

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

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			NO	n-Secondar Radiologica	y Contamin I Contaminan	ants ts		
Contaminant Measur		Dates of Sampling (mo./yr.)	MCL Violation Yes / No	Level Detected	Range of Results	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Gross Alpha	(pCi/L)	Feb '03	No	2.3	N/A	0	15	Erosion of natural deposits
				Inorganic	Contaminants			
Contaminant Measur		Dates of Sampling (mo./yr.)	MCL Violation Yes / No	Level Detected	Range of Results	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Chromium	(ppb)	Feb '03	No	3.0	N/A	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate (as Nitrogen)	(ppm)	May '05	No	1.32	N/A	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks,sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Sodium	(ppm)	Feb '03	No	5.99	N/A.	N/A	160	Salt water intrusion; leaching from soil
		TTHMs an	d Stage 1 Di	infectant / Dis	infection By-F	roduct (D/DB	P) Parameters	
Contaminant Measur		Dates of Sampling (mo./yr.)	MCL Violation Yes / No	Level Detected	Range of Results	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL or MRDL	Likely Source of Contamination
Chlorine	(ppm)	2005	No	1.0 average	0.3 - 1.6	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4.0	Water additve used to control microbes
Total trihalometh (TTHM)	ane (ppb)	August '04	No	0.83	N/A	N/A	MCL = 80	By-product of drinking water disinfection
				Lead and Co	pper (Tap Wa	ter)		
Contaminant Measur		Dates of Sampling (mo./yr.)	AL Violation Yes / No	90th Percentile Result	No. of Sampling Sites Exceeding the AL	MCLG	AL (Action Level)	:
Copper	(ppm)	2003	No	0.78	0	1.3	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Lead	(ppb)	2003	No	1.5	0	0	15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits

Water Quality Test Results Table for Ashley Heights Subdivision

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

What does this mean?

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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).



Annual Drinking Water Quality Report for 2005 **Belleview Oaks Estates**

Florida Department of Environmental Protection Public Water System ID # 3424621

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

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

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Water Quality Test Results Table for Belleview Oaks Estates

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		وسيتستعم	ta sa ing a manang	Radiologica	l Contaminan	ts		
Contaminant Measur		Dates of Sampling (mo./yr.)	MCL Violation Yes / No	Level Detected	Range of Results	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Gross Alpha	(pCi/L)	Jan '03	No	1.4	N/A	0	15	Erosion of natural deposits
· · · · · · · · · · · ·	an de ser Maria de San de S			Inorganic	Contaminants			
Contaminant Measur		Dates of Sampling (mo./yr.)	MCL Violation Yes / No	Level Detected	Range of Results	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Chromium	(ppb)	Jan '03	No	3.0	N/A	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural depositi
Fluoride	(ppm)	Jan '03	No	0.14	N/A	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factorie;
Nitrate (as Nitrogen)	(ppm)	May '05	No	1.82	N/A	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks,sewage; erosion of natura deposits
Sodium	(ppm)	Jan '03	No	9.13	N/A	N/A	160	Salt water intrusion; leaching from soil
		TTHMs an	id Stage 1 Di	infectant / Dis	infection By-P	roduct (D/DB	P) Parameters	
Contaminant Measur		Dates of Sampling (mo./yr.)	MCL Violation Yes / No	Level Detected	Range of Results	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL or MRDL	Likely Source of Contamination
Chlorine	(ppm)	2005	No	0.8 average	0.3 - 1.3	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4.0	Water additve used to control microbes
	·····		age d'arge part general de la company	Lead and Co	pper (Tap Wa	ter)		
Contaminant Measur		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)	2003	No	0.14	0	1.3	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives

2

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Annual Drinking Water Quality Report for 2005 Burks Quadraplexes - Ocala Garden Apartments Florida Department of Environmental Protection Public Water System ID # 3421554

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Radiological Contaminants Dates of MCL Contaminant and Unit of Level Likely Source of Range of Sampling Violation MCLG MCL Measurement Detected Results Contamination Yes / No (mo./yr.) 0 15 Erosion of natural deposits Gross Alpha (pCi/L) March '03 No 2.1 N/A Inorganic Contaminan MCL Dates of Likely Source of Contaminant and Unit of Level Range of Sampling Violation MCLG MCL Detected Results Contamination Measurement (mo./yr.) Yes / No Erosion of natural deposits: water additive which promote Fluoride March '03 No 0.18 N/A 4 4 (ppm) strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factorie Runoff from fertilizer use: Nitrate leaching from septic (ppm) Jun '05 No 1.44 N/A 10 10 anks, sewage; erosion of natura (as Nitrogen) deposits Salt water intrusion; leaching, N/A 160 Sodium (ppm) March '03 No 10.5 N/A from soil TTHMs and Stage 1 Disinfectant / Disinfection By-Product (D/DBP) Parameters Dates of MCL Contaminant and Unit of Level Range of MCLG or MCL or Likely Source of Sampling Violation MRDL Contamination Measurement Detected Results MRDLG (mo./vr.) Yes / No Water additve used to control MRDL = 4.0 0.4 - 0.8 MRDLG = 4Chlorine 2005 No 0.6 average (ppm) microbes By-product of drinking water Haolacetic Acids MCL = 60 Sept '04 2.9 N/A N/A (ppb) No disinfection (HAA5) Total trihalomethane (ppb) By-product of drinking water Sept '04 No 1.4 N/A N/A MCL = 80 disinfection TTHM) Lead and Copper (Tap Water) 90th Sampling Dates of AL Likely Source of AL Contaminant and Unit of Percentile MCLG Sampling Violation Sites Contamination (Action Level Measurement Exceeding Yes / No Result (mo./yr.) the AL Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of 2003 No 0.22 0 1.3 1.3 (ppm) Copper natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives

Water Quality Test Results Table for Burks Quadraplexes / Ocala Garden Apartments Non-Secondary Contaminants

Belleveiw, Florida 34420

Drinking Water Quality Report



Annual Drinking Water Quality Report for 2005 Country Walk

Florida Department of Environmental Protection Public Water System ID # 3424657

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Water Quality Test Results Table for Country Walk

