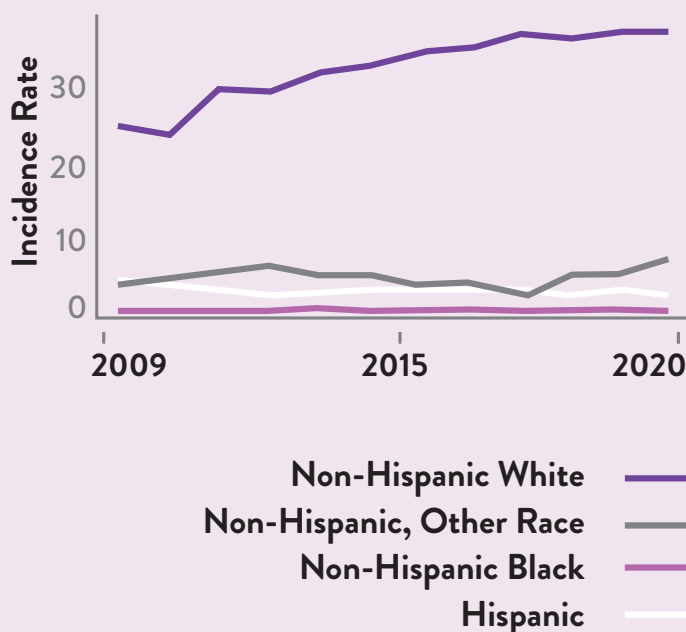
There are three major types of skin cancer:

- Basal cell carcinoma
- Squamous cell carcinoma
- Melanoma

Melanoma is the least common, but the most fatal cancer because it is more likely to spread to other parts of the body. However, nearly 80% of cases are detected and treated early.

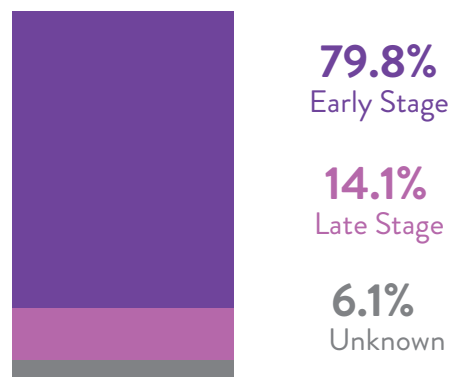
DEMOGRAPHICS

Non-Hispanic White individuals have the highest rates of melanoma in Florida.

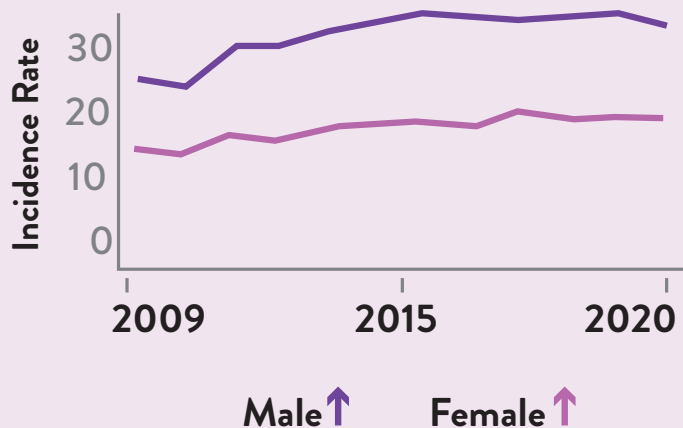


STAGE AT DIAGNOSIS

Cancer is easiest to treat when caught early.



OVERALL, MALES HAVE HIGHER INCIDENCE RATES OF MELANOMA THAN FEMALES.



SUN EXPOSURE

The sun is the purest form of vitamin D, which supports bone health, immune health, and overall wellness. Our sunshine state is the best place to find that natural vitamin D, but it is essential to practice safe habits when enjoying the sun.

TANNING AND YOUR HEALTH

There is no such thing as a healthy tan. Tanning outside or indoors can have negative effects on your health. Tanning is how your body defends itself from harmful ultraviolet radiation. The skin tries to prevent further damage by producing melanin. Unfortunately, this damage is cumulative over time from your first tan to your last. Tanning ages your skin and increases your chances of developing skin cancer. Studies show there are more skin cancer cases due to tanning than there are lung cancer cases due to smoking.

SYMPTOMS

Applying sun protection should be an everyday habit that will help prevent sunburn and reduce the risk of skin cancer when enjoying the Florida sunshine.

A change in your skin is the most common sign of skin cancer. This could be a new growth, a sore that won't heal, or a change in the appearance of a mole. Not all skin cancers look the same. Talk with your health care provider if you notice the following changes in your skin or notice any of the signs of melanoma.

ABCDEs OF MELANOMA MOLES AND SPOTS:



Asymmetrical: Does it have an irregular shape with two parts that look very different?



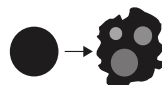
Border: Is the border irregular or jagged?



Color: Is the color uneven?



Diameter: Is it larger than the size of a pea?



Evolving: Has it changed during the past few weeks or months?

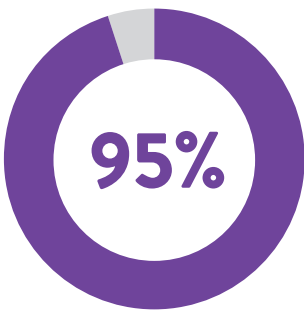




PROSTATE CANCER

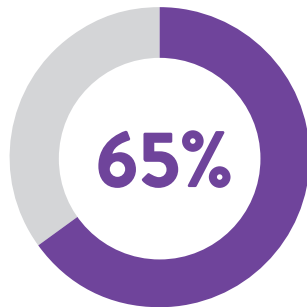
Prostate cancer is among the most common cancers diagnosed in men.

