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Annual Drinking Water Quality Report for 2006 Ashley Heights Subdivision

Florida Department of Environmental Protection Public Water System ID # 3424962

We're pleased to provide you with this year's Annual Water Quality Report. The report is designed to inform you about the quality water and services we deliver to you every day. Our constant goal is to provide you with a dependable supply of quality drinking water. We want you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water. This report shows our water quality results and what they mean.

The source of our water is groundwater from a well located in the community. The well draws from the Floridan aquifer, one of the world's most protected sources. Our water is chlorinated for disinfection purposes. In 2004 the Florida Department of Environmental Protection conducted an assessment which identifies potential sources of contamination in the vicinity of our well. The SWAPP (Source Water Assessment and Protection Program) determined our public water system to have "No Potential Sources of Contamination". You may obtain more information at the web site *www.dep.state.fl.us/swapp*.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility please contact **Dewaine Christmas**, at Sunshine Utilities, (352) 347-8228, during normal business hours. We encourage our valued customers to be informed about their water utility.

Sunshine Utilities routinely monitors for constituents in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws, rules and regulations. Except where indicated otherwise, this report is based on the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2006. Data obtained before January 1, 2006, and presented in this report are from the most recent testing performed in accordance with the laws, rules and regulations.

2				Radiologic	al Contamina	ants		
Contaminant Measur	and Unit of ement	Dates of Sampling (mo./yr.)	MCL Violation Yes / No	Level Detected	Range of Results	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Alpha Emitters	(pCi/L)	Feb '03	No	2.3	N/A	0	15	Erosion of natural deposits
				Inorgani	c Contaminan	ts		
Contaminant Measur	and Unit of ement	Dates of Sampling (mo./yr.)	MCL Violation Yes / No	Level Detected	Range of Results	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Arsenic	(ppb)	Feb '06	No	0.9	N/A	N/A	10	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium	(ppm)	Feb '06	No	0.00083	N/A	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes: discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Chromium	(ррb)	Feb '06	No	3.7	N/A	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; crosion of natural deposits
Mercury (inorgan	nic) (dqq)	Feb '06	No	0.02	N/A	2	2	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from refineries and factories; runoff from landfills; runoff from cropland
Nitrate (as Nitrogen)	(ppm)	Feb '06	No	1.26	N/A	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Selenium	(dqq)	Feb '06	No	0.67	N/A	50	50	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines
Sodium	(ppm)	Feb '06	No	7.6	N/A	N/A	160	Salt water intrusion; leaching
		TTHMs an	d Stage 1 D	isinfectant / Disi	fection By-P	roduct (D/DBP) Contaminants	
Contaminant a Measure	and Unit of ment	Dates of Sampling (mo./yr.)	MCL Violation Yes / No	Level Detected	Range of Results	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL or MRDL	Likely Source of (***********************************
Chlorine	(ppm)	2006	No	1.1 average	0.4 - 1.8	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4.0	Water additive used to control
Total trihalomeths (TTHM)	ne (ppb)	Sept '06	No	2.81	N/A	N/A	MCL = 80	By-product of drinking water disinfection
				Lead and Cor	oper (Tap Wa	ter)		5 1
Contaminant a Measurer	nd Unit of ment	Dates of Sampling (mo./yr.)	AL Violation Yes / No	90th Percentile Result	No. of Sampling Sites Exceeding the AL	MCLG	AL (Action Level)	Likely Source of Contamination
Copp er	(ppm)	Oct '06	No	0.28	o	1.3	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Lead	(dad)	Oct '06	No	0.86	ο	o	15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of

Water Quality Test Results Table for Ashley Heights Subdivision

In the table you may find unfamiliar terms and abbreviations. To help you better understand these terms we have provided the following definitions (please note not all definitions may pertain to your report):

- <u>Action Level (AL)</u> the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.
- <u>Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL)</u> The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.
- <u>Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG)</u> The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.
- <u>Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL)</u> The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial growth.
- <u>Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLC)</u> The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contamination.
- <u>ND</u> This abbreviation means not detected and indicates that the substance was not found by laboratory analysis.
- <u>Parts per million (ppm) or milligrams per Liter (mg/L)</u> one part of analyte (by weight) to 1 million parts of water sample (by weight).
- <u>Parts per billion (ppb) or micrograms per Liter (µg/L)</u> one part of analyte (by weight) to 1 billion parts of water sample (by weight).
- <u>Picocurie per liter (pCi/L)</u> measure of the radioactivity in water.

What does this mean?

We have learned from the testing that some constituents were detected. Our system had the following monitoring / reporting violation for 2006:

We failed to collect a sufficient number of valid samples for Lead and Copper in 2006 as required. The sites we did sample were satisfactory for Lead & Copper, but the number of samples at valid sites was inadequate. We will test Lead and Copper as required in the future. Infants and children who drink water containing lead in excess of the action level could experience delays in their physical or mental development. Children could show slight deficits in attention span and learning abilities. Adults who drink this water over many years could develop kidney problems or high blood pressure. Copper is an essential nutrient, but some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over a relatively short amount of time could experience gastrointestinal distress. Some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over many years could suffer liver or kidney. People with Wilson's Disease should consult their personal doctor.

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals, and in some cases radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or human activity.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- A.) Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
- B.) Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining or farming.
- C.) Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses.
- D.) Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems.
- E.) Radioactive contaminants, which may be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The FDA (Food & Drug Administration) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice from their health care providers about their drinking water. EPA/CDC (Center for Disease Control) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by cryptosporidium and other microbiological contaminants are also available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

1023 East Highway 25 Belleview, Florida 34420





Annual Drinking Water Quality Report for 2006 Burks Quadraplexes - Ocala Garden Apartments Florida Department of Environmental Protection Public Water System ID # 3421554

We're pleased to provide you with this year's Annual Water Quality Report. The report is designed to inform you about the quality water and services we deliver to you every day. Our constant goal is to provide you with a dependable supply of quality drinking water. We want you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water. This report shows our water quality results and what they mean.

The source of our water is groundwater from a well located in the community. The well draws from the Floridan aquifer, one of the world's most protected sources. Our water is chlorinated for disinfection purposes. In 2004 the Florida Department of Environmental Protection conducted an assessment which identifies potential sources of contamination in the vicinity of our well. The SWAPP (Source Water Assessment and Protection Program) determined our public water system to have "No Potential Sources of Contamination". You may obtain more information at the web site *www.dep.state.fl.us/swapp*.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility please contact **Dewaine Christmas**, at Sunshine Utilities, (352) 347-8228, during normal business hours. We encourage our valued customers to be informed about their water utility.

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		and a second second second second					and the second	
Contaminant and Measureme	i Unit of ent	Dates of Sampling (mo./yr.)	MCL Violation Yes / No	Highest Monthi Positive S	y Number of amples	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
		Feb '06	No	1		0	Presence of	
Total Coliform F	tectoria	May '06	No	1		0	in 1 sample	Naturally present in the
	Jaciella	Jul'06	Yes	3		0	collected during a	environment
		Aug '06	No	1		0	month	
	and the second			Radiologics	a) Contaminar	its		
Contaminant and Measureme	l Unit of ent	Dates of Sampling (mo./yr.)	MCL Violation Yes / No	Level Detected	Range of Results	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Alpha Emitters	(pCi/L)	March '03	No	2.1	N/A	0	15	Erosion of natural deposits
			and a second second	Inorganic	Contaminant	5 2	1	
Contaminant and Measureme	l Unit of nt	Dates of Sampling (mo./yr.)	MCL Violation Yes / No	Level Detected	Range of Results	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Arsenic	(ppb)	Feb '06	No	0.66	N/A	N/A	10	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium	(ppm)	Feb '06	No	0.0056	N/A	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Chromium	(ppb)	Feb '06	No	1.5	N/A	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
Lead (point of entry)	(ppb)	Feb '06	No	0.091	N/A	N/A	15	Residue from man-made pollution such as auto emissions and paint; lead pipe, casing, and solder
Mercury (inorganic)	(ppb)	Feb '06	No	0.016	N/A	2	2	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from refineries and factories; runoff from landfills; runoff from cropland
Nitrate (as Nitrogen)	(ppm)	Feb '06	No	1.33	N/A	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Selenium	(ppb)	Feb '06	No	0.46	N/A	50	50	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines
Sodium	(ppm)	Feb '06	No	11	N/A	N/A	160	Salt water intrusion; leaching
		TTHMs an	d Stage I D	isinfectant / Disin	fection By-Pr	oduct (D/DBP)	Contaminants	Irom soli
Contaminant and Measureme	Unit of nt	Dates of Sampling (mo./yr.)	MCL Violation Yes / No	Level Detected	Range of Results	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL or MRDL	Likely Source of Contamination
Chlorine	(ppm)	2006	No	0.7 average	0.4 - 1.5	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4.0	Water additive used to control microbes
Total trihalomethane (TTHM)	(dqq)	Sept '06	No	1.14	N/A	N/A	MCL = 80	By-product of drinking water disinfection
		I		Lead and Cop	per (Tap Wai	ter)	<u> </u>	
Contaminant and Measuremen	Unit of nt	Dates of Sampling (mo./yr.)	AL Violation Yes / No	90th Percentile Result	Sampling Sites Exceeding the AL	MCLG	AL (Action Level)	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper	(ppm)	Sept '06	No	0.21	o	1.3	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Lead	(ppb)	Sept '06	No	1.1	о	0	15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits

Water Quality Test Results Table for Burks Quadraplexes / Ocala Garden Apartments

In the table you may find unfamiliar terms and abbreviations. To help you better understand these terms we have provided the following definitions (please note not all definitions may pertain to your report):

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- <u>Picocurie per liter (pCi/L)</u> measure of the radioactivity in water.

What does this mean?

We have learned from the testing that some constituents were detected. In July 2006 our system had a violation for total coliforms bacteria. Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially harmful bacteria may be present. Coliforms were found in more samples than allowed and this was a warning of potential problems. We collected repeat samples for the month and additional samples during the following month, as required by state and federal regulations, and all results were satisfactory.

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals, and in some cases radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or human activity.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- A.) Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
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- E.) Radioactive contaminants, which may be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The FDA (Food & Drug Administration) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice from their health care providers about their drinking water. EPA/CDC (Center for Disease Control) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by cryptosporidium and other microbiological contaminants are also available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).





Annual Drinking Water Quality Report for 2006 Belleview Oaks Estates

Florida Department of Environmental Protection Public Water System ID # 3424621

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The source of our water is groundwater from a well located in the community. The well draws from the Floridan aquifer, one of the world's most protected sources. Our water is chlorinated for disinfection purposes. In 2004 the Florida Department of Environmental Protection conducted an assessment which identifies potential sources of contamination in the vicinity of our well(s). The SWAPP (Source Water Assessment and Protection Program) determined our public water system to have a HIGH level of concern due to an underground performation at the web site www.dep.state.fl.us/swapp.

information for future resource and protection planning. You may obtain more information at the web site www.dep.state.fl.us/swapp. If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility please contact **Dewaine Christmas**, at Sunshine Utilities, (352) 347-8228, during normal business hours. We encourage our valued customers to be informed about their water utility.

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		Trace	guanty	rest incounts i			S Lotates	
	<u> </u>	<u>Next - Cru X Hi</u>		Microbiologi	cal Contamin	ants		and the state of the second
Contaminant Measur	and Unit of ement	Dates of Sampling (mo./yr.)	MCL Violation Yes / No	Highest Month Positive S	ly Number of samples	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Total Coliform B	lacteria	April '06	No	1		o	Presence of coliform bacteria in 1 sample collected during a month	Naturally present in the environment
				Radiologic	al Contamina)	nts		
Contaminant Measure	and Unit of ement	Dates of Sampling (mo./yr.)	MCL Violation Yes / No	Level Detected	Range of Results	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Alpha Emitters	(pCi/L)	Jan '03	No	1.4	N/A	0	15	Erosion of natural deposits
			<u> de la 1965 (</u>	Inorganic	Contaminant	8		
Contaminant Measure	and Unit of ement	Dates of Sampling (mo./yr.)	MCL Violation Yes / No	Level Detected	Range of Results	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Arsenic	(ppb)	March '06	No	0.57	N/A	N/A	10	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium	(ppm)	March '06	No	0.0037	N/A	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Chromium	(ppb)	March '06	No	3.0	N/A	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
Lead (point of entry)	(ppb)	March '06	No	0.095	N/A	N/A	15	Residue from man-made pollution such as auto emissions and paint; lead pipe, casing, and solder
Nitrate (as Nitrogen)	(ppm)	March '06	No	1.75	N/A	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Selenium	(ppb)	March '06	No	2.0	N/A	50	50	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines
Sodium	(maga)	March '06	No	9.8	N/A	N/A	160	Salt water intrusion; leaching
				1				from soil
		I I IIIVIS AN	G Stage 1 D	Districtant / Distr	lection by-P	Dader (D/DBP	contaminants	
Contaminant i Measure	and Unit of ment	Dates of Sampling (mo./yr.)	MCL Violation Yes / No	Level Detected	Range of Results	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL or MRDL	Likely Source of Contamination
Chlorine	(ppm)	2006	No	0.9 average	0.3 - 1.6	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4.0	Water additive used to control microbes
		and the second second		Leau and Col	No. of		<u> </u>	
Contaminant s Measure	and Unit of ment	Dates of Sampling (mo./yr.)	AL Violation Yes / No	90th Percentile Result	Sampling Sites Exceeding the AL	MCLG	AL (Action Level)	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper	(ppm)	Oct '06	No	0.18	0	1.3	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Lead	(ppb)	Sept '06	No	2.9	1	0	15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits

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- <u>Picocurie per liter (pCi/L)</u> measure of the radioactivity in water.

What does this mean?

As you can see our system had no violations. We're very proud that your drinking water meets all Federal and State requirements.

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals, and in some cases radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or human activity.

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Drinking Water Quality Report

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Sunshine Utilities 10230 East Highway 25 Belleview, Florida 34420

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Annual Drinking Water Quality Report for 2006 Eleven Oaks Florida Department of Environmental Protection Public Water System ID # 3424099	ISSION	AM 9: 30	D-FPSO

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Water Quality Test Results Table for Eleven Oaks

				Microbiologi	cal Contamin	ants	사장은 여섯 만 전 것	
Contaminant an Measurem	d Unit of ent	Dates of Sampling (mo./yr.)	MCL Violation Yes / No	Highest Month Positive S	ly Number of amples	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Total Coliform Bac	teria	Aug '06	No	1		o	Presence of coliform bacteria in 1 sample collected during a month	Naturally present in the environment
				Radiologici	al Contaminar	nts		
Contaminant an Measurem	d Unit of ent	Dates of Sampling (mo./yr.)	MCL Violation Yes / No	Level Detected	Range of Results	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Alpha Emitters	(pCi/L)	Feb '03	No	1.3	N/A	0	15	Erosion of natural deposits
Combined Radium	(pCi/L)	Feb '03	No	2.6	N/A	0	<u> </u>	Erosion of natural deposits
Contaminant an Measurem	d Unit of ent	Dates of Sampling (mo./yr.)	MCL Violation Yes / No	Level Detected	Range of Results	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Arsenic	(ppb)	Feb '06	No	0.21	N/A	N/A	10	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium	(ppm)	Feb '06	No	0.0061	N/A	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Lead (point of entry)	(ppb)	Feb '06	No	0.22	N/A	N/A	15	Residue from man-made pollution such as auto emissions and paint; lead pipe, casing, and solder
Selenium	(ppb)	Feb '06	No	0.44	N/A	50	50	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines
Sodium	(ppm)	Feb '06	No	13	N/A	N/A	160	Salt water intrusion; leaching from soil
		TTHMs an	d Stage 1 D	isinfectant / Disin	fection By-Pr	oduct (D/DBP	Contaminants	
Contaminant and Measureme	l Unit of ent	Dates of Sampling (mo./yr.)	MCL Violation Yes / No	Level Detected	Range of Results	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL or MRDL	Likely Source of Contamination
Chlorine	(ppm)	2006	No	0.7 average	0.2 - 1.5	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4.0	Water additive used to control microbes
				Lead and Cor	per (Tap Wa	ter)		
Contaminant and Measureme	Unit of int	Dates of Sampling (mo./yr.)	AL Violation Yes / No	90th Percentile Result	No. 01 Sampling Sites Exceeding the AL	MCLG	AL (Action Level)	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper	(ppm)	Sept '06	No	0.48	o	1.3	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Lead	(թթե)	Sept '06	No	2.5	0	0	15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits

Secondary Contaminants MCL Violation Yes / No Dates of Contaminant and Unit of Range of Results Sampling (mo./yr.) Highest Result MCLG MCL Likely Source of Contamination Measurement Odor (threshold odor (ton) Feb - June 17 Yes 1.0 - 17 N/A з Naturally occurring organics

In the table you may find unfamiliar terms and abbreviations. To help you better understand these terms we have provided the following definitions (please note not all definitions may pertain to your report):

- <u>Action Level (AL)</u> the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.
- <u>Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL)</u> The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.
- <u>Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG)</u> The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.
- <u>Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL)</u> The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial growth.
- <u>Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLC)</u> The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contamination.
- <u>ND</u> This abbreviation means not detected and indicates that the substance was not found by laboratory analysis.
- <u>Parts per million (ppm) or milligrams per Liter (mg/L)</u> one part of analyte (by weight) to 1 million parts of water sample (by weight).
- <u>Parts per billion (ppb) or micrograms per Liter (µg/L)</u> one part of analyte (by weight) to 1 billion parts of water sample (by weight).
- <u>Picocurie per liter (pCi/L)</u> measure of the radioactivity in water.