			<u>N</u>		iry Contami			
			and the second second	Inorganie	Contaminants			
Contaminant Measur		Dates of Sampling (mo./yr.)	MCL Violation Yes / No	Level Detected	Range of Results	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Cyanide	(ppb)	June '03	No	5.0	N/A	200	200	Discharge from steel / metal factories; discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories
Nitrate (as Nitrogen)	(ppm)	May '05	No	2.54	N/A	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks,sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Sodium	(ppm)	June '03	No	7.78	N/A	N/A	160	Salt water intrusion; leaching from soil
		TTHMs an	d Stage 1 Di	sinfectant / Dis	infection By-P	roduct (D/DB	P) Parameters	
Contaminant Measur		Dates of Sampling (mo./yr.)	MCL Violation Yes / No	Level Detected	Range of Results	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL or MRDL	Likely Source of Contamination
Chlorine	(ppm)	2005	No	1.0 average	0.4 - 1.8	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4.0	Water additve used to control microbes
Total trihalometl (TTHM)	nane (ppb)	August '04	No	1,43	N/A	N/A	MCL = 80	By-product of drinking water disinfection
and Carteria			an a	Lead and Co	pper (Tap Wa	ter)		
Contaminant Measur		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)	2003	No	0.31	0	1.3	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Lead	(ppb)	2003	No	7.0	0	0	15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits

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



Annual Drinking Water Quality Report for 2005 Eleven Oaks

Florida Department of Environmental Protection Public Water System ID # 3424099

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			ĮNC	n-Seconda Radiologica	l Contaminan			
	it and Unit of irement	Dates of Sampling (mo./yr.)	MCL Violation Yes / No	Level Detected	Range of Results	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Alpha Emitters	(pCi/L)	Feb '03	No	1.3	N/A	0	15	Erosion of natural deposits
Combined Radi	ium (pCi/L)	March '03	No	2.6	N/A	0	5	Erosion of natural deposits
				Inorganic	Contaminants			
	nt and Unit of prement	Dates of Sampling (mo./yr.)	MCL Violation Yes / No	Level Detected	Range of Results	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Fluoride	(ppm)	Feb '03	No	0.2	N/A	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factorie
Sodium	(ppm)	Feb '03	No	7,74	N/A	N/A	160	Salt water intrusion; leaching from soil
		TTHMs an	d Stage 1 Di	linfectant / Dis	infection By-P	roduct (D/DB	P) Parameters	
	nt and Unit of prement	Dates of Sampling (mo./yr.)	MCL Violation Yes / No	Level Detected	Range of Results	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL or MRDL	Likely Source of Contamination
Chlorine	(ppm)	2005	No	0.6 average	0.3 - 1.2	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4.0	Water additve used to control microbes
Total trihalome (TTHM)	thane (ppb)	Aug '04	No	2.01	N/A	N/A	MCL = 80	By-product of drinking water disinfection
				Lead and Co	pper (Tap Wa	ter)		
	nt and Unit of urement	Dates of Sampling (mo./yr.)	AL Violation Yes / No	90th Percentile Result	No. of Sampling Sites Exceeding the AL	MCLG	AL (Action Level)	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper	(ppm)	2003	No	0.19	0	1.3	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Lead	(ppb)	2003	No	3.0	0	0	15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits

Water Quality Test Results Table for Eleven Oaks

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

What does this mean?

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

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

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

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

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

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

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



Annual Drinking Water Quality Report for 2005 Emil Marr 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 bout the quality water and services we deliver to you every day. Our constant goal is to provide you with a dependable supply of quality drinking water. We want you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water. We are pleased to report that our

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

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

Sunshine Utilities routinely monitors for constituents in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws, rules and regulations. Except where indicated otherwise, this report is based on the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2005. Data obtained before January 1, 2005, 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 Marr Subdivision Non-Secondary Contaminants

			Microbiologi	cal Contamina			
Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling (mo./yr.)	MCL Violation Yes / No	Highest Mon of Positiv	thly Number	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Total Coliform Bacteria	May '05	No	1	ι.	o	Presence of coliform bacteria in 1 sample per month	Naturally present in the environment
			Radiologics	I Conteminan	ts		
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)	April '03	No	2.0	N/A	0	15	Erosion of natural deposits
	n yn ei yn		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
Nitrate (ppm) (as Nitrogen)	May - Oct '05	No	5.63 maximum	4.59 - 5.63	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks,sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Sodium (ppm)	April '03	No	23.5	N/A	N/A	160	Salt water intrusion; leaching from soil
	TTHMs an	id Stage 1 Di	sinfectant / Dis	infection By-I	roduct (D/DB	P) Parameters	
Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling (mo./yr.)	MCL Violation Yes / No	Level Detected	Range of Results	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL or MRDL	Likely Source of Contamination
Chlorine (ppm)	2005	No	0.9 average	0.5 - 3.0	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4.0	Water additive used to control microbes
Haolacetic Acids (ppb) (HAA5)	August '04	No	1.0	N/A	N/A	MCL = 60	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total trihalomethane (TTHM)	August '04	No	2.05	N/A	N/A	MCL = 80	By-product of drinking water disinfection
			Lead and Co	pper (Tap Wa	ter)		
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)	2003	No	0.45	0	1.3	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Lead (ppb)	2003	No	3.0	0	0	15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits

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

What does this mean?

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

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

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

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

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

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

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



Annual Drinking Water Quality Report for 2005 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 norm you about the quality water and services we deliver to you every day. Our constant goal is to provide you with a dependable supply of quality drinking water. We want you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water. This report shows our water quality results and what they mean.

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

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

Sunshine Utilities routinely monitors for constituents in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws, rules and regulations. Except where indicated otherwise, this report is based on the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2005. Data obtained before January 1, 2005, 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 Florida Heights

			Nc	n-Seconda				
			n in the second second	Inorganic	Contaminants			
Contaminant Measur		Dates of Sampling (mo./yr.)	MCL Violation Yes / No	Level Detected	Range of Results	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Fluoride	(ppm)	Feb '03	No	0.12	N/A	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate (as Nitrogen)	(ppm)	May '05	No	1.77	N/A	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks,sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Sodium	(ppm)	Feb '03	No	8.05	N/A	N/A	160	Salt water intrusion; leaching from soil
	a ana ang ang ang ang ang ang ang ang an	TTHMs an	d Stage 1 Dis	ilnfectant / Dis	Infection By-P	roduct (D/DB	P) Parameters	
Contaminant Measur		Dates of Sampling (mo./yr.)	MCL Violation Yes / No	Level Detected	Range of Results	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL or MRDL	Likely Source of Contamination
Chlorine	(ppm)	2005	No	0.7 average	0.2 - 1.2	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4.0	Water additve used to control microbes
Total trihalometh (TTHM)	nane (ppb)	Aug '04	No	0.55	N/A	N/A	MCL = 80	By-product of drinking water disinfection
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·				Lead and Co	pper (Tap Wa	ter)		
Contaminant Measur		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)	2003	No	0.12	0	1.3	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Lead	(ppb)	2003	No	2.0	0	0	15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits

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

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

What does this mean?