Annually, there are 3 million new cases in the United States, and an average of 13,000 new cases in Florida.



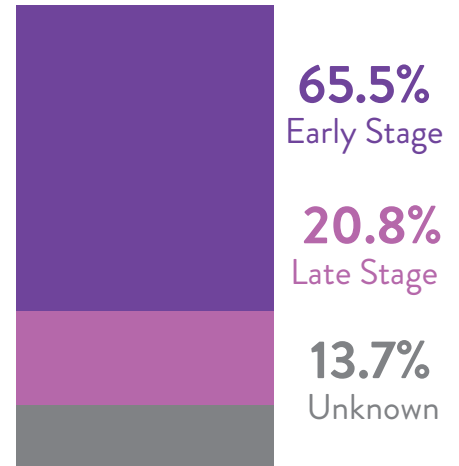
The survival rate for prostate cancer can reach **95%** when detected as early as possible.

Fortunately, over **65%** of prostate cancer diagnoses in Florida are detected early.



STAGE AT DIAGNOSIS

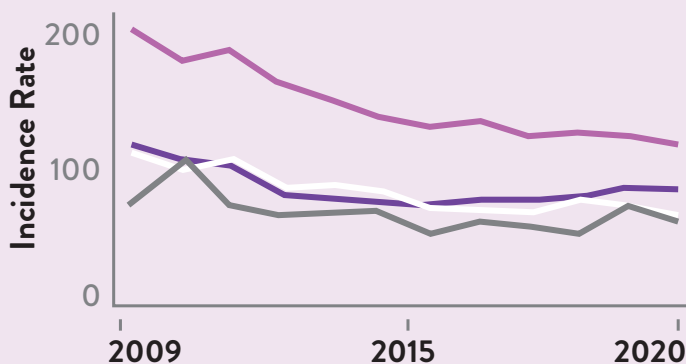
Prostate cancer is easiest to treat when caught early.



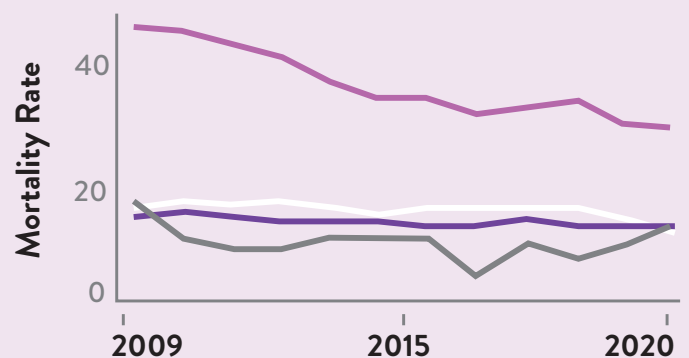
Black men experience the highest rates of prostate cancer, however, there have been decreasing trends since 2009 as rates have improved and continue to stabilize. This could be attributed to improved screening and early detection, as well as advancements in treatment options.

DEMOGRAPHICS

Prostate cancer death rates have decreased among men since 2009.



Non-Hispanic White
Non-Hispanic, Other Race
Non-Hispanic Black
Hispanic



Non-Hispanic White
Non-Hispanic, Other Race
Non-Hispanic Black
Hispanic

SCREENING AND SYMPTOMS

Early detection is crucial.

Men Age 40: Non-Hispanic Black men have higher rates of prostate cancer, and should discuss screening at age 40 with their provider.

Men Age 50: Talk with a health care provider about the pros and cons of screening for prostate cancer to determine if it is the right choice for you.

Prostate cancer may have no signs or symptoms in early stages. More advanced prostate cancer can present through:

- Trouble urinating
- Decreased force in urine stream
- Blood in urine
- Blood in semen
- Bone pain
- Erectile dysfunction
- Unknown or unintentional weight loss

SURVIVING PROSTATE CANCER

Men who are diagnosed and treated for prostate cancer should request a survivorship care plan from their provider. This can include treatment summaries, follow-up schedules, and lifestyle changes to help avoid recurrence.

It can be challenging to adapt to your body during and after prostate cancer treatment. Seek help and support from other survivors, friends and family, support groups, or counseling to promote the best survivorship you can experience.





