Sunshine Utilities
10230 East Highway 25
Belleview, Florida 34420

Drinking Water Quality Report

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report for 2010

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.

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 2009 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.

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, 2010. Data obtained before January 1, 2010, 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 Winding Waters

Radioactive Contaminants

Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling (mo./yr.)	MCL Violation Yes / No	Level Detected	Range of Results	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Radium 226 (pCi/L)	Sep '09	No	0.2	N/A	0	5	Erosion of natural deposits

Inorganic Contaminants

Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling (mo./yr.)	MCL Violation Yes / No	Level Detected	Range of Results	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Arsenic (ppb)	Sep '09	No	3.3	N/A	N/A	10	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium (ppm)	Sep '09	No	0.015	N/A	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Cyanide (ppb)	Sep '09	No	1	N/A	200	200	Discharge from steel/metal factories; discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories
Fluoride (ppm)	Sep '09	No	0.15	N/A	4	4.0	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories. Water additive which promotes strong teeth when at optimum levels between 0.7 and 1.2 ppm
Lead (point of entry) (ppb)	Sep '09	No	0.37	N/A	N/A	15	Residue from man-made pollution such as auto emissions and paint; lead pipe, casing, and solder
Nickel (ppb)	Sep '09	No	0.46	N/A	N/A	100	Pollution from mining and refining operations; natural occurrence in soil
Sodium (ppm)	Sep '09	No	6.3	N/A	N/A	160	Salt water intrusion; leaching from soil
Thallium (ppb)	Sep '09	No	0.076	N/A	0.5	2	Leaching from ore-producing sites; discharge from electronics, glass, and drug factories

Stage 1 Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products

Disinfectant or Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling (mo./yr.)	MCL or MRDL Violation Yes / No	Level Detected	Range of Results	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL or MRDL	Likely Source of Contamination
Chlorine (ppm)	2010	No	1.9 average	1.4 - 2.5	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4.0	Water additive used to control microbes
Total trihalomethane (TTHM) (ppb)	Sep '09	No	2.6	N/A	N/A	MCL = 80	By-product of drinking water disinfection

Lead and Copper (Tap Water)

Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	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)	Jul '09	No	0.093	0	1.3	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Lead (ppb)			4.1	0	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):

- Action Level (AL) – the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.
- Initial Distribution System Evaluation (IDSE) - An important part of the Stage 1 Disinfection Byproducts Rule (DBPR). The IDSE is a one-time study conducted by water systems to identify distribution system locations with high concentrations of trihalomethanes (THMs) and haloacetic acids (HAAs). Water systems will use results from the IDSE, in conjunction with their Stage 1 DBPR compliance monitoring data, to select compliance monitoring locations for Stage 2 DBPR.
- Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) - The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.
- Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG) - The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.
- Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL) - 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.
- Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLC) – 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.
- 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).
- Picocurie per liter (pCi/L) - measure of the radioactivity in water.

What does this mean?

We are pleased that your water meets the Federal and State requirements for quality. However, we were cited with a violation for an inoperable flow meter during Aug – Sep, 2010. This violation did not affect the water quality and the faulty meter was replaced.

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. Sunshine Utilities is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

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).

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

Sunshine Utilities
023 East Highway 25
Belleview, Florida 34420

Drinking Water Quality Report

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report for 2010

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.

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 2009 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, 2010. Data obtained before January 1, 2010, 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 Burks Quadraplexes / Ocala Garden Apartments

Radioactive Contaminants

Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling (mo./yr.)	MCL Violation Yes / No	Level Detected	Range of Results	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Alpha Emitters (pCi/L)	Sep '09	No	1.7	N/A	0	15	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium 226 (pCi/L)		No	0.7	N/A	0	5	Erosion of natural deposits

Inorganic Contaminants

Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling (mo./yr.)	MCL Violation Yes / No	Level Detected	Range of Results	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Antimony (ppb)	Sep '09	No	0.15	N/A	6	6	Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics; electronics; solder
Arsenic (ppb)	Sep '09	No	0.29	N/A	N/A	10	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium (ppm)	Sep '09	No	0.0058	N/A	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	Sep '09	No	0.16	N/A	4	4.0	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories. Water additive which promotes strong teeth when at optimum levels between 0.7 and 1.2 ppm
Lead (point of entry) (ppb)	Sep '09	No	0.18	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)	Dec '10	No	1.29	N/A	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Nickel (ppb)	Sep '09	No	0.51	N/A	N/A	100	Pollution from mining and refining operations; natural occurrence in soil
Sodium (ppm)	Sep '09	No	10	N/A	N/A	160	Salt water intrusion; leaching from soil

Stage 1 Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products

Disinfectant or Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling (mo./yr.)	MCL or MRDL Violation Yes / No	Level Detected	Range of Results	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL or MRDL	Likely Source of Contamination
Chlorine (ppm)	2010	No	0.5 average	0.3 - 0.8	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4.0	Water additive used to control microbes
Haloacetic Acids (five) (HAA_5) (ppb)	Sep '09	No	2.5	N/A	N/A	MCL = 60	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total trihalomethane (TTHM) (ppb)		No	2.3	N/A	N/A	MCL = 80	

Lead and Copper (Tap Water)

Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	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)	Aug '09	No	0.20	0	1.3	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Lead (ppb)		No	2.2	0	0	15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits

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

What does this mean?

We have learned from the testing that some constituents were detected. We incurred a violation for an noperable flow meter discovered during an inspection conducted by DEP in August, 2010. This oversight did not ›ose a health risk and we have replaced the defective meter.

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and 'oung children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines ınd home plumbing. Sunshine Utilities is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control he variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you :an minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water 'or drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. nformation on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available 'rom the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

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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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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).

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

Sunshine Utilities
10230 East Highway 25
Belleview, Florida 34420

Drinking Water Quality Report

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report for 2010

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.

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 2009 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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Water Quality Test Results Table for Floyd Clark / Hodges

Radioactive Contaminants								
Contaminant and Unit of Measurement		**Dates of Sampling (mo./yr.)**	**MCL Violation Yes / No**	**Level Detected**	**Range of Results**	**MCLG**	**MCL**	**Likely Source of Contamination**
Alpha Emitters	(pCi/L)	Sep '09	No	1.4	N/A	0	15	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium 226	(pCi/L)		No	0.5	N/A	0	5	
Inorganic Contaminants								
Contaminant and Unit of Measurement		**Dates of Sampling (mo./yr.)**	**MCL Violation Yes / No**	**Level Detected**	**Range of Results**	**MCLG**	**MCL**	**Likely Source of Contamination**
Arsenic	(ppb)	Sep '09	No	0.6	N/A	N/A	10	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium	(ppm)	Sep '09	No	0.0032	N/A	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Lead (point of entry)	(ppb)	Sep '09	No	0.15	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)	Dec '10	No	1.98	N/A	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Selenium	(ppb)	Sep '09	No	1.6	N/A	50	50	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines
Sodium	(ppm)	Sep '09	No	16	N/A	N/A	160	Salt water intrusion; leaching from soil
Stage 1 Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products								
Disinfectant or Contaminant and Unit of Measurement		**Dates of Sampling (mo./yr.)**	**MCL or MRDL Violation Yes / No**	**Level Detected**	**Range of Results**	**MCLG or MRDLG**	**MCL or MRDL**	**Likely Source of Contamination**
Chlorine	(ppm)	2010	No	0.6 average	0.3 - 1.2	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4.0	Water additive used to control microbes
Haloacetic Acids (five) (HAA_5)	(ppb)	Sep '09	No	1.4	N/A	N/A	MCL = 60	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total trihalomethane (TTHM)	(ppb)		No	2.0	N/A	N/A	MCL = 80	
Lead and Copper (Tap Water)								
Contaminant and Unit of Measurement		**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)	Aug '09	No	0.17	0	1.3	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Lead	(ppb)		No	1.2	0	0	15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits

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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.

