

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

#### Water Quality Test Results Table for Ashley Heights Subdivision

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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).
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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.

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.

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#### Water Quality Test Results Table for Belleview Oaks Estates

|                          |   |                                   | No                                       | on-Seconda                   |  |                  |                      |  |
|--------------------------|---|-----------------------------------|--|------------------------------|--|------------------|----------------------|--|
|                          |   | وسيتستعم                          | ta sa ing a manang                       | Radiologica                  | l Contaminan                                       | ts               |                      |  |
| Contaminant<br>Measur    |   | Dates of<br>Sampling<br>(mo./yr.) | MCL<br>Violation<br>Yes / No             | Level<br>Detected            | Range of<br>Results                                | MCLG             | MCL                  | Likely Source of<br>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<br>Measur    |   | Dates of<br>Sampling<br>(mo./yr.) | MCL<br>Violation<br>Yes / No             | Level<br>Detected            | Range of<br>Results                                | MCLG             | MCL                  | Likely Source of<br>Contamination  |
| Chromium                 | (ppb)   | Jan '03                           | No                                       | 3.0                          | N/A  | 100              | 100                  | Discharge from steel and pulp<br>mills; erosion of natural depositi  |
| Fluoride                 | (ppm)   | Jan '03                           | No                                       | 0.14                         | N/A  | 4                | 4                    | Erosion of natural deposits;<br>water additive which promotes<br>strong teeth; discharge from<br>fertilizer and aluminum factorie; |
| Nitrate<br>(as Nitrogen) | (ppm)   | May '05                           | No                                       | 1.82                         | N/A  | 10               | 10                   | Runoff from fertilizer use;<br>leaching from septic<br>tanks,sewage; erosion of natura<br>deposits                                 |
| Sodium                   | (ppm)   | Jan '03                           | No                                       | 9.13                         | N/A  | N/A              | 160                  | Salt water intrusion; leaching<br>from soil  |
|                          |   | TTHMs an                          | id Stage 1 Di                            | infectant / Dis              | infection By-P                                     | roduct (D/DB     | P) Parameters        |  |
| Contaminant<br>Measur    |   | Dates of<br>Sampling<br>(mo./yr.) | MCL<br>Violation<br>Yes / No             | Level<br>Detected            | Range of<br>Results                                | MCLG or<br>MRDLG | MCL or<br>MRDL       | Likely Source of<br>Contamination  |
| Chlorine                 | (ppm)   | 2005                              | No                                       | 0.8 average                  | 0.3 - 1.3  | MRDLG = 4        | MRDL = 4.0           | Water additve used to control<br>microbes  |
|                          | ·····   |                                   | age d'arge part<br>general de la company | Lead and Co                  | pper (Tap Wa                                       | ter)             |                      |  |
| Contaminant<br>Measur    |   | Dates of<br>Sampling<br>(mo./yr.) | AL<br>Violation<br>Yes / No              | 90th<br>Percentile<br>Result | No. of<br>Sampling<br>Sites<br>Exceeding<br>the AL | MCLG             | AL<br>(Action Level) | Likely Source of<br>Contamination  |
| Copper                   | (ppm)   | 2003                              | No                                       | 0.14                         | 0  | 1.3              | 1.3                  | Corrosion of household<br>plumbing systems; erosion of<br>natural deposits; leaching from<br>wood preservatives                    |

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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<br>Measur       |            | Dates of<br>Sampling<br>(mo./yr.) | MCL<br>Violation<br>Yes / No             | Level<br>Detected            | Range of<br>Results                                | MCLG             | MCL                  | Likely Source of<br>Contamination   |
| Cyanide                     | (ppb)      | June '03                          | No                                       | 5.0                          | N/A  | 200              | 200                  | Discharge from steel / metal<br>factories; discharge from plastic<br>and fertilizer factories                   |
| Nitrate<br>(as Nitrogen)    | (ppm)      | May '05                           | No                                       | 2.54                         | N/A  | 10               | 10                   | Runoff from fertilizer use;<br>leaching from septic<br>tanks,sewage; erosion of natural<br>deposits             |
| Sodium                      | (ppm)      | June '03                          | No                                       | 7.78                         | N/A  | N/A              | 160                  | Salt water intrusion; leaching<br>from soil   |
|                             |            | TTHMs an                          | d Stage 1 Di                             | sinfectant / Dis             | infection By-P                                     | roduct (D/DB     | P) Parameters        |   |
| Contaminant<br>Measur       |            | Dates of<br>Sampling<br>(mo./yr.) | MCL<br>Violation<br>Yes / No             | Level<br>Detected            | Range of<br>Results                                | MCLG or<br>MRDLG | MCL or<br>MRDL       | Likely Source of<br>Contamination   |
| Chlorine                    | (ppm)      | 2005                              | No                                       | 1.0 average                  | 0.4 - 1.8  | MRDLG = 4        | MRDL = 4.0           | Water additve used to control<br>microbes   |
| Total trihalometl<br>(TTHM) | nane (ppb) | August '04                        | No                                       | 1,43                         | N/A  | N/A              | MCL = 80             | By-product of drinking water<br>disinfection  |
| and Carteria                |            |                                   | an a | Lead and Co                  | pper (Tap Wa                                       | ter)             |                      |   |
| Contaminant<br>Measur       |            | Dates of<br>Sampling<br>(mo./yr.) | AL<br>Violation<br>Yes / No              | 90th<br>Percentile<br>Result | No. of<br>Sampling<br>Sites<br>Exceeding<br>the AL | MCLG             | AL<br>(Action Level) | Likely Source of<br>Contamination   |
| Copper                      | (ppm)      | 2003                              | No                                       | 0.31                         | 0  | 1.3              | 1.3                  | Corrosion of household<br>plumbing systems; erosion of<br>natural deposits; leaching from<br>wood preservatives |
| Lead                        | (ppb)      | 2003                              | No                                       | 7.0                          | 0  | 0                | 15                   | Corrosion of household<br>plumbing systems; erosion of<br>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