SILENT WARNINGS

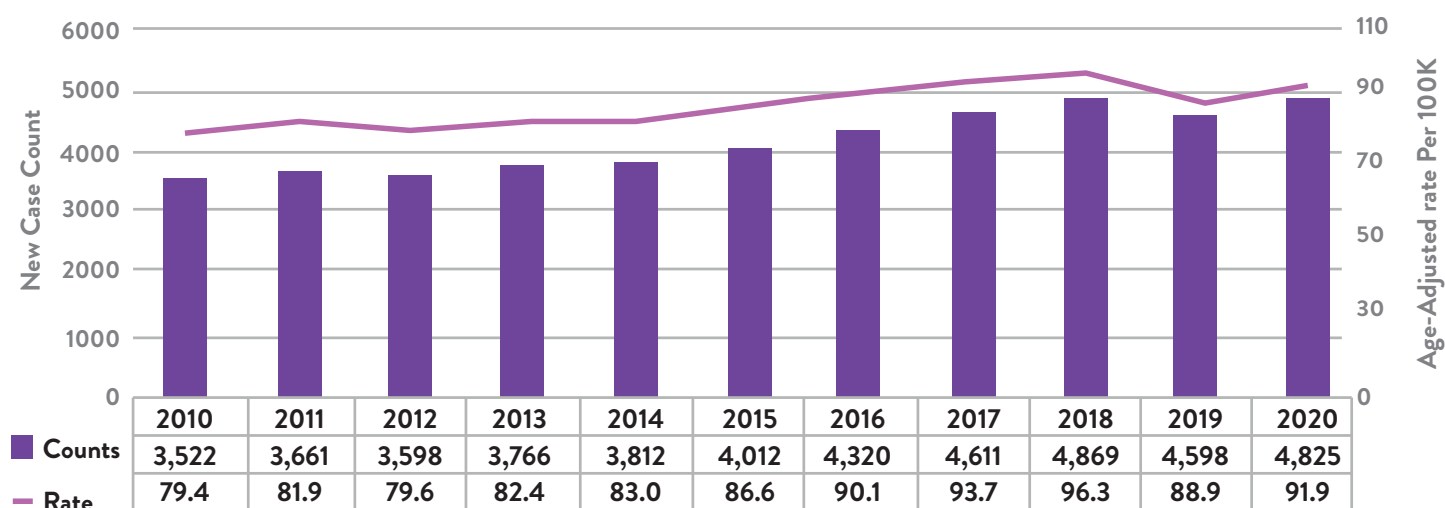
Unveiling New Cancer Trends

Globally, an increase in cancer diagnoses among younger age groups has been identified, specifically colon cancer. Since 1990, age-adjusted incidence rates have increased nearly 2 to 4% per year in many countries, and even higher increases among individuals younger than age 30. While researchers continue to investigate this trend,

the exact reasons are unknown. (Source: <https://www.science.org/doi/10.1126/science.ade7114>)

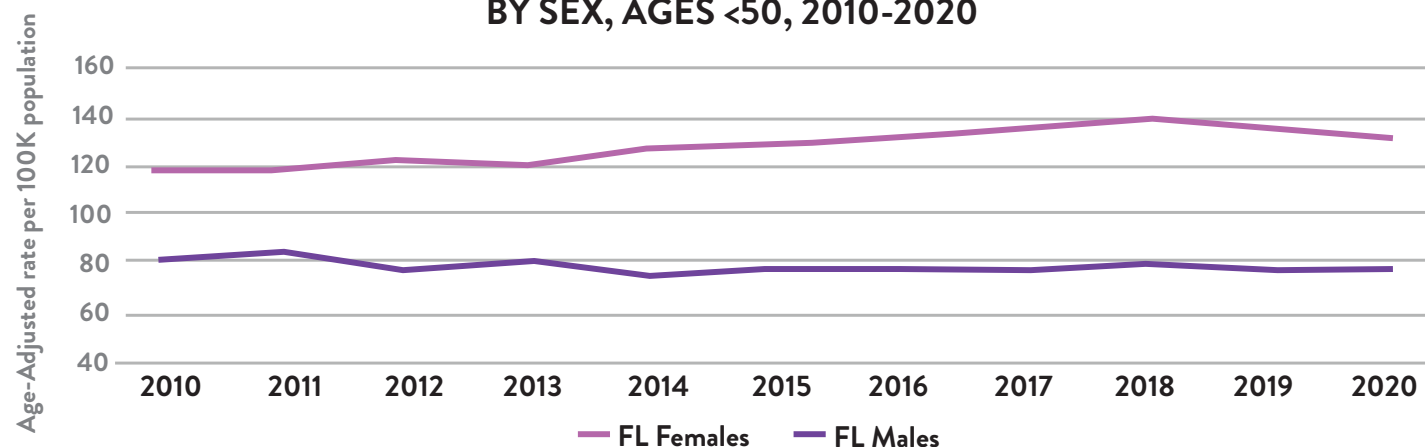
This trend has also been detected in Florida, showing an increase in cancer diagnoses over the past 10 years.