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. Sunshine Utilities is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

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

Sunshine Utilities
10230 East Highway 25
Belleview, Florida 34420

Drinking Water Quality Report

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report for 2010

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. We are pleased to report that our drinking water meets all federal and state requirements.

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 2009 the Department of Environmental Protection performed a Source Water Assessment on our system. The assessment was conducted to provide information about any potential sources of contamination in the vicinity of our wells. There are 3 potential sources of contamination identified for our water system with a Moderate susceptibility levels. The assessment results are available on the FDEP Source Water Assessment and Protection Program website at 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, 2010. Data obtained before January 1, 2010, 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 Sun Resort

Radioactive Contaminants

Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling (mo./yr.)	MCL Violation Yes / No	Level Detected	Range of Results	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Radium 226 (pCi/L)	Sep '09	No	0.3	N/A	0	5	Erosion of natural deposits

Inorganic Contaminants

Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling (mo./yr.)	MCL Violation Yes / No	Level Detected	Range of Results	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Barium (ppm)	Sep '09	No	0.0023	N/A	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Cyanide (ppb)	Sep '09	No	1.3	N/A	200	200	Discharge from steel/metal factories; discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories
Lead (point of entry) (ppb)	Sep '09	No	0.16	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 '10	No	6.75	6.35 - 6.75	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Sodium (ppm)	Sep '09	No	14	N/A	N/A	160	Salt water intrusion; leaching from soil

Stage 1 Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products

Disinfectant or Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling (mo./yr.)	MCL or MRDL Violation Yes / No	Level Detected	Range of Results	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL or MRDL	Likely Source of Contamination
Chlorine (ppm)	2010	No	1.0 average	0.4 - 1.6	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4.0	Water additive used to control microbes
Total trihalomethane (TTHM) (ppb)	Jul '09	No	1.76	N/A	N/A	MCL = 80	By-product of drinking water disinfection

Lead and Copper (Tap Water)

Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	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)	Aug '09	No	0.21	0	1.3	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Lead (ppb)		No	2.6	0	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):

- Action Level (AL) – the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.
- Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) - The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.
- Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG) - The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.
- Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL) - 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.
- Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLC) – 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.
- 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).
- Picocurie per liter (pCi/L) - 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 were required to perform monitoring quarterly for Nitrate. We have not had a violation, however, the level was elevated above one-half of the allowable limit for all samples collected in 2010. 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.

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. Sunshine Utilities is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

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).

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

Sunshine Utilities
10230 East Highway 25
Belleview, Florida 34420

Drinking Water Quality Report

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report for 2010

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 a wells 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 2009 the Florida Department of Environmental Protection conducted an assessment which identifies potential sources of contamination in the vicinity of our wells. 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, 2010. Data obtained before January 1, 2010, 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 Emil Mar Subdivision

Inorganic Contaminants

Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling (mo./yr.)	MCL Violation Yes / No	Level Detected	Range of Results	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Barium (ppm)	Sep '09	No	0.0021	N/A	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Lead (point of entry) (ppb)	Sep '09	No	0.0071	N/A	N/A	15	Residue from man-made pollution such as auto emissions and paint; lead pipe, casing, and solder
Nickel (ppb)	Sep '09	No	0.44	N/A	N/A	100	Pollution from mining and refining operations; natural occurrence in soil
Nitrate (as Nitrogen) (ppm)	Jan - Dec '10	No	6.67	6.08 - 6.67	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Sodium (ppm)	Sep '09	No	24	N/A	N/A	160	Salt water intrusion; leaching from soil

Stage 1 Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products

Disinfectant or Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling (mo./yr.)	MCL or MRDL Violation Yes / No	Level Detected	Range of Results	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL or MRDL	Likely Source of Contamination
Chlorine (ppm)	2010	No	0.6 average	0.4 - 1.5	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4.0	Water additive used to control microbes
Haloacetic Acids (five) (HAA_5) (ppb)	Jul - Sep '09	No	1.87	1.4 - 1.87	N/A	MCL = 60	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total trihalomethane (TTHM) (ppb)		No	12.49	5.4 - 12.49	N/A	MCL = 80	

Lead and Copper (Tap Water)

Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	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)	Aug - Sep '09	No	0.41	0	1.3	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Lead (ppb)			3.3	0	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):

- Action Level (AL) – the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.
- Initial Distribution System Evaluation (IDSE) - An important part of the Stage 1 Disinfection Byproducts Rule (DBPR). The IDSE is a one-time study conducted by water systems to identify distribution system locations with high concentrations of trihalomethanes (THMs) and haloacetic acids (HAAs). Water systems will use results from the IDSE, in conjunction with their Stage 1 DBPR compliance monitoring data, to select compliance monitoring locations for Stage 2 DBPR.
- Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) - The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.
- Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG) - The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.
- Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL) - 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.
- Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLC) – 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.
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- Picocurie per liter (pCi/L) - 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 are required to perform monitoring quarterly for Nitrate. We have not had a violation, however, the level was elevated above one-half of the allowable limit for all samples collected in 2010. We were removed from quarterly monitoring when our annual average dropped below this target limit. 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.

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. Sunshine Utilities is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

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).

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

Sunshine Utilities
10230 East Highway 25
Belleview, Florida 34420

Drinking Water Quality Report

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report for 2010

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. We are pleased to report that our drinking water meets all federal and state requirements.

The source of our water is groundwater from two wells located in the community. The wells draw from the Floridan aquifer, one of the world's most protected sources. Our water is chlorinated for disinfection purposes. In 2009 the Florida Department of Environmental Protection conducted an assessment which identifies potential sources of contamination in the vicinity of our wells. 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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Water Quality Test Results Table for Florida Heights

Radioactive Contaminants

Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling (mo./yr.)	MCL Violation Yes / No	Level Detected	Range of Results	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Radium 226 (pCi/L)	Sep '09	No	0.4	N/A	0	5	Erosion of natural deposits

Inorganic Contaminants

Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling (mo./yr.)	MCL Violation Yes / No	Level Detected	Range of Results	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Antimony (ppb)	Sep '09	No	0.2	N/A	6	6	Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics; electronics; solder
Arsenic (ppb)	Sep '09	No	0.4	N/A	N/A	10	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium (ppm)	Sep '09	No	0.0045	N/A	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Lead (point of entry) (ppb)	Sep '09	No	0.18	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)	Dec '10	No	1.79	N/A	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Sodium (ppm)	Sep '09	No	9.1	N/A	N/A	160	Salt water intrusion; leaching from soil

Stage 1 Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products

Disinfectant or Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling (mo./yr.)	MCL or MRDL Violation Yes / No	Level Detected	Range of Results	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL or MRDL	Likely Source of Contamination
Chlorine (ppm)	2010	No	0.8 average	0.3 - 2.3	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	No. of Sampling Sites Exceeding the AL	MCLG	AL (Action Level)	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper (ppm)	Aug '09	No	0.19	0	1.3	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives

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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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.