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

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

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

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

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

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

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

10220 East Highway 25 Belleview, Florida 34420



Annual Drinking Water Quality Report for 2005 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 ou about the quality water and services we deliver to you every day. Our constant goal is to provide you with a dependable supply of quality drinking water. We want you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water. We are pleased to report that our drinking water meets all federal and state requirements.

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

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.

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, 2005. Data obtained before January 1, 2005, and presented in this report are from the most recent testing performed in accordance with the laws, rules and regulations.

· · · · · · · · ·			No	n-Secondar Inorganic	y Contamin Contaminants			
Contaminant an Measurem		Dates of Sampling (mo./yr.)	MCL Violation Yes / No	Level Detected	Range of Results	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Fluoride	(ppm)	March '03	No	0.11	N/A	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Lead (point of entry)	(ppb)	March '03	No	2.0	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)	May '05	No	4.73	N/A	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks,sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Sodium	(ppm)	March '03	No	14.1	N/A	N/A	160	Salt water intrusion; leaching from soil
		TTHMs an	d Stage 1 Di	sinfectant / Dis	infection By-P	roduct (D/DB	P) Parameters	
Contaminant an Measurem		Dates of Sampling (mo./yr.)	MCL Violation Yes / No	Level Detected	Range of Results	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL or MRDL	Likely Source of Contamination
Chlorine	(ppm)	2005	No	0.6 average	0.2 - 1.8	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4.0	Water additve used to control microbes
Haolacetic Acids (HAA5)	(ppb)	Oct '04	No	1.3	N/A	N/A	MCL = 60	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total trihalomethan (TTHM)	° (ppb)	Oct '04	No	5.25	N/A	N/A	MCL = 80	By-product of drinking water disinfection
				Lead and Co	oper (Tap Wa	ter)		
Contaminant an Measurem		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)	2003	No	0.28	0	1.3	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Lead	(ppb)	2003	No	1.5	0	0	15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits

Water Quality Test Results Table for Floyd Clark / Hodges

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- <u>Action Level (AL)</u> the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.
- <u>Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL)</u> The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.
- <u>Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG)</u> The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.
- <u>Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL</u>) The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial growth.
- <u>Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLC)</u> The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contamination.

• ND – This abbreviation means not detected and indicates that the substance was not found by laboratory analysis.

- <u>Parts per million (ppm) or milligrams per Liter (mg/L)</u> one part of analyte (by weight) to 1 million parts of water sample (by weight).
- 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.

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_i) Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems.
- E.) Radioactive contaminants, which may be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

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

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

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

Drinking Water Quality Report



Annual Drinking Water Quality Report for 2005 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 ou about the quality water and services we deliver to you every day. Our constant goal is to provide you with a dependable supply of quality drinking water. We want you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water. This report shows our water quality results and what they mean.

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

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

Sunshine Utilities routinely monitors for constituents in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws, rules and regulations. Except where indicated otherwise, this report is based on the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2005. Data obtained before January 1, 2005, 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 Fore Oaks Estates

			INO	n-Secondar	y Contamin I Contaminan			
Contaminant and Measureme		Dates of Sampling (mo./yr.)	MCL Violation Yes / No	Level Detected	Range of Results	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Combined Radium	(pCi/L)	March '03	No	0.9	N/A	0	5	Erosion of natural deposits
				Inorganic	Contaminants			
Contaminant and Measurem		Dates of Sampling (mo./yr.)	MCL Violation Yes / No	Level Detected	Range of Results	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Fluoride	(ppm)	March '03	No	0.21	N/A	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate (as Nitrogen)	(ppm)	May '05	No	1.41	N/A	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks,sewage; erosion of natural deposits
		TTHMs an	d Stage 1 Di	sinfectant / Dis	infection By-P	roduct (D/DB	P) Parameters	
Contaminant an Measurem		Dates of Sampling (mo./yr.)	MCL Violation Yes / No	Level Detected	Range of Results	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL or MRDL	Likely Source of Contamination
Chlorine	(ppm)	2005	No	0.7 average	0.4 - 1.3	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4.0	Water additve used to control microbes
Haolacetic Acids (HAA5)	(ppb)	Sept '04	No	1.4	N/A	N/A	MCL = 60	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total trihalomethane (TTHM)	(ppb)	Sept '04	No	2.45	N/A	N/A	MCL = 80	By-product of drinking water disinfection
	n na san san san san san san san san san			Lead and Co	pper (Tap Wa	ter)		
Contaminant an Measurem		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)	2003	No	0.33	0	1.3	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Lead	(ppb)	2003	No	2.0	o	0	15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits

2

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

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

What does this mean?

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

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

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

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

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

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

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



Annual Drinking Water Quality Report for 2005 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 esigned to inform you about the quality water and services we deliver to you every day. Our constant goal is to provide you with a dependable supply of quality drinking water. We want you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water. This report shows our water quality results and what they mean.

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

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

Sunshine Utilities routinely monitors for constituents in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws, rules and regulations. Except where indicated otherwise, this report is based on the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2005. Data obtained before January 1, 2005, and presented in this report are from the most recent testing performed in accordance with the laws, rules and regulations.

				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
Cyanide	(ppb)	June '03	No	4.0	N/A	200	200	Discharge from steel / metal factories; discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories
Nitrate (as Nitrogen)	(ppm)	May '05	No	0.75	N/A	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks,sewage; erosion of natural deposits
		TTHMs an	d Stage 1 Di	sinfectant / Dis	infection By-P	roduct (D/DB	P) Parameters	
Contaminant a Measurer		Dates of Sampling (mo./yr.)	MCL Violation Yes / No	Level Detected	Range of Results	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL or MRDL	Likely Source of Contamination
Chlorine	(ppm)	2005	No	0.7 average	0.3 - 1.8	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4.0	Water additve used to control microbes
Haolacetic Acids (HAA5)	(ppb)	Sept '04	No	2.0	N/A	N/A	MCL = 60	By-product of drinking water disinfection

Water Quality Test Results Table for Hilltop at Lake Weir Non-Secondary Contaminants

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- <u>Action Level (AL)</u> the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.
- <u>Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL)</u> The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.
- <u>Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG)</u> The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.
- <u>Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL</u>) The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water.
 There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial growth.
- <u>Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLC)</u> The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contamination.

ND – This abbreviation means not detected and indicates that the substance was not found by laboratory analysis.