CANCER INCIDENCE COUNTS AND RATES AGES 20-39, FLORIDA, 2010-2020

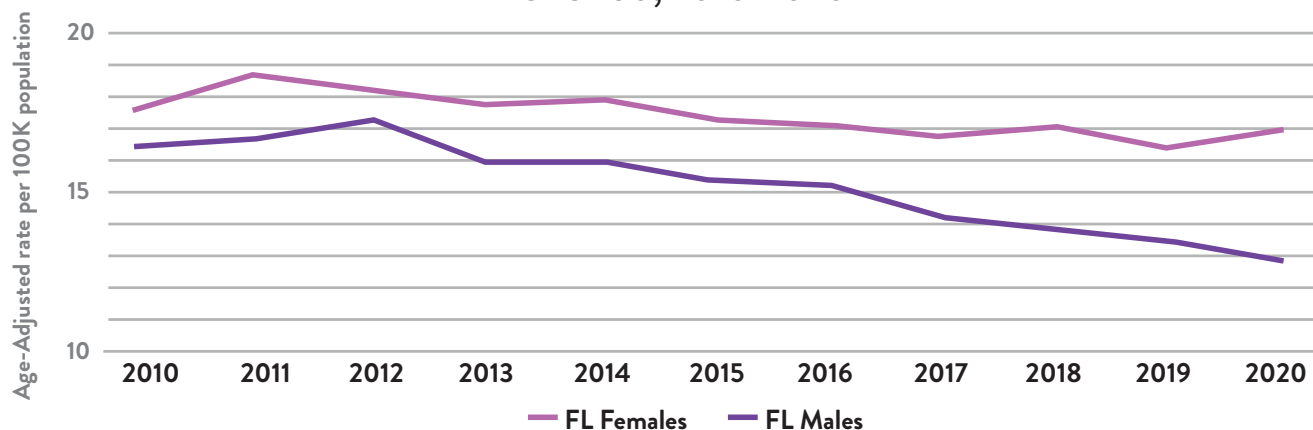


BREAKDOWNS BY SEX

US AND FLORIDA AGE-ADJUSTED CANCER INCIDENCE RATES BY SEX, AGES <50, 2010-2020



US AND FLORIDA AGE-ADJUSTED CANCER MORTALITY RATES BY SEX AGES <50, 2010-2020



Florida females are at a higher risk of early onset cancer compared to males, and this has increased between 2010 to 2020.

From 2010 to 2020, the incidence of early onset cancer, diagnosed before the age of 50, increased among Florida females from an age-adjusted rate of 118.6 cases per 100,000 to 131.5, but the age-adjusted incidence of male early onset cancer remained relatively stable during the same time.

Florida females are also at a higher risk of mortality due to early-onset cancer. Overall, mortality due to early onset cancer in Florida declined from 2010 to 2020, but males experienced a more substantial decrease than women. This gap has increased over the past 10 years, continuing the pattern of gender disparities of cancer.

Specific cancers were found to have increased among younger individuals, ages 20-39, over the past 10 years in Florida:

- Breast Cancer
- Colon Cancer
- Non-Hodgkin Lymphoma
- Leukemia

It is essential for all Floridians, from providers and stakeholders to families and patients, to understand how this affects our young communities and how to prevent cancer from taking the futures they deserve.

TOP TEN CANCERS IN FLORIDA, AGES 20-39 COUNT, 2010-2020 (YEARS COMBINED)*

Rank	Most Frequently Diagnosed	Highest Number of Deaths
1	Breast 6,966	Breast 768
2	Thyroid 6,103	Leukemia 583
3	Melanoma of the Skin 3,615	Brain 509
4	Testis 2,922	Colorectal 499
5	Non-Hodgkin Lymphoma 2,774	Cervix Uteri 399
6	Colorectal 2,660	Non-Hodgkin Lymphoma 339
7	Cervix Uteri 2,297	Lung and Bronchus 272
8	Leukemia 2,194	Soft Tissue including Heart 239
9	Hodgkin Lymphoma 2,148	Stomach 212
10	Brain 1,685	Melanoma of the Skin 202

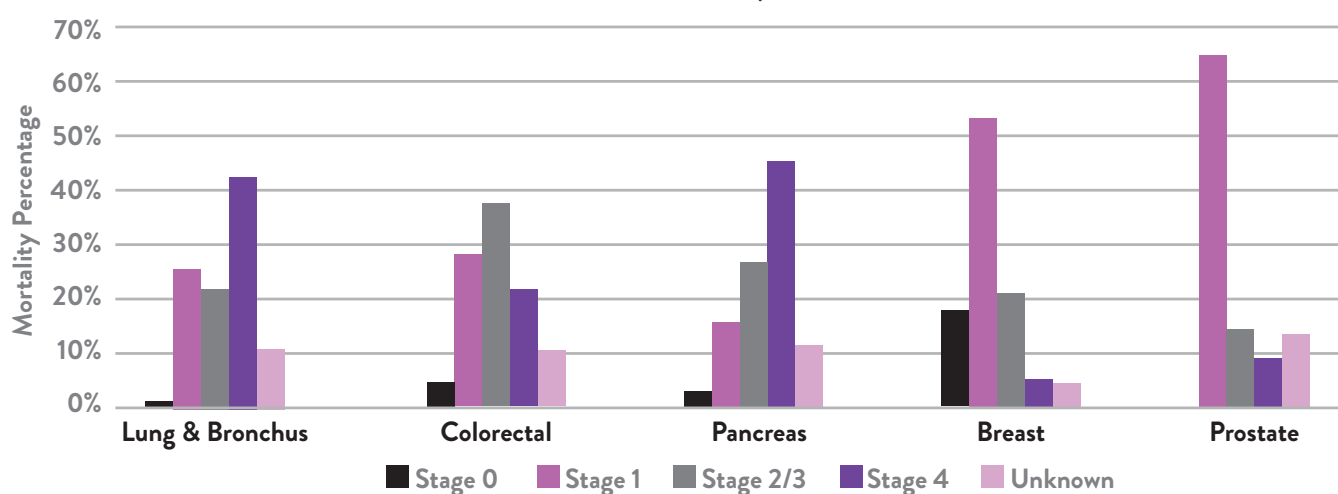


SCREENING AND EARLY DETECTION

*Detecting cancer
early will save
your life.*

While there has been much progress in cancer prevention, screening, and treatment, Florida continues to improve our understanding and response to cancer. Data are the foundation of Florida's steps forward to stop cancer before it's too late.

TOP 5 CANCERS (MORTALITY) BY STAGE AT DIAGNOSIS, FCDS 2017-2021



Staging data is estimated based on cancer cell growth data from the Florida Cancer Data System.