What does this mean?

We have learned from the testing that some constituents were detected. Our system had a violation for odor in 2006. Odor caused by naturally occurring organic material was higher than the allowable limit. This does not constitute a recognized health threat.

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals, and in some cases radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or human activity.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- A.) Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
- B.) Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining or farming.
- C.) Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses.
- D.) Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems.
- E.) Radioactive contaminants, which may be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The FDA (Food & Drug Administration) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice from their health care providers about their drinking water. EPA/CDC (Center for Disease Control) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by cryptosporidium and other microbiological contaminants are also available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

Drinking Water Quality Report

Sunshine Utilities 10230 East Highway 25 Belleveiw, Florida 34420





Annual Drinking Water Quality Report for 2006 Country Walk Florida Department of Environmental Protection Public Water System ID # 3424657

We're pleased to provide you with this year's Annual Water Quality Report. The report is designed to inform you about the quality water and services we deliver to you every day. Our constant goal is to provide you with a dependable supply of quality drinking water. We want you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water. This report shows our water quality results and what they mean.

The source of our water is groundwater from a well located in the community. The well draws from the Floridan aquifer, one of the world's most protected sources. Our water is chlorinated for disinfection purposes. In 2004 the Florida Department of Environmental Protection conducted an assessment which identifies potential sources of contamination in the vicinity of our well. The SWAPP (Source Water Assessment and Protection Program) determined our public water system to have "No Potential Sources of Contamination". You may obtain more information at the web site *www.dep.state.fl.us/swapp*.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility please contact **Dewaine Christmas**, at Sunshine Utilities, (352) 347-8228, during normal business hours. We encourage our valued customers to be informed about their water utility.

Sunshine Utilities routinely monitors for constituents in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws, rules and regulations. Except where indicated otherwise, this report is based on the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2006. Data obtained before January 1, 2006, and presented in this report are from the most recent testing performed in accordance with the laws, rules and regulations.

				Inorganic	Contaminan	ts		
Contaminant an Measurem	d Unit of ent	Dates of Sampling (mo./yr.)	MCL Violation Yes / No	Level Detected	Range of Results	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Arsenic	(ppb)	Feb '06	No	0.92	N/A	N/A	10	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium	(ppm)	Feb '06	No	0.004 <i>5</i>	N/A	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Chromium	(ppb)	Feb '06	No	1.4	N/A	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
Lead (point of entry)	(dad)	Feb '06	No	0.059	N/A	N/A	15	Residue from man-made pollution such as auto emissions and paint; lead pipe, casing, and solder
Mercury (inorganic)	(ppb)	Feb '06	No	0.058	N/A	2	2	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from refineries and factories; runoff from landfills; runoff from cropland
Nitrate (as Nitrogen)	(ppm)	Feb '06	No	2.70	N/A	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Selenium	(ppb)	Feb '06	No	2.9	N/A	50	50	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines
Sodium	(ppm)	Feb '06	No	8.6	N/A	N/A	160	Salt water intrusion; leaching
		TTHMs an	d Stage I D	lsinfectant / Disin	fection By-P	oduct (D/DBP) Contaminants	Hom son
Contaminant and Measureme	l Unit of ent	Dates of Sampling (mo./yr.)	MCL Violation Yes / No	Level Detected	Range of Results	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL or MRDL	Likely Source of Contamination
Chlorine	(ppm)	2006	No	0.7 average	0.2 - 1.4	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4.0	Water additive used to control microbes
Haloacetic Acids (five) (HAA ₅)	(ppb)	Sept '06	No	3.81	N/A	N/A	MCL = 60	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total trihalomethane (TTHM)	(ррb)	Sept '06	No	1.04	N/A	N/A	MCL = 80	By-product of drinking water disinfection
		200 Jan		Lead and Cop	per (Tap Wa	ter)		
Contaminant and Measureme	Unit of nt	Dates of Sampling (mo./yr.)	AL Violation Yes / No	90th Percentile Result	No. of Sampling Sites Exceeding the AL	MCLG	AL (Action Level)	Likely Source of Contamination
Соррег	(ppm)	Sept '06	No	0.43	0	1.3	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Lead	(ppb)	Sept '06	No	1.8	o	o	15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits

Water Quality Test Results Table for Country Walk

In the table you may find unfamiliar terms and abbreviations. To help you better understand these terms we have provided the following definitions (please note not all definitions may pertain to your report):

- <u>Action Level (AL)</u> the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.
- <u>Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL)</u> The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.
- <u>Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG)</u> The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.
- <u>Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL)</u> The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial growth.
- <u>Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLC)</u> The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contamination.
- <u>ND</u> This abbreviation means not detected and indicates that the substance was not found by laboratory analysis.
- <u>Parts per million (ppm) or milligrams per Liter (mg/L)</u> one part of analyte (by weight) to 1 million parts of water sample (by weight).
- <u>Parts per billion (ppb) or micrograms per Liter (µg/L)</u> one part of analyte (by weight) to 1 billion parts of water sample (by weight).
- <u>Picocurie per liter (pCi/L)</u> measure of the radioactivity in water.

What does this mean?

As you can see our system had no violations. We're very proud that your drinking water meets all Federal and State requirements.

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals, and in some cases radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or human activity.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- A.) Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
- B.) Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining or farming.
- C.) Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses.
- D.) Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems.
- E.) Radioactive contaminants, which may be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The FDA (Food & Drug Administration) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice from their health care providers about their drinking water. EPA/CDC (Center for Disease Control) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by cryptosporidium and other microbiological contaminants are also available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

Belleview, Florida 34420





Annual Drinking Water Quality Report for 2006 Emil Mar Subdivision

Florida Department of Environmental Protection Public Water System ID # 3420340

We're pleased to provide you with this year's Annual Water Quality Report. The report is designed to inform you about the quality water and services we deliver to you every day. Our constant goal is to provide you with a dependable supply of quality drinking water. We want you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water. We are pleased to report that our drinking water meets all federal and state requirements.

The source of our water is groundwater from wells located in the community. The well(s) draw from the Floridan aquifer, one of the world's most protected sources. Our water is chlorinated for disinfection purposes. In 2004 the Florida Department of Environmental Protection conducted an assessment which identifies potential sources of contamination in the vicinity of our well(s). The SWAPP (Source Water Assessment and Protection Program) determined our public water system to have "No Potential Sources of Contamination". You may obtain more information at the web site *www.dep.state.fl.us/swapp*.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility please contact **Dewaine Christmas**, Sunshine Utilities, (352) 347-8228, during normal business hours. We encourage our valued customers to be informed about their water utility.

Sunshine Utilities routinely monitors for constituents in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws, rules and regulations. Except where indicated otherwise, this report is based on the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2006. Data obtained before January 1, 2006, and presented in this report are from the most recent testing performed in accordance with the laws, rules and regulations.

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Contamina Meas	ant and Unit of surement	Dates of Sampling (mo./yr.)	MCL Violation Yes / No	Level Detected	Range of Results	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Alpha Emitte	rs (pCi/L)	April '03	No	2.0	N/A	0	15	Erosion of natural deposits
				Inorganic	Contaminant	\$		
Contamina Meas	ant and Unit of surement	Dates of Sampling (mo./yr.)	MCL Violation Yes / No	Level Detected	Range of Results	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Barium	(ppm)	Jan '06	No	0.0017	N/A	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Chromium	(dqq)	Jan '06	No	2.0	N/A	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
Lead (point of entry	y) (ppb)	Jan '06	No	0.20	N/A	N/A	15	Residue from man-made pollution such as auto emissions and paint; lead pipe, casing, and solder
Nitrate (as Nitrogen)	(ppm)	Jan - Oct '06	No	6.00 maximum 4.92 average	2.85 - 6.00	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Sodium	(ppm)	Jan '06	No	22	N/A	N/A	160	Salt water intrusion; leaching from soil
		TTHMs an	d Stage 1 D	isinfectant / Disir	fection By-P	roduct (D/DBP) Contaminants	
Contamina Meas	nt and Unit of urement	Dates of Sampling (mo./yr.)	MCL Violation Yes / No	Level Detected	Range of Results	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL or MRDL	Likely Source of Contamination
Chlorine	(ppm)	2006	No	0.4 average	0.2 - 0.7	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4.0	Water additive used to control microbes
Haloacetic Ac (five) (HAA ₅)	ids (ppb)	Sept '06	No	1.34	N/A	N/A	MCL = 60	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total trihalom (TTHM)	ethane (ppb)	Sept '06	No	13.18	N/A	N/A	MCL = 80	By-product of drinking water disinfection
	ومحفظ فيفتحك مستعم فسيستحك		다 같은 소란 영화	Lead and Cor	oper (Tap Wa	ter)		
Contamina Meas	nt and Unit of urement	Dates of Sampling (mo./yr.)	AL Violation Yes / No	90th Percentile Result	No. of Sampling Sites Exceeding the AL	MCLG	AL (Action Level)	Likely Source of Contamination
Copp er	(ppm)	S e pt '06	Yes	0.9	1	1.3	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Lead	(ppb)	Sept '06	Yes	18	1	0	15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits

Water Quality Test Results Table for Emil Mar Subdivision

			Secondary	Contaminant	s		
Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling (mo./yr.)	MCL Violation Yes / No	Highest Result	Range of Results	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Odor (threshold odor number) (ton)	Jan - June '06	No	4.0	ND - 4.0	N/A	3	Naturally occurring organics

In the table you may find unfamiliar terms and abbreviations. To help you better understand these terms we have provided the following definitions (please note not all definitions may pertain to your report):

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- <u>Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL)</u> The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.
- <u>Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG)</u> The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.
- <u>Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL)</u> The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial growth.
- <u>Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLC</u>) The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contamination.
- <u>ND</u> This abbreviation means not detected and indicates that the substance was not found by laboratory analysis.
- <u>Parts per million (ppm) or milligrams per Liter (mg/L)</u> one part of analyte (by weight) to 1 million parts of water sample (by weight).
- Parts per billion (ppb) or micrograms per Liter (µg/L) one part of analyte (by weight) to 1 billion parts of water sample (by weight).
- <u>Picocurie per liter (pCi/L)</u> measure of the radioactivity in water.

What does this mean?

We have learned from the testing that some constituents were detected. Our system had the following violation for 2006: we exceeded the allowed level for Lead in one of the sites sampled for the 2006 Lead & Copper Monitoring. This caused our system to exceed the Lead action level. We will test Lead and Copper as required in 2007 and inform you of the results in next years' Consumer Confidence Report. Infants and children who drink water containing lead in excess of the action level could experience delays in their physical or mental development. Children could show slight deficits in attention span and learning abilities. Adults who drink this water over many years could develop kidney problems or high blood pressure.

Additionally, we perform monitoring quarterly for Nitrate and have not had a violation, however, the level is elevated above one-half of the allowable limit and we will continue to monitor for this parameter as required by State regulations. Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 10 ppm is a health risk for infants of less than six months of age. High nitrate levels in drinking water can cause blue baby syndrome. Nitrate levels may rise quickly for short periods of time because of rainfall or agricultural activity. If you are caring for an infant you should ask advice from your health care provider.

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals, and in some cases radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or human activity.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- A.) Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
- B.) Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining or farming.
- C.) Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses.
- D.) Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems.
- E.) Radioactive contaminants, which may be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The FDA (Food & Drug Administration) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

<u>Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population.</u> <u>Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice from their health care providers about their drinking water. EPA/CDC (Center for Disease Control) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by cryptosporidium and other microbiological contaminants are also available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).</u>

Sunshine Utilities 10230 East Highway 25

Belleview, Florida 34420





Annual Drinking Water Quality Report for 2006 Florida Heights

Florida Department of Environmental Protection Public Water System ID # 3424031

We're pleased to provide you with this year's Annual Water Quality Report. The report is designed to inform you about the quality water and services we deliver to you every day. Our constant goal is to provide you with a dependable supply of quality drinking water. We want you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water. This report shows our water quality results and what they mean.

The source of our water is groundwater from wells located in the community. The well(s) draw from the Floridan aquifer, one of the world's most protected sources. Our water is chlorinated for disinfection purposes. In 2004 the Florida Department of Environmental Protection conducted an assessment which identifies potential sources of contamination in the vicinity of our well(s). The SWAPP (Source Water Assessment and Protection Program) determined our public water system to have "No Potential Sources of Contamination". You may obtain more information at the web site *www.dep.state.fl.us/swapp*.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility please contact **Dewaine Christmas, at Sunshine** Utilities, (352) 347-8228, during normal business hours. We encourage our valued customers to be informed about their water utility.

Sunshine Utilities routinely monitors for constituents in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws, rules and regulations. Except where indicated otherwise, this report is based on the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2006. Data obtained before January 1, 2006, and presented in this report are from the most recent testing performed in accordance with the laws, rules and regulations.

	a Californa			Microbiolog	ical Contamir	ants		
Contaminant a Measures	nd Unit of ment	Dates of Sampling (mo./yr.)	MCL Violation Yes / No	Highest Month Positive S	ly Number of Samples	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Total Coliform Ba	cteria	Aug '06	No	1		o	Presence of coliform bacteria in 1 sample collected during a month	Naturally present in the environment
				Inorganic	Contaminan	ts		
Contaminant a Measurer	nd Unit of nent	Dates of Sampling (mo./yr.)	MCL Violation Yes / No	Level Detected	Range of Results	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Arsenic	(dqq)	Feb '06	No	0.72	N/A	N/A	10	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium	(ppm)	Feb '06	No	0.0042	N/A	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Chromium	(ddd)	Feb '06	No	1.2	N/A	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
Lead (point of entry)	(ppb)	Feb '06	No	0.28	N/A	N/A	15	Residue from man-made pollution such as auto emissions and paint; lead pipe, casing, and solder
Mercury (inorganic	c) (bbp)	Feb '06	No	0.038	N/A	2	2	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from refineries and factories; runoff from landfills; runoff from cropland
Nitrate (as Nitrogen)	(ppm)	Feb '06	No	1.66	N/A	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Selenium	(ppb)	Feb '06	No	1.1	N/A	50	50	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines
Sodium	(ppm)	Feb '06	No	8.9	N/A	N/A	160	Salt water intrusion; leaching
		TTHMs an	d Stage 1 D	lsinfectant / Disir	ifection By-Pi	oduct (D/DBP	Contaminants	Troni son
Contaminant ar Measuren	d Unit of lent	Dates of Sampling (mo./yr.)	MCL Violation Yes / No	Level Detected	Range of Results	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL or MRDL	Likely Source of Contamination
Chlorine	(ppm)	2006	No	0.8 average	0.3 - 1.2	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4.0	Water additive used to control
Haloacetic Acids (five) (HAA ₅)	(ddd)	Sept '06	No	4.81	N/A	N/A	MCL = 60	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total trihalomethar (TTHM)	ne (bbp)	Sept '06	No	1.16	N/A	N/A	MCL = 80	By-product of drinking water disinfection
<u></u>	<u> </u>			Lead and Cor	No. of	ter)		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
Contaminant an Measurem	d Unit of ent	Dates of Sampling (mo./yr.)	AL Violation Yes / No	90th Percentile Result	Sampling Sites Exceeding the AL	MCLG	AL (Action Level)	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper	(ppm)	Sept '06	No	0.19	o	1.3	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Lead	(dqq)	Sept '06	No	1.8	o	0	15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits

Water Quality Test Results Table for Florida Heights

In the table you may find unfamiliar terms and abbreviations. To help you better understand these terms we have provided the following definitions (please note not all definitions may pertain to your report):

- <u>Action Level (AL)</u> the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.
- <u>Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL)</u> The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.
- <u>Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG)</u> The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.
- <u>Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL)</u> The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial growth.
- <u>Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLC)</u> The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contamination.
- <u>ND</u> This abbreviation means not detected and indicates that the substance was not found by laboratory analysis.
- <u>Parts per million (ppm) or milligrams per Liter (mg/L)</u> one part of analyte (by weight) to 1 million parts of water sample (by weight).
- <u>Parts per billion (ppb) or micrograms per Liter (μg/L)</u> one part of analyte (by weight) to 1 billion parts of water sample (by weight).
- <u>Picocurie per liter (pCi/L)</u> measure of the radioactivity in water.

What does this mean?

As you can see our system had no violations. We're very proud that your drinking water meets all Federal and State requirements.