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 rependable 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.

|                           |                           |                                   | ĮNC                          | n-Seconda<br>Radiologica     | l Contaminan                                       |                  |                      |   |
|---------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|--|------------------|----------------------|---|
|                           | it and Unit of<br>irement | Dates of<br>Sampling<br>(mo./yr.) | MCL<br>Violation<br>Yes / No | Level<br>Detected            | Range of<br>Results                                | MCLG             | MCL                  | Likely Source of<br>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<br>prement | Dates of<br>Sampling<br>(mo./yr.) | MCL<br>Violation<br>Yes / No | Level<br>Detected            | Range of<br>Results                                | MCLG             | MCL                  | Likely Source of<br>Contamination   |
| Fluoride                  | (ppm)                     | Feb '03                           | No                           | 0.2                          | N/A  | 4                | 4                    | Erosion of natural deposits;<br>water additive which promotes<br>strong teeth; discharge from<br>fertilizer and aluminum factorie |
| Sodium                    | (ppm)                     | Feb '03                           | No                           | 7,74                         | N/A  | N/A              | 160                  | Salt water intrusion; leaching<br>from soil   |
|                           |                           | TTHMs an                          | d Stage 1 Di                 | linfectant / Dis             | infection By-P                                     | roduct (D/DB     | P) Parameters        |   |
|                           | nt and Unit of<br>prement | Dates of<br>Sampling<br>(mo./yr.) | MCL<br>Violation<br>Yes / No | Level<br>Detected            | Range of<br>Results                                | MCLG or<br>MRDLG | MCL or<br>MRDL       | Likely Source of<br>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<br>(TTHM) | thane (ppb)               | Aug '04                           | No                           | 2.01                         | N/A  | N/A              | MCL = 80             | By-product of drinking water<br>disinfection  |
|                           |                           |                                   |                              | Lead and Co                  | pper (Tap Wa                                       | ter)             |                      |   |
|                           | nt and Unit of<br>urement | Dates of<br>Sampling<br>(mo./yr.) | AL<br>Violation<br>Yes / No  | 90th<br>Percentile<br>Result | No. of<br>Sampling<br>Sites<br>Exceeding<br>the AL | MCLG             | AL<br>(Action Level) | Likely Source of<br>Contamination   |
| Copper                    | (ppm)                     | 2003                              | No                           | 0.19                         | 0  | 1.3              | 1.3                  | Corrosion of household<br>plumbing systems; erosion of<br>natural deposits; leaching from<br>wood preservatives                   |
| Lead                      | (ppb)                     | 2003                              | No                           | 3.0                          | 0  | 0                | 15                   | Corrosion of household<br>plumbing systems; erosion of<br>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<br>Measurement | Dates of<br>Sampling<br>(mo./yr.)              | MCL<br>Violation<br>Yes / No | Highest Mon<br>of Positiv    | thly Number  | MCLG             | MCL   | Likely Source of<br>Contamination   |
| Total Coliform Bacteria                | May '05  | No                           | 1                            | ι.   | o                | Presence of<br>coliform<br>bacteria in 1<br>sample per<br>month | Naturally present in the<br>environment   |
|  |  |                              | Radiologics                  | I Conteminan                                       | ts               |   |   |
| Contaminant and Unit of<br>Measurement | Dates of<br>Sampling<br>(mo./yr.)              | MCL<br>Violation<br>Yes / No | Level<br>Detected            | Range of<br>Results                                | MCLG             | MCL   | Likely Source of<br>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<br>Measurement | Dates of<br>Sampling<br>(mo./yr.)              | MCL<br>Violation<br>Yes / No | Level<br>Detected            | Range of<br>Results                                | MCLG             | MCL   | Likely Source of<br>Contamination   |
| Nitrate (ppm)<br>(as Nitrogen)         | May - Oct<br>'05                               | No                           | 5.63<br>maximum              | 4.59 - 5.63  | 10               | 10  | Runoff from fertilizer use;<br>leaching from septic<br>tanks,sewage; erosion of natural<br>deposits             |
| Sodium (ppm)                           | April '03                                      | No                           | 23.5                         | N/A  | N/A              | 160   | Salt water intrusion; leaching<br>from soil   |
|  | TTHMs an                                       | id Stage 1 Di                | sinfectant / Dis             | infection By-I                                     | roduct (D/DB     | P) Parameters   |   |
| Contaminant and Unit of<br>Measurement | Dates of<br>Sampling<br>(mo./yr.)              | MCL<br>Violation<br>Yes / No | Level<br>Detected            | Range of<br>Results                                | MCLG or<br>MRDLG | MCL or<br>MRDL  | Likely Source of<br>Contamination   |
| Chlorine (ppm)                         | 2005   | No                           | 0.9 average                  | 0.5 - 3.0  | MRDLG = 4        | MRDL = 4.0  | Water additive used to control<br>microbes  |
| Haolacetic Acids (ppb)<br>(HAA5)       | August '04                                     | No                           | 1.0                          | N/A  | N/A              | MCL = 60  | By-product of drinking water<br>disinfection  |
| Total trihalomethane<br>(TTHM)         | August '04                                     | No                           | 2.05                         | N/A  | N/A              | MCL = 80  | By-product of drinking water<br>disinfection  |
|  |  |                              | Lead and Co                  | pper (Tap Wa                                       | ter)             |   |   |
| Contaminant and Unit of<br>Measurement | Dates of<br>Sampling<br>(mo./yr.)              | AL<br>Violation<br>Yes / No  | 90th<br>Percentile<br>Result | No. of<br>Sampling<br>Sites<br>Exceeding<br>the AL | MCLG             | AL<br>(Action Level)  | Likely Source of<br>Contamination   |
| Copper (ppm)                           | 2003   | No                           | 0.45                         | 0  | 1.3              | 1.3   | Corrosion of household<br>plumbing systems; erosion of<br>natural deposits; leaching from<br>wood preservatives |
| Lead (ppb)                             | 2003   | No                           | 3.0                          | 0  | 0                | 15  | Corrosion of household<br>plumbing systems; erosion of<br>natural deposits                                      |