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

Sunshine Utilities
10230 East Highway 25
Belleveiw, Florida 34420

Drinking Water Quality Report

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report for 2010

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. We are pleased to report that our drinking water meets all federal and state requirements.

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 2009 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*.

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Water Quality Test Results Table for Country Walk

Radioactive Contaminants

Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling (mo./yr.)	MCL Violation Yes / No	Level Detected	Range of Results	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Radium 226 (pCi/L)	Sep '09	No	0.5	N/A	0	5	Erosion of natural deposits

Inorganic Contaminants

Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling (mo./yr.)	MCL Violation Yes / No	Level Detected	Range of Results	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Arsenic (ppb)	Sep '09	No	0.94	N/A	N/A	10	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium (ppm)	Sep '09	No	0.0051	N/A	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	Sep '09	No	0.14	N/A	4	4.0	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories. Water additive which promotes strong teeth when at optimum levels between 0.7 and 1.2 ppm
Nitrate (as Nitrogen) (ppm)	Dec'10	No	2.17	N/A	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Selenium (ppb)	Sep '09	No	0.71	N/A	50	50	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines
Sodium (ppm)	Sep '09	No	7	N/A	N/A	160	Salt water intrusion; leaching from soil

Stage 1 Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products

Disinfectant or Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling (mo./yr.)	MCL or MRDL Violation Yes / No	Level Detected	Range of Results	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL or MRDL	Likely Source of Contamination
Chlorine (ppm)	2010	No	0.6 average	0.2 - 1.2	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4.0	Water additive used to control microbes
Haloacetic Acids (five) (HAA_5) (ppb)	Sep '09	No	1.3	N/A	N/A	MCL = 60	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total trihalomethane (TTHM) (ppb)		No	1.2	N/A	N/A	MCL = 80	

Lead and Copper (Tap Water)

Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	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)	Jul '09	No	0.18	0	1.3	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Lead (ppb)		No	0.64	0	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):

- Action Level (AL) – the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.
- Initial Distribution System Evaluation (IDSE) - An important part of the Stage 1 Disinfection Byproducts Rule (DBPR). The IDSE is a one-time study conducted by water systems to identify distribution system locations with high concentrations of trihalomethanes (THMs) and haloacetic acids (HAAs). Water systems will use results from the IDSE, in conjunction with their Stage 1 DBPR compliance monitoring data, to select compliance monitoring locations for Stage 2 DBPR.
- Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) - The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.
- Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG) - The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.
- Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL) - 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.
- Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLC) – 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.
- 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).
- Picocurie per liter (pCi/L) - 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.

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. Sunshine Utilities is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

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).

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

Sunshine Utilities
10230 East Highway 25
Belleview, Florida 34420

Drinking Water Quality Report

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report for 2010

Eleven Oaks

Florida Department of Environmental Protection Public Water System ID # 3424099

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 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 2009 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, 2010. Data obtained before January 1, 2010, 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 Eleven Oaks

Radioactive Contaminants								
Contaminant and Unit of Measurement		**Dates of Sampling (mo./yr.)**	**MCL Violation Yes / No**	**Level Detected**	**Range of Results**	**MCLG**	**MCL**	**Likely Source of Contamination**
Alpha Emitters	(pCi/L)	Sep '09	No	1.4	N/A	0	15	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium 226	(pCi/L)		No	0.7	N/A	0	5	
Inorganic Contaminants								
Contaminant and Unit of Measurement		**Dates of Sampling (mo./yr.)**	**MCL Violation Yes / No**	**Level Detected**	**Range of Results**	**MCLG**	**MCL**	**Likely Source of Contamination**
Antimony	(ppb)	Sep '09	No	0.61	N/A	6	6	Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics; electronics; solder
Arsenic	(ppb)	Sep '09	No	0.79	N/A	N/A	10	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium	(ppm)	Sep '09	No	0.0059	N/A	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate (as Nitrogen)	(ppm)	Dec '10	No	0.11	N/A	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Sodium	(ppm)	Sep '09	No	11	N/A	N/A	160	Salt water intrusion; leaching from soil
Stage 1 Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products								
Disinfectant or Contaminant and Unit of Measurement		**Dates of Sampling (mo./yr.)**	**MCL or MRDL Violation Yes / No**	**Level Detected**	**Range of Results**	**MCLG or MRDLG**	**MCL or MRDL**	**Likely Source of Contamination**
Chlorine	(ppm)	2010	No	0.8 average	0.3 - 1.8	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4.0	Water additive used to control microbes
Total trihalomethane (TTHM)	(ppb)	Jul '09	No	5.29	N/A	N/A	MCL = 80	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Lead and Copper (Tap Water)								
Contaminant and Unit of Measurement		**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)	Aug '09	No	0.18	0	1.3	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Lead	(ppb)		No	0.98	0	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):

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

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Sunshine Utilities
10230 East Highway 25
Belleview, Florida 34420

Drinking Water Quality Report

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report for 2010

Fore Oaks Estates

Florida Department of Environmental Protection Public Water System ID # 3424644

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 two wells located in the community. The wells draw from the Floridan aquifer, one of the world's most protected sources. Our water is chlorinated for disinfection purposes. In 2009 the Florida Department of Environmental Protection conducted an assessment which identifies potential sources of contamination in the vicinity of our wells. 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.

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Water Quality Test Results Table for Fore Oaks Estates

Radioactive Contaminants								
Contaminant and Unit of Measurement		Dates of Sampling (mo./yr.)	MCL Violation Yes / No	Level Detected	Range of Results	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Alpha Emitters	(pCi/L)	Sep '09	No	2.2	N/A	0	15	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium 226	(pCi/L)		No	0.2	N/A	0	5	
Inorganic Contaminants								
Contaminant and Unit of Measurement		Dates of Sampling (mo./yr.)	MCL Violation Yes / No	Level Detected	Range of Results	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Arsenic	(ppb)	Sep '09	No	0.81	N/A	N/A	10	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium	(ppm)	Sep '09	No	0.0031	N/A	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride	(ppm)	Sep '09	No	0.17	N/A	4	4.0	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories. Water additive which promotes strong teeth when at optimum levels between 0.7 and 1.2 ppm
Lead (point of entry)	(ppb)	Sep '09	No	0.19	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)	Dec '10	No	1.43	N/A	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Selenium	(ppb)	Sep '09	No	0.98	N/A	50	50	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines
Sodium	(ppm)	Sep '09	No	8.3	N/A	N/A	160	Salt water intrusion; leaching from soil
Stage 1 Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products								
Disinfectant or Contaminant and Unit of Measurement		Dates of Sampling (mo./yr.)	MCL or MRDL Violation Yes / No	Level Detected	Range of Results	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL or MRDL	Likely Source of Contamination
Chlorine	(ppm)	2010	No	0.7 average	0.3 - 1.4	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4.0	Water additive used to control microbes
Haloacetic Acids (five) (HAA_5)	(ppb)	Sep '09	No	1.3	N/A	N/A	MCL = 60	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total trihalomethane (TTHM)	(ppb)		No	1.6	N/A	N/A	MCL = 80	
Lead and Copper (Tap Water)								
Contaminant and Unit of Measurement		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 '10	No	0.29	0	1.3	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Lead	(ppb)			3.0	0	0	15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits

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Sunshine Utilities
10230 East Highway 25
Belleview, Florida 34420

Drinking Water Quality Report

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report for 2010

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. We are pleased to report that our drinking water meets all federal and state requirements.