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals, and in some cases radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or human activity.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- A.) Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
- B.) Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining or farming.
- C.) Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses.
- D.) Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems.
- E.) Radioactive contaminants, which may be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The FDA (Food & Drug Administration) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

<u>Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population.</u> <u>Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have</u> <u>undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and</u> <u>infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice from their health care</u> <u>providers about their drinking water. EPA/CDC (Center for Disease Control) guidelines on appropriate</u> <u>means to lessen the risk of infection by cryptosporidium and other microbiological contaminants are also</u> <u>available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).</u>

Sunshine Utilities

10230 East Highway 25 Belleview, Florida 34420

Drinking Water Quality Report





We're pleased to provide you with this year's Annual Water Quality Report. The report is designed to inform you about the quality water and services we deliver to you every day. Our constant goal is to provide you with a dependable supply of quality drinking water. We want you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water. This report shows our water quality results and what they mean.

The source of our water is groundwater from wells located in the community. The well(s) draw from the Floridan aquifer, one of the world's most protected sources. Our water is chlorinated for disinfection purposes. In 2004 the Florida Department of Environmental Protection conducted an assessment which identifies potential sources of contamination in the vicinity of our well(s). The SWAPP (Source Water Assessment and Protection Program) determined our public water system to have "No Potential Sources of Contamination". You may obtain more information at the web site *www.dep.state.fl.us/swapp*.

Fore Oaks Estates water system also serves the following communities and businesses; Coventry Subdivision and Ballard Acres. If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility please contact **Dewaine Christmas**, at Sunshine Utilities, (352) 347-8228, during normal business hours. We encourage our valued customers to be informed about their water utility.

Sunshine Utilities routinely monitors for constituents in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws, rules and regulations. Except where indicated otherwise, this report is based on the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2006. Data obtained before January 1, 2006, and presented in this report are from the most recent testing performed in accordance with the laws, rules and regulations.

Contaminant and Unit o Measurement	f Dates of Sampling (mo./yr.)	MCL Violation Yes / No	Level Detected	Range of Results	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination		
Combined Radium (pCi/I	.) March '03	No	0.9	N/A	0	5	Erosion of natural deposits		
			Microbiologi	cal Contamin	ants				
Contaminant and Unit o Measurement	f Dates of Sampling (mo./yr.)	MCL Violation Yes / No	Highest Monthl Positive S	y Number of amples	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination		
Total Coliform Bacteria	Aug '06	Yes	2		o	Presence of coliform bacteria in 1 sample collected during a month	Naturally present in the environment		
			Inorganic	Contaminant	:5				
Contaminant and Unit o Measurement	f Dates of Sampling (mo./yr.)	MCL Violation Yes / No	Level Detected	Range of Results	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination		
Arsenic (ppb)	Feb '06	No	0.9 5	N/A	N/A	10	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes		
Barium (ppm)	Feb '06	No	0.0027	N/A	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits		
Chromium (ppb)	Feb '06	No	1.7	N/A	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits		
Lead (point of entry) (ppb)	Feb '06	No	0.30	N/A	N/A	15	Residue from man-made pollution such as auto emissions and paint; lead pipe, casing, and solder		
Mercury (inorganic) (ppb)	Feb '06	No	0.014	N/A	2	2	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from refineries and factories; runoff from landfills; runoff from cropland		
Nitrate (as Nitrogen) (ppm)	Fe b '06	No	1.30	N/A	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits		
Selenium (ppb)	Feb '06	No	0.51	N/A	50	50	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines		
Sodium (ppm)	Feb '06	No	6.9	N/A	N/A	160	Salt water intrusion; leaching from soil		
	TTHMs an	d Stage 1 D	lsinfectant / Disin	fection By-Pr	oduct (D/DBP	Contaminants			
Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling (mo./yr.)	MCL Violation Yes / No	Level Detected	Range of Results	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL or MRDL	Likely Source of Contamination		
Chlorine (ppm)	2006	No	0.9 average	0.4 - 1.6	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4.0	Water additive used to control microbes		
Lead and Copper (Tap Water)									
Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling (mo./yr.)	AL Violation Yes / No	90th Percentile Result	Sampling Sites Exceeding the AL	MCLG	AL (Action Level)	Likely Source of Contamination		
Copper (ppm)	Sept '06	No	0.20	ο	1.3	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives		
Lead (ppb)	Sept '06	No	2.2	0	o	15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits		

Water Quality Test Results Table for Fore Oaks Estates Radiological Contaminants In the table you may find unfamiliar terms and abbreviations. To help you better understand these terms we have provided the following definitions (please note not all definitions may pertain to your report):

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- <u>Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL)</u> The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.
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- <u>Parts per million (ppm) or milligrams per Liter (mg/L)</u> one part of analyte (by weight) to 1 million parts of water sample (by weight).
- <u>Parts per billion (ppb) or micrograms per Liter (µg/L)</u> one part of analyte (by weight) to 1 billion parts of water sample (by weight).
- <u>Picocurie per liter (pCi/L)</u> measure of the radioactivity in water.

What does this mean?

In August, 2006 our system had a violation for total coliforms bacteria. Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially harmful bacteria may be present. Coliforms were found in more samples than allowed and this was a warning of potential problems. We collected repeat samples for the month and additional samples during the following month, as required by state and federal regulations, and all results were satisfactory.

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals, and in some cases radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or human activity.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- A.) Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
- B.) Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining or farming.
- C.) Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses.
- D.) Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems.
- E.) Radioactive contaminants, which may be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The FDA (Food & Drug Administration) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice from their health care providers about their drinking water. EPA/CDC (Center for Disease Control) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by cryptosporidium and other microbiological contaminants are also available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).





Annual Drinking Water Quality Report for 2006 Floyd Clark / Hodges Florida Department of Environmental Protection Public Water System ID # 3420411

We're pleased to provide you with this year's Annual Water Quality Report. The report is designed to inform you about the quality water and services we deliver to you every day. Our constant goal is to provide you with a dependable supply of quality drinking water. We want you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water. We are pleased to report that our drinking water meets all federal and state requirements.

Committed to ensuring the quality of your water. We are pleased to report that our drinking water meets all federal and state requirements. The source of our water is groundwater from wells located in the community. The well(s) draw from the Floridan aquifer, one of the world's most protected sources. Our water is chlorinated for disinfection purposes. In 2004 the Florida Department of Environmental Protection conducted an assessment which identifies potential sources of contamination in the vicinity of our well(s). The SWAPP (Source Water Assessment and Protection Program) determined our public water system to have "No Potential Sources of Contamination". You may obtain more information at the web site www.dep.state.fl.us/swapp.

Floyd Clark / Hodges water system also serves the Northwoods Community. If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility please contact **Dewaine Christmas**, at Sunshine Utilities, (352) 347-8228, during normal business hours. We encourage our valued customers to be informed about their water utility.

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Contaminant Measure	and Unit of ement	Dates of Sampling (mo./yr.)	MCL Violation Yes / No	Highest Month Positive	hly Number of Samples	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Total Coliform B	acteria	Aug '06	No	1		o	Presence of coliform bacteria in 1 sample collected during a month	Naturally present in the environment
	ويقتد الأوم وتراكل الم			Inorgani	c Contaminant	.s		
Contaminant : Measure	and Unit of ment	Dates of Sampling (mo./yr.)	MCL Violation Yes / No	Level Detected	Range of Results	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Antimony	(ddd)	Feb '06	No	1.2	N/A	6	6	Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics; electronics; solder
Arsenic	(dåd)	Feb '06	No	0.47	N/A	N/A	10	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium	(ppm)	Feb '06	No	0.0028	N/A	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Chromium	(ppb)	Feb '06	No	2.1	N/A	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
Lead (point of entry)	(ppb)	Feb '06	No	3.5	N/A	N/A	15	Residue from man-made pollution such as auto emissions and paint; lead pipe, casing, and solder
Mercury (inorgan	ic) (ppb)	Feb '06	No	0.020	N/A	2	2	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from refineries and factories; runoff from landfills; runoff from cropland
Nitrate (as Nitrogen)	(ppm)	Feb '06	No	4.63	N/A	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Selenium	(ppb)	Feb '06	No	0.32	N/A	50	50	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines
Sodium	(ppm)	Feb '06	No	7.0	N/A	N/A	160	Salt water intrusion; leaching from soil
		TTHMs an	d Stage 1 D	isinfectant / Disi	fection By-Pr	oduct (D/DBP	Contaminants	
Contaminant a Measurer	nd Unit of nent	Dates of Sampling (mo./yr.)	MCL Violation Yes / No	Level Detected	Range of Results	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL or MRDL	Likely Source of Contamination
Chlorine	(ppm)	2006	No	0.9 average	0.3 - 2.0	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4.0	Water additive used to control microbes
Total trihalometha (TTHM)	ne (ppb)	Nov '06	No	2.53	N/A	N/A	MCL - 80	By-product of drinking water disinfection
had a define the second state of the second	2000 C	<u>TA DARIER DARE MARINA M</u>	S. S	Lead and Cor	oper (Tap Wat	er)		
Contaminant ai Measuren	nd Unit of nent	Dates of Sampling (mo./yr.)	AL Violation Yes / No	90th Percentile Result	Sampling Sites Exceeding the AL	MCLG	AL (Action Level)	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper	(ppm)	Sept '06	No	0.12	o	1.3	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
_ead	(ppb)	Sept '06	No	2.2	о	o	15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; crosion of natural deposits

In the table you may find unfamiliar terms and abbreviations. To help you better understand these terms we have provided the following definitions (please note not all definitions may pertain to your report):

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- <u>Picocurie per liter (pCi/L)</u> measure of the radioactivity in water.

What does this mean?

As you can see our system had no violations. We're very proud that your drinking water meets all Federal and State requirements.

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals, and in some cases radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or human activity.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- A.) Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
- B.) Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining or farming.
- C.) Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses.
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Sunshine Utilities 10230 East Highway 25

Belleview, Florida 34420





Annual Drinking Water Quality Report for 2006 Hilltop at Lake Weir

Florida Department of Environmental Protection Public Water System ID # 3424662

We're pleased to provide you with this year's Annual Water Quality Report. The report is designed to inform you about the quality water and services we deliver to you every day. Our constant goal is to provide you with a dependable supply of quality drinking water. We want you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water. This report shows our water quality results and what they mean.

The source of our water is groundwater from wells located in the community. The well(s) draw from the Floridan aquifer, one of the world's most protected sources. Our water is chlorinated for disinfection purposes. In 2004 the Florida Department of Environmental Protection conducted an assessment which identifies potential sources of contamination in the vicinity of our well(s). The SWAPP (Source Water Assessment and Protection Program) determined our public water system to have "No Potential Sources of Contamination". You may obtain more information at the web site *www.dep.state.fl.us/swapp*.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility please contact **Dewaine Christmas, at Sunshine** Utilities, (352) 347-8228, during normal business hours. We encourage our valued customers to be informed about their water utility.

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Contaminant an Measurem	d Unit of ent	Dates of Sampling (mo./yr.)	MCL Violation Yes / No	Level Detected	Range of Results	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Arsenic	(ddd)	Feb '06	No	0.53	N/A	N/A	10	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium	(ppm)	Feb '06	No	0.0033	N/A	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Chromium	(ppb)	Feb '06	No	1.1	N/A	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
Lead (point of entry)	(ppb)	Feb '06	No	0.044	N/A	N/A	15	Residue from man-made pollution such as auto emissions and paint; lead pipe, casing, and solder
Mercury (inorganic) (ppb)	Feb '06	No	0.032	N/A	2	2	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from refineries and factories; runoff from landfills; runoff from cropland
Nitrate (as Nitrogen)	(ppm)	Feb '06	No	1.13	N/A	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Sodium	(ppm)	Feb '06	No	4.5	N/A	N/A	160	Salt water intrusion; leaching from soil
		TTHMs an	d Stage 1 D	isinfectant / Disir	fection By-Pr	oduct (D/DBP) Contaminants	
Contaminant an Measurem	d Unit of ent	Dates of Sampling (mo./yr.)	MCL Violation Yes / No	Level Detected	Range of Results	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL or MRDL	Likely Source of Contamination
Chlorine	(ppm)	2006	No	0.7 average	0.4 - 1.2	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4.0	Water additive used to control microbes
				Lead and Cor	oper (Tap Wa	ter)		
Contaminant and Measureme	d Unit of ent	Dates of Sampling (mo./yr.)	AL, Violation Yes / No	90th Percentile Result	No. of Sampling Sites Exceeding the AL	MCLG	AL (Action Level)	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper	(ppm)	Sept '06	No	0.0084	0	1.3	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Lead	(ppb)	Sept '06	No	2.2	0	o	15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits

Water Quality Test Results Table for Hilltop at Lake Weir

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What does this mean?

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- B.) Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining or farming.
- C.) Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses.
- D.) Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems.
- E.) Radioactive contaminants, which may be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The FDA (Food & Drug Administration) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice from their health care providers about their drinking water. EPA/CDC (Center for Disease Control) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by cryptosporidium and other microbiological contaminants are also available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

Sunshine Utilities 10230 East Highway 25 Belleview, Florida 34420

Drinking Water Quality Report







Annual Drinking Water Quality Report for 2006 Lakeview Hills Subdivision

Florida Department of Environmental Protection Public Water System ID # 3424687

We're pleased to provide you with this year's Annual Water Quality Report. The report is designed to inform you about the quality vater and services we deliver to you every day. Our constant goal is to provide you with a dependable supply of quality drinking water. We want you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water. This report shows our water quality results and what they mean.

The source of our water is groundwater from wells located in the community. The well(s) draw from the Floridan aquifer, one of the world's most protected sources. Our water is chlorinated for disinfection purposes. In 2004 the Florida Department of Environmental Protection conducted an assessment which identifies potential sources of contamination in the vicinity of our well(s). The SWAPP (Source Water Assessment and Protection Program) determined our public water system to have a HIGH level of concern due to an underground petroleum storage tank in the assessment area. We will use this information for future resource and protection planning, (please refer to page 2 to read about our plans to ensure a continued supply of quality water). You may obtain more information at the web site *www.dep.state.fl.us/swapp*.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility please contact **Dewaine Christmas**, at Sunshine Utilities, (352) 347-8228, during normal business hours. We encourage our valued customers to be informed about their water utility.

Sunshine Utilities routinely monitors for constituents in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws, rules and regulations. Except where indicated otherwise, this report is based on the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2006. Data obtained before January 1, 2006, and presented in this report are from the most recent testing performed in accordance with the laws, rules and regulations.

				Inorganic	Contaminan	ts		
Contaminant an Measuren	nd Unit of nent	Dates of Sampling (mo./yr.)	MCL Violation Yes / No	Level Detected	Range of Results	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Arsenic	(ррb)	Feb '06	No	5.5	N/A	N/A	10	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium	(ppm)	Feb '06	No	0.0076	N/A	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Lead (point of entry)	(ppb)	Feb '06	No	0.14	N/A	N/A	15	Residue from man-made pollution such as auto emissions and paint; lead pipe, casing, and solder
Mercury (inorganic) (ppb)	Feb '06	No	0.033	N/A	2	2	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from refineries and factories; runoff from landfills; runoff from cropland
Nitrate (as Nitrogen)	(ppm)	Feb '06	No	0.71	N/A	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Selenium	(ррb)	Feb '06	No	0.40	N/A	50	50	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines
Sodium	(ppm)	Feb '06	No	7.7	N/A	N/A	160	Salt water intrusion; leaching from soil
		TTHMs an	d Stage 1 D	lsinfectant / Disir	fection By-P	oduct (D/DBP) Contaminants	
Contaminant an Measurem	d Unit of ent	Dates of Sampling (mo./yr.)	MCL Violation Yes / No	Level Detected	Range of Results	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL or MRDL	Likely Source of Contamination
Chlorine	(ppm)	2006	No	1.0 average	0.6 - 1.5	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4.0	Water additive used to control microbes
				Lead and Cor	oper (Tap Wa	ter)		
Contaminant an Measurem	d Unit of ent	Dates of Sampling (mo./yr.)	AL Violation Yes / No	90th Percentile Result	No. of Sampling Sites Exceeding the AL	MCLG	AL (Action Level)	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper	(ppm)	Sep '06	No	0.047	0	1.3	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Lead	(ppb)	Sep '06	No	1.0	о	о	15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural denosits

Water Quality Test Results Table for Lakeview Hills Subdivision

In the table you may find unfamiliar terms and abbreviations. To help you better understand these terms we have provided the following definitions (please note not all definitions may pertain to your report):

- <u>Action Level (AL)</u> the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.
- <u>Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL)</u> The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.
- <u>Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG)</u> The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.
- <u>Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL)</u> The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial growth.
- <u>Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLC)</u> The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contamination.
- <u>ND</u> This abbreviation means not detected and indicates that the substance was not found by laboratory analysis.
- <u>Parts per million (ppm) or milligrams per Liter (mg/L)</u> one part of analyte (by weight) to 1 million parts of water sample (by weight).
- <u>Parts per billion (ppb) or micrograms per Liter (µg/L)</u> one part of analyte (by weight) to 1 billion parts of water sample (by weight).
- <u>Picocurie per liter (pCi/L)</u> measure of the radioactivity in water.

What does this mean?

As you can see our system had no violations. We are aware that you may have concerns about contamination of your water from an old landfill in the area, (Davis Landfill has been closed for several years). Marion County Solid Waste installed and maintains two GAC (granular activated carbon) filters on the well and performs testing of the filtered water approximately every 60 days. The testing performed in 2006 demonstrated that the filters continue to efficiently remove the volatile organic contaminants (specifically 1,1–dichloroethylene) that have leached into the well water. *We have NOT detected contamination above the allowable limits in the final product water provided to your homes*. We are negotiating to purchase water from Marion County Utilities to provide an alternative future water supply for this system.