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

## What does this mean?

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

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# Annual Drinking Water Quality Report for 2005 Florida Heights

Florida Department of Environmental Protection Public Water System ID # 3424031

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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*.

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Water Quality Test Results Table for Florida Heights

|                                       |  |                                   | Nc                           | n-Seconda                    |  |                  |                      |  |
|---------------------------------------|--|-----------------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|--|------------------|----------------------|--|
|                                       |  |                                   | n in the second second       | Inorganic                    | Contaminants                                       |                  |                      |  |
| Contaminant<br>Measur                 |  | Dates of<br>Sampling<br>(mo./yr.) | MCL<br>Violation<br>Yes / No | Level<br>Detected            | Range of<br>Results                                | MCLG             | MCL                  | Likely Source of<br>Contamination  |
| Fluoride                              | (ppm)                                    | Feb '03                           | No                           | 0.12                         | N/A  | 4                | 4                    | Erosion of natural deposits;<br>water additive which promotes<br>strong teeth; discharge from<br>fertilizer and aluminum factories |
| Nitrate<br>(as Nitrogen)              | (ppm)                                    | May '05                           | No                           | 1.77                         | N/A  | 10               | 10                   | Runoff from fertilizer use;<br>leaching from septic<br>tanks,sewage; erosion of natural<br>deposits                                |
| Sodium                                | (ppm)                                    | Feb '03                           | No                           | 8.05                         | N/A  | N/A              | 160                  | Salt water intrusion; leaching<br>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<br>Measur                 |  | Dates of<br>Sampling<br>(mo./yr.) | MCL<br>Violation<br>Yes / No | Level<br>Detected            | Range of<br>Results                                | MCLG or<br>MRDLG | MCL or<br>MRDL       | Likely Source of<br>Contamination  |
| Chlorine                              | (ppm)                                    | 2005                              | No                           | 0.7 average                  | 0.2 - 1.2  | MRDLG = 4        | MRDL = 4.0           | Water additve used to control<br>microbes  |
| Total trihalometh<br>(TTHM)           | nane (ppb)                               | Aug '04                           | No                           | 0.55                         | N/A  | N/A              | MCL = 80             | By-product of drinking water<br>disinfection   |
| · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · |  |                                   |                              | Lead and Co                  | pper (Tap Wa                                       | ter)             |                      |  |
| Contaminant<br>Measur                 |  | Dates of<br>Sampling<br>(mo./yr.) | AL<br>Violation<br>Yes / No  | 90th<br>Percentile<br>Result | No. of<br>Sampling<br>Sites<br>Exceeding<br>the AL | MCLG             | AL<br>(Action Level) | Likely Source of<br>Contamination  |
| Copper                                | (ppm)                                    | 2003                              | No                           | 0.12                         | 0  | 1.3              | 1.3                  | Corrosion of household<br>plumbing systems; erosion of<br>natural deposits; leaching from<br>wood preservatives                    |
| Lead                                  | (ppb)                                    | 2003                              | No                           | 2.0                          | 0  | 0                | 15                   | Corrosion of household<br>plumbing systems; erosion of<br>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.
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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