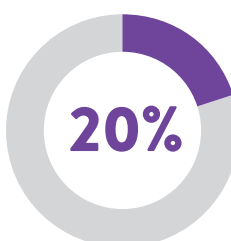
- Stage 0 = In situ: Abnormal cells are present but have not spread to nearby tissue.
- Stage 1 = Local: Cancer is limited to the place where it started, with no sign that it has spread.
- Stage 2 or 3 = Regional: Cancer has spread to nearby lymph nodes, tissues, or organs.
- Stage 4 = Distant: Cancer has spread to distant parts of the body.
- Unknown = Not enough information to make determination.

WHAT YOU NEED TO KNOW

Cancer deaths in Florida have decreased over the past 20 years, but there is still significant progress that needs to be made by increasing cancer screening among Floridians to detect cancer in earlier stages and support treatment efforts.

Each of the top 5 most common cancers have early detection or screening tests that can detect cancer in an early stage when it is most treatable.

FEMALE BREAST CANCER



Over **20%** of women aged 50-74 years are not meeting the recommended screening guidelines for breast cancer (see [page 7](#) for recommendations.)

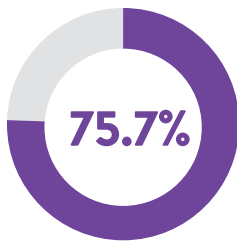
Breast cancer is the most frequently diagnosed cancer type among Florida women. Mammography is one of the most effective methods of early detection since it can identify cancer several years before physical symptoms develop.

Women should:

- Know their family history that could impact risk factors.
- Be familiar with their breasts to monitor any changes of size, symmetry, or skin appearance.
- Know the signs and symptoms of breast cancer and what to expect when screening results are abnormal.
- Discuss when and how often to undergo breast cancer screening with their provider.



COLON CANCER



In 2020, **75.7%** of Florida adults reported having a colorectal screening based on the most recent clinical guidelines (see [page 9](#) for recommendations.)

By adhering to recommended screening, colorectal cancer can be prevented. Screening with colonoscopies can not only detect cancer early, but it can also be used to remove polyps in the colon and rectum before they develop into a cancerous growth.

Colorectal cancer screening can be intimidating and embarrassing. Screening using home stool tests are also reliable and can detect cancer early.

There are three types of stool tests approved by the Food and Drug Administration:

- Guaiac fecal occult blood test
- Fecal immunochemical test (FIT)
- Multitargeted stool DNA test (FIT-DNA)

With these tests, stool samples are collected by the patient using a kit and sent to a health care provider. **The best screening test for any person is the one that's completed.**

LUNG CANCER



In Florida, it is estimated that only **3%** of those at high risk of lung cancer (i.e. smokers and former smokers) were screened.

Lung cancer is the deadliest cancer type in Florida. Screening for lung cancer with annual low-dose computed tomography (LDCT) scans among those at high risk can reduce the lung cancer death rate by up to 20%. This low percentage may be due to low awareness or knowledge of the benefits among both patients and providers.

Current and former smokers should talk to their health care providers about non-invasive and quick screening through LDCT scans.



SKIN CANCER

Skin cancer is more prevalent in Florida than the national average. White individuals are at the highest risk of skin cancer.

Exposure to ultraviolet rays from the sun causes most skin cancers. Overexposure to ultraviolet rays from tanning beds can also be dangerous. The most common sign of skin cancer is a change to your skin.

The best way to protect the skin is to cover it up with sunscreen, shade, and clothing. Visual examination of the skin, both self-examination and by a health care provider, will help identify new moles or changes to your skin. This can include a new growth, a sore that does not heal or change in color, enlarging or irregular shape of a mole. Be sure to check less visible areas of your skin like behind the ears and soles of the feet. Talk to your health care provider if you notice any changes in your skin.

PROSTATE CANCER



In 2020, **58.6%** of men aged 50 and older in Florida reported never screening for prostate cancer through a Prostate Specific Antigen test. Black men are at even higher risk of late detection, which negatively impacts treatment options and success.

Prostate cancer screening is performed using a blood test called a prostate specific antigen (PSA) test which measures the level of PSA in the blood. PSA is a substance made by the prostate. Higher levels of PSA in the blood may indicate prostate cancer, however, other conditions can also affect PSA levels.

Men who are 55 to 69 years old should talk to their health care provider about the benefits of screening for prostate cancer, including the benefits and harms of other tests and treatment.





notice
florida general jural assembly
presents
petition of redress of grievances before taxes
irrevocable notice of inquiry

certified mail # 9589071052700702090009

certified mail # 9589071052701512219123

certified mail # 70222410000165031725

certified mail # 958907105270151221969

to: mark smith
sarasota county board of commissioners
1660 ringling blvd
sarasota, florida 34236

certified mail # 958907105270061495481

certified mail # 6589071052701512219130

certified mail # 9589071052700702089942

certified mail # 9589071052701512219376

to: ron cutsinger
sarasota county board of commissioners
1660 ringling blvd
sarasota, florida 34236

certified mail # 9589071052700651495498

certified mail # 9589071052701512219147

certified mail # 958990711052700702089973

certified mail # 9589071052701512219383

to: michael a moran
sarasota county board of commissioners
1660 ringling blvd
sarasota, florida 34236

certified mail 9589071052700651495504

certified mail # 9889071052701512219154

certified mail # 9589071052700702089966

certified mail # 9589071052701512219390

to: joe neunder
sarasota county board of commissioners
1660 ringling blvd
sarasota, florida 34236