- <u>Parts per million (ppm) or milligrams per Liter (mg/L)</u> one part of analyte (by weight) to 1 million parts of water sample (by weight).
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- <u>Picocurie per liter (pCi/L)</u> measure of the radioactivity in water.

What does this mean?

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

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

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- A.) Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
- B.) Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining or farming.
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In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The FDA (Food & Drug Administration) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

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

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).

10220 East Highway 25 Belleview, Florida 34420



Annual Drinking Water Quality Report for 2005 Lakeview Hills Subdivision Florida Department of Environmental Protection Public Water System ID # 3424687

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

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

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

Sunshine Utilities routinely monitors for constituents in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws, rules and regulations. Except where indicated otherwise, this report is based on the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2005. Data obtained before January 1, 2005, and presented in this report are from the most recent testing performed in accordance with the laws, rules and regulations.

	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·			Ion-Secondary Inorganic C		anto	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
Contaminant and Measureme		Dates of Sampling (mo./yr.)	MCL Violation Yes / No	Level Detected	Range of Results	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Fluoride	(ppm)	Feb '03	No	0.20	N/A	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate (as Nitrogen)	(ppm)	May '05	No	0.28	N/A	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks,sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Sodium	(ppm)	Feb '03	No	9.58	N/A	N/A	160	Salt water intrusion; leaching from soil
				Volatile Organi	c Contaminan	ts		
Contaminant and Measureme		Dates of Sampling (mo./yr.)	MCL Violation Yes / No	Level Detected	Range of Results	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
1,1-Dichloro- ethylene	(ppb)	Jan - Oct '05	No	0.2375 Maximum	ND - 0.95	7	7	Discharge from industria chemical factories
	100 - 100	TTHMS	ind Stage 1 I	Disinfectant / Disin	fection By-Pro	duct (D/DBP)	Parameters	
Contaminant and Measureme		Dates of Sampling (mo./yr.)	MCL Violation Yes / No	Level Detected	Range of Results	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL or MRDL	Likely Source of Contamination
Chlorine	(ppm)	2005	No	1.0 average	0.5 - 1.8	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4.0	Water additve used to control microbes
Total trihalomethane (TTHM)	(ppb)	Jul/05	No	0.66	N/A	N/A	MCL = 80	By-product of drinking water disinfection
	nang seria dari seria. Baharan seria dari seri	and the second secon	ala and a second	Lead and Copp		r)		
Contaminant and Measureme		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)	2003	No	0.205	0	1.3	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Lead	(ppb)	2003	No	1.5	0	0	15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits

Water Quality Test Results Table for Lakeview Hills Subdivision

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- <u>Action Level (AL)</u> the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.
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What does this mean?

As you can see our system had no violations. We are aware that you may have concerns about contamination of your water from an old landfill in the area, (Davis Landfill has been closed for several years). Marion County Solid Waste installed and maintains GAC (granular activated carbon) filters on the well and performs testing of the filtered water approximately every 60 days. The testing performed in 2005 demonstrated that the filters efficiently remove the volatile organic contaminants (specifically 1,1-dichloroethylene) that have leached into the well water. Early in 2006 testing showed that contamination had passed through the GAC system without efficient treatment and you were provided with bottled water by Marion County until the filters were replaced. To ensure the filters continue to operate properly, and to remain compliant with our regulations, we use a contract laboratory to collect and analyze quarterly samples from a point prior to where the water enters the distribution system. We have NOT detected contamination above the allowable limits in the final product water provided to your homes. However, we understand your concern, and in an effort to ensure that we provide you with a continual quality product we have reached an agreement to purchase water from Marion County Utilities. The well that currently serves Lakeview Hills water system will not be used in the future.

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

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

Belleview, Florida 34420

Drinking Water Quality Report



Annual Drinking Water Quality Report for 2005 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 hform you about the quality water and services we deliver to you every day. Our constant goal is to provide you with a dependable supply of quality drinking water. We want you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water. This report shows our water quality results and what they mean.

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

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

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Non-Secondary Contaminants Microbiological Contaminants Dates of MCL Contaminant and Unit of **Highest Monthly Number** Likely Source of Sampling Violation MCLG MCL Measurement of Positive Samples Contamination Yes / No (mo./yr.) Presence of coliform Naturally present in the Total Coliform Bacteria Nov '05 No 1 0 bacteria in 1 environment sample per month Inorganic Contaminant MCL Dates of Contaminant and Unit of Level Range of Likely Source of Sampling Violation MCLG MCL Measurement Detected Results Contamination Yes / No (mo./yr.) Discharge from steel and pulp Chromium Jan '03 100 100 (ppb) No 2.0 N/A mills; erosion of natural deposit Runoff from fertilizer use Nitrate leaching from septic 10 10 May '05 No 3.48 N/A (ppm) (as Nitrogen) tanks, sewage; erosion of natura deposits Salt water intrusion; leaching Sodium (ppm) Ian 103 No 8 22 N/A N/A 160 from soil TTHMs and Stage 1 Disinfectant / Disinfection By-Product (D/DBP) Parameters Dates of MCL Likely Source of Contaminant and Unit of MCLG or MCL or Level Range of Sampling Violation Measurement Detected MRDLG MRDL Contamination Results Yes / No (mo./yr.) Water additve used to control Chlorine 2004 No 0.8 average 0.5-1.8 MRDLG = 4 MRDL = 4.0(ppm) microbes Total trihalomethane By-product of drinking water (ppb) Sept '04 N/A N/A MCL = 80 No 1.3 disinfection (TTHM) Lead and Copper (Tap Water) No. of Dates of AL 90th Sampling Contaminant and Unit of Likely Source of AL MCLG Sampling Violation Percentile Sites Measurement (Action Level) Contamination Exceeding (mo./yr.) Yes / No Result the AL Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of Copper 2003 No 0.02 0 1.3 1.3 (ppm) natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives

2

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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Drinking Water Quality Report