While your drinking water meets USEPA's standard for arsenic, it does contain low levels of arsenic. USEPA's standard balances the current understanding of arsenic's possible health effects against the costs of removing arsenic from drinking water. USEPA continues to research the health effects of low levels of arsenic, which is a mineral known to cause cancer in humans at high concentrations and is linked to other health effects such as skin damage and circulatory problems.

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals, and in some cases radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or human activity.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- A.) Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
- B.) Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining or farming.
- C.) Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses.
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Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice from their health care providers about their drinking water. EPA/CDC (Center for Disease Control) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by cryptosporidium and other microbiological contaminants are also available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).





Annual Drinking Water Quality Report for 2006 Little Lake Weir

Florida Department of Environmental Protection Public Water System ID # 3420761

We're pleased to provide you with this year's Annual Water Quality Report. The report is designed to inform you about the quality water and services we deliver to you every day. Our constant goal is to provide you with a dependable supply of quality drinking water. We want you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water. This report shows our water quality results and what they mean.

The source of our water is groundwater from wells located in the community. The well(s) draw from the Floridan aquifer, one of the world's most protected sources. Our water is chlorinated for disinfection purposes. In 2004 the Florida Department of Environmental Protection conducted an assessment which identifies potential sources of contamination in the vicinity of our well(s). The SWAPP (Source Water Assessment and Protection Program) determined our public water system to have "No Potential Sources of Contamination". You may obtain more information at the web site *www.dep.state.fl.us/swapp*.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility please contact **Dewaine Christmas**, at **Sunshine Utilities**, (352) 347-8228, during normal business hours. We encourage our valued customers to be informed about their water utility.

Sunshine Utilities routinely monitors for constituents in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws, rules and regulations. Except where indicated otherwise, this report is based on the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2006. Data obtained before January 1, 2006, and presented in this report are from the most recent testing performed in accordance with the laws, rules and regulations.

Water Quality Test Results Table for Little Lake Weir

			8. D. S	Inorganic	Contaminant	3 S. 1995 S.		
Contaminant and Measureme	i Unit of ent	Dates of Sampling (mo./yr.)	MCL Violation Yes / No	Level Detected	Range of Results	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Barium	(ppm)	Feb '06	No	0.006 <i>5</i>	N/A	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Chromium	(ppb)	Feb '06	No	1.6	N/A	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
Lead (point of entry)	(ppb)	Feb '06	No	0.087	N/A	N/A	15	Residue from man-made pollution such as auto emissions and paint; lead pipe, casing, and solder
Mercury (inorganic)	(ppb)	Feb '06	No	0.048	N/A	2	2	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from refineries and factories; runoff from landfills; runoff from cropland
Nickel	(ppb)	Feb '06	No	1.2	N/A	N/A	100	Pollution from mining and refining operations; natural occurrence in soil
Nitrate (as Nitrogen)	(ppm)	Feb '06	No	3.04	N/A	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Selenium	(ppb)	Feb '06	No	0.74	N/A	50	50	Discharge from petroleum and metal refinerics; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines
Sodium	(ppm)	Feb '06	No	7.7	N/A	N/A	160	Salt water intrusion; leaching from soil
Thallium	(dqq)	Feb '06	No	0.13	N/A	0.5	2	Leaching from ore-producing sites; discharge from electronics, glass, and drug factories
	7 A ARTS	TTHMs an	d Stage 1 D	isinfectant / Disin	fection By-P	oduct (D/DBP	Contaminants	
Contaminant and Measureme	Unit of nt	Dates of Sampling (mo./yr.)	MCL Violation Yes / No	Level Detected	Range of Results	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL or MRDL	Likely Source of Contamination
Chlorine	(ppm)	2006	No	0.8 average	0.2 - 1.3	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4.0	Water additive used to control microbes
Total trihalomethane (TTHM)	(ppb)	Sept '06	No	1.0	N/A	N/A	MCL = 80	By-product of drinking water disinfection
				Lead and Cor	pper (Tap Wa	ter)		
Contaminant and Measureme	Unit of nt	Dates of Sampling (mo./yr.)	AL Violation Yes / No	90th Percentile Result	No. of Sampling Sites Exceeding the AL	MCLG	AL (Action Level)	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper	(ppm)	Sept '06	No	0.035	0	1.3	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Lead	(ppb)	Sept '06	No	1.0	o	0	15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits

In the table you may find unfamiliar terms and abbreviations. To help you better understand these terms we have provided the following definitions (please note not all definitions may pertain to your report):

- <u>Action Level (AL)</u> the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.
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- <u>Picocurie per liter (pCi/L)</u> measure of the radioactivity in water.

What does this mean?

As you can see our system had no violations. We're very proud that your drinking water meets all Federal and State requirements.

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals, and in some cases radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or human activity.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- A.) Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
- B.) Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining or farming.
- C.) Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses.
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<u>Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population.</u> <u>Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have</u> <u>undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and</u> <u>infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice from their health care</u> <u>providers about their drinking water. EPA/CDC (Center for Disease Control) guidelines on appropriate</u> <u>means to lessen the risk of infection by cryptosporidium and other microbiological contaminants are also</u> <u>available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).</u>

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Annual Drinking Water Quality Report for 2006 Oak Hurst

Florida Department of Environmental Protection Public Water System ID # 3424032

We're pleased to provide you with this year's Annual Water Quality Report. The report is designed to inform you about the quality water and services we deliver to you every day. Our constant goal is to provide you with a dependable supply of quality drinking water. We want you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water. This report shows our water quality results and what they mean.

The source of our water is groundwater from a well located in the community. The well draws from the Floridan aquifer, one of the world's most protected sources. Our water is chlorinated for disinfection purposes. In 2004 the Florida Department of Environmental Protection conducted an assessment which identifies potential sources of contamination in the vicinity of our well(s). The SWAPP (Source Water Assessment and Protection Program) determined our public water system to have a HIGH level of concern due to an underground petroleum storage tank in the assessment area. We will use this information for future resource and protection planning. You may obtain more information at the web site www.dep.state.fl.us/swapp.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility please contact **Dewaine Christmas**, at Sunshine Utilities, (352) 347-8228, during normal business hours. We encourage our valued customers to be informed about their water utility.

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Water Quality Test Results Table for Oak Hurst

	1			Microbiologi	cal Contamin	ants			
Contamir Mer	ant and Unit of asurement	Dates of Sampling (mo./yr.)	MCL Violation Yes / No	Highest Monthl Positive S	y Number of amples	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination	
Total Co	liform Bacteria	Mar '06	No	1		• •	Presence of coliform bacteria in 1 sample	Naturally present in the environment	
		Aug '06		1			month	1	
			544-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-	Radiologica	l Contaminar	1t8			
Contamin Mea	ant and Unit of asurement	Dates of Sampling (mo./yr.)	MCL Violation Yes / No	Level Detected	Range of Results	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination	
Alpha Emitt	ers (pCi/L)	May '03	No	0.8	N/A	l o	15	Erosion of natural deposits	
	the second s			i interganic			T		
Contamin Mer	ant and Unit of	Sampling (mo./yr.)	Violation Yes / No	Level Detected	Range of Results	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination	
Arsenic	(ppb)	Feb '06	No	0.34	N/A	N/A	10	Erosion of natural deposits: runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes	
Barium	(ppm)	Feb '06	No	0.0039	N/A	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits	
Chromium	(dad)	Feb '06	No	1.6	N/A	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; crosion of natural deposits	
Lead (point of ent	(ррb)	Feb '06	No	0.15	N/A	N/A	15	Residue from man-made pollution such as auto emissions and paint; lead pipe, casing, and solder	
Mercury (inc	organic) (ppb)	Feb '06	No	0.031	N/A	2	2	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from refineries and factories; runoff from landfills; runoff from cropland	
Nitrate (as Nitrogen)) (ppm)	Feb '06	No	2.35	N/A	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits	
Selenium	(वंष्	Feb '06	No	0.40	N/A	50	50	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines	
Sodium	(ppm)	Feb '06	No	11	N/A	N/A	160	Salt water intrusion; leaching	
	1	TTHMs an	d Stage 1 D	lsinfectant / Disin	fection By-Pr	oduct (D/DBP)	Contaminants		
Contamin Mea	ant and Unit of surement	Dates of Sampling (mo./yr.)	MCL Violation Yes / No	Level Detected	Range of Results	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL or MRDL	Likely Source of Contamination	
Chlorine	(ppm)	2006	No	1.0 average	0.6 - 1.4	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4.0	Water additive used to control microbes	
Total trihalor (TTHM)	methane (ppb)	Sept '06	No	2.4	N/A	N/A	MCL = 80	By-product of drinking water disinfection	
		an glada fir State		Lead and Cop	No. of	ter)			
Contamin Mea	ant and Unit of surement	Dates of Sampling (mo./yr.)	AL Violation Yes / No	90th Percentile Result	Sampling Sites Exceeding the AL	MCLG	AL (Action Level)	Likely Source of Contamination	
Соррет	(ppm)	Sept '06	No	0.28	o	1.3	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives	
Lead	(dad)	Sept '06	Yes	31	1	o	15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits	

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- <u>Picocurie per liter (pCi/L)</u> measure of the radioactivity in water.

What does this mean?

We have learned from the testing that some constituents were detected. Our system had the following violation for 2006: we exceeded the allowed level for Lead in one of the sites sampled for the 2006 Lead & Copper Monitoring. This caused our system to exceed the Lead action level. We will test Lead and Copper as required in 2007 and inform you of the results in next years' Consumer Confidence Report. Infants and children who drink water containing lead in excess of the action level could experience delays in their physical or mental development. Children could show slight deficits in attention span and learning abilities. Adults who drink this water over many years could develop kidney problems or high blood pressure.

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals, and in some cases radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or human activity.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- A.) Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
- B.) Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining or farming.
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We are committed to insuring the quality of your water. If you have any questions or concerns about the information provided, please feel free to call the numbers listed.

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FIRST CLASS PERMIT NO. 23

BELLEVIEW, FL 34420

10230 East Highway 25 Belleview, Florida 34420



Annual Drinking Water Quality Report for 2006 Oak Haven



Florida Department of Environmental Protection Public Water System ID # 3424106

We're pleased to provide you with this year's Annual Water Quality Report. The report is designed to inform you bout the quality water and services we deliver to you every day. Our constant goal is to provide you with a dependable supply if quality drinking water. We want you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water. This report shows our water quality results and what they mean.

The source of our water is groundwater from wells located in the community. The well(s) draw from the Floridan aquifer, one of the world's most protected sources. Our water is chlorinated for disinfection purposes. In 2004 the Florida Department of Environmental Protection conducted an assessment which identifies potential sources of contamination in the vicinity of our well(s). The SWAPP (Source Water Assessment and Protection Program) determined our public water system to have "No Potential Sources of Contamination". You may obtain more information at the web site *www.dep.state.fl.us/swapp*.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility please contact **Dewaine Christmas**, at **Sunshine Utilities**, (352) 347-8228, during normal business hours. We encourage our valued customers to be informed about their water utility.

Sunshine Utilities routinely monitors for constituents in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws, rules and regulations. Except where indicated otherwise, this report is based on the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2006. Data obtained before January 1, 2006, and presented in this report are from the most recent testing performed in accordance with the laws, rules and regulations.

Water Q	uality Te	st Results	Table for	Oak Haven

					Radiologics	l Contaminar	its		
Contan M	ninant and Icasureme	Unit of nt	Dates of Sampling (mo./yr.)	MCL Violation Yes / No	Level Detected	Range of Results	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Combined	Radium	(pCi/L)	March '03	No	0.8	N/A	0	5	Erosion of natural deposits
					Inorganic	Contaminant	S		
Contan M	ninant and Ieasureme	Unit of nt	Dates of Sampling (mo./yr.)	MCL Violation Yes / No	Level Detected	Range of Results	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Arsenic	_	(996)	Feb '06	No	1.1	N/A	N/A	10	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium		(ppm)	Feb '06	No	0.0065	N/A	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes: discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Lead (point of e	sntry)	(999)	Feb '06	No	0.97	N/A	N/A	15	Residue from man-made pollution such as auto emissions and paint: lead pipe, casing, and solder
Mercury (inorganic)	(वद्मव्)	Feb '06	No	0.019	N/A	2	2	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from refineries and factories; runoff from landfills; runoff from cropland
Selenium		(ppb)	Feb '06	No	0.58	N/A	50	50	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines
Sodium		(ppm)	Feb '06	No	26	N/A	N/A	160	Salt water intrusion; leaching from soil
			TTHMs an	d Stage I D	lainfectant / Disin	fection By-Pr	oduct (D/DBP	Contaminants	
Contan M	ninant and Icasureme	Unit of nt	Dates of Sampling (mo./yr.)	MCL Violation Yes / No	Level Detected	Range of Results	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL or MRDL	Likely Source of Contamination
Chlorine		(ppm)	2006	No	2.7 average	1.8 - 3.0	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4.0	Water additive used to control microbes
Haloacetic (five) (HA	c Acids A ₅)	(dad)	Sept '06	No	0.974	N/A	N/A	MCL = 60	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total triha (TTHM)	lomethane	(996)	Sept '06	No	2.31	N/A	N/A	MCL = 80	By-product of drinking water disinfection
2 .					Lead and Coj	oper (Tap Wa	ter)		
Contam M	ninant and Ioasureme	Unit of nt	Dates of Sampling (mo./yr.)	AL Violation Yes / No	90th Percentile Result	No. of Sampling Sites Exceeding the AL	MCLG	AL (Action Level)	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper		(ppm)	Sept '06	No	0.34	o	1.3	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; crosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Lead		(dad)	Sept '06	No	15	1	0	15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits

			Secondary	Contaminant	4		
Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling (mo./yr.)	MCL Violation Yes / No	Highest Result	Range of Results	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Odor (threshold odor (ton)	Feb - June '06	Yes	17	2.0 - 17	N/A	3	Naturally occurring organics

In the table you may find unfamiliar terms and abbreviations. To help you better understand these terms we have provided the following definitions (please note not all definitions may pertain to your report):

- <u>Action Level (AL)</u> the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.
- <u>Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL)</u> The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.
- <u>Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG)</u> The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.
- <u>Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL)</u> The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial growth.
- <u>Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLC)</u> The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contamination.
- <u>ND</u> This abbreviation means not detected and indicates that the substance was not found by laboratory analysis.
- <u>Parts per million (ppm) or milligrams per Liter (mg/L)</u> one part of analyte (by weight) to 1 million parts of water sample (by weight).
- <u>Parts per billion (ppb) or micrograms per Liter (µg/L)</u> one part of analyte (by weight) to 1 billion parts of water sample (by weight).
- <u>Picocurie per liter (pCi/L)</u> measure of the radioactivity in water.

What does this mean?

We have learned from the testing that some constituents were detected. Our system had a violation for odor in 2006. Odor caused by naturally occurring organic material was higher than the allowable limit. This does not constitute a recognized health threat.

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals, and in some cases radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or human activity.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- A.) Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
- B.) Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining or farming.
- C.) Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses.
- D.) Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems.
- E.) Radioactive contaminants, which may be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The FDA (Food & Drug Administration) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

<u>Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population.</u> <u>Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice from their health care providers about their drinking water. EPA/CDC (Center for Disease Control) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by cryptosporidium and other microbiological contaminants are also available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).</u>

We are committed to insuring the quality of your water. If you have any questions or concerns about the information provided, please feel free to call the numbers listed.

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Sunshine Utilities 10230 East Highway 25 Belleview, Florida 34420





Annual Drinking Water Quality Report for 2006 Oklawaha Water Plants Florida Department of Environmental Protection Public Water System ID # 3420939

We're pleased to provide you with this year's Annual Water Quality Report. The report is designed to inform you about the quality rater and services we deliver to you every day. Our constant goal is to provide you with a dependable supply of quality drinking water. We want you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water. This report shows our water quality results and what they mean.

In 2004 the Florida Department of Environmental Protection conducted an assessment which identifies potential sources of contamination in the vicinity of our well(s). The SWAPP (Source Water Assessment and Protection Program) determined our public water system to have a MODERATE level of concern due to an underground petroleum storage tank in the assessment area. We will use this information for future resource and protection planning. You may obtain more information at the web site www.dep.state.fl.us/swapp. Our water is chlorinated for disinfection purposes.

Oklawaha Water Plants water system also serves the following community; The Sanctuary. If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility please contact **Dewaine Christmas**, Sunshine Utilities, (352) 347-8228, during normal business hours. We encourage our valued customers to be informed about their water utility.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility please contact **Dewaine Christmas**, at Sunshine Utilities, (352) 347-8228, during normal business hours. We encourage our valued customers to be informed about their water utility.

Sunshine Utilities routinely monitors for constituents in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws, rules and regulations. Except where indicated otherwise, this report is based on the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2006. Data obtained before January 1, 2006, and presented in this report are from the most recent testing performed in accordance with the laws, rules and regulations.