certified mail # 9589071052700651495511

certified mail # 9889071052701512219161

certified mail # 95890710527015112219314

certified mail # 9589071052701512219406

to: neil rainford
sarasota county board of commissioners
1660 ringling blvd
sarasota, florida 34236

certified mail # 9589071052700651495528

certified mail # 9589071052701512219178

certified mail # 9589071052701512219321

certified mail # 9589071052701215219413

to: michael mylett
director sarasota county public utilities
1660 ringling blvd
sarasota, florida 34236

for immediate press release

from: sarasota county general jural assembly
scgja comsec
post office box 461
englewood, florida 34226

date: 9th day of january, 2024,

default notice

notice to principal is notice to agent; notice to agent is notice to principal;

applicable organic law,

“2. That all political power is inherent in the people, and all free governments are founded on their authority, and established for their benefit; and, therefore, they have, at all times, an inalienable and indefeasible right to alter or abolish their form of government, in such manner as they may deem expedient”, (florida constitution, 1845 article 1, section2)

“20. That the people have the right, in a peaceable manner, to assemble together to consult for the common good; and to apply to those invested with the powers of government for redress of grievances, or other proper purposes; by petition, address, or remonstrance.”, (florida constitution, 1845 article 1, section20),

“27. That, should guard against transgressions upon the rights of the people we declare, that everything in this article, is excepted out of the general powers of government, and shall forever remain inviolate; and all the laws contrary thereto, or to the following provisions, shall be void.”, (florida constitution, 1845 article 1, section27),

“congress make no law respecting an establishment of religion or prohibiting its free exercise. It protects freedom of speech, the press, assembly, **and the right to petition the government for a redress of grievances**”, (1st Amendment Constitution of the United States),

continental congress,

on october, 14, 1774, the first continental congress issued the declaration of colonial rights and grievances that contained, "If money is wanted by rulers who have in any manner oppressed the people, [the people] may retain [their money] until their grievances are redressed, and thus peaceably procure relief, without trusting to despised petitions or disturbing the public tranquility,”

a divine right held by we the people,

florida general jural assembly is a **reestablished**, unrebuted lawful body politic of florida, a free and independent nation-state,

applicable statutes:

research has revealed violation of florida statutes by allowing the use of a known neurotoxic and genotoxic contaminants, in the consumer ingestible products against numerous clinical studies and physician’s analysis, this petition is served to require the sarasota county, florida commissioners, to comply with state of florida statues 154.001; 381.001; 381.0011 by prohibiting the use of fluoride and the use of chlorine and other harmful contaminants in any consumer consumable water/products; **ignorantia legis neminem excusat**,

“154.001 system of coordinated county health department services; legislative intent. It is the intent of the Legislature to promote, protect, maintain, and improve the health and safety of all citizens and visitors of this state through a system of coordinated county health department services. The Legislature recognizes the unique partnership which necessarily exists between the state and its counties in meeting the public health needs of the state. To strengthen this partnership, the Legislature intends that the public health needs of the several counties be provided through contractual arrangements between the state and each county. The Legislature also recognizes the importance of meeting the educational needs of Florida’s public health professionals.”,

“381.001 Public health system.— The Department of Health is responsible for the state’s public health system which shall be designed to promote, protect, and improve the health of all people in the state. The department shall provide leadership for an active partnership working toward shared public health goals and involving federal, state, and local governments and the private sector. It is the intent of the Legislature that the department provide public health services through the 67 county health departments in partnership with county governments, as specified in part I of chapter 154, and in so doing make every attempt possible to solicit the support and involvement of private and not-for-profit health care agencies in fulfilling the public health mission.”,

“381.0011 Duties and powers of the Department of Health.—It is the duty of the Department of Health:

- (1) Assess the public health status and needs of the state.
- (2) Administer and enforce laws and rules relating to sanitation, control of communicable diseases, illnesses and hazards to health among humans and from animals to humans, and the general health of the people of the state.
- (3) Coordinate with federal, state, and local officials for the prevention and suppression of communicable and other diseases, illnesses, injuries, and hazards to human health.
- (4) Provide for a thorough investigation and study of the incidence, causes, modes of propagation and transmission, and means of prevention, control, and cure of diseases, illnesses, and hazards to human health.
- (5) Provide for the dissemination of information to the public relative to the prevention, control, and cure of diseases, illnesses, and hazards to human health.
- (6) Act as registrar of vital statistics.
- (7) Manage and coordinate emergency preparedness and disaster response functions to: investigate and control the spread of disease; coordinate the availability and staffing of special needs shelters; support patient evacuation; ensure the safety of food and drugs; provide critical incident stress debriefing; and provide surveillance and control of radiological, chemical, biological, and other environmental hazards.”,

“FL Stat § 607.05032 (2019) Delivery of notice or other communication,
Except as otherwise provided in this chapter, permissible means of delivery of a notice or other communication includes delivery by hand, the United States Postal Service, a commercial delivery service, and electronic transmission, all as more particularly described in s. 607.0141”,

“607.0141 Notice. (1) Notice under this act must be in writing”,

Florida Constitution

2.01 Common law and certain statutes declared in force.—The **common** and statute **laws** of England which are of a general and not a local nature, with the exception hereinafter mentioned, down to the 4th day of July, 1776, are **declared to be of force** in this state; provided, the said statutes and common law be not inconsistent with the Constitution and laws of the United States and the acts of the Legislature of this state.

