

Sunshine Utilities

ORIGINAL

10230 E. Hwy. 25 · Belleview, FL 34420-5531
Office (352) 347-8228 · Fax (352) 347-6915

MAY 23, 2000

ALICIA SHARPE, DRINKING WATER
DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION
3319 MAGUIRE BOULEVARD, SUITE 232
ORLANDO, FL 32803-3767

010000 PK

011111 00 11 11 11

RE: CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORTS

ENCLOSED PLEASE FIND THE CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORTS FOR JANUARY 2000 THROUGH DECEMBER 2000. ALSO ATTACHED ARE THE CERTIFICATIONS FOR EACH SYSTEM.

IF YOU HAVE QUESTIONS, PLEASE DO NOT HESITATE TO CONTACT ME AT THE ABOVE TELEPHONE NUMBER.

VERY TRULY YOURS,

Pamela Christmas

PAMELA CHRISTMAS
MANAGER
/pc

ENCLOSURE

cc: FLORIDA PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION (CCR'S ONLY)
MARION COUNTY HEATH DEPARTMENT (CCR'S ONLY)

- APP _____
- CAF _____
- CMP _____
- COM _____
- CTR _____
- ECR _____
- LEG _____
- OPC _____
- PAI _____
- RGO _____
- SEC 1
- SER _____
- OTH _____

DOCUMENT NUMBER-DATE

06750 MAY 30 00

FPSC-REGULATORY REPORTING

ASHLEY HEIGHTS - PWS ID# 3424962

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

We're pleased....

...to provide you with this year's Annual Water Quality Report. We want to keep you informed about the excellent water and services we have delivered to you over the past year. Our goal is and always has been, to provide to you a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. Our water comes from a groundwater well which draws from the Floridan Aquifer. I'm pleased to report that our drinking water meets federal and state requirements.

The sources....

...of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity. In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, The EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

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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All 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.

In the following table you will find many terms and abbreviations you might not be familiar with. To help you better understand these terms we've provided the following definitions:

Parts per million (ppm) or Milligrams per liter (mg/l) - one part per million corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny in \$10,000.

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

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) - The Maximum Allowed is 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 Goal is 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.

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TEST RESULTS TABLE							
Date Sampled	Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	MCL/AL Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Range	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Inorganic Contaminants							
8/27/99	Copper (tap water) (ppm)	N	.35	NO SITES EXCEEDED AL	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
8/25/99	Lead (tap water) (ppb)	N	2	NO SITES EXCEEDED AL	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
2/23/00	Lead (point of entry) (ppb)	N	14. average	3-25.	N/A	15	Residue from man-made pollution such as auto emissions and paint; lead pipe, casing, and solder
2/4/00	Nitrate (as Nitrogen) (ppm)	N	.92	N/A	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits

What does all of this mean?

As you see by the table, our system had no MCL violations. We're proud that your drinking water meets or exceeds all Federal and State requirements. We have learned through our monitoring and testing that some constituents have been detected.

The presence of some contaminants does not necessarily indicate that your water poses a health risk. MCLs are set at very stringent levels. To understand the possible health effects described for many regulated constituents, a person would have to drink 2 liters of water every day at the MCL level for a lifetime to have a one-in-a-million chance of having the described health effect.

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 about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by cryptosporidium and other microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

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BELLEVUE OAKS - PWS ID# 3424621

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Radiological Contaminants							
10/2/97	Alpha (pCi/l)	N	.8	N/A	0	15	Erosion of natural deposits
Inorganic Contaminants							
8/9/99	Copper (tap water) (ppm)	N	.21	NO SITES EXCEED AL	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
1/24/00	Fluoride (ppm)	N	13		4	4	Erosion of natural deposits, water additive which promotes strong teeth
8/5/99	Lead (tap water) (ppb)	N	1	NO SITES EXCEED AL	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
2/3/00	Lead (point of entry) (ppb)	N	1		N/A	15	Residue from man-made pollution such as auto emissions and paint
1/19/00	Nitrate (as Nitrogen) (ppm)	N	1.27	N/A	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits

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BURKS/OCALA GARDEN - PWS ID# 3421554