	Radiological Contaminants											
Contamin Mea	ant and Unit of surement	Dates of Sampling (mo./yr.)	MCL Violation Yes / No	Level Detected	Range of Results	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination				
Alpha Emit	ters (pCi/L)	April '03	No	1.4	ND - 1.4	0	15	Erosion of natural deposits				
				Inorga	nic Contamin	ants						
Contamin Mea	ant and Unit of surement	Dates of Sampling (mo./yr.)	MCL Violation Yes / No	Level Detected	Range of Results	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination				
Arsenic	(ժզզ)	Jan '06	No	0.28	0.14 - 0.28	N/A	10	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes				
Barium	(ppm)	Jan '06	No	0.021	0.014 - 0.021	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits				
Chromium	(ddd)	Jan '06	No	0.79	0.68 - 0.79	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits				
Lead (point of en	try) (ppb)	Jan '06	No	2.2	0.91 - 2.2	N/A	15	Residue from man-made pollution such as auto emissions and paint; lead pipe, casing, and solder				
Mercury (inorganic)	(dqq)	Jan '06	No	0.032	0.023 - 0.032	2	2	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from refineries and factories; runoff from landfills; runoff from cropland				
Sodium	(ppm)	Jan '06	No	16	13 - 16	N/A	160	Salt water intrusion; leaching from soil				
		TTHMs an	d Stage 1 D	isinfectant / D	isinfection By	-Product (D/D	BP) Contamina	nts				
Contamina Mea	ant and Unit of surement	Dates of Sampling (mo./yr.)	MCL Violation Yes / No	Level Detected	Range of Results	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL or MRDL	Likely Source of Contamination				
Chlorine	(ppm)	2006	No	3.0 average	3.0 - 3.0	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4.0	Water additive used to control microbes				
Haloacetic . (HAA5)	Acids (ppb)	Sept '06	No	25.25	8.89 - 25.25	N/A	MCL = 60	By-product of drinking water				
trihalometh (TTHM)	ane (ppb)	Sept '06	No	59.4	25.1 - 59.4	N/A	MCL = 80	disinfection				
				Lead and	Copper (Tap	Water)						
Contamins Meas	nt and Unit of urement	Dates of Sampling (mo./yr.)	AL Violation Yes / No	90th Percentile Result	No. of Sampling Sites Exceeding the AL	MCLG	AL (Action Level)	Likely Source of Contamination				
Copper	(ppm)	Sept '06	No	0.22	o	1.3	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives				
Lead	(dąd)	Sept '06	No	14	о	O	15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits				
				Second	ry Contamin	ante						
Contamina Meas	nt and Unit of urement	Dates of Sampling (mo./yr.)	MCL Violation Yes / No	Highest Result	Range of Results	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination				
Odor (thre	shold (ton)	April '06	No	Plant #1 4.0	1.0 - 4.0	N/A	3	Naturally occurring organics				
ouor num		April '06	Yes	Plant #2 8.0	2.0 - 8.0		-					

Water Quality Test Results Table for Oklawaha Water Plants

In the table you may find unfamiliar terms and abbreviations. To help you better understand these terms we have provided the following definitions (please note not all definitions may pertain to your report):

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- <u>Picocurie per liter (pCi/L)</u> measure of the radioactivity in water.

What does this mean?

We have learned from the testing that some constituents were detected. Our system had a violation for odor in 2006. Odor caused by naturally occurring organic material was higher than the allowable limit. This does not constitute a recognized health threat.

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals, and in some cases radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or human activity.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- A.) Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
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- C.) Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses.
- D.) Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems.
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In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The FDA (Food & Drug Administration) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

<u>Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population.</u> <u>Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have</u> <u>undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and</u> <u>infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice from their health care</u> <u>providers about their drinking water. EPA/CDC (Center for Disease Control) guidelines on appropriate</u> <u>means to lessen the risk of infection by cryptosporidium and other microbiological contaminants are also</u> available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).



Annual Drinking Water Quality Report for 2006 Ocala Heights

Florida Department of Environmental Protection Public Water System ID # 3424651

We're pleased to provide you with this year's Annual Water Quality Report. The report is designed to inform you about the quality water and services we deliver to you every day. Our constant goal is to provide you with a dependable supply of quality drinking water. We want you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water. This report shows our water quality results and what they mean.

The source of our water is groundwater from wells located in the community. The well(s) draw from the Floridan aquifer, one of the world's most protected sources. Our water is chlorinated for disinfection purposes. In 2004 the Florida Department of Environmental Protection conducted an assessment which identifies potential sources of contamination in the vicinity of our well(s). The SWAPP (Source Water Assessment and Protection Program) determined our public water system to have a LOW level of concern due to a domestic wastewater facility in the assessment area. You may obtain more information at the web site www.dep.state.fl.us/swapp.

Ocala Heights water system also serves the following communities; Country Aire, Reynolds, Silverwood Villas and Spanish Paims. If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility please contact Dewaine Christmas, at Sunshine Utilities, (352) 347-8228, during normal business hours. We encourage our valued customers to be informed about their water utility.

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		a state state		WIICFODIOIOgi	cal Contamin	алта		
Contami Me	nant and Unit of asurement	Dates of Sampling (mo./yr.)	MCL Violation Yes / No	Highest Monthl Positive S	y Number of amples	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Total Colifo	m Bacteria	Aug '06	No	1		o	Presence of coliform bacteria in 1 sample collected during a month	Naturally present in the environment
		이 이상과 이것이다.		Inorganic	Contaminant	S.		
Contamin Me	nant and Unit of asurement	Dates of Sampling (mo./yr.)	MCL Violation Yes / No	Level Detected	Range of Results	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Arsenic	(ppb)	Feb '06	No	0.42	N/A	N/A	10	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium	(ppm)	Feb '06	No	0.00 42	N/A	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Chromium	(ppb)	Feb '06	No	1.1	N/A	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
Mercury (in	organic) (ppb)	Feb '06	No	0.048	N/A	2	2	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from refineries and factories; runoff from landfills; runoff from cropland
Nitrate (as Nitrogen) (ppm)	Feb '06	No	1.47	N/A	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Selenium	(ddd)	Feb '06	No	1.2	N/A	50	50	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; crosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines
Sodium	(ppm)	Feb '06	No	8.3	N/A	N/A	160	Salt water intrusion; leaching
		TTHMs an	d Stage 1 D	isinfectant / Disin	fection By-Pr	oduct (D/DBP	Contaminants	
Contamin Mes	ant and Unit of asurement	Dates of Sampling (mo./yr.)	MCL Violation Yes / No	Level Detected	Range of Results	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL or MRDL	Likely Source of Contamination
Chlorine	(ppm)	2006	No	0.9 average	0.5 - 1.5	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4.0	Water additive used to control microbes
Total trihalo (TTHM)	methane (ppb)	Sept '06	No	0.34	N/A	N/A	MCL = 80	By-product of drinking water disinfection
				Lead and Cop	per (Tap Wa	ter)		
Contamin Mea	ant and Unit of surement	Dates of Sampling (mo./yr.)	AL Violation Yes / No	90th Percentile Result	No. of Sampling Sites Exceeding the AL	MCLG	AL (Action Level)	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper	(ppm)	Sept '06	No	0.08	0	1.3	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Lead	(ppb)	Sept '06	No	0.55	0	o	15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits

Water Quality Test Results Table for Ocala Heights

In the table you may find unfamiliar terms and abbreviations. To help you better understand these terms we have provided the following definitions (please note not all definitions may pertain to your report):

- <u>Action Level (AL)</u> the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.
- <u>Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL)</u> The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.
- <u>Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG)</u> The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.
- <u>Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL)</u> The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial growth.
- <u>Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLC)</u> The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contamination.
- <u>ND</u> This abbreviation means not detected and indicates that the substance was not found by laboratory analysis.
- <u>Parts per million (ppm) or milligrams per Liter (mg/L)</u> one part of analyte (by weight) to 1 million parts of water sample (by weight).
- <u>Parts per billion (ppb) or micrograms per Liter (μg/L)</u> one part of analyte (by weight) to 1 billion parts of water sample (by weight).
- <u>Picocurie per liter (pCi/L)</u> measure of the radioactivity in water.

What does this mean?

As you can see our system had no violations. We're very proud that your drinking water meets all Federal and State requirements.

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals, and in some cases radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or human activity.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- A.) Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
- B.) Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining or farming.
- C.) Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses.
- D.) Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems.
- E.) Radioactive contaminants, which may be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The FDA (Food & Drug Administration) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice from their health care providers about their drinking water. EPA/CDC (Center for Disease Control) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by cryptosporidium and other microbiological contaminants are also available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).





Annual Drinking Water Quality Report for 2006 Ponderosa Pines Florida Department of Environmental Protection Public Water System ID # 3424062

We're pleased to provide you with this year's Annual Water Quality Report. The report is designed to inform you about the water and services we deliver to you every day. Our constant goal is to provide you with a dependable supply of quality drinking water. We want you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water. This report shows our water quality results and what they mean.

The source of our water is groundwater from wells located in the community. The well(s) draw from the Floridan aquifer, one of the world's most protected sources. Our water is chlorinated for disinfection purposes. In 2004 the Florida Department of Environmental Protection conducted an assessment which identifies potential sources of contamination in the vicinity of our well(s). The SWAPP (Source Water Assessment and Protection Program) determined our public water system to have "No Potential Sources of Contamination". You may obtain more information at the web site *www.dep.state.fl.us/swapp*.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility please contact **Dewaine Christmas**, at **Sunshine Utilities**, (352) 347-8228, during normal business hours. We encourage our valued customers to be informed about their water utility.

Sunshine Utilities routinely monitors for constituents in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws, rules and regulations. Except where indicated otherwise, this report is based on the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2006. Data obtained before January 1, 2006, and presented in this report are from the most recent testing performed in accordance with the laws, rules and regulations.

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Contaminant an Measurem	d Unit of ent	Dates of Sampling (mo./yr.)	MCL Violation Yes / No	Level Detected	Range of Results	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Badium 226	(pCi/L)	Dec '06	No	0.3	N/A	0	5	Erosion of natural deposits
		1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1		Inorganic	Contaminant:			
Contaminant an Measurem	d Unit of ent	Dates of Sampling (mo./yr.)	MCL Violation Yes / No	Level Detected	Range of Results	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Arsenio	(वंब्द्)	Jan -Mar '06	No	0.31	0.14 - 0.31	N/A	10	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium	(ppm)	Jan -Mar '06	No	0.0078	0.0074 - 0.0078	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Cyanide	(ઇલ્લ)	Jan -Mar '06	No	3.0	ND - 3.0	200	200	Discharge from steel/metal factories; discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories
Lead (point of entry)	(વેઘેલે)	Jan -Mar '06	No	0.21	ND - 0.21	N/A	15	Residue from man-made pollution such as auto emissions and paint; lead pipe, casing, and solder
Mercury (inorganic	(dqq) (Jan -Mar '06	No	0.031	ND - 0.031	2	2	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from refinerics and factorics; runoff from landfills; runoff from cropland
Sodium	(ppm)	Jan -Mar '06	No	12	5.2 - 12	N/A	160	Salt water intrusion; leaching from soil
		TTHMs an	d Stage 1 D	isinfectant / Disir	fection By-Pr	oduct (D/DBP)	Contaminants	
Contaminant an Measurem	d Unit of ent	Dates of Sampling (mo./yr.)	MCL Violation Yes / No	Level Detected	Range of Results	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL or MRDL	Likely Source of Contamination
Chlorine	(ppm)	2006	No	0.8 average	0.4 - 1.6	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4.0	Water additive used to control microbes
Haloacetic Acids (five) (HAA ₅)	(ppb)	Sep '06	No	5.2	N/A	N/A	MCL = 60	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total trihalomethan (TTHM)	e (ppb)	Sep '06	No	13.3	N/A	N/A	MCL = 80	By-product of drinking water disinfection
· · · · · ·				Lead and Co	oper (Tap Wa	ter)		
Contaminant an Measurem	d Unit of ent	Dates of Sampling (mo./yr.)	AL Violation Yes / No	90th Percentile Result	No. of Sampling Sites Exceeding the AL	MCLG	AL (Action Level)	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper	(ppm)	Sep '06	No	3.6	o	1.3	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Lead	(dqq)	Sep '06	No	0.097	0	0	15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits

Water Quality Test Results Table for Ponderosa Pines

			Secondary	Contaminant	s		
Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling (mo./yr.)	MCL Violation Yes / No	Highest Result	Range of Results	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Odor (threshold odor number) (ton)	Jan-Jun '06	No	8.0	21.0 - 8.0	N/A	3	Naturally occurring organics

In the table you may find unfamiliar terms and abbreviations. To help you better understand these terms we have provided the following definitions (please note not all definitions may pertain to your report):

- <u>Action Level (AL)</u> the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.
- <u>Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL)</u> The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.
- <u>Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG)</u>. The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.
- <u>Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL</u>) The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that
 addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial growth.
- <u>Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLC)</u> The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contamination.
- <u>ND</u> This abbreviation means not detected and indicates that the substance was not found by laboratory analysis.
- Parts per million (ppm) or milligrams per Liter (mg/L) one part of analyte (by weight) to 1 million parts of water sample (by weight).
- Parts per billion (ppb) or micrograms per Liter (µg/L) one part of analyte (by weight) to 1 billion parts of water sample (by weight).
- <u>Picocurie per liter (pCi/L)</u> measure of the radioactivity in water.

What does this mean?

We have learned from the testing that some constituents were detected. Our system had the following monitoring / reporting violation for 2006:

- The 2005 Consumer Confidence Report (Annual Water Quality Report) delivered to you last year was deemed inadequate by Florida DEP. We failed to sufficiently discuss a previous violation resulting from missing a required monitoring period for Lead and Copper samples. The violation did not pose a health risk and the 2006 results for Lead & copper were satisfactory.
- We failed to monitor for a sufficient number of locations for Disinfection Byproducts in 2006 as required, and therefore cannot tell you if your health was at risk from this contaminant during that time. The potential disinfection byproducts that may result from chlorinating water are Haloacetic acids and Trihalomethanes. Some people who drink water containing haloacetic acids in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer. Some people who drink water containing trihalomethanes in excess of the MCL over many years may experience problems with their liver, kidneys, or central nervous systems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer. We did perform testing in 2006 and the results were satisfactory, however, we did not collect samples at enough locations.
- For water plant #2 we had a violation for odor in 2006. Odor caused by naturally occurring organic material was higher than the allowable limit. This does not constitute a recognized health threat.
- In 2006 we reactivated water plant #1, which draws water from our newest well. We did not understand that we were required to perform quarterly monitoring for specific tests and therefore we performed only the initial testing. We failed to collect the Radiological (Radioactive) Contaminants during the 2nd and 3rd quarter of 2006 and the Volatile and Synthetic Organic Contaminants during the 2nd, 3rd, and 4th quarter of 2006. Although the water quality determined during the initial test (performed in the first quarter of 2006) was satisfactory, we are required to inform you of the potential health risks associated with the missed quarterly samples because we can not know for certain if you health was at risk during that time period. Each of the tests we missed are listed below with an explanation of the associated potential health risks:

Radiological (Radioactive) Contaminants:

- Alpha emitters Certain minerals are radioactive and may emit a form of radiation known as alpha radiation. Some people who drink water containing alpha emitters in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
- Combined Radium Some people who drink water containing radium 226 or 228 in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
- Uranium Some people who drink water containing uranium in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer and kidney toxicity.