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

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| · · · · · · · · ·             |         |                                   | No                           | n-Secondar<br>Inorganic      | y Contamin<br>Contaminants                         |                  |                      |  |
|-------------------------------|---------|-----------------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|--|------------------|----------------------|--|
| Contaminant an<br>Measurem    |         | Dates of<br>Sampling<br>(mo./yr.) | MCL<br>Violation<br>Yes / No | Level<br>Detected            | Range of<br>Results                                | MCLG             | MCL                  | Likely Source of<br>Contamination  |
| Fluoride                      | (ppm)   | March '03                         | No                           | 0.11                         | N/A  | 4                | 4                    | Erosion of natural deposits;<br>water additive which promotes<br>strong teeth; discharge from<br>fertilizer and aluminum factories |
| Lead<br>(point of entry)      | (ppb)   | March '03                         | No                           | 2.0                          | N/A  | N/A              | 15                   | Residue from man-made<br>pollution such as auto emissions<br>and paint; lead pipe, casing, and<br>solder                           |
| Nitrate<br>(as Nitrogen)      | (ppm)   | May '05                           | No                           | 4.73                         | N/A  | 10               | 10                   | Runoff from fertilizer use;<br>leaching from septic<br>tanks,sewage; erosion of natural<br>deposits                                |
| Sodium                        | (ppm)   | March '03                         | No                           | 14.1                         | N/A  | N/A              | 160                  | Salt water intrusion; leaching<br>from soil  |
|                               |         | TTHMs an                          | d Stage 1 Di                 | sinfectant / Dis             | infection By-P                                     | roduct (D/DB     | P) Parameters        |  |
| Contaminant an<br>Measurem    |         | Dates of<br>Sampling<br>(mo./yr.) | MCL<br>Violation<br>Yes / No | Level<br>Detected            | Range of<br>Results                                | MCLG or<br>MRDLG | MCL or<br>MRDL       | Likely Source of<br>Contamination  |
| Chlorine                      | (ppm)   | 2005                              | No                           | 0.6 average                  | 0.2 - 1.8  | MRDLG = 4        | MRDL = 4.0           | Water additve used to control<br>microbes  |
| Haolacetic Acids<br>(HAA5)    | (ppb)   | Oct '04                           | No                           | 1.3                          | N/A  | N/A              | MCL = 60             | By-product of drinking water<br>disinfection   |
| Total trihalomethan<br>(TTHM) | ° (ppb) | Oct '04                           | No                           | 5.25                         | N/A  | N/A              | MCL = 80             | By-product of drinking water<br>disinfection   |
|                               |         |                                   |                              | Lead and Co                  | oper (Tap Wa                                       | ter)             |                      |  |
| Contaminant an<br>Measurem    |         | Dates of<br>Sampling<br>(mo./yr.) | AL<br>Violation<br>Yes / No  | 90th<br>Percentile<br>Result | No. of<br>Sampling<br>Sites<br>Exceeding<br>the AL | MCLG             | AL<br>(Action Level) | Likely Source of<br>Contamination  |
| Copper                        | (ppm)   | 2003                              | No                           | 0.28                         | 0  | 1.3              | 1.3                  | Corrosion of household<br>plumbing systems; erosion of<br>natural deposits; leaching from<br>wood preservatives                    |
| Lead                          | (ppb)   | 2003                              | No                           | 1.5                          | 0  | 0                | 15                   | Corrosion of household<br>plumbing systems; erosion of<br>natural deposits   |

# Water Quality Test Results Table for Floyd Clark / Hodges

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).
- 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<sub>i</sub>) 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<br>I Contaminan                         |                  |                      |  |
|--------------------------------|--|-----------------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|--|------------------|----------------------|--|
| Contaminant and<br>Measureme   |  | Dates of<br>Sampling<br>(mo./yr.) | MCL<br>Violation<br>Yes / No | Level<br>Detected            | Range of<br>Results                                | MCLG             | MCL                  | Likely Source of<br>Contamination  |
| Combined Radium                | (pCi/L)                                  | March '03                         | No                           | 0.9                          | N/A  | 0                | 5                    | Erosion of natural deposits  |
|                                |  |                                   |                              | Inorganic                    | Contaminants                                       |                  |                      |  |
| Contaminant and<br>Measurem    |  | Dates of<br>Sampling<br>(mo./yr.) | MCL<br>Violation<br>Yes / No | Level<br>Detected            | Range of<br>Results                                | MCLG             | MCL                  | Likely Source of<br>Contamination  |
| Fluoride                       | (ppm)                                    | March '03                         | No                           | 0.21                         | N/A  | 4                | 4                    | Erosion of natural deposits;<br>water additive which promotes<br>strong teeth; discharge from<br>fertilizer and aluminum factories |
| Nitrate<br>(as Nitrogen)       | (ppm)                                    | May '05                           | No                           | 1.41                         | N/A  | 10               | 10                   | Runoff from fertilizer use;<br>leaching from septic<br>tanks,sewage; erosion of natural<br>deposits                                |
|                                |  | TTHMs an                          | d Stage 1 Di                 | sinfectant / Dis             | infection By-P                                     | roduct (D/DB     | P) Parameters        |  |
| Contaminant an<br>Measurem     |  | Dates of<br>Sampling<br>(mo./yr.) | MCL<br>Violation<br>Yes / No | Level<br>Detected            | Range of<br>Results                                | MCLG or<br>MRDLG | MCL or<br>MRDL       | Likely Source of<br>Contamination  |
| Chlorine                       | (ppm)                                    | 2005                              | No                           | 0.7 average                  | 0.4 - 1.3  | MRDLG = 4        | MRDL = 4.0           | Water additve used to control<br>microbes  |
| Haolacetic Acids<br>(HAA5)     | (ppb)                                    | Sept '04                          | No                           | 1.4                          | N/A  | N/A              | MCL = 60             | By-product of drinking water<br>disinfection   |
| Total trihalomethane<br>(TTHM) | (ppb)                                    | Sept '04                          | No                           | 2.45                         | N/A  | N/A              | MCL = 80             | By-product of drinking water<br>disinfection   |
|                                | n na san san san san san san san san san |                                   |                              | Lead and Co                  | pper (Tap Wa                                       | ter)             |                      |  |
| Contaminant an<br>Measurem     |  | Dates of<br>Sampling<br>(mo./yr.) | AL<br>Violation<br>Yes / No  | 90th<br>Percentile<br>Result | No. of<br>Sampling<br>Sites<br>Exceeding<br>the AL | MCLG             | AL<br>(Action Level) | Likely Source of<br>Contamination  |
| Copper                         | (ppm)                                    | 2003                              | No                           | 0.33                         | 0  | 1.3              | 1.3                  | Corrosion of household<br>plumbing systems; erosion of<br>natural deposits; leaching from<br>wood preservatives                    |
| Lead                           | (ppb)                                    | 2003                              | No                           | 2.0                          | o  | 0                | 15                   | Corrosion of household<br>plumbing systems; erosion of<br>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).
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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.
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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).