The source of our water is groundwater from two wells located in the community. The wells draw from the Floridan aquifer, one of the world's most protected sources. Our water is chlorinated for disinfection purposes. In 2009 the Florida Department of Environmental Protection conducted an assessment which identifies potential sources of contamination in the vicinity of our wells. 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.*

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Water Quality Test Results Table for Little Lake Weir

Radioactive Contaminants							
Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	**Dates of Sampling (mo./yr.)**	**MCL Violation Yes / No**	**Level Detected**	**Range of Results**	**MCLG**	**MCL**	**Likely Source of Contamination**
Radium 226 (pCi/L)	Sep '09	No	0.6	N/A	0	5	Erosion of natural deposits
Inorganic Contaminants							
Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	**Dates of Sampling (mo./yr.)**	**MCL Violation Yes / No**	**Level Detected**	**Range of Results**	**MCLG**	**MCL**	**Likely Source of Contamination**
Barium (ppm)	Sep '09	No	0.0067	N/A	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate (as Nitrogen) (ppm)	Dec '10	No	3.39	N/A	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Sodium (ppm)	Sep '09	No	7.5	N/A	N/A	160	Salt water intrusion; leaching from soil
Stage 1 Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products							
Disinfectant or Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	**Dates of Sampling (mo./yr.)**	**MCL or MRDL Violation Yes / No**	**Level Detected**	**Range of Results**	**MCLG or MRDLG**	**MCL or MRDL**	**Likely Source of Contamination**
Chlorine (ppm)	2010	No	0.9 average	0.3 - 2.3	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4.0	Water additive used to control microbes
Haloacetic Acids (five) (HAA_5) (ppb)	Sep '09	No	1.8	N/A	N/A	MCL = 60	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total trihalomethane (TTHM) (ppb)		No	2.0	N/A	N/A	MCL = 80	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Lead and Copper (Tap Water)							
Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	**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)	Aug '09	No	0.067	0	1.3	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Lead (ppb)		No	3.3	0	0	15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits

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- Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL) - 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.
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- ND – This abbreviation means not detected and indicates that the substance was not found by laboratory analysis.
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- Picocurie per liter (pCi/L) - measure of the radioactivity in water.

What does this mean?

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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).

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

Sunshine Utilities
10230 East Highway 25
Belleview, Florida 34420

Drinking Water Quality Report

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report for 2010

Ocklawaha 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 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 two wells located in the community. The wells draw from the Floridan aquifer, one of the world's most protected sources. Our water is chlorinated for disinfection purposes. In 2009 the Department of Environmental Protection performed a Source Water Assessment on our system. The assessment was conducted to provide information about any potential sources of contamination in the vicinity of our wells. There is one potential source of contamination identified for our water system with a Moderate susceptibility level. The assessment results are available on the FDEP Source Water Assessment and Protection Program website at www.dep.state.fl.us/swapp.

Ocklawaha 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, 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 Ocklawaha Water Plants

Radioactive Contaminants							
Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	**Dates of Sampling (mo./yr.)**	**MCL Violation Yes / No**	**Level Detected**	**Range of Results**	**MCLG**	**MCL**	**Likely Source of Contamination**
Alpha Emitters (pCi/L)	Sep '09	No	2.6	2.1 - 2.6	0	15	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium 226 (pCi/L)			1.2	0.8 - 1.2	0	5	
Inorganic Contaminants							
Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	**Dates of Sampling (mo./yr.)**	**MCL Violation Yes / No**	**Level Detected**	**Range of Results**	**MCLG**	**MCL**	**Likely Source of Contamination**
Arsenic (ppb)	Sep '09	No	0.66	0.46 - 0.66	N/A	10	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium (ppm)	Sep '09	No	0.022	0.014 - 0.022	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Cyanide (ppb)	Sep '09	No	1.6	1.3 - 1.6	200	200	Discharge from steel/metal factories; discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories
Fluoride (ppm)	Sep '09	No	0.16	0.15 - 0.16	4	4.0	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories. Water additive which promotes strong teeth when at optimum levels between 0.7 and 1.2 ppm
Lead (point of entry) (ppb)	Sep '09	No	0.26	0.19 - 0.26	N/A	15	Residue from man-made pollution such as auto emissions and paint; lead pipe, casing, and solder
Selenium (ppb)	Sep '09	No	1.6	1.2 - 1.6	50	50	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines
Sodium (ppm)	Sep '09	No	21	18 - 21	N/A	160	Salt water intrusion; leaching from soil
Stage 1 Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products							
Disinfectant or Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	**Dates of Sampling (mo./yr.)**	**MCL or MRDL Violation Yes / No**	**Level Detected**	**Range of Results**	**MCLG or MRDLG**	**MCL or MRDL**	**Likely Source of Contamination**
Chlorine (ppm)	2010	No	3.5 average	3.5 - 3.5	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4.0	Water additive used to control microbes
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	Sep '09 - Nov '10	No	11.8 average	11.6 - 94.8	N/A	MCL = 60	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total trihalomethane (TTHM) (ppb)		No	19.2 average	17.5 - 20.9	N/A	MCL = 80	
Lead and Copper (Tap Water)							
Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	**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)	Aug '09	No	0.081	0	1.3	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Lead (ppb)		No	1.6	1	0	15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits

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Sunshine Utilities
10230 East Highway 25
Belleview, Florida 34420

Drinking Water Quality Report

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report for 2010

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. We are pleased to report that our drinking water meets all federal and state requirements.

The source of our water is groundwater from two wells located in the community. The wells draw from the Floridan aquifer, one of the world's most protected sources. Our water is chlorinated for disinfection purposes. In 2009 the Florida Department of Environmental Protection conducted an assessment which identifies potential sources of contamination in the vicinity of our wells. 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, 2010. Data obtained before January 1, 2010, 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 Hilltop at Lake Weir

Radioactive Contaminants

Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling (mo./yr.)	MCL Violation Yes / No	Level Detected	Range of Results	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Radium 226 (pCi/L)	Sep '09	No	0.3	N/A	0	5	Erosion of natural deposits

Inorganic Contaminants

Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling (mo./yr.)	MCL Violation Yes / No	Level Detected	Range of Results	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Barium (ppm)	Sep '09	No	0.0046	N/A	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Cyanide (ppb)	Sep '09	No	2.1	N/A	200	200	Discharge from steel/metal factories; discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories
Lead (point of entry) (ppb)	Sep '09	No	0.29	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)	Dec '10	No	1.40	N/A	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Sodium (ppm)	Sep '09	No	3.1	N/A	N/A	160	Salt water intrusion; leaching from soil

Stage 1 Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products

Disinfectant or Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling (mo./yr.)	MCL or MRDL Violation Yes / No	Level Detected	Range of Results	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL or MRDL	Likely Source of Contamination
Chlorine (ppm)	2010	No	0.7 average	0.3 - 1.4	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	No. of Sampling Sites Exceeding the AL	MCLG	AL (Action Level)	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper (ppm)	Aug '09	No	0.019	0	1.3	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Lead (ppb)		No	0.63	0	0	15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits

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- Initial Distribution System Evaluation (IDSE) - An important part of the Stage 1 Disinfection Byproducts Rule (DBPR). The IDSE is a one-time study conducted by water systems to identify distribution system locations with high concentrations of trihalomethanes (THMs) and haloacetic acids (HAAs). Water systems will use results from the IDSE, in conjunction with their Stage 1 DBPR compliance monitoring data, to select compliance monitoring locations for Stage 2 DBPR.
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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.