Synthetic Organic Contaminants (including pesticides and herbicides):

- 2,4-D Some people who drink water containing the weed killer 2,4-D well in excess of the MCL over many years could experience problems with their kidneys, liver, or adrenal glands.
- 2,4,5-TP (Silvex) Some people who drink water containing silvex in excess of the MCL over many years could experience liver problems.
- Alachlor Some people who drink water containing alachlor in excess of the MCL over many years could have problems with their eyes, liver, kidneys, or spleen, or experience anemia, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
- > Atrazine Some people who drink water containing atrazine well in excess of the MCL over many years could experience problems with their cardiovascular system or reproductive difficulties.
- Benzo(a)pyrene [PAH] Some people who drink water containing benzo(a)pyrene in excess of the MCL over many years may experience reproductive difficulties and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
- Carbofuran Some people who drink water containing carbofuran in excess of the MCL over many years could experience problems with their blood, or nervous or reproductive systems.
- Chlordane Some people who drink water containing chlordane in excess of the MCL over many years could experience problems with their liver or nervous system, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
- Dalapon Some people who drink water containing dalapon well in excess of the MCL over many years could experience minor kidney changes.
- Di (2-ethylhexyl) adipate Some people who drink water containing di (2-ethylhexyl) adipate well in excess of the MCL over many years could experience toxic effects such as weight loss, liver enlargement or possible reproductive difficulties.
- Di (2-ethylhexyl) phthalate Some people who drink water containing di (2-ethylhexyl) phthalate well in excess of the MCL over many years may have problems with their liver, or experience reproductive difficulties, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
- Dibromochloropropane (DBCP) Some people who drink water containing DBCP in excess of the MCL over many years could experience reproductive problems and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

Synthetic Organic Contaminants (including pesticides and herbicides) continued:

- Dinoseb Some people who drink water containing dinoseb well in excess of the MCL over many years could experience reproductive difficulties.
- Dioxin (2,3,7,8-TCDD) Some people who drink water containing dioxin in excess of the MCL over many years could experience reproductive difficulties and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
- > Diquat Some people who drink water containing diquat in excess of the MCL over many years could get cataracts.
- Endothall Some people who drink water containing endothall in excess of the MCL over many years could experience problems with their stomach or intestines.
- Endrin Some people who drink water containing endrin in excess of the MCL over many years could experience liver problems.
- Ethylene dibromide. Some people who drink water containing ethylene dibromide in excess of the MCL over many years could experience problems with their liver, stomach, reproductive system, or kidneys, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
- Glyphosate. Some people who drink water containing glyphosate in excess of the MCL over many years could experience problems with their kidneys or reproductive difficulties.
- Heptachlor Some people who drink water containing heptachlor in excess of the MCL over many years could experience liver damage and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
- Heptachlor epoxide Some people who drink water containing heptachlor epoxide in excess of the MCL over many years could experience liver damage, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
- Hexachlorobenzene Some people who drink water containing hexachlorobenzene in excess of the MCL over many years could experience problems with their liver or kidneys, or adverse reproductive effects, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
- Hexachlorocyclopentadiene -. Some people who drink water containing hexachlorocyclopentadiene well in excess of the MCL over many years could experience problems with their kidneys or stomach.
- Lindane Some people who drink water containing lindane in excess of the MCL over many years could experience problems with their kidneys or liver.
- Methoxychlor Some people who drink water containing methoxychlor in excess of the MCL over many years could experience reproductive difficulties.
- Oxamyl [Vydate] Some people who drink water containing oxamyl in excess of the MCL over many years could experience slight nervous system effects.
- PCBs [Polychlorinated biphenyls] Some people who drink water containing PCBs in excess of the MCL over many years could experience changes in their skin, problems with their thymus gland, immune deficiencies, or reproductive or nervous system difficulties, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
- > Pentachlorophenol Some people who drink water containing pentachlorophenol in excess of the MCL over many
- years could experience problems with their liver or kidneys, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
 Picloram Some people who drink water containing picloram in excess of the MCL over many years could experience problems with their liver.
- Simazine Some people who drink water containing simazine in excess of the MCL over many years could experience problems with their blood.
- Toxaphene Some people who drink water containing toxaphene in excess of the MCL over many years could have problems with their kidneys, liver, or thyroid, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

Volatile Organic Contaminants:

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- Benzene Some people who drink water containing benzene in excess of the MCL over many years could experience anemia or a decrease in blood platelets, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
- Carbon Tetrachloride Some people who drink water containing carbon tetrachloride in excess of the MCL over many years could experience problems with their liver and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
- Chlorobenzene Some people who drink water containing chlorobenzene in excess of the MCL over many years could experience problems with their liver or kidneys.
- o-Dichlorobenzene Some people who drink water containing o-dichlorobenzene well in excess of the MCL over many years could experience problems with their liver, kidneys, or circulatory systems.
- p-Dichlorobenzene Some people who drink water containing p-dichlorobenzene in excess of the MCL over many years could experience anemia, damage to their liver, kidneys, or spleen, or changes in their blood.
- 1,2-Dichloroethane Some people who drink water containing 1,2-dichloroethane in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
- 1,1-Dichloroethylene Some people who drink water containing 1,1-dichloroethylene in excess of the MCL over many years could experience problems with their liver.
- cis-1,2-Dichloroethylene Some people who drink water containing cis-1,2-dichloroethylene in excess of the MCL over many years could experience problems with their liver.
- trans-1,2-Dichloroethylene Some people who drink water containing trans-1,2-dichloroethylene well in excess of the MCL over many years could experience problems with their liver.
- Dichloromethane Some people who drink water containing dichloromethane in excess of the MCL over many years could have liver problems and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
- 1,2-Dichloropropane Some people who drink water containing 1,2-dichloropropane in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
- Ethylbenzene Some people who drink water containing ethylbenzene well in excess of the MCL over many years could experience problems with their liver or kidneys.
- Styrene. Some people who drink water containing styrene well in excess of the MCL over many years could have problems with their liver, kidneys, or circulatory system.
- Tetrachloroethylene Some people who drink water containing tetrachloroethylene in excess of the MCL over many years could have problems with their liver, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
- 1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene Some people who drink water containing 1,2,4-trichlorobenzene well in excess of the MCL over many years could experience changes in their adrenal glands.
- 1,1,1,-Trichloroethane Some people who drink water containing 1,1,1-trichloroethane in excess of the MCL over many years could experience problems with their liver, nervous system, or circulatory system.

Volatile Organic Contaminants continued:

1,1,2-Trichloroethane - Some people who drink water containing 1,1,2-trichloroethane well in excess of the MCL over many years could have problems with their liver, kidneys, or immune systems.

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We are performing testing as required in 2007 and will advise you of the results in the next Consumer Confidence Report (Annual Water Quality Report). We regret that we did not understand our testing requirements and assure you that we will make every effort to return the system to a compliant monitoring & reporting status.

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals, and in some cases radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or human activity.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- A.) Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
- B.) Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining or farming.
- C.) Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses.
- D.) Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems.
- E.) Radioactive contaminants, which may be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The FDA (Food & Drug Administration) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice from their health care providers about their drinking water. EPA/CDC (Center for Disease Control) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by cryptosporidium and other microbiological contaminants are also available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

We are committed to insuring the quality of your water. If you have any questions or concerns about the information provided, please feel free to call our office at (352) 347-8228.





Annual Drinking Water Quality Report for 2006 Quail Run Subdivision

Florida Department of Environmental Protection Public Water System ID # 3424046

We're pleased to provide you with this year's Annual Water Quality Report. The report is designed to inform you about the quality water and services we deliver to you every day. Our constant goal is to provide you with a dependable supply of quality drinking water. We want you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water. This report shows our water quality results and what they mean.

The source of our water is groundwater from a well located in the community. The well draws from the Floridan aquifer, one of the world's most protected sources. Our water is chlorinated for disinfection purposes. In 2004 the Florida Department of Environmental Protection conducted an assessment which identifies potential sources of contamination in the vicinity of our well. The SWAPP (Source Water Assessment and Protection Program) determined our public water system to have "No Potential Sources of Contamination". You may obtain more information at the web site www.dep.state.fl.us/swapp.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility please contact **Dewaine Christmas**, at Sunshine Utilities, (352) 347-8228, during normal business hours. We encourage our valued customers to be informed about their water utility.

Sunshine Utilities routinely monitors for constituents in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws, rules and regulations. Except where indicated otherwise, this report is based on the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2006. Data obtained before January 1, 2006, and presented in this report are from the most recent testing performed in accordance with the laws, rules and regulations.

				Radiologics	l Contaminar	its	2011 - Ala - Adam	in the second
Contamin Mea	ant and Unit of surement	Dates of Sampling (mo./yr.)	MCL Violation Yes / No	Level Detected	Range of Results	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Alpha Emitte	rs (pCi/L)	June '03	No	0.8	N/A	0	15	Erosion of natural deposits
				Inorganic	Contaminant	S		
Contamin Mea	ant and Unit of surement	Dates of Sampling (mo./yr.)	MCL Violation Yes / No	Level Detected	Range of Results	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Arsenic	(ppb)	March '06	No	0.40	N/A	N/A	10	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium	(ppm)	March '06	No	0.0038	N/A	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Chromium	(ppb)	March '06	No	1.4	N/A	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
Lead (point of entr	у) (ррb)	March '06	No	5.2	N/A	N/A	15	Residue from man-made pollution such as auto emissions and paint; lead pipe, casing, and solder
Nitrate (as Nitrogen)	(ppm)	March '06	No	1.29	N/A	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Selenium	(ррь)	March '06	No	0.56	N/A	50	50	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines
Sodium	(ppm)	March '06	No	6.5	N/A	N/A	160	Salt water intrusion; leaching
••••••		TTHMsan	d Stage 1 D	lisinfectant / Disir	fection By-Pr	oduct (D/DBP	Contaminants	
Contamina Meas	ant and Unit of surement	Dates of Sampling (mo./yr.)	MCL Violation Yes / No	Level Detected	Range of Results	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL or MRDL	Likely Source of Contamination
Chlorine	(ppm)	2006	No	0.5 average	0.3 - 0.7	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4.0	Water additive used to control microbes
Total trihalon (TTHM)	nethane (ppb)	Sept '06	No	0.95	N/A	N/A	MCL = 80	By-product of drinking water disinfection
			<u> 1997 - 1997 - 1997 - 1997 - 1997 - 1997 - 1997 - 1997 - 1997 - 1997 - 1997 - 1997 - 1997 - 1997 - 1997 - 1997</u>	Lead and Cor	oper (Tap Wa	ter)		
Contamina Meas	nt and Unit of urement	Dates of Sampling (mo./yr.)	AL Violation Yes / No	90th Percentile Result	No. of Sampling Sites Exceeding the AL	MCLG	AL (Action Level)	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper	(ppm)	June '06	No	0.15	0	1.3	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Lead	(ppb)	june '06	No	1.3	0	o	15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits

Water Quality Test Results Table for Quail Run Subdivision

In the table you may find unfamiliar terms and abbreviations. To help you better understand these terms we have provided the following definitions (please note not all definitions may pertain to your report):

- <u>Action Level (AL)</u> the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.
- <u>Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL)</u> The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.
- <u>Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG)</u> The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.
- <u>Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL)</u> The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial growth.
- <u>Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLC)</u> The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contamination.
- <u>ND</u> This abbreviation means not detected and indicates that the substance was not found by laboratory analysis.
- <u>Parts per million (ppm) or milligrams per Liter (mg/L)</u> one part of analyte (by weight) to 1 million parts of water sample (by weight).
- <u>Parts per billion (ppb) or micrograms per Liter (µg/L)</u> one part of analyte (by weight) to 1 billion parts of water sample (by weight).
- <u>Picocurie per liter (pCi/L)</u> measure of the radioactivity in water.

What does this mean?

As you can see our system had no violations. We're very proud that your drinking water meets all Federal and State requirements.

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals, and in some cases radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or human activity.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- A.) Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
- B.) Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining or farming.
- C.) Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses.
- D.) Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems.
- E.) Radioactive contaminants, which may be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The FDA (Food & Drug Administration) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice from their health care providers about their drinking water. EPA/CDC (Center for Disease Control) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by cryptosporidium and other microbiological contaminants are also available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

Sunshine Utilities 10230 East Highway 25 Belleview, Florida 34420

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Annual Drinking Water Quality Report for 2006 Sandy Acres

Florida Department of Environmental Protection Public Water System ID # 3421118

We're pleased to provide you with this year's Annual Water Quality Report. The report is designed to inform you about the quality water and services we deliver to you every day. Our constant goal is to provide you with a dependable supply of quality drinking water. We want you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water. This report shows our water quality results and what they mean.

The source of our water is groundwater from wells located in the community. The well(s) draw from the Floridan aquifer, one of the world's most protected sources. Our water is chlorinated for disinfection purposes. In 2004 the Florida Department of Environmental Protection conducted an assessment which identifies potential sources of contamination in the vicinity of our well(s). The SWAPP (Source Water Assessment and Protection Program) determined our public water system to have "No Potential Sources of Contamination". You may obtain more information at the web site www.dep.state.fl.us/swapp.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility please contact **Dewaine Christmas**, at **Sunshine Utilities**, (352) 347-8228, during normal business hours. We encourage our valued customers to be informed about their water utility.

Sunshine Utilities routinely monitors for constituents in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws, rules and regulations. Except where indicated otherwise, this report is based on the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2006. Data obtained before January 1, 2006, and presented in this report are from the most recent testing performed in accordance with the laws, rules and regulations.

		State State	na da ser	Inorganic	Contaminant	S		
Contamin Mea	ant and Unit of surement	Dates of Sampling (mo./yr.)	MCL Violation Yes / No	Level Detected	Range of Results	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Arsenic	(ppb)	March '06	No	0.20	N/A	N/A	10	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium	(ppm)	March '06	No	0.012	N/A	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Sodium	(ppm)	March '06	No	6.5	N/A	N/A	160	Salt water intrusion; leaching from soil
		TTHMs ar	id Stage 1 D	lisinfectant / Disir	fection By-P	roduct (D/DBP) Contaminants	and the second
Contamin Mea	ant and Unit of surement	Dates of Sampling (mo./yr.)	MCL Violation Yes / No	Level Detected	Range of Results	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL or MRDL	Likely Source of Contamination
Chlorine	(ppm)	2006	No	0.5 average	0.3 - 0.6	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4.0	Water additive used to control microbes
Total trihalor (TTHM)	nethane (ppb)	Sept '06	No	5.6	N/A	N/A	MCL = 80	By-product of drinking water disinfection
				Lead and Cop	oper (Tap Wa	ter)		
Contamin: Mea	ant and Unit of surement	Dates of Sampling (mo./yr.)	AL Violation Yes / No	90th Percentile Result	No. of Sampling Sites Exceeding the AL	MCLG	AL (Action Level)	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper	(ppm)	Sept '06	No	0.049	0	1.3	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Lead	(ppb)	Sept '06	No	0.8	0	о	15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits

Water Quality Test Results Table for Sandy Acres

			Secondary	Contaminant	\$	an a	
Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling (mo./yr.)	MCL Violation Yes / No	Highest Result	Range of Results	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Odor (threshold odor number) (ton)	March - June '06	No	4.0	ND - 4.0	N/A	3	Naturally occurring organics

In the table you may find unfamiliar terms and abbreviations. To help you better understand these terms we have provided the following definitions (please note not all definitions may pertain to your report):

- <u>Action Level (AL)</u> the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.
- <u>Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL)</u> The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.
- <u>Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG)</u> The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.
- <u>Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL)</u> The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial growth.
- <u>Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLC)</u> The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contamination.
- ND This abbreviation means not detected and indicates that the substance was not found by laboratory analysis.
- <u>Parts per million (ppm) or milligrams per Liter (mg/L)</u> one part of analyte (by weight) to 1 million parts of water sample (by weight).
- <u>Parts per billion (ppb) or micrograms per Liter (μg/L)</u> one part of analyte (by weight) to 1 billion parts of water sample (by weight).
- <u>Picocurie per liter (pCi/L)</u> measure of the radioactivity in water.

What does this mean?

We have learned from the testing that some constituents were detected. Our system had the following monitoring / reporting violation for 2006:

We failed to collect a sufficient number of valid samples for Lead and Copper in 2006 as required. The sites we did sample were satisfactory for Lead & Copper, but the number of samples we collected was inadequate. We will test Lead and Copper as required in the future. Infants and children who drink water containing lead in excess of the action level could experience delays in their physical or mental development. Children could show slight deficits in attention span and learning abilities. Adults who drink this water over many years could develop kidney problems or high blood pressure. Copper is an essential nutrient, but some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over a relatively short amount of time could experience gastrointestinal distress. Some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over many years could suffer liver or kidney. People with Wilson's Disease should consult their personal doctor.

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals, and in some cases radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or human activity.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- A.) Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
- B.) Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining or farming.
- C.) Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses.
- D.) Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems.
- E.) Radioactive contaminants, which may be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The FDA (Food & Drug Administration) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immunocompromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice from their health care providers about their drinking water. EPA/CDC (Center for Disease Control) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by cryptosporidium and other microbiological contaminants are also available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

Sunshine Utilities 10230 East Highway 25 Belleview, Florida 34420





Annual Drinking Water Quality Report for 2006 Sunlight Acres Subdivision

Florida Department of Environmental Protection Public Water System ID # 3421520

We're pleased to provide you with this year's Annual Water Quality Report. The report is designed to inform you about the quality water and services we deliver to you every day. Our constant goal is to provide you with a dependable supply of quality drinking water. We want you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water. This report shows our water quality results and what they mean.

The source of our water is groundwater from a well located in the community. The well draws from the Floridan aquifer, one of the world's most protected sources. Our water is chlorinated for disinfection purposes. In 2004 the Florida Department of Environmental Protection conducted an assessment which identifies potential sources of contamination in the vicinity of our well. The SWAPP (Source Water Assessment and Protection Program) determined our public water system to have "No Potential Sources of Contamination". You may obtain more information at the web site www.dep.state.fl.us/swapp.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility please contact **Dewaine Christmas**, at **Sunshine Utilities**, (352) 347-8228, during normal business hours. We encourage our valued customers to be informed about their water utility.