Annual Drinking Water Quality Report for 2005 Oak Haven

Florida Department of Environmental Protection Public Water System ID # 3424106

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

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

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

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Water Quality Test Results Table for Oak Haven Non-Secondary Parameters

		the second state	Microbiologi	ary Paramet			
Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling (mo./yr.)	MCL Violation Yes / No	Highest Monthly Number of Positive Samples		MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Total Coliform Bacteria	Oct '05	No	1 Radiological Contaminants		0	Presence of coliform bacteria in 1 sample per month	Naturally present in the environment
	and a second		Radiologica	l Contaminan	ťs		
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
Combined Radium (pCi/L)	March '03	No	0.8	N/A	0	5	Erosion of natural deposits
		an a	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
Fluoride (ppm)	March '03	No	0.30	N/A	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Sodium (ppm)	March '03	No	9.27	N/A	N/A	160	Salt water intrusion; leaching from soil
	TTHMs ar	d Stage 1 Di	sinfectant / Dis	infection By-F	roduct (D/DB	P) Parameters	
Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling (mo./yr.)	MCL Violation Yes / No	Level Detected	Range of Results	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL or MRDL	Likely Source of Contamination
Chlorine (ppm)	2005	No	2.7 average	0.8 - 3.0	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4.0	Water additive used to control microbes
Haolacetic Acids (ppb) (HAA5)	Aug '04	No	2.5	N/A	N/A	MCL = 60	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total trihalomethane (ppb) (TTHM)	Aug '04	No	5.23	N/A	N/A	MCL = 80	By-product of drinking water disinfection
			Lead and Co		ter)		
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)	2003	No	0.23	o	1.3	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Lead (ppb)	2003	No	5.0	o	o	15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits

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

What does this mean?

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

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

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

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

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

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

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



Annual Drinking Water Quality Report for 2005 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 norm you about the quality water and services we deliver to you every day. Our constant goal is to provide you with a dependable supply of quality drinking water. We want you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water. This report shows our water quality results and what they mean.

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

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

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, 2005. Data obtained before January 1, 2005, and presented in this report are from the most recent testing performed in accordance with the laws, rules and regulations.

		ang na sang sang sanga La Art, Na ang sang tang sa		Radiological	Contaminant			
Contaminant Measur		Dates of Sampling (mo./yr.)	MCL Violation Yes / No	Level Detected	Range of Results	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Alpha Emitters	(pCi/L)	May '03	No	0.8	N/A	0	15	Erosion of natural deposits
	na pana ng pana ng pangan Manang pangang pangang pangang pangang pangang pangang pangang pangang pangang pang p	ter and the second s		Inorganic (Contaminants			
Contaminant Measur		Dates of Sampling (mo./yr.)	MCL Violation Yes / No	Level Detected	Range of Results	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Nitrate (as Nitrogen)	(ppm)	May '05	No	2.81	N/A	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks,sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Sodium	(ppm)	May '03	No	9.34	N/A	N/A	160	Salt water intrusion; leaching from soil
		TTHMs a	nd Stage 1 D	isinfectant / Disi	nfection By-Pi	roduct (D/DBI) Parameters	
Contaminant Measur		Dates of Sampling (mo./yr.)	MCL Violation Yes / No	Level Detected	Range of Results	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL or MRDL	Likely Source of Contamination
Chlorine	(ppm)	2005	No	0.8 average	0.3 - 1.5	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4.0	Water additive used to control microbes
Total trihalometh (TTHM)	nane (ppb)	Aug '04	No	1.9	N/A	N/A	MCL = 80	By-product of drinking water disinfection
en e			an a	Lead and Cop		er)		
Contaminant Measur		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)	2003	No	0.28	0	1.3	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Lead	(ppb)	2003	No	1.0	0	0	15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits

Water Quality Test Results Table for Oak Hurst Non-Secondary Contaminants

2

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

What does this mean?

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

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

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

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

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

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

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

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



Annual Drinking Water Quality Report for 2005 Ocala Heights

Florida Department of Environmental Protection Public Water System ID # 3424651

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

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

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

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, 2005. Data obtained before January 1, 2005, and presented in this report are from the most recent testing performed in accordance with the laws, rules and regulations.

			• • • • • • • • • •	Inorganic	Contaminants	k		
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
Fluoride	(ppm)	Feb '03	No	0,13	N/A	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factorie
Nitrate (as Nitrogen)	(ppm)	May '05	No	1.48	N/A	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks,sewage; erosion of natura deposits
Sodium	(ppm)	Feb '03	No	7.67	N/A	N/A	160	Salt water intrusion; leaching from soil
		TTHMs an	d Stage 1 Die	sinfectant / Dis	infection By-P	roduct (D/DB	P) Parameters	
Contaminant and Unit of Measurement		Dates of Sampling (mo./yr.)	MCL Violation Yes / No	Level Detected	Range of Results	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL or MRDL	Likely Source of Contamination
Chlorine	(ppm)	2005	No	0.6 average	0.4 - 1.0	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4.0	Water additve used to contro microbes
Fotal trihalomethan TTHM)	° (ppb)	August '04	No	0.74	N/A	N/A	MCL = 80	By-product of drinking water disinfection
				Lead and Co		ter)		
Contaminant an Measurem		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)	2003	No	0.03	0	1.3	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching fror wood preservatives

Water Quality Test Results Table for Ocala Heights
Non-Secondary Contaminants

2

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

What does this mean?

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

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

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

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

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

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

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

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

10220 East Highway 25 Belleview, Florida 34420

Drinking Water Quality Report



Annual Drinking Water Quality Report for 2005 Oklawaha Water Plants

Florida Department of Environmental Protection Public Water System ID # 3420939

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

The source of our water is groundwater from wells located in the community. The wells draw from the Floridan aquifer, one of the world's most protected sources. During 2005 one of our wells collapsed and we have been purchasing water from a system owned and operated by Marion Utilities to supplement the remaining well. In 2006 we plan to have the original well back on line, but we must first satisfactorily perform testing and complete the permitting process with the State DEP regulatory agency.

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

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

Oklawaha Water Plants 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, 2005. Data obtained before January 1, 2005, and presented in this report are from the most recent testing performed in accordance with the laws, rules and regulations.