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Microbiological Contaminants							
11/28/00	Total Coliform Bacteria	N	1.0	N/A	0	Presence of Coliform Bacteria in more than 1 sample during a month	Naturally present in the environment
Radiological Contaminants							
2/2/00	Alpha (pCi/l)	N	.9		0	15	Erosion of natural deposits
Inorganic Contaminants							
10/13/99	Copper (tap water) (ppm)	N	.34	NO SITES EXCEEDED AL	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
3/30/00	Fluoride (ppm)	N	.186	N/A	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
10/20/99	Lead (tap water) (ppb)	N	4	NO SITES EXCEEDED AL	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
3/23/00	Nitrate (as Nitrogen) (ppm)	N	1.31		10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewages, erosion of natural deposits
4/4/00	Sodium (ppm)	N	11.2		N/A	160	Salt water intrusion, leaching from soil

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COUNTRY WALK- PWS ID# 3424657

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2/2/00	Alpha (pCi/l)	N	2.1	N/A	0	15	Erosion of natural deposits
Inorganic Contaminants							
8/27/99	Copper (tap water) (ppm)	N	.4	NO SITES EXCEEDED AL	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
1/24/00	Fluoride (ppm)	N	.16	N/A	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
8/25/99	Lead (tap water) (ppb)	N	1	NO SITES EXCEEDED AL	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
2/3/00	Lead (point of entry) (ppb)	N	2	N/A	N/A	15	Residue from man-made pollution such as auto emissions and paint; lead pipe, casing, and solder
1/19/00	Nitrate (as Nitrogen) (ppm)	N	2.48	N/A	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits

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ELEVEN OAKS - PWS ID# 3424099

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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 about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by cryptosporidium and other microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility please contact:
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EMIL MARR - PWS ID# 3420340

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

We're pleased....

to provide you with this year's Annual Water Quality Report. We want to keep you informed about the excellent water and services we have delivered to you over the past year. Our goal is and always has been, to provide to you a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. Our water comes from a groundwater well which draws from the Floridan Aquifer. I'm pleased to report that our drinking water meets federal and state requirements.

The sources....

of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity. In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, The EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

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All drinking water....

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TEST RESULTS TABLE							
Date Sampled	Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	MCL/AL Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Range	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Inorganic Contaminants							
8/26/99	Copper (tap water) (ppm)	N	.47	NO SITES EXCEEDED AL	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
8/26/99	Lead (tap water) (ppb)	N	3	NO SITES EXCEEDED AL	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
2/4/00	Nitrate (as Nitrogen) (ppm)	N	4.38	N/A	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
2/22/00	Sodium (ppm)	N	20.1	N/A	N/A	160	Salt water intrusion, leaching from soil

What does all of this mean?

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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 about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by cryptosporidium and other microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

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FLORIDA HEIGHTS - PWS ID# 3424031

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

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The sources....

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Date Sampled	Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	MCL/AL Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Range	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
9/25/00	Total coliform Bacteria	N	1		0	Presence of Coliform Bacteria in more than 1 during a month	Naturally present in the environment
8/26/99	Copper (tap water) (ppm)	N	.15	NO SITES EXCEEDED AL	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
2/18/00	Fluoride (ppm)	N	.13		4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth
8/26/99	Lead (tap water) (ppb)	N	3.0	NO SITES EXCEEDED AL	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
2/4/00	Nitrate (as Nitrogen) (ppm)	N	1.93	N/A	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use, leaching from septic tanks, sewage, erosion of natural deposits
2/22/00	Sodium (ppm)	N	8.68	N/A	N/A	160	Salt water intrusion, leaching from soil

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FLOYD CLARK - PWS ID# 3420411

(Includes: NORTHWOODS)

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

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The sources....

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TEST RESULTS TABLE							
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Inorganic Contaminants							
8/27/99	Copper (tap water) (ppm)	N	.245	NO SITES EXCEEDED AL	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
2/18/00	Fluoride (ppm)	N	.19	N/A	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
8/25/99	Lead (tap water) (ppb)	N	6.5	NO SITES EXCEEDED AL	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
2/23/00	Lead (point of entry) (ppb)	N	1.0	N/A	n/a	15	Residue from man-made pollution such as auto emissions and paint
2/4/00	Nitrate (as Nitrogen) (ppm)	N	1.54	N/A	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
2/22/00	Sodium (ppm)	N	7.69	N/A	N/A	160	Salt water intrusion, leaching from soil

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FORE OAKS - PWS ID#3424644

(Includes: Coventry and Ballard Acres)

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

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The sources....