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

#### Water Quality Test Results Table for Hilltop at Lake Weir 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.
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- <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>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.
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- D.) Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems.
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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).

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<br>Inorganic C |  | anto             | · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · |  |
|--------------------------------|--|---|------------------------------|------------------------------|--|------------------|---------------------------------------|--|
| Contaminant and<br>Measureme   |  | Dates of<br>Sampling<br>(mo./yr.)   | MCL<br>Violation<br>Yes / No | Level Detected               | Range of<br>Results                                | MCLG             | MCL                                   | Likely Source of<br>Contamination  |
| Fluoride                       | (ppm)  | Feb '03   | No                           | 0.20                         | N/A  | 4                | 4                                     | Erosion of natural deposits;<br>water additive which promotes<br>strong teeth; discharge from<br>fertilizer and aluminum factories |
| Nitrate<br>(as Nitrogen)       | (ppm)  | May '05   | No                           | 0.28                         | N/A  | 10               | 10                                    | Runoff from fertilizer use;<br>leaching from septic<br>tanks,sewage; erosion of natural<br>deposits                                |
| Sodium                         | (ppm)  | Feb '03   | No                           | 9.58                         | N/A  | N/A              | 160                                   | Salt water intrusion; leaching<br>from soil  |
|                                |  |   |                              | Volatile Organi              | c Contaminan                                       | ts               |                                       |  |
| Contaminant and<br>Measureme   |  | Dates of<br>Sampling<br>(mo./yr.)   | MCL<br>Violation<br>Yes / No | Level Detected               | Range of<br>Results                                | MCLG             | MCL                                   | Likely Source of<br>Contamination  |
| 1,1-Dichloro-<br>ethylene      | (ppb)  | Jan - Oct '05   | No                           | 0.2375 Maximum               | ND - 0.95  | 7                | 7                                     | Discharge from industria<br>chemical factories   |
|                                | 100 - 100 - 100 - 100 - 100 - 100 - 100 - 100 - 100 - 100 - 100 - 100 - 100 - 100 - 100 - 100 - 100 - 100 - 100<br>- 100 - 100 - 100 - 100 - 100 - 100 - 100 - 100 - 100 - 100 - 100 - 100 - 100 - 100 - 100 - 100 - 100 - 100 - 100 | TTHMS   | ind Stage 1 I                | Disinfectant / Disin         | fection By-Pro                                     | duct (D/DBP)     | Parameters                            |  |
| Contaminant and<br>Measureme   |  | Dates of<br>Sampling<br>(mo./yr.)   | MCL<br>Violation<br>Yes / No | Level Detected               | Range of<br>Results                                | MCLG or<br>MRDLG | MCL or<br>MRDL                        | Likely Source of<br>Contamination  |
| Chlorine                       | (ppm)  | 2005  | No                           | 1.0 average                  | 0.5 - 1.8  | MRDLG = 4        | MRDL = 4.0                            | Water additve used to control<br>microbes  |
| Total trihalomethane<br>(TTHM) | (ppb)  | Jul/05  | No                           | 0.66                         | N/A  | N/A              | MCL = 80                              | By-product of drinking water<br>disinfection   |
|                                | nang seria dari seria.<br>Baharan seria dari seri  | and the second secon | ala and a second             | Lead and Copp                |  | r)               |                                       |  |
| Contaminant and<br>Measureme   |  | Dates of<br>Sampling<br>(mo./yr.)   | AL<br>Violation<br>Yes / No  | 90th Percentile<br>Result    | No. of<br>Sampling<br>Sites<br>Exceeding<br>the AL | MCLG             | AL<br>(Action Level)                  | Likely Source of<br>Contamination  |
| Copper                         | (ppm)  | 2003  | No                           | 0.205                        | 0  | 1.3              | 1.3                                   | Corrosion of household<br>plumbing systems; erosion of<br>natural deposits; leaching from<br>wood preservatives                    |
| Lead                           | (ppb)  | 2003  | No                           | 1.5                          | 0  | 0                | 15                                    | Corrosion of household<br>plumbing systems; erosion of<br>natural deposits   |

Water Quality Test Results Table for Lakeview Hills Subdivision

2

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- <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 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.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

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

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

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

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

Belleview, Florida 34420

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.