			NO		ry Contamir			
Contaminant ar Measuren		Dates of Sampling (mo./yr.)	MCL Violation Yes / No	Level Detected	Range of Results	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Alpha Emitters	(pCi/L)	April '03	No	1.4	ND - 1.4	0	15	Erosion of natural deposits
	tin india di sette		And Section and	Inorganic	Contaminants			
Contaminant ar Measuren		Dates of Sampling (mo./yr.)	MCL Violation Yes / No	Level Detected	Range of Results	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Barium	(ppm)	April '03	No	0.022	0.014 - 0.022	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Lead (point of entry)	(ppb)	April '03	No	1.0	ND - 1.0	N/A	15	Residue from man-made pollution such as auto emissions and paint; lead pipe, casing, and solder
Sodium	(ppm)	April '03	No	14.7	11.2 - 14.7	N/A	160	Salt water intrusion; leaching from soil
	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	TTHMs an	d Stage 1 Di	infectant / Dis	infection By-P	roduct (D/DB	P) Parameters	
Contaminant and Unit of Measurement		Dates of Sampling (mo./yr.)	MCL Violation Yes / No	Levei Detected	Range of Results	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL or MRDL	Likely Source of Contamination
Chlorine	(ppm)	2005	No	3.0 average	3.0 • 3.0	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4.0	Water additive used to control microbes
Haolacetic Acids (HAA5)	(ppb)	Jan - Jul '05	No	3.6	ND - 3.6	N/A	MCL = 60	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total trihalomethar (TTHM)	ne (ppb)	Jan - Jul '05	No	6.68	6.20 - 6.68	N/A	MCL = 80	By-product of drinking water disinfection
				Lead and Co	pper (Tap Wa	ter)		
Contaminant an Measuren		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)	2003	No	0.07	0	1.3	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Load	(ppb)	2003	No	9.0	0	0	15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits

Water Quality Test Results Table for Oklawaha Water Plants

- <u>Action Level (AL)</u> the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.
- <u>Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL)</u> The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.
- <u>Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG)</u> The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.
- <u>Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL)</u> The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial growth.
- <u>Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLC)</u> The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contamination.
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- <u>Picocurie per liter (pCi/L)</u> measure of the radioactivity in water.

What does this mean?

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

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

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

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

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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).

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

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Sunshine Utilities

10220 East Highway 25 Belleview, Florida 34420

Drinking Water Quality Report



Annual Drinking Water Quality Report for 2005 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 form you about the quality water and services we deliver to you every day. Our constant goal is to provide you with a dependable supply of quality drinking water. We want you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water. This report shows our water quality results and what they mean.

The source of our water is groundwater from 2 wells located in the community, (for part of 2005 the water was provided by only one of the wells). The wells draw from the Floridan aquifer, one of the world's most protected sources. Our water is chlorinated for disinfection purposes. In 2004 the Florida Department of Environmental Protection conducted an assessment which identifies potential sources of contamination in the vicinity of our well. 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, 2005. Data obtained before January 1, 2005, and presented in this report are from the most recent testing performed in accordance with the laws, rules and regulations.

	-		No	n-Seconda	ry Contamir	nants		
		an so wate			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)	Sept '03	No	0.015	N/A	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Sodium	(ppm)	Sept '03	No	6.41	N/A	N/A	160	Salt water intrusion; leaching from soil
		TTHMs an	d Stage 1 Dis	infectant / Dis	infection By-P	roduct (D/DB	P) Parameters	
Contaminant Measure		Dates of Sampling (mo./yr.)	MCL Violation Yes / No	Level Detected	Range of Results	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL or MRDL	Likely Source of Contamination
Chlorine	(ppm)	2005	No	1.0 average	0.4 - 2.6	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4.0	Water additve used to control microbes
Haolacetic Acids (HAA5)	(ppb)	Oct '04	No	1.0	N/A	N/A	MCL = 60	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total trihalometh (TTHM)	ane (ppb)	Oct '04	No	8.2	N/A	N/A	MCL = 80	By-product of drinking water disinfection
			Surviva and	Lead and Co	pper (Tap Wa	ter)		
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)	2002	No	0.076	0	1.3	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Lead	(ppb)	2002	No	1.5	0	0	15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits

Water Quality Test Results Table for Ponderosa Pines

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

What does this mean?

We have learned from the testing that some constituents were detected. Our system had the following monitoring / reporting violations for 2005:

We failed to monitor for Lead and Copper in 2005 as required. We will test Lead and Copper in 2006 and will advise you of the results in next year's Consumer Confidence Report. Infants and children who drink water containing lead in excess of the action level could experience delays in their physical or mental development. Children could show slight deficits in attention span and learning abilities. Adults who drink this water over many years could develop kidney problems or high blood pressure. Copper is an essential nutrient, but some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over a relatively short amount of time could experience gastrointestinal distress. Some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over many years could suffer liver or kidney. People with Wilson's Disease should consult their personal doctor.

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

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

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

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

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

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

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

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Drinking Water Quality Report



Annual Drinking Water Quality Report for 2005 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 hform you about the quality water and services we deliver to you every day. Our constant goal is to provide you with a dependable supply of quality drinking water. We want you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water. This report shows our water quality results and what they mean.

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

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

Sunshine Utilities routinely monitors for constituents in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws, rules and regulations. Except where indicated otherwise, this report is based on the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2005. Data obtained before January 1, 2005, 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 Quail Run Subdivision

			Nor	-Secondary				
Contaminant and Unit of Measurement		Dates of Sampling (mo./yr.)	MCL Violation Yes / No	Microbiological Contamina Highest Monthly Number of Positive Samples		MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Total Coliform Bacteria		May '05	No	1		0	Presence of coliform bacteria in 1 sample per month	Naturally present in the environment
				Radiologics	l Contaminan	ts		
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)	June '03	No	0.8	N/A	0	15	Erosion of natural deposits
		andra Carlo andra	Alexandra and an area	Inorgante	Contaminants			
Contaminant Measur		Dates of Sampling (mo./yr.)	MCL Violation Yes / No	Level Detected	Range of Results	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Nitrate (as Nitrogen)	(ppm)	Jun '05	No	1.46	N/A	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use: leaching from septic tanks,sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Sodium	(ppm)	June '03	No	5.05	N/A	N/A	160	Salt water intrusion; leaching from soil
		TTHMs an	d Stage 1 Di	sinfectant / Dis	Infection By-P	roduct (D/DB	P) Parameters	
Contaminant Measur		Dates of Sampling (mo./yr.)	MCL Violation Yes / No	Level Detected	Range of Results	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL or MRDL	Likely Source of Contamination
Chlorine	(ppm)	2005	No	0.6 average	0.3 - 1.0	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4.0	Water additive used to control microbes
				Lead and Co	pper (Tap Wa	ter)		
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)	2002	No	0.161	0	1.3	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Lead	(ppb)	2002	No	2.2	0	0	15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits

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

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

What does this mean?

We have learned from the testing that some constituents were detected. Our system had the following monitoring / reporting violations for 2005:

We failed to monitor for Lead and Copper in 2005 as required. We will test Lead and Copper in 2006 and will advise you of the results in next year's Consumer Confidence Report. Infants and children who drink water containing lead in excess of the action level could experience delays in their physical or mental development. Children could show slight deficits in attention span and learning abilities. Adults who drink this water over many years could develop kidney problems or high blood pressure. Copper is an essential nutrient, but some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over a relatively short amount of time could experience gastrointestinal distress. Some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over many years could suffer liver or kidney. People with Wilson's Disease should consult their personal doctor.