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Sunshine Utilities
10230 East Highway 25
Belleview, Florida 34420

Drinking Water Quality Report

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report for 2010

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. We are pleased to report that our drinking water meets all federal and state requirements.

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 2009 the Department of Environmental Protection performed a Source Water Assessment on our system. The assessment was conducted to provide information about any potential sources of contamination in the vicinity of our well. There is one potential source of contamination identified for our water system with a Moderate susceptibility level. The assessment results are available on the FDEP Source Water Assessment and Protection Program website at www.dep.state.fl.us/swapp.

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Water Quality Test Results Table for Oak Hurst

Radioactive Contaminants								
Contaminant and Unit of Measurement		**Dates of Sampling (mo./yr.)**	**MCL Violation Yes / No**	**Level Detected**	**Range of Results**	**MCLG**	**MCL**	**Likely Source of Contamination**
Radium 226	(pCi/L)	Sep '09	No	0.2	N/A	0	5	Erosion of natural deposits
Inorganic Contaminants								
Contaminant and Unit of Measurement		**Dates of Sampling (mo./yr.)**	**MCL Violation Yes / No**	**Level Detected**	**Range of Results**	**MCLG**	**MCL**	**Likely Source of Contamination**
Antimony	(ppb)	Sep '09	No	0.96	N/A	6	6	Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics; electronics; solder
Arsenic	(ppb)	Sep '09	No	0.4	N/A	N/A	10	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics
Barium	(ppm)	Sep '09	No	0.0043	N/A	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride	(ppm)	Sep '09	No	0.10	N/A	4	4.0	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories. Water additive which promotes strong teeth when at optimum levels between 0.7 and 1.2 ppm
Nitrate (as Nitrogen)	(ppm)	Dec '10	No	2.69	N/A	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Sodium	(ppm)	Sep '09	No	11	N/A	N/A	160	Salt water intrusion; leaching from soil
Stage 1 Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products								
Disinfectant or Contaminant and Unit of Measurement		**Dates of Sampling (mo./yr.)**	**MCL or MRDL Violation Yes / No**	**Level Detected**	**Range of Results**	**MCLG or MRDLG**	**MCL or MRDL**	**Likely Source of Contamination**
Chlorine	(ppm)	2010	No	0.9 average	0.5 - 1.3	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4.0	Water additive used to control microbes
Total trihalomethane (TTHM)	(ppb)	Sep '09	No	5.6	N/A	N/A	MCL = 80	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Lead and Copper (Tap Water)								
Contaminant and Unit of Measurement		**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)	Aug '09	No	0.13	0	1.3	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Lead	(ppb)			0.68	0	0	15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits

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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.

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).

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Sunshine Utilities
10230 East Highway 25
Belleview, Florida 34420

Drinking Water Quality Report

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report for 2010

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. We are pleased to report that our drinking water meets all federal and state requirements.

The source of our water is groundwater from two wells located in the community. The wells draw from the Floridan aquifer, one of the world's most protected sources. Our water is chlorinated for disinfection purposes. In 2009 the Florida Department of Environmental Protection conducted an assessment which identifies potential sources of contamination in the vicinity of our wells. 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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Water Quality Test Results Table for Sandy Acres

Radioactive Contaminants								
Contaminant and Unit of Measurement		**Dates of Sampling (mo./yr.)**	**MCL Violation Yes / No**	**Level Detected**	**Range of Results**	**MCLG**	**MCL**	**Likely Source of Contamination**
Radium 226	(pCi/L)	Sep '09	No	0.4	N/A	0	5	Erosion of natural deposits
Inorganic Contaminants								
Contaminant and Unit of Measurement		**Dates of Sampling (mo./yr.)**	**MCL Violation Yes / No**	**Level Detected**	**Range of Results**	**MCLG**	**MCL**	**Likely Source of Contamination**
Barium	(ppm)	Sep '09	No	0.01	N/A	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Cyanide	(ppb)	Sep '09	No	1.8	N/A	200	200	Discharge from steel/metal factories; discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories
Nitrate, (as Nitrogen)	(ppm)	Dec '10	No	0.18	N/A	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Sodium	(ppm)	Sep '09	No	4.5	N/A	N/A	160	Salt water intrusion; leaching from soil
Stage 1 Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products								
Disinfectant or Contaminant and Unit of Measurement		**Dates of Sampling (mo./yr.)**	**MCL or MRDL Violation Yes / No**	**Level Detected**	**Range of Results**	**MCLG or MRDLG**	**MCL or MRDL**	**Likely Source of Contamination**
Chlorine	(ppm)	2010	No	0.6 average	0.3 - 1.8	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4.0	Water additive used to control microbes
Haloacetic Acids (five) (HAA_5)	(ppb)	Sep '09	No	1.6	N/A	N/A	MCL = 60	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total trihalomethane (TTHM)	(ppb)		No	2.4	N/A	N/A	MCL = 80	
Lead and Copper (Tap Water)								
Contaminant and Unit of Measurement		**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 '10	No	0.41	0	1.3	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Lead	(ppb)		No	1.6	0	0	15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits

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- Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG) - The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.
- Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL) - 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.
- Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLC) – 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.
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Sunshine Utilities
10230 East Highway 25
Belleview, Florida 34420

Drinking Water Quality Report

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report for 2010

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. We are pleased to report that our drinking water meets all federal and state requirements.

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 2009 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*.

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Water Quality Test Results Table for Quail Run Subdivision

Radioactive Contaminants

Contaminant and Unit of Measurement		Dates of Sampling (mo./yr.)	MCL Violation Yes / No	Level Detected	Range of Results	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Alpha Emitters	(pCi/L)	Sept '09	No	2.1	N/A	0	15	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium 226	(pCi/L)			0.5	N/A	0	5	

Inorganic Contaminants

Contaminant and Unit of Measurement		Dates of Sampling (mo./yr.)	MCL Violation Yes / No	Level Detected	Range of Results	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Antimony	(ppb)	Sept '09	No	0.11	N/A	6	6	Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics; electronics; solder
Arsenic	(ppb)	Sept '09	No	0.33	N/A	N/A	10	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium	(ppm)	Sept '09	No	0.004	N/A	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Chromium	(ppb)	Sept '09	No	0.55	N/A	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
Cyanide	(ppb)	Sept '09	No	1.3	N/A	200	200	Discharge from steel/metal factories; discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories
Fluoride	(ppm)	Sept '09	No	0.14	N/A	4	4.0	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories. Water additive which promotes strong teeth when at optimum levels between 0.7 and 1.2 ppm
Lead (point of entry)	(ppb)	Sept '09	No	0.53	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)	Dec '10	No	1.80	N/A	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Sodium	(ppm)	Sept '09	No	5.5	N/A	N/A	160	Salt water intrusion; leaching from soil

Stage 1 Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products

Disinfectant or Contaminant and Unit of Measurement		Dates of Sampling (mo./yr.)	MCL or MRDL Violation Yes / No	Level Detected	Range of Results	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL or MRDL	Likely Source of Contamination
Chlorine	(ppm)	2010	No	0.7 average	0.4 - 1.7	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4.0	Water additive used to control microbes
Total trihalomethane (TTHM)	(ppb)	Sept '09	No	0.64	N/A	N/A	MCL = 80	By-product of drinking water disinfection

Lead and Copper (Tap Water)

Contaminant and Unit of Measurement		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)	Jul '09	No	0.12	0	1.3	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Lead	(ppb)		No	3.2	0	0	15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits

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Sunshine Utilities
10230 East Highway 25
Belleview, Florida 34420

Drinking Water Quality Report

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report for 2010

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. We are pleased to report that our drinking water meets all federal and state requirements.