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 Little Lake Weir* 

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):

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

## What does this mean?

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

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

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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 Oak Haven

Florida Department of Environmental Protection Public Water System ID # 3424106

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

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

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

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

|  |  | the second state                         | Microbiologi                                  | ary Paramet  |                  |   |  |
|--|--|--|---|--|------------------|---|--|
| Contaminant and Unit of<br>Measurement | Dates of<br>Sampling<br>(mo./yr.)  | MCL<br>Violation<br>Yes / No             | Highest Monthly Number<br>of Positive Samples |  | MCLG             | MCL   | Likely Source of<br>Contamination  |
| Total Coliform Bacteria                | Oct '05  | No                                       | 1<br>Radiological Contaminants                |  | 0                | Presence of<br>coliform<br>bacteria in 1<br>sample per<br>month | Naturally present in the<br>environment  |
|  | and a second |  | Radiologica                                   | l Contaminan                                       | ťs               |   |  |
| Contaminant and Unit of<br>Measurement | Dates of<br>Sampling<br>(mo./yr.)  | MCL<br>Violation<br>Yes / No             | Level<br>Detected                             | Range of<br>Results                                | MCLG             | MCL   | Likely Source of<br>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<br>Measurement | Dates of<br>Sampling<br>(mo./yr.)  | MCL<br>Violation<br>Yes / No             | Level<br>Detected                             | Range of<br>Results                                | MCLG             | MCL   | Likely Source of<br>Contamination  |
| Fluoride (ppm)                         | March '03  | No                                       | 0.30  | N/A  | 4                | 4   | Erosion of natural deposits;<br>water additive which promotes<br>strong teeth; discharge from<br>fertilizer and aluminum factories |
| Sodium (ppm)                           | March '03  | No                                       | 9.27  | N/A  | N/A              | 160   | Salt water intrusion; leaching<br>from soil  |
|  | TTHMs ar   | d Stage 1 Di                             | sinfectant / Dis                              | infection By-F                                     | roduct (D/DB     | P) Parameters   |  |
| Contaminant and Unit of<br>Measurement | Dates of<br>Sampling<br>(mo./yr.)  | MCL<br>Violation<br>Yes / No             | Level<br>Detected                             | Range of<br>Results                                | MCLG or<br>MRDLG | MCL or<br>MRDL  | Likely Source of<br>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)<br>(HAA5)       | Aug '04  | No                                       | 2.5   | N/A  | N/A              | MCL = 60  | By-product of drinking water<br>disinfection   |
| Total trihalomethane (ppb)<br>(TTHM)   | Aug '04  | No                                       | 5.23  | N/A  | N/A              | MCL = 80  | By-product of drinking water<br>disinfection   |
|  |  |  | Lead and Co                                   |  | ter)             |   |  |
| Contaminant and Unit of<br>Measurement | Dates of<br>Sampling<br>(mo./yr.)  | AL<br>Violation<br>Yes / No              | 90th<br>Percentile<br>Result                  | No. of<br>Sampling<br>Sites<br>Exceeding<br>the AL | MCLG             | AL<br>(Action Level)  | Likely Source of<br>Contamination  |
| Copper (ppm)                           | 2003   | No                                       | 0.23  | o  | 1.3              | 1.3   | Corrosion of household<br>plumbing systems; erosion of<br>natural deposits; leaching from<br>wood preservatives                    |
| Lead (ppb)                             | 2003   | No                                       | 5.0   | o  | o                | 15  | Corrosion of household<br>plumbing systems; erosion of<br>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.
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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:

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

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



# 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<br>La Art, Na ang sang tang sa   |  | Radiological              | Contaminant  |                  |                      |   |
|--|---|---|--|---------------------------|--|------------------|----------------------|---|
| Contaminant<br>Measur                    |   | Dates of<br>Sampling<br>(mo./yr.)   | MCL<br>Violation<br>Yes / No             | Level Detected            | Range of<br>Results                                | MCLG             | MCL                  | Likely Source of<br>Contamination   |
| Alpha Emitters                           | (pCi/L)   | May '03   | No                                       | 0.8                       | N/A  | 0                | 15                   | Erosion of natural deposits   |
|  | na pana ng pana <del>ng pangan</del><br>Manang pangang pangang pangang pangang pangang pangang pangang pangang pangang pang p | ter and the second s |  | Inorganic (               | Contaminants                                       |                  |                      |   |
| Contaminant<br>Measur                    |   | Dates of<br>Sampling<br>(mo./yr.)   | MCL<br>Violation<br>Yes / No             | Level Detected            | Range of<br>Results                                | MCLG             | MCL                  | Likely Source of<br>Contamination   |
| Nitrate<br>(as Nitrogen)                 | (ppm)   | May '05   | No                                       | 2.81                      | N/A  | 10               | 10                   | Runoff from fertilizer use;<br>leaching from septic<br>tanks,sewage; erosion of natural<br>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<br>Measur                    |   | Dates of<br>Sampling<br>(mo./yr.)   | MCL<br>Violation<br>Yes / No             | Level Detected            | Range of<br>Results                                | MCLG or<br>MRDLG | MCL or<br>MRDL       | Likely Source of<br>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<br>(TTHM)              | nane (ppb)  | Aug '04   | No                                       | 1.9                       | N/A  | N/A              | MCL = 80             | By-product of drinking water<br>disinfection  |
| en e |   |   | an a | Lead and Cop              |  | er)              |                      |   |
| Contaminant<br>Measur                    |   | Dates of<br>Sampling<br>(mo./yr.)   | AL<br>Violation<br>Yes / No              | 90th Percentile<br>Result | No. of<br>Sampling<br>Sites<br>Exceeding<br>the AL | MCLG             | AL<br>(Action Level) | Likely Source of<br>Contamination   |
| Copper                                   | (ppm)   | 2003  | No                                       | 0.28                      | 0  | 1.3              | 1.3                  | Corrosion of household<br>plumbing systems; erosion of<br>natural deposits; leaching from<br>wood preservatives |
| Lead                                     | (ppb)   | 2003  | No                                       | 1.0                       | 0  | 0                | 15                   | Corrosion of household<br>plumbing systems; erosion of<br>natural deposits                                      |