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

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- A.) Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
- B.) Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining or farming.
- C.) Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses.
- D.) Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems.
- E.) Radioactive contaminants, which may be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.
- In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The FDA (Food & Drug Administration) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.
- Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

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

10220 East Highway 25 Belleview, Florida 34420

Drinking Water Quality Report



Annual Drinking Water Quality Report for 2005 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 horm you about the quality water and services we deliver to you every day. Our constant goal is to provide you with a dependable supply of quality drinking water. We want you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water. This report shows our water quality results and what they mean.

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

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

Sunshine Utilities routinely monitors for constituents in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws, rules and regulations. Except where indicated otherwise, this report is based on the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2005. Data obtained before January 1, 2005, 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 Sandy Acres

			N	on-Seconda				·
	<u> </u>	المتحصيف محمد معالم		Microbiologi	cal Contamina	ints		
	nt and Unit of prement	Dates of Sampling (mo./yr.)	MCL Violation Yes / No	Highest Monthly Number of Positive Samples		MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Total Coliform	Bacteria	Nov '05	No	l		0	Presence of coliform bacteria in 1 sample per month	Naturally present in the environment
	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·			Inorganic	Contaminants			
	nt and Unit of prement	Dates of Sampling (mo./yr.)	MCL Violation Yes / No	Level Detected	Range of Results	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Barium	(ppm)	Oct '03	No	0.01	N/A	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
		TTHMs an	id Stage 1 Di	sinfectant / Dis	infection By-F	roduct (D/DB	P) Parameters	
	nt and Unit of irement	Dates of Sampling (mo./yr.)	MCL Violation Yes / No	Level Detected	Range of Results	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL or MRDL	Likely Source of Contamination
Chlorine	(ppm)	2005	No	0.6 average	0.3 - 1.0	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4.0	Water additve used to control microbes
Total trihalome (TTHM)	othane (ppb)	Sept '04	No	7.7	N/A	N/A	MCL = 80	By-product of drinking water disinfection
				Lead and Co	pper (Tap Wa	ter)		
	nt and Unit of urement	Dates of Sampling (mo./yr.)	AL Violation Yes / No	90th Percentile Result	No. of Sampling Sites Exceeding the AL	MCLG	AL (Action Level)	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper	(ppm)	2003	No	0.045	0	1.3	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Lead	(ppb)	2003	No	2.5	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):

2

- <u>Action Level (AL)</u> the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.
- <u>Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL)</u> The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water.
- MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.
- <u>Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG)</u> The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.
- 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.
- <u>Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLC)</u> The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contamination.
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- <u>Parts per billion (ppb) or micrograms per Liter (μ g/L) one part of analyte (by weight) to 1 billion parts of water sample (by weight).</u>
- <u>Picocurie per liter (pCi/L)</u> measure of the radioactivity in water.

What does this mean?

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

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

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

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



Annual Drinking Water Quality Report for 2005 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 form you about the quality water and services we deliver to you every day. Our constant goal is to provide you with a dependable supply of quality drinking water. We want you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water. This report shows our water quality results and what they mean.

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

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

Sunshine Utilities routinely monitors for constituents in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws, rules and regulations. Except where indicated otherwise, this report is based on the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2005. Data obtained before January 1, 2005, 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

			No	n-Secondar	y Contamin 1 Contaminan			
	t and Unit of rement	Dates of Sampling (mo./yr.)	MCL Violation Yes / No	Level Detected	Range of Results	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Combined Radi	ium (pCi/L)	Sept '03	No	1.2	N/A	0	5	Erosion of natural deposits
		nan an an an an an an an an an	and Salah Car	Inorganic	Contaminants			
	it and Unit of crement	Dates of Sampling (mo./yr.)	MCL Violation Yes / No	Level Detected	Range of Results	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Nitrate (as Nitrogen)	(ppm)	May '05	No	3.07	N/A	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks,sewage; erosion of natura deposits
Sodium	(ppm)	Sept '03	No	7.38	N/A	N/A	160	Salt water intrusion; leaching from soil
		TTHMs an	d Stage 1 Di	sinfectant / Dis	infection By-P	roduct (D/DB	P) Parameters	
	at and Unit of rement	Dates of Sampling (mo./yr.)	MCL Violation Yes / No	Level Detected	Range of Results	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL or MRDL	Likely Source of Contamination
Chlorine	(ppm)	2005	No	0.5 average	0.3 - 0.8	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4.0	Water additve used to control microbes
Total trihalomet (TTHM)	thane (ppb)	Aug '04	No	2.46	N/A	N/A	MCL = 80	By-product of drinking water disinfection
				Lead and Co	pper (Tap Wa	ter)		
	nt and Unit of rement	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)	2003	No	0.15	0	1.3	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Lead	(քքն)	2003	No	6.0	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):

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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.

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Drinking Water Quality Report



Annual Drinking Water Quality Report for 2005 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 nform you about the quality water and services we deliver to you every day. Our constant goal is to provide you with a dependable supply of quality drinking water. We want you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water. This report shows our water quality results and what they mean.

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

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

Sunshine Utilities routinely monitors for constituents in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws, rules and regulations. Except where indicated otherwise, this report is based on the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2005. Data obtained before January 1, 2005, and presented in this report are from the most recent testing performed in accordance with the laws, rules and regulations.

		State and the second	NC	on-Seconda Badiologica	ry Contaminan			···· ·· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
Contaminant s Measure		Dates of Sampling (mo./yr.)	MCL Violation Yes / No	Level Detected	Range of Results	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Alpha Emitters	(pCi/L)	May '03	No	0.8	N/A	0	15	Erosion of natural deposits
	at farme navnere	a antina ta	386	Inorganic	Contaminant			
Contaminant a Measure		Dates of Sampling (mo./yr.)	MCL Violation Yes / No	Level Detected	Range of Results	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Nitrate (as Nitrogen)	(ppm)	May '05	No ,	1.69	N/A	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks,sewage; erosion of natur deposits
Sodium	(ppm)	May '03	No	7.35	N/A	N/A	160	Salt water intrusion; leaching from soil
		TTHMs an	d Stage 1 Di	Infectant / Dis	infection By-P	roduct (D/DB	P) Parameters	
Contaminant s Measure		Dates of Sampling (mo./yr.)	MCL Violation Yes / No	Level Detected	Range of Results	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL or MRDL	Likely Source of Contamination
Chlorine	(ppm)	2005	No	1.2 average	0.5 - 2.8	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4.0	Water additve used to control microbes
Haolacetic Acids (HAA5)	(ppb)	August '04	No	2.2	N/A	N/A	MCL = 60	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total trihalometha (TTHM)	ane (ppb)	August '04	No	8.03	N/A	N/A	MCL = 80	By-product of drinking water disinfection
				Lead and Co	oper (Tap Wa	ter)		
Contaminant a Measure		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)	2003	No	0.15	0	1.3	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching fror wood preservatives
Lead	(ppb)	2003	No	3.0	0	0	15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits

Water Quality Test Results Table for Sun Ray Estates

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

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

What does this mean?