The source of our water is groundwater from two wells located in the community. The wells draw from the Floridan aquifer, one of the world's most protected sources. Our water is chlorinated for disinfection purposes. In 2009 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.*

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Water Quality Test Results Table for Ponderosa Pines

Radioactive Contaminants								
Contaminant and Unit of Measurement		**Dates of Sampling (mo./yr.)**	**MCL Violation Yes / No**	**Level Detected**	**Range of Results**	**MCLG**	**MCL**	**Likely Source of Contamination**
Radium 226	(pCi/L)	Sep '09	No	0.6	0.5 - 0.6	0	5	Erosion of natural deposits
Inorganic Contaminants								
Contaminant and Unit of Measurement		**Dates of Sampling (mo./yr.)**	**MCL Violation Yes / No**	**Level Detected**	**Range of Results**	**MCLG**	**MCL**	**Likely Source of Contamination**
Arsenic	(ppb)	Sep '09	No	0.19	ND - 0.19	N/A	10	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium	(ppm)	Sep '09	No	0.0085	0.0075 - 0.0085	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Cadmium	(ppb)	Sep '09	No	0.2	ND - 0.2	5	5	Corrosion of galvanized pipes; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from metal refineries; runoff from waste batteries and paints
Cyanide	(ppb)	Sep '09	No	4.0	1.2 - 4.0	200	200	Discharge from steel/metal factories; discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories
Lead (point of entry)	(ppb)	Sep '09	No	0.056	0.04 - 0.056	N/A	15	Residue from man-made pollution such as auto emissions and paint; lead pipe, casing, and solder
Sodium	(ppm)	Sep '09	No	11	7.7 - 11	N/A	160	Salt water intrusion; leaching from soil
Stage 1 Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products								
Disinfectant or Contaminant and Unit of Measurement		**Dates of Sampling (mo./yr.)**	**MCL or MRDL Violation Yes / No**	**Level Detected**	**Range of Results**	**MCLG or MRDLG**	**MCL or MRDL**	**Likely Source of Contamination**
Chlorine	(ppm)	2010	No	0.6 average	0.4 - 0.9	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4.0	Water additive used to control microbes
Haloacetic Acids (five) (HAA_5)	(ppb)	Sep '09	No	5.4	2.5 - 5.4	N/A	MCL = 60	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total trihalomethane (TTHM)	(ppb)		No	10.4	2.8 - 10.4	N/A	MCL = 80	
Lead and Copper (Tap Water)								
Contaminant and Unit of Measurement		**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)	Jul '09	No	0.12	0	1.3	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Lead	(ppb)		No	1.1	0	0	15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits

Secondary Contaminants								
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**
Iron	(ppm)	Sep '09	Yes	0.51	0.06 - 0.51	N/A	0.3	Natural occurrence from soil leaching

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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.

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

Sunshine Utilities
10230 East Highway 25
Belleview, Florida 34420

Drinking Water Quality Report

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report for 2010

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. We are pleased to report that our drinking water meets all federal and state requirements.

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 2009 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, 2010. Data obtained before January 1, 2010, 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 Sunlight Acres Subdivision

Radioactive Contaminants

Contaminant and Unit of Measurement		Dates of Sampling (mo./yr.)	MCL Violation Yes / No	Level Detected	Range of Results	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Radium 226	(pCi/L)	Sep '09	No	0.5	N/A	0	5	Erosion of natural deposits

Inorganic Contaminants

Contaminant and Unit of Measurement		Dates of Sampling (mo./yr.)	MCL Violation Yes / No	Level Detected	Range of Results	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Antimony	(ppb)	Sep '09	No	0.13	N/A	6	6	Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics; electronics; solder
Arsenic	(ppb)	Sep '09	No	1.3	N/A	N/A	10	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium	(ppm)	Sep '09	No	0.0042	N/A	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride	(ppm)	Sep '09	No	0.11	N/A	4	4.0	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories. Water additive which promotes strong teeth when at optimum levels between 0.7 and 1.2 ppm
Nickel	(ppb)	Sep '09	No	0.48	N/A	N/A	100	Pollution from mining and refining operations; natural occurrence in soil
Nitrate (as Nitrogen)	(ppm)	Dec '10	No	2.94	N/A	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Selenium	(ppb)	Sep '09	No	2.1	N/A	50	50	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines
Sodium	(ppm)	Sep '09	No	8.5	N/A	N/A	160	Salt water intrusion; leaching from soil

Stage 1 Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products

Disinfectant or Contaminant and Unit of Measurement		Dates of Sampling (mo./yr.)	MCL or MRDL Violation Yes / No	Level Detected	Range of Results	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL or MRDL	Likely Source of Contamination
Chlorine	(ppm)	2010	No	0.6 average	0.3 - 0.9	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4.0	Water additive used to control microbes
Haloacetic Acids (five) (HAA_5)	(ppb)	Sep '09	No	1.3	N/A	N/A	MCL = 60	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total trihalomethane (TTHM)	(ppb)		No	2.4	N/A	N/A	MCL = 80	

Lead and Copper (Tap Water)

Contaminant and Unit of Measurement		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)	Jul '09	No	0.09	0	1.3	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Lead	(ppb)		No	2.9	0	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):

- Action Level (AL) – the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.
- Initial Distribution System Evaluation (IDSE) - An important part of the Stage 1 Disinfection Byproducts Rule (DBPR). The IDSE is a one-time study conducted by water systems to identify distribution system locations with high concentrations of trihalomethanes (THMs) and haloacetic acids (HAAs). Water systems will use results from the IDSE, in conjunction with their Stage 1 DBPR compliance monitoring data, to select compliance monitoring locations for Stage 2 DBPR.
- Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) - The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.
- Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG) - The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.
- Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL) - 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.
- Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLC) – 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.
- 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).
- Picocurie per liter (pCi/L) - measure of the radioactivity in water.

What does this mean?

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If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. Sunshine Utilities is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

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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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).

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Sunshine Utilities
10230 East Highway 25
Belleview, Florida 34420

Drinking Water Quality Report

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report for 2010

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. We are pleased to report that our drinking water meets all federal and state requirements.