Water Quality Test Results Table for Oak Hurst 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.
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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 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<br>Measurement |         | Dates of<br>Sampling<br>(mo./yr.) | MCL<br>Violation<br>Yes / No | Level<br>Detected            | Range of<br>Results                                | MCLG             | MCL                  | Likely Source of<br>Contamination   |
| Fluoride                               | (ppm)   | Feb '03                           | No                           | 0,13                         | N/A  | 4                | 4                    | Erosion of natural deposits;<br>water additive which promotes<br>strong teeth; discharge from<br>fertilizer and aluminum factorie |
| Nitrate<br>(as Nitrogen)               | (ppm)   | May '05                           | No                           | 1.48                         | N/A  | 10               | 10                   | Runoff from fertilizer use;<br>leaching from septic<br>tanks,sewage; erosion of natura<br>deposits                                |
| Sodium                                 | (ppm)   | Feb '03                           | No                           | 7.67                         | N/A  | N/A              | 160                  | Salt water intrusion; leaching<br>from soil   |
|  |         | TTHMs an                          | d Stage 1 Die                | sinfectant / Dis             | infection By-P                                     | roduct (D/DB     | P) Parameters        |   |
| Contaminant and Unit of<br>Measurement |         | Dates of<br>Sampling<br>(mo./yr.) | MCL<br>Violation<br>Yes / No | Level<br>Detected            | Range of<br>Results                                | MCLG or<br>MRDLG | MCL or<br>MRDL       | Likely Source of<br>Contamination   |
| Chlorine                               | (ppm)   | 2005                              | No                           | 0.6 average                  | 0.4 - 1.0  | MRDLG = 4        | MRDL = 4.0           | Water additve used to contro<br>microbes  |
| Fotal trihalomethan<br>TTHM)           | ° (ppb) | August '04                        | No                           | 0.74                         | N/A  | N/A              | MCL = 80             | By-product of drinking water<br>disinfection  |
|  |         |                                   |                              | Lead and Co                  |  | ter)             |                      |   |
| Contaminant an<br>Measurem             |         | Dates of<br>Sampling<br>(mo./yr.) | AL<br>Violation<br>Yes / No  | 90th<br>Percentile<br>Result | No. of<br>Sampling<br>Sites<br>Exceeding<br>the AL | MCLG             | AL<br>(Action Level) | Likely Source of<br>Contamination   |
| Copper                                 | (ppm)   | 2003                              | No                           | 0.03                         | 0  | 1.3              | 1.3                  | Corrosion of household<br>plumbing systems; erosion of<br>natural deposits; leaching fror<br>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<br>Measuren             |                                       | Dates of<br>Sampling<br>(mo./yr.) | MCL<br>Violation<br>Yes / No | Level<br>Detected            | Range of<br>Results                                | MCLG             | MCL                  | Likely Source of<br>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<br>Measuren             |                                       | Dates of<br>Sampling<br>(mo./yr.) | MCL<br>Violation<br>Yes / No | Level<br>Detected            | Range of<br>Results                                | MCLG             | MCL                  | Likely Source of<br>Contamination   |
| Barium                                 | (ppm)                                 | April '03                         | No                           | 0.022                        | 0.014 - 0.022                                      | 2                | 2                    | Discharge of drilling wastes;<br>discharge from metal refineries;<br>erosion of natural deposits                |
| Lead<br>(point of entry)               | (ppb)                                 | April '03                         | No                           | 1.0                          | ND - 1.0   | N/A              | 15                   | Residue from man-made<br>pollution such as auto emissions<br>and paint; lead pipe, casing, and<br>solder        |
| Sodium                                 | (ppm)                                 | April '03                         | No                           | 14.7                         | 11.2 - 14.7  | N/A              | 160                  | Salt water intrusion; leaching<br>from soil   |
|  | · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · | TTHMs an                          | d Stage 1 Di                 | infectant / Dis              | infection By-P                                     | roduct (D/DB     | P) Parameters        |   |
| Contaminant and Unit of<br>Measurement |                                       | Dates of<br>Sampling<br>(mo./yr.) | MCL<br>Violation<br>Yes / No | Levei<br>Detected            | Range of<br>Results                                | MCLG or<br>MRDLG | MCL or<br>MRDL       | Likely Source of<br>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<br>(HAA5)             | (ppb)                                 | Jan - Jul '05                     | No                           | 3.6                          | ND - 3.6   | N/A              | MCL = 60             | By-product of drinking water<br>disinfection  |
| Total trihalomethar<br>(TTHM)          | ne (ppb)                              | Jan - Jul '05                     | No                           | 6.68                         | 6.20 - 6.68  | N/A              | MCL = 80             | By-product of drinking water<br>disinfection  |
|  |                                       |                                   |                              | Lead and Co                  | pper (Tap Wa                                       | ter)             |                      |   |
| Contaminant an<br>Measuren             |                                       | Dates of<br>Sampling<br>(mo./yr.) | AL<br>Violation<br>Yes / No  | 90th<br>Percentile<br>Result | No. of<br>Sampling<br>Sites<br>Exceeding<br>the AL | MCLG             | AL<br>(Action Level) | Likely Source of<br>Contamination   |
| Copper                                 | (ppm)                                 | 2003                              | No                           | 0.07                         | 0  | 1.3              | 1.3                  | Corrosion of household<br>plumbing systems; erosion of<br>natural deposits; leaching from<br>wood preservatives |
| Load                                   | (ppb)                                 | 2003                              | No                           | 9.0                          | 0  | 0                | 15                   | Corrosion of household<br>plumbing systems; erosion of<br>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.
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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.
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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).