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

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

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

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

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

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

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

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

10220 East Highway 25 Belleview, Florida 34420

Drinking Water Quality Report



Annual Drinking Water Quality Report for 2005 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 nform you about the quality water and services we deliver to you every day. Our constant goal is to provide you with a dependable supply of quality drinking water. We want you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water. This report shows our water quality results and what they mean.

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

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

Sunshine Utilities routinely monitors for constituents in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws, rules and regulations. Except where indicated otherwise, this report is based on the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2005. Data obtained before January 1, 2005, and presented in this report are from the most recent testing performed in accordance with the laws, rules and regulations.

		en e gardent.	and the second second	on-Secondary Radiological	Contaminants			
Contaminant a Measure		Dates of Sampling (mo./yr.)	MCL Violation Yes / No	Level Detected	Range of Results	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Alpha Emitters	(pCi/L)	April '03	No	3.3 .	N/A	0	15	Erosion of natural deposits
			ang sa ang sang sa	Inorganic C	ontaminants			
Contaminant a Measure		Dates of Sampling (mo./yr.)	MCL Violation Yes / No	Level Detected	Range of Results	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Nitrate (as Nitrogen)	(ppm)	Jan - Oct '05	No	6.37 Maximum	5.95 - 6.37	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks,sewage; erosion of nature deposits
Sodium	(ppm)	April '03	No	13.5	N/A	N/A	160	Salt water intrusion; leaching from soil
		TTHMs a	ind Stage 1 I	Disinfectant / Disir	ifection By-Pr	oduct (D/DBP)	Parameters	
Contaminant a Measure		Dates of Sampling (mo./yr.)	MCL Violation Yes / No	Level Detected	Range of Results	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL or MRDL	Likely Source of Contamination
Chlorine	(ppm)	2005	No	1.3 average	0.5 - 1.8	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4.0	Water additve used to control microbes
Total trihalometha (TTHM)	ine (ppb)	Jul '05	No	2.79	N/A	N/A	MCL = 80	By-product of drinking water disinfection
			in a second	Lead and Cop		0		
Contaminant a Measure		Dates of Sampling (mo./yr.)	AL Violation Yes / No	90th Percentile Result	No. of Sampling Sites Exceeding the AL	MCLG	AL (Action Level)	Likely Source of Contamination
Copp e r	(ppm)	2003	No	0.15	0	1.3	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching fror wood preservatives
Lead	(ppb)	2003	No	3.0	0	0	15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits

Water Quality Test Results Table for Sun Resort

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

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

What does this mean?

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

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

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

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

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

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

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

Drinking Water Quality Report



Annual Drinking Water Quality Report for 2005 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 form you about the quality water and services we deliver to you every day. Our constant goal is to provide you with a dependable supply of quality drinking water. We want you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water. This report shows our water quality results and what they mean.

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

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

Sunshine Utilities routinely monitors for constituents in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws, rules and regulations. Except where indicated otherwise, this report is based on the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2005. Data obtained before January 1, 2005, 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 Whispering Sands

Non-Secondary Contaminants

			1101	Inorganic	Contaminant			
Contaminant Measur		Dates of Sampling (mo./yr.)	MCL Violation Yes / No	Level Detected	Range of Results	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Nitrate (as Nitrogen)	(ppm)	May '05	No	2.98	N/A	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks,sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Sodium	(ppm)	Aug '03	No	9.32	N/A	N/A	160	Salt water intrusion; leaching from soil
		TTHMs an	d Stage 1 Di	iinfectant / Dis	infection By-H	roduct (D/DB	P) Parameters	
Contaminant Measur		Dates of Sampling (mo./yr.)	MCL Violation Yes / No	Level Detected	Range of Results	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL or MRDL	Likely Source of Contamination
Chlorine	(ppm)	2005	No	0.8 average	0.4 - 1.8	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4.0	Water additve used to control microbes
		an a		Lead and Co	pper (Tap Wa	ter)		
Contaminan Measu		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)	2003	No	0.27	0	1.3	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Lead	(ppb)	2003	No	1.0	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):

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

What does this mean?

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

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

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

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

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

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

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

Sunshine Utilities 10220 East Highway 25 Belleview, Florida 34420

Drinking Water Quality Report



Annual Drinking Water Quality Report for 2005 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 hform you about the quality water and services we deliver to you every day. Our constant goal is to provide you with a dependable supply of quality drinking water. We want you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water. This report shows our water quality results and what they mean.

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

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

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				Secondary (Contaminar Contaminants			
	t and Unit of rement	Dates of Sampling (mo./yr.)	MCL Violation Yes / No	Level Detected	Range of Results	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Barium	(ppm)	Aug '03	No	0.017	N/A	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Sodium	(ppm)	Aug '03	No	5.11	N/A	N/A	160	Salt water intrusion; leaching from soil
	-	TTHMs an	d Stage 1 Dis	infectant / Dísi	nfection By-P	roduct (D/DBI	?) Parameters	
	at and Unit of prement	Dates of Sampling (mo./yr.)	MCL Violation Yes / No	Level Detected	Range of Results	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL or MRDL	Likely Source of Contamination
Chlorine	(ppm)	2005	No	0.6 average	0.3 - 1.0	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4.0	Water additve used to control microbes
Total trihalome (TTHM)	thane (ppb)	Jul' 05	No	0.15	N/A	N/A	MCL = 80	By-product of drinking water disinfection
				Lead and Cop	per (Tap Wat	er)	·····	
	it and Unit of irement	Dates of Sampling (mo./yr.)	AL Violation Yes / No	90th Percentile Result	No. of Sampling Sites Exceeding the AL	MCLG	AL (Action Level)	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper	(ppm)	2003	No	0.05	0	1.3	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Lead	(ppb)	2003	No	2.0	0	0	15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits

Water Quality Test Results Table for Winding Waters

econdary Contaminants

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

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

What does this mean?

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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.
- 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_{i}) Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, c_{i} 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).