The source of our water is groundwater from two wells located in the community. The wells draw from the Floridan aquifer, one of the world's most protected sources. Our water is chlorinated for disinfection purposes. In 2009 the Florida Department of Environmental Protection conducted an assessment which identifies potential sources of contamination in the vicinity of our wells. The SWAPP (Source Water Assessment and Protection Program) determined our public water system to have "No Potential Sources of Contamination". 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, 2010. Data obtained before January 1, 2010, 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 Sun Ray Estates

Inorganic Contaminants

Contaminant and Unit of Measurement		Dates of Sampling (mo./yr.)	MCL Violation Yes / No	Level Detected	Range of Results	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Arsenic	(ppb)	Sep '09	No	1.3	N/A	N/A	10	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium	(ppm)	Sep '09	No	0.0036	N/A	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Lead (point of entry)	(ppb)	Sep '09	No	1.3	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)	Dec '10	No	1.70	N/A	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Selenium	(ppb)	Sep '09	No	1.4	N/A	50	50	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines
Sodium	(ppm)	Sep '09	No	11	N/A	N/A	160	Salt water intrusion; leaching from soil

Stage 1 Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products

Disinfectant or Contaminant and Unit of Measurement		Dates of Sampling (mo./yr.)	MCL or MRDL Violation Yes / No	Level Detected	Range of Results	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL or MRDL	Likely Source of Contamination
Chlorine	(ppm)	2010	No	1.4 average	0.4 - 1.7	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4.0	Water additive used to control microbes
Total trihalomethane (TTHM)	(ppb)	Jul '09	No	4.16	N/A	N/A	MCL = 80	By-product of drinking water disinfection

Lead and Copper (Tap Water)

Contaminant and Unit of Measurement		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 '10	No	0.40	0	1.3	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Lead	(ppb)		No	6.3	0	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):

- Action Level (AL) – the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.
- Initial Distribution System Evaluation (IDSE) - An important part of the Stage 1 Disinfection Byproducts Rule (DBPR). The IDSE is a one-time study conducted by water systems to identify distribution system locations with high concentrations of trihalomethanes (THMs) and haloacetic acids (HAAs). Water systems will use results from the IDSE, in conjunction with their Stage 1 DBPR compliance monitoring data, to select compliance monitoring locations for Stage 2 DBPR.
- Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) - The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.
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- Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL) - 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.
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What does this mean?

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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:

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Sunshine Utilities
10230 East Highway 25
Belleview, Florida 34420

Drinking Water Quality Report

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report for 2010

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. We are pleased to report that our drinking water meets all federal and state requirements.

The source of our water is groundwater from two wells located in the community. The wells draw from the Floridan aquifer, one of the world's most protected sources. Our water is chlorinated for disinfection purposes. In 2009 the Department of Environmental Protection performed a Source Water Assessment on our system and a search of the data sources indicated no potential sources of contamination near our wells. The assessment results are available on the FDEP Source Water Assessment and Protection Program website at www.dep.state.fl.us/swapp.

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Water Quality Test Results Table for Whispering Sands

Radioactive Contaminants								
Contaminant and Unit of Measurement		**Dates of Sampling (mo./yr.)**	**MCL Violation Yes / No**	**Level Detected**	**Range of Results**	**MCLG**	**MCL**	**Likely Source of Contamination**
Radium 226	(pCi/L)	Sep '09	No	0.4	N/A	0	5	Erosion of natural deposits
Inorganic Contaminants								
Contaminant and Unit of Measurement		**Dates of Sampling (mo./yr.)**	**MCL Violation Yes / No**	**Level Detected**	**Range of Results**	**MCLG**	**MCL**	**Likely Source of Contamination**
Antimony	(ppb)	Sep '09	No	0.12	N/A	6	6	Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics; electronics; solder
Barium	(ppm)	Sep '09	No	0.0043	N/A	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate (as Nitrogen)	(ppm)	Dec '10	No	2.85	N/A	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Sodium	(ppm)	Sep '09	No	9.1	N/A	N/A	160	Salt water intrusion; leaching from soil
Stage 1 Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products								
Disinfectant or Contaminant and Unit of Measurement		**Dates of Sampling (mo./yr.)**	**MCL or MRDL Violation Yes / No**	**Level Detected**	**Range of Results**	**MCLG or MRDLG**	**MCL or MRDL**	**Likely Source of Contamination**
Chlorine	(ppm)	2010	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**	**No. of Sampling Sites Exceeding the AL**	**MCLG**	**AL (Action Level)**	**Likely Source of Contamination**
Copper	(ppm)	Aug '09	No	0.24	0	1.3	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Lead	(ppm)		No	0.80	0	0	15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits

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Sunshine Utilities
10230 East Highway 25
Belleview, Florida 34420

Drinking Water Quality Report

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report for 2010

Belleview Oaks Estates

Florida Department of Environmental Protection Public Water System ID # 3424621

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.

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Water Quality Test Results Table for Belleview Oaks Estates

Radioactive Contaminants								
Contaminant and Unit of Measurement		**Dates of Sampling (mo./yr.)**	**MCL Violation Yes / No**	**Level Detected**	**Range of Results**	**MCLG**	**MCL**	**Likely Source of Contamination**
Alpha Emitters	(pCi/L)	Sep '09	No	2.1	N/A	0	15	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium 226	(pCi/L)			0.9	N/A	0	5	
Inorganic Contaminants								
Contaminant and Unit of Measurement		**Dates of Sampling (mo./yr.)**	**MCL Violation Yes / No**	**Level Detected**	**Range of Results**	**MCLG**	**MCL**	**Likely Source of Contamination**
Arsenic	(ppb)	Sep '09	No	0.65	N/A	N/A	10	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium	(ppm)	Sep '09	No	0.004	N/A	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride	(ppm)	Sep '09	No	0.11	N/A	4	4.0	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories. Water additive which promotes strong teeth when at optimum levels between 0.7 and 1.2 ppm
Nitrate (as Nitrogen)	(ppm)	Dec '10	No	2.30	N/A	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Selenium	(ppb)	Sep '09	No	1.00	N/A	50	50	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines
Sodium	(ppm)	Sep '09	No	6.5	N/A	N/A	160	Salt water intrusion; leaching from soil
Stage I Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products								
Disinfectant or Contaminant and Unit of Measurement		**Dates of Sampling (mo./yr.)**	**MCL or MRDL Violation Yes / No**	**Level Detected**	**Range of Results**	**MCLG or MRDLG**	**MCL or MRDL**	**Likely Source of Contamination**
Chlorine	(ppm)	2010	No	0.6 average	0.3 - 1.2	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4.0	Water additive used to control microbes
Total trihalomethane (TTHM)	(ppb)	Sep '09	No	0.66	N/A	N/A	MCL = 80	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Lead and Copper (Tap Water)								
Contaminant and Unit of Measurement		**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)	Jul '09	No	0.12	0	1.3	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Lead	(ppb)		No	0.63	0	0	15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits

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- Action Level (AL) – the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.
- Initial Distribution System Evaluation (IDSE) - An important part of the Stage 1 Disinfection Byproducts Rule (DBPR). The IDSE is a one-time study conducted by water systems to identify distribution system locations with high concentrations of trihalomethanes (THMs) and haloacetic acids (HAAs). Water systems will use results from the IDSE, in conjunction with their Stage 1 DBPR compliance monitoring data, to select compliance monitoring locations for Stage 2 DBPR.
- Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) - The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.
- Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG) - The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.
- Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL) - 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.
- Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLC) – 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.
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- Picocurie per liter (pCi/L) - measure of the radioactivity in water.

What does this mean?

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If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. Sunshine Utilities is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

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).