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TEST RESULTS TABLE							
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Radiological Contaminants							
5/13/00	Alpha (Pci/l)	N	1.6	N/A	0	15	Erosion of natural deposits
Inorganic Contaminants							
5/10/00	Barium (ppm)	N	.01		2	2	Discharge of drilling waste; discharge from metal refineries
10/13/99	Copper (tap water) (ppm)	N	.195	NO SITES EXCEEDED AL	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
5/11/00	Fluoride (ppm)	N	.2	N/A	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
8/26/99	Lead (tap water) (ppb)	N	2.5	NO SITES EXCEEDED AL	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
5/5/00	Nitrate (as Nitrogen) (ppm)	N	1.07	N/A	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits

What does all of this mean?

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HILLTOP - PWS ID# 3424662

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

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TEST RESULTS TABLE							
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Inorganic Contaminants							
5/10/00	Barium (ppm)	N	.01		2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries
5/11/00	Fluoride	N	11		4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth
9/2/99	Lead (tap water) (ppb)	N	1.0	NO SITES EXCEEDED AL	N/A	15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
4/27/00	Nitrate (as Nitrogen) (ppm)	N	.49	N/A	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits

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LAKEVIEW HILLS – PWS ID# 3424687

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

We're pleased....

....to provide you with this year's Annual Water Quality Report. We want to keep you informed about the excellent water and services we have delivered to you over the past year. Our goal is and always has been, to provide to you a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. Our water comes from a groundwater well which draws from the Floridan Aquifer.

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

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 storm water 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 storm water runoff, and residential uses.
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All 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

In the following table you will find many terms and abbreviations you might not be familiar with. To help you better understand these terms we've provided the following definitions:

Parts per million (ppm) or Milligrams per liter (mg/l) - one part per million corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny in \$10,000.

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TEST RESULTS TABLE							
Date Sampled	Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	MCL/AL Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Range	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Radiological Contaminants							
5/4/00	Alpha (pCi/l)	N	2.4		0	15	Erosion of natural deposits
Inorganic Contaminants							
5/10/00	Barium (ppb)	N	.02	N/A	2	2	Discharge from drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries
8/27/99	Copper (tap water) (ppm)	N	.19	NO SITES EXCEEDED AL	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
5/8/00	Fluoride (ppm)	N	.23	N/A	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
8/25/99	Lead (tap water) (ppb)	N	2.0	NO SITES EXCEEDED AL	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household Plumbing systems, Erosion of natural deposits
4/27/00	Nitrate (as Nitrogen) (ppm)	N	.98		10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
5/8/00	Sodium (ppm)	N	6.96	N/A	N/A	160	Salt water intrusion, leaching from soil
Volatile Organic Contaminants							
4/25/00	Dichloromethane (ppb)	N	.31	0.0-.31	0	5	Discharge from pharmaceutical and chemical factories
6/22/00	1,1-Dichloroethylene(ppb)	Y	78	91-7.8	7	7	Discharge from industrial chemical factories

What does all of this mean?

The contaminant 1,1 dichloroethylene is attributed to the closed landfill in the area. Some people who drink water containing 1,1,dichlorethylene in excess of the MCL over many years could experience problems with their liver. The Lakewnew Hills well has been monitored quarterly since October, 1999.

Sunshine worked earnestly with the Department of Environmental Protection and Marion County Solid Waste Marion County to install a carbon vessel to filter out the contaminant. The filter was placed on line January 10, 2001 and is completely operational.

The presence of some contaminates does not necessarily indicate that your water poses a health risk. MCLs are set at very stringent levels. To understand the possible health effects described for many regulated constituents, a person would have to drink 2 liters of water every day at the MCL level for a lifetime to have a one-in-a-million chance of having the described health effect

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immune-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 about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by cryptosporidium and other microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

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LITTLE LAKE WEIR - PWS ID# 3420761

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5/13/00	Alpha (pCl/l)	N	.9		0	15	Erosion of natural deposits
Inorganic Contaminants							
5/10/00	Barium (ppm)	N	.016	N/A	2	2	Discharge from drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
8/9/99	Copper (tap water) (ppm)	N	.03	NO SITES EXCEEDED AL	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
8/5/99	Lead (tap water) (ppb)	N	3.0	1 SITE EXCEEDED AL	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
5/5/00	Nitrate (as Nitrogen)(ppm)	N	2.93	N/A	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use, leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
5/18/00	Sodium (ppm)	N	5.23	N/A	N/A	160	Salt water intrusion, leaching from soil

What does all of this mean?