finding of facts,

or

whereas the epa establishes maximum contaminant level goal (mclg), the level of contaminant at which no known reported health risks that is advisory only, (exhibit 2) and

whereas the epa establishes maximum contaminant level (mcl), the level of contaminants that are set as close to mclg's as feasible using the best available treatment technology and taking cost into consideration, (exhibit 2) and,

whereas mclg's, the true safe level are non-enforceable standards while the subjective mcl safe levels are enforceable, (exhibit 2) and

whereas the material safety data sheet from mosaic manufacturing clearly designates fluoride as an acute toxin, (exhibit 3) and

whereas the epa colluded with aluminum and phosphate manufacturers to provide a profit center by selling fluoride as a dental enhancement versus an actual harmful neurotoxin, (exhibit 4) and

whereas the political appointees to the epa in 1985 arbitrarily elevated the safe mcl from 1.2 ppm to 4.0 ppm against epa scientific staff and void of any valid medical support, (exhibit 4) and

whereas in conflict with the elevated epa mcl's for fluoride at 4.0 ppm, the cdc's published safe level for fluoride is only 0.7 ppm, a 751% difference between epa and cdc, (exhibit 5) and

whereas the lack of peer review clinical studies of fluoride effectiveness renders the use of fluoride to medicate without full disclosures violates The Nuremberg Code Chapter 3, (exhibit 7), and

whereas fluoride is a byproduct of aluminum and phosphate manufacturing defined by the epa as neurotoxin capable of creating fluorosis, brittle bones, cancers, loss of iq, dementia, alzheimer's, (exhibit 6 & 9) and

whereas multiple medical reports with clinical trials proving fluoride exposure to expectant mothers reduce the intellect of newborns, (exhibit 8 & 10) and

whereas the epa published document "Questions and Answers on Fluoride", 2011, intentionally left out and doesn't report and adverse effects on individuals' intelligence diminished by fluoride as a neurotoxin ignoring collaborating medical studies, (exhibit 11) and

whereas health authorities in north america have refused to let go of the fluoridation paradigm, local communities are doing the work for them; since 1990, over 376 communities with 17,228,000 consumers have rejected the practice, including large communities like calgary, alberta (pop. 1.3 million), portland, oregon (pop. 900,000), wichita, kansas (pop. 385,000), and bucks county, pennsylvania (385,000), (exhibit 14) and

whereas 97% of european countries have rejected fluoride as it is a deadly neurotoxin, (exhibit 12) and

whereas 64 international medical studies with over 28,000 children participating collectively shows significant diminished iq in children age 14 and under, (exhibit 15) and

whereas epa's headquarters professional union unanimously opposed fluoridation, (exhibit 16), and

whereas the epa is not a part america's lawful government simply because it is a privately owned for profit corporate entity which we the people do not own spawning multiple for profit spin off corporations located in numerous states, (exhibit 20) and

whereas we the people have never delegated any authority to any government entity to add and toxic substances into our public drinking water, and

whereas multiple books have been published dedicated to warning the government and general public against the toxic dangers of fluoride consumption, (exhibit 17)

whereas the epa has not reviewed safe levels of toxicity for over twenty (20) years, advances in chemical analysis by independent laboratories indicate that the current private corporation epa safe levels of contamination of the nation's drinking water is outdated and seriously harmful if current levels of contamination are maintained in public water systems, (exhibit 18) and

whereas using epa unsubstantiated safe levels of contaminants has placed sarasota county residents in jeopardy consuming public water leading to various fatal chemically induced diseases, (exhibit 19) and

whereas sarasota county public water contains a harmful contamination of CHLORATE an epa unregulated and tested harmful contamination that is 220% above safe consumption level, (exhibit 19) and

whereas sarasota county public water contains a harmful contamination of haloacetic acids, (haa5), as a result of using chlorine as a primary disinfectant that is 29,600 % above safe consumption level, (exhibit 19) and

whereas sarasota county public water contains a harmful contamination of haloacetic acids, (haa9), as a result of using chlorine as a primary disinfectant that is 70,600 % above safe consumption level, (exhibit 19) and

whereas sarasota county public water contains a harmful contamination of radium, that is 1800 % above safe consumption level, (exhibit 19) and

whereas sarasota county public water contains a harmful contamination of trihalomethane as a result of solvents or refrigerants that is 29,700 % above safe consumption level, (exhibit 19) and

whereas sarasota county with unsafe levels of contamination in public water systems has experienced new startups of cancer over the last ten (10) years that certain types of cancers that can be linked to water contamination are found in sarasota county that are well over the florida state averages, (exhibit 22)

solution required (prayer),

now, therefore, the florida general jural assembly with facts as presented here within, respectfully instructs the sarasota county commissioners to correct this mendacity perpetrated by the epa by ordering the immediate removal fluoride from any consumable product intended for ingestion by any living being in two phases to allow sufficient time to implement,

phase I; produce a cease/desist order for adding fluoride to any public water system within 30 days from receipt of this redress,

phase II; remove chlorine disinfection systems and replace with technological advance processes that disinfects public water without harmful residuals such as a uv light/ozone or similarly safe methods,

phase III; stop the sale and distribution of any product containing fluoride within 60 days from receipt of this redress, the florida general jural assembly requires weekly progress reports on any and all actions taken pursuant to implementing this required solution, the florida general jural assembly requires florida legislators to order a report on all 90 contaminants identified by the epa,

phase IV; all fluoride must be immediately sequestered safely under OSHA hazardous toxic waste protocols, and safely disposed in accordance with the federal and florida hazardous waste disposal protocols within 90 days from receipt of this redress.