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Sunshine Utilities
10230 East Highway 25
Belleview, Florida 34420

Drinking Water Quality Report

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report for 2010

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. We are pleased to report that our drinking water meets all federal and state requirements.

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 2009 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*.

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Water Quality Test Results Table for Ashley Heights Subdivision

Radioactive Contaminants								
Contaminant and Unit of Measurement		**Dates of Sampling (mo./yr.)**	**MCL Violation Yes / No**	**Level Detected**	**Range of Results**	**MCLG**	**MCL**	**Likely Source of Contamination**
Radium 226	(pCi/L)	Sep '09	No	0.2	N/A	0	5	Erosion of natural deposits
Inorganic Contaminants								
Contaminant and Unit of Measurement		**Dates of Sampling (mo./yr.)**	**MCL Violation Yes / No**	**Level Detected**	**Range of Results**	**MCLG**	**MCL**	**Likely Source of Contamination**
Arsenic	(ppb)	Sep '09	No	0.58	N/A	N/A	10	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium	(ppm)	Sep '09	No	0.0011	N/A	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Lead (point of entry)	(ppb)	Sep '09	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)	Dec '10	No	2.44	N/A	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Sodium	(ppm)	Sep '09	No	8.5	N/A	N/A	160	Salt water intrusion; leaching from soil
Stage 1 Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products								
Disinfectant or Contaminant and Unit of Measurement		**Dates of Sampling (mo./yr.)**	**MCL or MRDL Violation Yes / No**	**Level Detected**	**Range of Results**	**MCLG or MRDLG**	**MCL or MRDL**	**Likely Source of Contamination**
Chlorine	(ppm)	2010	No	1.1 average	0.3 - 1.8	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4.0	Water additive used to control microbes
Total trihalomethane (TTHM)	(ppb)	Jul '09	No	0.95	N/A	N/A	MCL = 80	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Lead and Copper (Tap Water)								
Contaminant and Unit of Measurement		**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 '10	No	0.58	0	1.3	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Lead	(ppb)		No	1.3	0	0	15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits

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Sunshine Utilities
10230 East Highway 25
Belleview, Florida 34420

Drinking Water Quality Report

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report for 2010

Oak Haven

Florida Department of Environmental Protection Public Water System ID # 3424106

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Water Quality Test Results Table for Oak Haven

Radioactive Contaminants								
Contaminant and Unit of Measurement		**Dates of Sampling (mo./yr.)**	**MCL Violation Yes / No**	**Level Detected**	**Range of Results**	**MCLG**	**MCL**	**Likely Source of Contamination**
Radium 226	(pCi/L)	Sep '09	No	0.6	N/A	0	5	Erosion of natural deposits
Inorganic Contaminants								
Contaminant and Unit of Measurement		**Dates of Sampling (mo./yr.)**	**MCL Violation Yes / No**	**Level Detected**	**Range of Results**	**MCLG**	**MCL**	**Likely Source of Contamination**
Antimony	(ppb)	Sep '09	No	0.11	N/A	6	6	Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics; electronics; solder
Arsenic	(ppb)	Sep '09	No	1.5	N/A	N/A	10	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium	(ppm)	Sep '09	No	0.0069	N/A	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride	(ppm)	Sep '09	No	0.24	N/A	4	4.0	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories. Water additive which promotes strong teeth when at optimum levels between 0.7 and 1.2 ppm
Sodium	(ppm)	Sep '09	No	22	N/A	N/A	160	Salt water intrusion; leaching from soil
Stage 1 Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products								
Disinfectant or Contaminant and Unit of Measurement		**Dates of Sampling (mo./yr.)**	**MCL or MRDL Violation Yes / No**	**Level Detected**	**Range of Results**	**MCLG or MRDLG**	**MCL or MRDL**	**Likely Source of Contamination**
Chlorine	(ppm)	2010	No	3.0 average	2.3 - 3.5	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4.0	Water additive used to control microbes
Haloacetic Acids (five) (HAA_5)	(ppb)	Sep '09	No	5.1	N/A	N/A	MCL = 60	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total trihalomethane (TTHM)	(ppb)		No	9.0	N/A	N/A	MCL = 80	
Lead and Copper (Tap Water)								
Contaminant and Unit of Measurement		**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)	Aug '09	No	0.08	0	1.3	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Lead	(ppb)		No	0.7	0	0	15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits

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Sunshine Utilities
10230 East Highway 25
Belleview, Florida 34420

Drinking Water Quality Report

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report for 2010

Ocala Heights

Florida Department of Environmental Protection Public Water System ID # 3424651

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Ocala Heights water system also serves the following communities; **Country Aire, Reynolds, Silverwood Villas and Spanish Palms.** 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 Ocala Heights

Radioactive Contaminants								
Contaminant and Unit of Measurement		**Dates of Sampling (mo./yr.)**	**MCL Violation Yes / No**	**Level Detected**	**Range of Results**	**MCLG**	**MCL**	**Likely Source of Contamination**
Radium 226	(pCi/L)	Sep '09	No	0.2	N/A	0	5	Erosion of natural deposits
Inorganic Contaminants								
Contaminant and Unit of Measurement		**Dates of Sampling (mo./yr.)**	**MCL Violation Yes / No**	**Level Detected**	**Range of Results**	**MCLG**	**MCL**	**Likely Source of Contamination**
Arsenic	(ppb)	Sep '09	No	0.36	N/A	N/A	10	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium	(ppm)	Sep '09	No	0.0045	N/A	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride	(ppm)	Sep '09	No	0.16	N/A	4	4.0	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories. Water additive which promotes strong teeth when at optimum levels between 0.7 and 1.2 ppm
Nitrate (as Nitrogen)	(ppm)	Dec '10	No	1.77	N/A	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Sodium	(ppm)	Sep '09	No	7.6	N/A	N/A	160	Salt water intrusion; leaching from soil
Stage 1 Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products								
Disinfectant or Contaminant and Unit of Measurement		**Dates of Sampling (mo./yr.)**	**MCL or MRDL Violation Yes / No**	**Level Detected**	**Range of Results**	**MCLG or MRDLG**	**MCL or MRDL**	**Likely Source of Contamination**
Chlorine	(ppm)	2010	No	1.0 average	0.6 - 1.7	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4.0	Water additive used to control microbes
Haloacetic Acids (five) (HAA_5)	(ppb)	Sep '09	No	1.7	N/A	N/A	MCL = 60	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total trihalomethane (TTHM)	(ppb)		No	1.4	N/A	N/A	MCL = 80	
Lead and Copper (Tap Water)								
Contaminant and Unit of Measurement		**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 '10	No	0.047	0	1.3	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Lead	(ppb)		No	0.55	0	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):

- Action Level (AL) – the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.
- Initial Distribution System Evaluation (IDSE) - An important part of the Stage 1 Disinfection Byproducts Rule (DBPR). The IDSE is a one-time study conducted by water systems to identify distribution system locations with high concentrations of trihalomethanes (THMs) and haloacetic acids (HAAs). Water systems will use results from the IDSE, in conjunction with their Stage 1 DBPR compliance monitoring data, to select compliance monitoring locations for Stage 2 DBPR.
- Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) - The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.
- Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG) - The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.
- Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL) - 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.
- Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG) – 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.
- 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).
- Picocurie per liter (pCi/L) - 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.

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. Sunshine Utilities is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

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).

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