

When a document supplies the basis for an affiant's personal knowledge, the affiant must attach the document to the affidavit. Fla. R. Civ. P. 1.51O(e); see, e.g., *CSX Transp., Inc. v. Pasco County*, [660 So. 2d 757](#) (Fla. 2d DCA 1995)(court reversed summary judgment where witness based statements on reports, but failed to attach reports to affidavit); *Zoda v. Hedden*, 596 So. 2d 1225 (Fla. 2d DCA 1992)(attorney not competent to testify in affidavit as to property transactions reflected in settlements, deeds, and judgments contained in public records, since attorney was not custodian of public records, and consequently, was unable to authenticate documents referred to in his affidavit); *Topping v. Hotel George V*, [268 So. 2d 388](#) (Fla. 2d DCA 1972)(attorneys' affidavit stating he was familiar with client's records and the records reflected certain information constituted inadmissible hearsay); *Rowland v. Wolf*, 192 So. 2d 47, 49 (Fla. 3d DCA 1966)(court rejected Plaintiff's affidavit that defendant acknowledged debt in writing where Plaintiff failed to attach letters from defendant); *Crosby v. Paxon Elec. Co.*, 534 So. 2d 787 (Fla. 1st DCA 1988), appeal after remand, [576 So. 2d 906](#) (Fla. 1st DCA 1991). If the affiant lacks possession of a copy of the document, affiant must state so in the affidavit and describe the document, state when and where affiant saw it and under what circumstances, who has

possession, and what efforts have been made to obtain it or a copy of it.

[FRCP 1.510](#) Comment.