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OAKHAVEN - PWS ID# 3424106

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Microbiological Contaminants							
2/21/00	Total Coliform Bacteria	N	1.0	HIGHEST NUMBER POSSITIVE SAMPLES PER MONTH	0	PRESENCE OF COLIFORM BACTERIA IN 1 OR MORE SAMPLE COLLECTED DURING A MONTH	Naturally present in the environment
Inorganic Contaminants							
3/10/00	Barium (ppm)	N	.016	N/A	2	2	Discharge of drilling waste; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
10/13/99	Copper (tap water) (ppm)	N	38	NO SITES EXCEEDED AL	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
4/18/00	Fluoride (ppm)	N	.27	N/A	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
4/20/00	Sodium (ppm)	N	22.3	N/A	N/A	160	Salt water intrusion, leaching from soil

What does all of this mean?

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OAKHURST - PWS ID# 3424032

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Inorganic Contaminants							
10/12/99	Copper (tap water) (ppm)	N	33	NO SITES EXCEEDED AL	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
1/24/00	Fluoride (ppm)	N	.13		4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth
10/20/99	Lead (tap water) (ppb)	N	1.5	NO SITES EXCEEDED AL	0	AL=1.5	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
1/19/00	Nitrate (as Nitrogen) (ppm)	N	1.94	N/A	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use, leaching from septic tanks, sewage, erosion of natural deposits
2/2/00	Sodium (ppm)	N	7.08	N/A	N/A	160	Salt water intrusion, leaching from soil

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OCALA HEIGHTS - PWS ID# 3424651
(INCLUDES: COUNTRY AIRE, REYNOLDS, SILVERWOOD VILLAS, SPANISH PALM)

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Inorganic Contaminants							
8/27/99	Copper (tap water) (ppm)	N	0.4	NO SITES EXCEEDED AL	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
1/24/00	Fluoride (ppm)	N	1.4	N/A	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
8/26/99	Lead (tap water) (ppb)	N	2.0	NO SITES EXCEEDED AL	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
1/19/00	Nitrate (as Nitrogen) (ppm)	N	1.04	N/A	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
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OCKLAWAHA - PWS ID# 3420939

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

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...to provide you with this year's Annual Water Quality Report. We want to keep you informed about the excellent water and services we have delivered to you over the past year. Our goal is and always has been, to provide to you a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. Our water comes from a groundwater well which draws from the Floridan Aquifer. I'm pleased to report that our drinking water meets federal and state requirements.

The sources....

...of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity. In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, The EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

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 storm water runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming.
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All 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

In the following table you will find many terms and abbreviations you might not be familiar with. To help you better understand these terms we've provided the following definitions:

Parts per million (ppm) or Milligrams per liter (mg/l) - one part per million corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny in \$10,000.

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

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) - The Maximum Allowed is 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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TEST RESULTS TABLE							
Date Sampled	Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	MCL/TT /AL Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Range	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Radiological Contaminants							
5/13/00	Alpha (pCi/l)	N	1.2	1.1-1.2	0	15	Erosion of natural deposits
Inorganic Contaminants							
5/10/00	Barium (ppm)	N	.031	.022- .031	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
8/27/99	Copper (tap water) (ppm)	N	.11	NO SITES EXCEEDED AL	13	AL=13	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
5/11/00	Fluoride (ppm)	N	18	N/A	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
8/26/99	Lead (tap water) (ppb)	N	110	NO SITES EXCEEDED AL	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
5/25/00	Lead (point of entry)	N	1.0	ND-1.0	N/A	15	Residue from man-made pollution such as auto emissions and paint; lead pipe, casing and solder
5/18/00 9/19/97	Sodium (ppm)	N	28.4	20-28.4	N/A	160	Salt water intrusion; leaching from soil

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The presence of some contaminants does not necessarily indicate that your water poses a health risk. MCLs are at very stringent levels. To understand the possible health effects described for many regulated constituents, a person would have to drink 2 liters of water every day at the MCL level for a lifetime to have a one-in-a-million chance of having the described health effect.