Sunshine Utilities routinely monitors for constituents in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws, rules and regulations. Except where indicated otherwise, this report is based on the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2006. Data obtained before January 1, 2006, and presented in this report are from the most recent testing performed in accordance with the laws, rules and regulations.

		a di kadalaran di		Radiologici	п соптанцият	179		
Contamin Mes	ant and Unit of surement	Dates of Sampling (mo./yr.)	MCL Violation Yes / No	Level Detected	Range of Results	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Combined R	adium (pCi/L)	Sept '03	No	1.2	N/A	0	5	Erosion of natural deposits
				Inorganic	Conteminant			
Contamin Mea	ant and Unit of surement	Dates of Sampling (mo./yr.)	MCL Violation Yes / No	Level Detected	Range of Results	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Arsenic	(dqq)	April '06	No	0.80	N/A	N/A	10	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium	(ppm)	April '06	No	0.0038	N/A	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Chromium	(ppb)	April '06	No	2.0	N/A	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
Lead (point of ent	(ррЪ)	April '06	No	0.092	N/A	N/A	15	Residue from man-made pollution such as auto emissions and paint; lead pipe, casing, and solder
Nickel	(ppb)	April '06	No	1.3	N/A	N/A	100	Pollution from mining and refining operations; natural occurrence in soil
Nitrate (as Nitrogen)) (ppm)	April '06	No	2.75	N/A	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Selenium	(dqq)	April '06	No	0.51	N/A	50 '	50	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines
Sodium	(ppm)	April '06	No	8.4	N/A	N/A	160	Salt water intrusion; leaching from soil
		TTHMs an	d Stage 1 D	isinfectant / Disir	fection By-Pr	oduct (D/DBP	Contaminants	
Contamin Mea	ant and Unit of surement	Dates of Sampling (mo./yr.)	MCL Violation Yes / No	Level Detected	Range of Results	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL or MRDL	Likely Source of Contamination
Chlorine	(ppm)	2006	No	0.6 average	0.3 - 1.5	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4.0	Water additive used to control microbes
Total trihalor (TTHM)	nethane (ppb)	Sept '06	No	0.61	N/A	N/A	MCL = 80	By-product of drinking water disinfection
				Lead and Cop	per (Tap Wa	ter)		
Contamin Mea	ant and Unit of surement	Dates of Sampling (mo./yr.)	AL Violation Yes / No	90th Percentile Result	No. of Sampling Sites Exceeding the AL	MCLG	AL (Action Level)	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper	(ppm)	Sept '06	No	0.036	o	1.3	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Lead	(dqq)	Sept '06	No	0.60	о	0	15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits

Water Quality Test Results Table for Sunlight Acres Subdivision

In the table you may find unfamiliar terms and abbreviations. To help you better understand these terms we have provided the following definitions (please note not all definitions may pertain to your report):

- <u>Action Level (AL)</u> the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.
- <u>Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL)</u> The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.
- <u>Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG)</u> The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.
- <u>Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL)</u> The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial growth
- <u>Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLC)</u> The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contamination.
- ND This abbreviation means not detected and indicates that the substance was not found by laboratory analysis.
- <u>Parts per million (ppm) or milligrams per Liter (mg/L)</u> one part of analyte (by weight) to 1 million parts of water sample (by weight).
- <u>Parts per billion (ppb) or micrograms per Liter (µg/L)</u> one part of analyte (by weight) to 1 billion parts of water sample (by weight).
- <u>Picocurie per liter (pCi/L)</u> measure of the radioactivity in water.

What does this mean?

As you can see our system had no violations. We're very proud that your drinking water meets all Federal and State requirements.

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals, and in some cases radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or human activity.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- A.) Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
- B.) Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining or farming.
- C.) Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses.
- D.) Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems.
- E.) Radioactive contaminants, which may be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The FDA (Food & Drug Administration) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice from their health care providers about their drinking water. EPA/CDC (Center for Disease Control) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by cryptosporidium and other microbiological contaminants are also available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

Sunshine Utilities

10230 East Highway 25 Belleview, Florida 34420





Annual Drinking Water Quality Report for 2006 Sun Ray Estates Florida Department of Environmental Protection Public Water System ID # 3421314

We're pleased to provide you with this year's Annual Water Quality Report. The report is designed to inform you about the quality water and services we deliver to you every day. Our constant goal is to provide you with a dependable supply of quality drinking water. We want you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water. This report shows our water quality results and what they mean.

The source of our water is groundwater from wells located in the community. The well(s) draw from the Floridan aquifer, one of the world's most protected sources. Our water is chlorinated for disinfection purposes. In 2004 the Florida Department of Environmental Protection conducted an assessment which identifies potential sources of contamination in the vicinity of our well(s). The SWAPP (Source Water Assessment and Protection Program) determined our public water system to have a HIGH level of concern due to an underground petroleum storage tank in the assessment area. We will use this information for future resource and protection planning. You may obtain more information at the web site www.dep.state.fl.us/swapp.

Sun Ray Estates water system also serves the following communities; Baldwin Heights, Boulder Hill, Carol Estates, Jason's Landing, Pearl Britain, Stone Hill and Sugar Plum. If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility please contact **Dewaine Christmas, at Sunshine Utilities, (352) 347-8228**, during normal business hours. We encourage our valued customers to be informed about their water utility.

Sunshine Utilities routinely monitors for constituents in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws, rules and regulations. Except where indicated otherwise, this report is based on the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2006. Data obtained before January 1, 2006, and presented in this report are from the most recent testing performed in accordance with the laws, rules and regulations.

Radiological Contaminants									
Contamina Meas	nt and Unit of urement	Dates of Sampling (mo./yr.)	MCL Violation Yes / No	Level Detected	Range of Results	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination	
Alpha Emitte	rs (pCi/L)	May '03	No	0.8	N/A	0	15	Erosion of natural deposits	
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		n na stanger på det som		Inorganie	Contaminant	5			
Contamins Meas	nt and Unit of urement	Dates of Sampling (mo./yr.)	MCL Violation Yes / No	Level Detected	Range of Results	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination	
Arsenic	(ववव)	Feb '06	No	0.56	N/A	N/A	10	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes	
Barium	(ppm)	Feb '06	No	0.0037	N/A	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refinerics; crosion of natural deposits	
Chromium	(dad)	Feb '06	No	1.6	N/A	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits	
Lead (point of entry	(dqq) ()	Feb '06	No	0.17	N/A	N/A	15	Residue from man-made pollution such as auto emissions and paint; lead pipe, casing, and solder	
Mercury (inor	ganic) (ppb)	Feb '06	No	0.21	N/A	2	2	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from refineries and factories; runoff from landfills; runoff from cropland	
Nitrate (as Nitrogen)	(ppm)	Feb '06	No	1.78	N/A	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits	
Selenium	(dad)	Feb '06	No	0.56	N/A	50	50	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines	
Sodium	(ppm)	Feb '06	No	12	N/A	N/A	160	Salt water intrusion; leaching	
		TTHMs an	d Stage 1 D	isinfectant / Disir	fection By-Pr	oduct (D/DBP	Contaminants	#0.11 30.11	
Contamina Meas	nt and Unit of urement	Dates of Sampling (mo./yr.)	MCL Violation Yes / No	Level Detected	Range of Results	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL or MRDL	Likely Source of Contamination	
Chlorine	(ppm)	2006	No	1.2 average	0.5 - 1.6	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4.0	Water additive used to control microbes	
Total trihalom (TTHM)	ethane (ppb)	Sept '06	No	0.44	N/A	N/A	MCL = 80	By-product of drinking water disinfection	
				Lead and Cor	per (Tap Wa	ter)			
Contamina) Measu	nt and Unit of irement	Dates of Sampling (mo./yr.)	AL Violation Yes / No	90th Percentile Result	No. of Sampling Sites Exceeding the AL	MCLG	AL (Action Level)	Likely Source of Contamination	
Copper	(ppm)	Sept '06	No	0.27	o	1.3	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives	
Lead	(dqq)	Sept '06	No	2.9	0	o	15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems: crosion of natural deposits	

Water Quality Test Results Table for Sun Ray Estates

			Secondary	Contaminant	8		
Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling (mo./yr.)	MCL Violation Yes / No	Highest Result	Range of Results	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Odor (threshold odor number) (ton)	Feb - June '06	No	4.0	1.0 - 4.0	N/A	3	Naturally occurring organics

In the table you may find unfamiliar terms and abbreviations. To help you better understand these terms we have provided the following definitions (please note not all definitions may pertain to your report):

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- <u>Picocurie per liter (pCi/L)</u> measure of the radioactivity in water.

What does this mean?

We have learned from the testing that some constituents were detected. Our system had the following monitoring / reporting violation for 2006:

We failed to collect a sufficient number of valid samples for Lead and Copper in 2006 as required. The sites we did sample were satisfactory for Lead & Copper, but the number of samples we collected was inadequate. We will test Lead and Copper as required in the future. Infants and children who drink water containing lead in excess of the action level could experience delays in their physical or mental development. Children could show slight deficits in attention span and learning abilities. Adults who drink this water over many years could develop kidney problems or high blood pressure. Copper is an essential nutrient, but some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over a relatively short amount of time could experience gastrointestinal distress. Some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over many years could suffer liver or kidney. People with Wilson's Disease should consult their personal doctor.

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals, and in some cases radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or human activity.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- A.) Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
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- C.) Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses.
- D.) Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems.
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Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immunocompromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice from their health care providers about their drinking water. EPA/CDC (Center for Disease Control) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by cryptosporidium and other microbiological contaminants are also available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

Sunshine Utilities

10230 East Highway 25 Belleview, Florida 34420





Annual Drinking Water Quality Report for 2006 Sun Resort

Florida Department of Environmental Protection Public Water System ID # 3421201

We're pleased to provide you with this year's Annual Water Quality Report. The report is designed to inform you about the quality water and services we deliver to you every day. Our constant goal is to provide you with a dependable supply of quality drinking water. We want you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water. This report shows our water quality results and what they mean.

The source of our water is groundwater from a well located in the community. The well draws from the Floridan aquifer, one of the world's most protected sources. Our water is chlorinated for disinfection purposes. In 2004 the Florida Department of Environmental Protection conducted an assessment which identifies potential sources of contamination in the vicinity of our well(s). The SWAPP (Source Water Assessment and Protection Program) determined our public water system to have a MODERATE level of concern due to an underground petroleum storage tank in the assessment area. We will use this information for future resource and protection planning. You may obtain more information at the web site www.dep.state.fl.us/swapp.

Sun Resort water system also serves the following communities and businesses; Fox Mountain, Suttons Subdivision and Oakcrest Villas. If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility please contact Dewaine Christmas, at Sunshine Utilities, (352) 347-8228, during normal business hours. We encourage our valued customers to be informed about their water utility.

Sunshine Utilities routinely monitors for constituents in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws, rules and regulations. Except where indicated otherwise, this report is based on the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2006. Data obtained before January 1, 2006, and presented in this report are from the most recent testing performed in accordance with the laws, rules and regulations.

Contantiner and Unit of MeasurementDate of Sampling (mo/yr)Violation Ver / NoLevel Detected ResultsResultsMCLGMCLLikely Source of ContantinationAlpha Bmitter (mo/yr)Chorito 3No10Brange of DetectedMCLEcosion of natural depositsContantinent and Unit of MeasurementDetector (mo/yr)No2.1N/AN/AMCLGMCLLikely Source of ContantinationContantinent and Unit of MeasurementDetector (mo/yr)No2.1N/AN/A10Brange of ContantinationArsenic (ppb)Peb '06No2.1N/AN/A22Discharge of contant Source of ContantinationBarlum (ppm)(ppm)Peb '06No0.0023N/A22Discharge of contant source of contant (ppm)Peb '06No0.0023N/A22Discharge from percent source of contant source of contant source of contant source of	Radiological Contaminants								
Alpha Beniters Opc/LD Applie 103 No 3.3 N/A 0 15 Ecosion of natural deposits Contaminant and Unit of Messurement Design of Samposity MCL (mov/pr) Vest / No Level Detected Range of Range of Yest / No MCLG MCLG MCLG MCLG MCLG Likely Source of Contamination Arsenic (ppb) Feb '06 No 2.1 N/A N/A 10 Ecosion of natural deposits production wastes Barium (ppm) Feb '06 No 2.1 N/A 2 2 discharge form mained production wastes Chronium (ppb) Feb '06 No 2.6 N/A 100 Discharge for mained reposits erosion of natural deposits Chronium (ppb) Feb '06 No 2.6 N/A 100 Discharge for mained reposits Chronium (ppb) Feb '06 No 0.32 N/A N/A 2 2 Ecosion of natural deposits Lead (point) for my (ppb) Feb '06 No 0.32	Contamin Mes	ant and Unit of asurement	Dates of Sampling (mo./yr.)	MCL Violation Yes / No	Level Detected	Range of Results	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Thoregande ContrainmenterContaminant and Unit ofSamplingYiel alton Viel alton Vee / NoMCLOContaminationArsenic(ppb)Feb '06No2.1N/AN/A1010Discharge form atelial deposite revolution waters momentation waters momentation waters momentationBarium(ppm)Feb '06No2.6N/A100100Discharge form atelial deposite revolution waters momentation momentation momentationLead (potint of entry)(ppb)Feb '06No0.019N/A22Erosion of natural deposite revolution waters momentation momentation momentationNitrate (colspan="4">(ppm)Feb '06No0.019N/A22Erosion of natural deposite revolution waters momentation momentation momentation momentation momentationNitrate (colspan="4">(ppm)Feb '06No0.019N/A222Erosion of natural deposite revolution waters files/astratementation files/astratementation <th>Alpha Emitt</th> <th>ers (pCi/L)</th> <th>April '03</th> <th>No</th> <th>3,3</th> <th>N/A</th> <th>0</th> <th>15</th> <th>Erosion of natural deposits</th>	Alpha Emitt	ers (pCi/L)	April '03	No	3,3	N/A	0	15	Erosion of natural deposits
Contaminant and Unit of MeasurementDates of Sampling (mo/yr.)WGL Yes / NoLevel Detected ResultsRange of ResultsMCLOMCLLikely Source of ContaminationArsenie(ppb)Peb '06No2.1N/AN/A10Forsion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff form schards; runoff point of existing and point of existing and (ppb)No0.0023N/A22Discharge form issue and point of existing and existing and existing and existing and and point an	Sec. Star			se ssigne (2000) es (2	Inorganie	Contaminant	s		and the second secon
Arsenic(ppb)Feb '06No2.1N/AN/AN/A10Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from optaatis runoff from glass and electronics production wastesBarium(ppm)Feb '06No0.0023N/A22Discharge of drilling wastes: erosion of natural deposits; discharge from stell and pulp milits; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from stell and pulp model stell and pulp milits; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from stell and pulp model stell and pulp model stell and pulp milits; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from stell and pulp model stell and pulp mode	Contamin Mes	ant and Unit of surement	Dates of Sampling (mo./yr.)	MCL Violation Yes / No	Level Detected	Range of Results	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Barium (ppm) Feb '06 No 0.0023 N/A 2 2 Discharge of dilling waters: erosion of natural deposits Chromium (ppb) Feb '06 No 2.6 N/A 100 100 Discharge form mean refineries; erosion of natural deposits Lead (point of entry) (ppb) Feb '06 No 0.32 N/A N/A 15 Residue from man-made polition such as auto emissions and paint len pipe Mercury (inorganic) (ppb) Feb '06 No 0.019 N/A 2 2 Residue from man-made polition such as auto emissions and paint len pipe Nitrate (as Nitrogen) (ppb) Feb '06 No 0.019 N/A 2 2 Residue from man-made polition such as auto emissions and paint len pipe Selenium (ppb) Feb '06 No 0.019 N/A 2 2 Residue from main refineries; discortes; runnoff from inandfille; runoff from expland Selenium (ppp) Feb '06 No 0.20 N/A No 10 Selwater intrusion; leaching mean refineries; crecion of natural deposits; discontes runnant Di	Arsenic	(dąą)	Feb '06	No	2.1	N/A	N/A	10	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
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Nirrate (ta Nitrogen) (ppm) Feb - Oct '06 No 6.62 maximum 6.07 average 5.82 - 6.62 10 10 Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sevage; erosion of fatural deposits Selenium (ppb) Feb '06 No 0.20 N/A 50 20 Discharge from septic tanks, sevage; erosion of fatural deposits Selenium (ppb) Feb '06 No 0.20 N/A 50 20 Discharge from percoleum and metal refinete; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines Sodium (ppm) Feb '06 No 15 N/A N/A 160 Salt water incusion; leaching from soil Contaminant and Unit of Measurement Sampling (mo./yr.) MCL Violation (mo./yr.) Level Detected Violation (mo./yr.) Range of Result MCL or MRDLG MCL or MRDLG Witer additive used to control microbes Chlorine (ppb) Sept '06 No 1.4 N/A N/A MCL or MRDLG Water additive used to control microbes Contaminant and Unit of Measurement Dates of Sampling (mo./yr.) Sept '06 No 1.4 N/A N/A MCLG	Mercury (inc	rganic) (ppb)	Feb '06	No	0.019	N/A	2	2	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from refineries and factories; runoff from landfills; runoff from cropland
Selenium (ppb) Feb '06 No 0.20 N/A 50 50 Discharge from peroleum and metal refineries: erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines Sodium (ppm) Feb '06 No 15 N/A 50 50 Discharge from peroleum and metal refineries: erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines Sodium (ppm) Feb '06 No 15 N/A N/A 160 Salt water intrusion; leaching from soil Contaminant and Unit of Measurement Dates of Sampling (mo./yr.) MCL Violation (mo./yr.) No MCL Violation (mo./yr.)	Nitrate (as Nitrogen)	(ppm)	Feb - Oct '06	No	5.62 maximum 6.07 average	5.82 - 6.62	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Sodium (ppm) Feb '06 No 15 N/A N/A 160 Salt water intrusion: leaching from soil TELHMS and Stage 1 Disinfectant / Disinfection By-Product (D/DBP) Contaminants Contaminant and Unit of Measurement Dates of Sampling (mo./yr.) MCL Violation Ves / No Level Detected Range of Results MCL G or MRDL G MCL or Contamination Chlorine (ppm) 2006 No 0.9 average 0.2 - 1.6 MRDLG 4 MRDL - 4.0 Water additive used to control microbes Total trihalomethane (ppb) Sept '06 No 1.4 N/A N/A MCL - 80 By-product of drinking water disinfection Contaminant and Unit of Measurement Dates of Sampling (mo./yr.) No 1.4 N/A N/A MCL - 80 By-product of drinking water disinfection Contaminant and Unit of Measurement Dates of Sampling (mo./yr.) Sept '06 No 0.19 0 1.3 1.3 Likely Source of Contamination Copper (ppm) Sept '06 No 0.19 0 1.3 1.3 Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural de	Selenium	(dad)	Feb '06	No	0.20	N/A	50	50	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines
TTHMs and Stage 1 Disinfectant/ Disinfection By-Product (D/DBP) Contaminants Contaminant and Unit of Measurement Dates of (mo./yr.) MCL violation yes / No Level Detected Range of Results MCLG or MRDLG MCL or MRDL Likely Source of Contaminants Chlorine (ppm) 2006 No 0.9 average 0.2 - 1.6 MRDLG d MRDL - 4.0 Water additive used to control microbes Total trihalomethane (ppb) Sept '06 No 1.4 N/A N/A MCL - s0 By-product of drinking water disinfection Contaminant and Unit of Measurement Dates of Measurement Sampling (mo./yr.) 90th Percentile Result Sampling Sites MCLG AL (Action Level) Likely Source of Contamination Copper (ppm) Sept '06 No 1.4 N/A MCLG AL (Action Level) Contamination Copper (ppm) Sept '06 No 0.19 0 1.3 1.3 Corrosion of household plumbing system; erosion of natural deposit; leaching from weakening system; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from weakening system; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from weakening system; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from weakening system; erosion of not natural deposits	Sodium	(ppm)	Feb '06	No	15	N/A	N/A	160	Salt water intrusion; leaching from soil
Contaminant and Unit of MeasurementDates of Sampling (mo/Yr)MCL Violation (Mather Market (Mather Market (Mather Market Mather Market Mather Market Mather Market Mather MarketDates of Sampling (Market <br< td=""><td></td><td></td><td>TTHMS an</td><td>d Stage 1 D</td><td>isinfectant / Disir</td><td>fection By-Pr</td><td>oduct (D/DBP</td><td>Contaminants</td><td></td></br<>			TTHMS an	d Stage 1 D	isinfectant / Disir	fection By-Pr	oduct (D/DBP	Contaminants	
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Total trihalomethane (ppb) Sept '06 No 1.4 N/A N/A MCL = 80 By-product of drinking water disinfection Lead and Cover (TTHM) Contaminant and Unit of Measurement Dates of Sampling (mo./yr.) AL Violation Yes / No 90th Percentile Result MCLG AL (Action Level) Likely Source of Contamination Copper (ppm) Sept '06 No 0.19 0 1.3 1.3 Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives Lead (ppb) Sept '06 No 8 0 0 15 Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits	Chlorine	(ppm)	2006	No	0.9 average	0.2 - 1.6	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4.0	Water additive used to control microbes
Lead and Copper (Tap Water) Contaminant and Unit of Measurement Dates of Sampling (mo./yr.) AL Violation Yes / No 90th Percentile Result McLG Exceeding the AL AL (Action Level) Likely Source of Contamination Copper (ppm) Sept '06 No 0.19 0 1.3 1.3 Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives Lead (ppb) Sept '06 No 8 0 0 15 Corrosion of natural deposits; erosion of natural deposits	Total trihalor (TTHM)	nethane (ppb)	Sept '06	No	1.4	N/A	N/A	MCL = 80	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Contaminant and Unit of Measurement Dates of Sampling (mo./yr.) AL Violation Yes / No 90th Percentile Result No. of Sampling Result MCLG AL (Action Level) Likely Source of Contamination Copper (ppm) Sept '06 No 0.19 0 1.3 1.3 Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from work of the systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits;		 A second sec second second sec	Service Service Service		Lead and Cor	oper (Tap Wa	ter)	enterita da la	
Copper(ppm)Sept '06No0.1901.31.3Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservativesLead(ppb)Sept '06No80015Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits	Contamina Mea	ant and Unit of surement	Dates of Sampling (mo./yr.)	AL Violation Yes / No	90th Percentile Result	No. of Sampling Sites Exceeding the AL	MCLG	AL (Action Level)	Likely Source of Contamination
Lead (ppb) Sept '06 No 8 0 0 15 Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits	Copper	(ppm)	Sept '06	No	0.19	o	1.3	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
	Lead	(dqq)	Sept '06	No	8	o	0	15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits

Water Quality Test Results Table for Sun Resort

In the table you may find unfamiliar terms and abbreviations. To help you better understand these terms we have provided the following definitions (please note not all definitions may pertain to your report):

- <u>Action Level (AL)</u> the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.
- <u>Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL)</u> The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.
- <u>Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG)</u> The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.
- <u>Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL)</u> The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial growth.
- <u>Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLC)</u> The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contamination.
- <u>ND</u> This abbreviation means not detected and indicates that the substance was not found by laboratory analysis.
- <u>Parts per million (ppm) or milligrams per Liter (mg/L)</u> one part of analyte (by weight) to 1 million parts of water sample (by weight).
- <u>Parts per billion (ppb) or micrograms per Liter (µg/L)</u> one part of analyte (by weight) to 1 billion parts of water sample (by weight).
- <u>Picocurie per liter (pCi/L)</u> measure of the radioactivity in water.

What does this mean?

As you can see our system had no violations. We're very proud that your drinking water meets all Federal and State requirements. We perform monitoring quarterly for Nitrate and have not had a violation, however, the level is elevated above one-half of the allowable limit and we will continue to monitor for this parameter as required by State regulations. Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 10 ppm is a health risk for infants of less than six months of age. High nitrate levels in drinking water can cause blue baby syndrome. Nitrate levels may rise quickly for short periods of time because of rainfall or agricultural activity. If you are caring for an infant you should ask advice from your health care provider.

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals, and in some cases radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or human activity.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- A.) Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
- B.) Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining or farming.
- C.) Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses.
- D.) Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems.
- E.) Radioactive contaminants, which may be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The FDA (Food & Drug Administration) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice from their health care providers about their drinking water. EPA/CDC (Center for Disease Control) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by cryptosporidium and other microbiological contaminants are also available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

Sunshine Utilities

10230 East Highway 25 Belleview, Florida 34420





Annual Drinking Water Quality Report for 2006 Whispering Sands

Florida Department of Environmental Protection Public Water System ID # 3424009

We're pleased to provide you with this year's Annual Water Quality Report. The report is designed to inform you about the quality water and services we deliver to you every day. Our constant goal is to provide you with a dependable supply of quality drinking water. We want you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water. This report shows our water quality results and what they mean.

The source of our water is groundwater from wells located in the community. The well(s) draw from the Floridan aquifer, one of the world's most protected sources. Our water is chlorinated for disinfection purposes. In 2004 the Florida Department of Environmental Protection conducted an assessment which identifies potential sources of contamination in the vicinity of our well(s). The SWAPP (Source Water Assessment and Protection Program) determined our public water system to have a HIGH level of concern due to an underground petroleum storage tank in the assessment area. We will use this information for future resource and protection planning. You may obtain more information at the web site www.dep.state.fl.us/swapp.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility please contact **Dewaine Christmas**, at Sunshine Utilities, (352) 347-8228, during normal business hours. We encourage our valued customers to be informed about their water utility.

Sunshine Utilities routinely monitors for constituents in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws, rules and regulations. Except where indicated otherwise, this report is based on the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2006. Data obtained before January 1, 2006, and presented in this report are from the most recent testing performed in accordance with the laws, rules and regulations.

Inorganic Contaminants									
Contamin Mea	ant and Unit of surement	Dates of Sampling (mo./yr.)	MCL Violation Yes / No	Level Detected	Range of Results	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination	
Arsenic	(ppb)	Feb '06	No	0.67	N/A	N/A	10	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes	
Barium	(ppm)	Feb '06	No	0.0039	N/A	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits	
Chromium	(ppb)	Feb '06	No	1.7	N/A	-100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits	
Lead (point of entr	y) (ppb)	Feb '06	No	0.060	N/A	N/A	15	Residue from man-made pollution such as auto emissions and paint; lead pipe, casing, and solder	
Nitrate (as Nitrogen)	(ppm)	Feb '06	No	2.56	N/A	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits	
Selenium	(למקק)	Feb '06	No	0.47	N/A	50	50	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines	
Sodium	(ppm)	Feb '06	No	12	N/A	N/A	160	Salt water intrusion; leaching from soil	
		TTHMs an	d Stage 1 D	isinfectant / Disir	fection By-P	oduct (D/DBP) Contaminants		
Contamin Mea	ant and Unit of surement	Dates of Sampling (mo./yr.)	MCL Violation Yes / No	Level Detected	Range of Results	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL or MRDL	Likely Source of Contamination	
Chlorine	(ppm)	2006	No	1.0 average	0.5 - 1.8	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4.0	Water additive used to control microbes	
Haloacetic A (five) (HAA ₅	cids (ppb)	Sept '06	No	1.52	N/A	N/A	MCL = 60	By-product of drinking water disinfection	
Total trihalor (TTHM)	nethane (ppb)	Sept '06	No	2.00	N/A	N/A	MCL - 80	By-product of drinking water disinfection	
			1994 - NG 2017	Lead and Cor	oper (Tap Wa	ter)			
Contamina Mea:	ant and Unit of surement	Dates of Sampling (mo./yr.)	AL Violation Yes / No	90th Percentile Result	No. of Sampling Sites Exceeding the AL	MCLG	AL (Action Level)	Likely Source of Contamination	
Copper	(ppm)	Sept '06	No	0.23	o	1.3	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives	
Lead	(ppm)	Sept '06	No	0.66	0	o	15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits	

Water Quality Test Results Table for Whispering Sands

			Secondary	Contaminant	S	A CARL CARLES	
Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling (mo./yr.)	MCL Violation Yes / No	Highest Result	Range of Results	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Odor (threshold odor number) (ton)	Feb - June '06	No	4.0	1.0 - 4.0	N/A	3	Naturally occurring organics

In the table you may find unfamiliar terms and abbreviations. To help you better understand these terms we have provided the following definitions (please note not all definitions may pertain to your report):

- <u>Action Level (AL)</u> the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.
- <u>Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL)</u> The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.
- <u>Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG)</u> The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.
- <u>Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL)</u> The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial growth
- <u>Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLC)</u> The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contamination.
- <u>ND</u> This abbreviation means not detected and indicates that the substance was not found by laboratory analysis.
- <u>Parts per million (ppm) or milligrams per Liter (mg/L)</u> one part of analyte (by weight) to 1 million parts of water sample (by weight).
- <u>Parts per billion (ppb) or micrograms per Liter (µg/L)</u> one part of analyte (by weight) to 1 billion parts of water sample (by weight).
- <u>Picocurie per liter (pCi/L)</u> measure of the radioactivity in water.

What does this mean?

As you can see our system had no violations. We're very proud that your drinking water meets all Federal and State requirements.

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals, and in some cases radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or human activity.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- A.) Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
- B.) Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining or farming.
- C.) Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses.
- D.) Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems.
- E.) Radioactive contaminants, which may be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The FDA (Food & Drug Administration) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice from their health care providers about their drinking water. EPA/CDC (Center for Disease Control) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by cryptosporidium and other microbiological contaminants are also available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

Sunshine Utilities

10230 East Highway 25 Belleview, Florida 34420





Annual Drinking Water Quality Report for 2006 Winding Waters

Florida Department of Environmental Protection Public Water System ID # 3424691

We're pleased to provide you with this year's Annual Water Quality Report. The report is designed to inform you about the quality water and services we deliver to you every day. Our constant goal is to provide you with a dependable supply of quality drinking water. We want you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water. This report shows our water quality results and what they mean.

The source of our water is groundwater from wells located in the community. The well(s) draw from the Floridan aquifer, one of the world's most protected sources. Our water is chlorinated for disinfection purposes. In 2004 the Florida Department of Environmental Protection conducted an assessment which identifies potential sources of contamination in the vicinity of our well(s). The SWAPP (Source Water Assessment and Protection Program) determined our public water system to have "No Potential Sources of Contamination". You may obtain more information at the web site www.dep.state.fl.us/swapp.

Winding Waters water system also serves the following communities; Lake Bryant Ridge and Lake Bryant Estates. If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility please contact **Dewaine Christmas**, at **Sunshine Utilities**, (352) 347-8228, during normal business hours. We encourage our valued customers to be informed about their water utility.

Surshine Utilities routinely monitors for constituents in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws, rules and regulations. Except where indicated otherwise, this report is based on the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2006. Data obtained before January 1, 2006, and presented in this report are from the most recent testing performed in accordance with the laws, rules and regulations.

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Contamina Meas	nt and Unit of urement	Dates of Sampling (mo./yr.)	MCL Violation Yes / No	Level Detected	Range of Results	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Arsenic	(qdđ)	Jan '06	No	3.4	N/A	N/A	10	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium	(ppm)	Jan '06	No	0.015	N/A	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Lead (point of entry) (ddd)	Jan '06	No	0.14	N/A	N/A	15	Residue from man-made pollution such as auto emissions and paint; lead pipe, casing, and solder
Mercury (inor	ganic) (ppb)	Jan '06	No	0.031	N/A	2	2	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from refineries and factories; runoff from landfills; runoff from cropland
Sodium	(ppm)	Jan '06	No	5.7	N/A	N/A	160	Salt water intrusion; leaching from soil
Thallium	(dqq)	Jan '06	No	0.17	N/A	0.5	2	Leaching from ore-producing sites; discharge from electronics, glass, and drug factories
		TTHMs an	d Stage 1 D	isinfectant / Disir	fection By-P	roduct (D/DBP) Contaminants	
Contamina Meas	nt and Unit of urement	Dates of Sampling (mo./yr.)	MCL Violation Yes / No	Level Detected	Range of Results	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL or MRDL	Likely Source of Contamination
Chlorine	(ppm)	2006	No	0.7 average	0.3 - 1.0	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4.0	Water additive used to control microbes
Total trihalom (TTHM)	ethane (ppb)	Sept '06	No	1.02	N/A	N/A	MCL = 80	By-product of drinking water disinfection
				Lead and Cor	oper (Tap Wa	ter)		
Contaminar Meast	nt and Unit of arement	Dates of Sampling (mo./yr.)	AL Violation Yes / No	90th Percentile Result	No. of Sampling Sites Exceeding the AL	MCLG	AL (Action Level)	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper	(ppm)	Sept '06	No	0.09	o	1.3	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Lead	(ppb)	Sept '06	Yes	37	1	0	15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits

Water Quality Test Results Table for Winding Waters

In the table you may find unfamiliar terms and abbreviations. To help you better understand these terms we have provided the following definitions (please note not all definitions may pertain to your report):

- <u>Action Level (AL)</u> the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.
- <u>Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL)</u> The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.
- <u>Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG)</u> The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.
- <u>Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL)</u> The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial growth.
- <u>Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLC)</u> The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contamination.
- ND This abbreviation means not detected and indicates that the substance was not found by laboratory analysis.
- <u>Parts per million (ppm) or milligrams per Liter (mg/L)</u> one part of analyte (by weight) to 1 million parts of water sample (by weight).
- <u>Parts per billion (ppb) or micrograms per Liter (µg/L)</u> one part of analyte (by weight) to 1 billion parts of water sample (by weight).
- <u>Picocurie per liter (pCi/L)</u> measure of the radioactivity in water.

What does this mean?

We have learned from the testing that some constituents were detected. Our system had the following violation for 2006: we exceeded the allowed level for Lead in one of the sites sampled for the 2006 Lead & Copper Monitoring. This caused our system to exceed the Lead action level. We will test Lead and Copper as required in 2007 and inform you of the results in next years' Consumer Confidence Report. Infants and children who drink water containing lead in excess of the action level could experience delays in their physical or mental development. Children could show slight deficits in attention span and learning abilities. Adults who drink this water over many years could develop kidney problems or high blood pressure.

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals, and in some cases radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or human activity.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- A.) Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
- B.) Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining or farming.
- C.) Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses.
- D.) Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems.
- E.) Radioactive contaminants, which may be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The FDA (Food & Drug Administration) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

<u>Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population.</u> <u>Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have</u> <u>undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and</u> <u>infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice from their health care</u> <u>providers about their drinking water. EPA/CDC (Center for Disease Control) guidelines on appropriate</u> <u>means to lessen the risk of infection by cryptosporidium and other microbiological contaminants are also</u> available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).