Phase V; cease the production of fluoride by any means and anywhere in the entire county of sarasota, florida,

Required response; a written response revealing commissioner's intent with projected time frame to complete requirements is needed within ten (10) days of this redress notice,

printed

autograph

date

karen irwin
scgja recsec
post office box 461
englewood, florida [34295]

printed

autograph

date

thomas sikes
moderator
post office box 461
englewood, florida [34295].

notice
sarasota county general jural assembly
presents
petition of redress of grievances before taxes
irrevocable notice of inquiry

to: joe neunder
sarasota county board of commissioners
1660 ringling blvd
sarasota, florida 34236

for immediate press release

from: sarasota county general jural assembly
scgja comsec
post office box 461
englewood, florida 34223

default notice

date: 23rd day of august, 2024,

certified mail # 9589 0710 5270 1512 2194 99

certified mail # 9589 0710 5270 1512 2194 37

certified mail # 9589 0710 5270 0651 5037 73

certified mail # 9589 0710 5270 0651 5036 65

notice to principal is notice to agent; notice to agent is notice to principal;

applicable organic law,

“2. That all political power is inherent in the people, and all free governments are founded on their authority, and established for their benefit; and, therefore, they have, at all times, an inalienable and indefeasible right to alter or abolish their form of government, in such manner as they may deem expedient”,(florida constitution, 1845 article 1, section2)

“20. That the people have the right, in a peaceable manner, to assemble together to consult for the common good; and to apply to those invested with the powers of government for redress of grievances, or other proper purposes; by petition, address, or remonstrance.”, (florida constitution, 1845 article 1, section20),

“27. That, should guard against transgressions upon the rights of the people we declare, that everything in this article, is excepted out of the general powers of government, and shall forever remain inviolate; and all the laws contrary thereto, or to the following provisions, shall be void.”, (florida constitution, 1845 article 1, section27),

“congress make no law respecting an establishment of religion or prohibiting its free exercise. It protects freedom of speech, the press, assembly, **and the right to petition the government for a redress of grievances**”, (1st Amendment Constitution of the United States),

a divine right held by we the people,

florida general jural assembly is a **reestablished**, unrebutted lawful body politic of florida, a free and independent nation-state,

applicable statutes:

research has revealed violation of florida statutes by allowing the use of a known neurotoxin, fluoride, in the consumer ingestible products against numerous clinical studies and physician's analysis, this petition is served to require the Florida Legislators to comply with state of florida statues 154.001; 381.001; 381.0011 by prohibiting the use of fluoride and harmful byproducts, haloacetic acids by using chlorine in any consumer consumable water/products;

ignorantia legis neminem excusat,

facts,

greetings joe neunder: the man, who sometimes acts as sarasota county county commissioner; we: the people in our capacity as individual man and woman sometimes known as the members of the sarasota county general jural assembly, (scgja) come forward to address a public safety issue to you in your private capacity,

a petition for redress of grievance was presented to you via certified mail on november 15, 2023, instructing you to take actions to stop contaminating public water (exhibit 1),

upon no response, a second notice of a petition for redress of grievance was presented to you via certified mail and december 11, 2023, again to instruct you to take actions to stop contaminating public water (exhibit 2),

upon no response, a third notice of a petition for redress of grievance was presented to you via certified mail and december 29, 2023, again to instruct you to take actions to stop contaminating public water (exhibit 3),

upon no response, a default notice of a petition for redress of grievance was presented to you via certified mail and january 9, 2024, again to instruct you to take actions to stop contaminating public water (exhibit 4),

A survey was conducted of the registered voters of Sarasota County regarding contamination of public water and over 74% of respondents were alarmed and are fully aware that the current methodology needs immediate intervention (exhibit 5),

joe neunder, the man: who swore to an oath of office that he will support and defend both constitutions, breeching that oath automatically puts the man, joe neunder in his private capacity,

joe neunder, the man: who sometimes acts as a sarasota county commissioner, by not responding to public safety issues is responsible for crimes against humanity by acquiesce, thereby relinquishing any type of corporate immunity that leaves you standing as an individual in your private capacity,

solution required (prayer),

now, therefore, the scgja, with facts as presented here within, respectfully instructs you, joe neunder, the man, to remove all harmful contaminants from sarasota county pubic water by any and all means to render safe drinking water, as tested and reported by an independent environmental engineering firm,

you are instructed to prioritize your actions and determine a coarse of action to achieve safe drinking water within thirty (30) days from this notice to be presented as your time line for completion,

failure to move forward with remedy to ensure the safety and welfare of sarasota county residents will trigger a punitive claim of reckless endangerment at the fee of ten thousand dollars, (\$10,000) a day to you personally until this matter is satisfactorily resolved,

required response; a written response revealing the man, joe neunder's intent to comply with this petition and the projected time frame to complete requirements is needed within ten (10) days of this redress notice,

printed

autograph

date

sandy moore
scgja recsec
post office box 461
englewood, florida [34295]

printed

autograph

date

mike manoogs
moderator
post office box 461
englewood, florida [34295].

Oath or Affirmation:

pursuant to section 117.05(13)(a), florida statutes, the following notarial certificate is sufficient for an oath or affirmation:

state of florida

county of _____

sworn to (or affirmed) and subscribed before me by means of ☐ physical presence or ☐ online notarization, this _____ day of (_____), (____), by (_____).

signature of notary public-state of florida

(notary seal)

name of notary typed, printed, or stamped

personally known _____ or produced identification _____

type of identification produced _____