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 about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by cryptosporidium and other microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

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SUNLIGHT ACRES - PWS ID# 3421520

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Inorganic Contaminants							
8/4/99	Copper (tap water) (ppm)	N	0.35	NO SITES EXCEEDED AL	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
5/11/00	Fluoride (ppm)	N	1.4	N/A	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits, water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
5/25/00	Lead (point of entry) (ppb)	N	2.0	N/A	N/A	15	Residue from man-made pollution such as auto emissions and paint, lead pipe, casing, and solder
5/5/00	Nitrate (as Nitrogen) (ppm)	N	2.41	N/A	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use, leaching from septic tanks, sewage, erosion of natural deposits
5/18/00	Sodium (ppm)	N	7.89	N/A	N/A	160	Salt water intrusion, leaching from soil

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SUNRAY - PWS ID# 3421314

(Includes: Baldwin Heights, Boulder Hill, Carol Estates, Jason's Landing, Pearl Brittain, Stone Hill and Sugar Plum)

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1/7/00	Fluoride (ppm)	N	21	N/A	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits, water additive which promotes strong teeth, discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
10/20/99	Lead (tap water) (ppb)	N	30	NO SITES EXCEEDED AL	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
1/6/00	Nitrate (as Nitrogen) (ppm)	N	12	N/A	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use, leaching from septic tanks, sewage, erosion of natural deposits
2/2/00	Sodium (ppm)	N	669	N/A	N/A	160	Salt water intrusion, leaching from soil

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SUN RESORTS - PWS ID# 3421201

(aka: FOX MOUNTAIN OR OAK CREST)

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Inorganic Contaminants							
10/13/99	Copper (tap water) (ppm)	N	.18	NO SITES EXCEED AL	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
10/20/99	Lead (tap water) (ppb)	N	15	NO SITES EXCEED AL	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
1/6/00	Nitrate (as Nitrogen) (ppm)	N	4.97		10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
2/2/00	Sodium (ppm)	N	6.69		N/A	160	Salt water intrusion, leaching from soil

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WHISPERING SANDS - PWS ID# 3424009

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5/11/00	Fluoride (ppm)	N	12		4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which strong teeth
10/20/99	Lead (tap water) (ppb)	N	10	NO SITES EXCEEDED AL	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
5/5/00	Nitrate (as Nitrogen) (ppm)	N	226		10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage, erosion of natural deposits
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WINDING WATERS - PWS ID# 3424691

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

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 storm water 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 storm water 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 storm water runoff, and septic systems.
- (E) Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

All 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.

In the following table you will find many terms and abbreviations you might not be familiar with. To help you better understand these terms we've provided the following definitions:

Parts per million (ppm) or Milligrams per liter (mg/l) - one part per million corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny in \$10,000.

Parts per billion (ppb) or Micrograms per liter (ug/l) - one part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in \$10,000,000.

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

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) - The Maximum Allowed is 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 Goal is 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.

Sunshine Utilities....

routinely monitors for contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. This table shows the results of our monitoring for the period, of January 1st 2000 to December 31st 2000. The state allows us to monitor for some contaminants less than once a year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Some of our data, though represented, is more than one year old. All water analysis is the most recent sampling in accordance with the Safe Drinking Water Act.

TEST RESULTS TABLE							
Date Sampled	Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	MCL/AL Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Range	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Inorganic Contaminants							
8/27/99	Copper (tap water) (ppm)	N	05	NO SITES EXCEEDED AL	13	AL=13	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
2/18/00	Fluoride (ppm)	N	19	N/A	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
8/25/99	Lead (tap water) (ppb)	N	30	NO SITES EXCEEDED AL	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits

What does all of this mean?

As you see by the table, our system had no MCL violations. We're proud that your drinking water meets or exceeds all Federal and State requirements. We have learned through our monitoring and testing that some constituents have been detected.

The presence of some contaminants does not necessarily indicate that your water poses a health risk. MCLs are set at very stringent levels. To understand the possible health effects described for many regulated constituents, a person would have to drink 2 liters of water every day at the MCL level for a lifetime to have a one-in-a-million chance of having the described health effect.

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

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility please contact:
Pamela Christmas, Manager, 352/347-8228, during normal business hours.

We at Sunshine Utilities work around the clock to provide top quality water to every tap. We ask that all our customers help us protect our water sources, which are the heart of our community, our way of life and our children's future.