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<br>Measurement |           | Dates of<br>Sampling<br>(mo./yr.) | MCL<br>Violation<br>Yes / No | Level<br>Detected            | Range of<br>Results                                | MCLG             | MCL                  | Likely Source of<br>Contamination   |
| Barium                                 | (ppm)     | Sept '03                          | No                           | 0.015                        | N/A  | 2                | 2                    | Discharge of drilling wastes;<br>discharge from metal refineries;<br>erosion of natural deposits                |
| Sodium                                 | (ppm)     | Sept '03                          | No                           | 6.41                         | N/A  | N/A              | 160                  | Salt water intrusion; leaching<br>from soil   |
|  |           | TTHMs an                          | d Stage 1 Dis                | infectant / Dis              | infection By-P                                     | roduct (D/DB     | P) Parameters        |   |
| Contaminant<br>Measure                 |           | Dates of<br>Sampling<br>(mo./yr.) | MCL<br>Violation<br>Yes / No | Level<br>Detected            | Range of<br>Results                                | MCLG or<br>MRDLG | MCL or<br>MRDL       | Likely Source of<br>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<br>(HAA5)             | (ppb)     | Oct '04                           | No                           | 1.0                          | N/A  | N/A              | MCL = 60             | By-product of drinking water<br>disinfection  |
| Total trihalometh<br>(TTHM)            | ane (ppb) | Oct '04                           | No                           | 8.2                          | N/A  | N/A              | MCL = 80             | By-product of drinking water<br>disinfection  |
|  |           |                                   | Surviva and                  | Lead and Co                  | pper (Tap Wa                                       | ter)             |                      |   |
| Contaminant and Unit of<br>Measurement |           | Dates of<br>Sampling<br>(mo./yr.) | AL<br>Violation<br>Yes / No  | 90th<br>Percentile<br>Result | No. of<br>Sampling<br>Sites<br>Exceeding<br>the AL | MCLG             | AL<br>(Action Level) | Likely Source of<br>Contamination   |
| Copper                                 | (ppm)     | 2002                              | No                           | 0.076                        | 0  | 1.3              | 1.3                  | Corrosion of household<br>plumbing systems; erosion of<br>natural deposits; leaching from<br>wood preservatives |
| Lead                                   | (ppb)     | 2002                              | No                           | 1.5                          | 0  | 0                | 15                   | Corrosion of household<br>plumbing systems; erosion of<br>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.
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- <u>Picocurie per liter (pCi/L)</u> measure of the radioactivity in water.

## What does this mean?

We have learned from the testing that some constituents were detected. Our system had the following monitoring / reporting 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.
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We are committed to insuring the quality of your water. If you have any questions or concerns about the information provided, please feel free to call the numbers listed.

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## **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<br>Measurement |         | Dates of<br>Sampling<br>(mo./yr.) | MCL<br>Violation<br>Yes / No | Microbiological Contamina<br>Highest Monthly Number<br>of Positive Samples |  | MCLG             | MCL   | Likely Source of<br>Contamination   |
| Total Coliform Bacteria                |         | May '05                           | No                           | 1  |  | 0                | Presence of<br>coliform<br>bacteria in 1<br>sample per<br>month | Naturally present in the<br>environment   |
|  |         |                                   |                              | Radiologics  | l Contaminan                                       | ts               |   |   |
| Contaminant and Unit of<br>Measurement |         | Dates of<br>Sampling<br>(mo./yr.) | MCL<br>Violation<br>Yes / No | Level<br>Detected  | Range of<br>Results                                | MCLG             | MCL.  | Likely Source of<br>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<br>Measur                  |         | Dates of<br>Sampling<br>(mo./yr.) | MCL<br>Violation<br>Yes / No | Level<br>Detected  | Range of<br>Results                                | MCLG             | MCL   | Likely Source of<br>Contamination   |
| Nitrate<br>(as Nitrogen)               | (ppm)   | Jun '05                           | No                           | 1.46   | N/A  | 10               | 10  | Runoff from fertilizer use:<br>leaching from septic<br>tanks,sewage; erosion of natural<br>deposits             |
| Sodium                                 | (ppm)   | June '03                          | No                           | 5.05   | N/A  | N/A              | 160   | Salt water intrusion; leaching<br>from soil   |
|  |         | TTHMs an                          | d Stage 1 Di                 | sinfectant / Dis   | Infection By-P                                     | roduct (D/DB     | P) Parameters   |   |
| Contaminant<br>Measur                  |         | Dates of<br>Sampling<br>(mo./yr.) | MCL<br>Violation<br>Yes / No | Level<br>Detected  | Range of<br>Results                                | MCLG or<br>MRDLG | MCL or<br>MRDL  | Likely Source of<br>Contamination   |
| Chlorine                               | (ppm)   | 2005                              | No                           | 0.6 average  | 0.3 - 1.0  | MRDLG = 4        | MRDL = 4.0  | Water additive used to control<br>microbes  |
|  |         |                                   |                              | Lead and Co  | pper (Tap Wa                                       | ter)             |   |   |
| Contaminant and Unit of<br>Measurement |         | Dates of<br>Sampling<br>(mo./yr.) | AL<br>Violation<br>Yes / No  | 90th<br>Percentile<br>Result   | No. of<br>Sampling<br>Sites<br>Exceeding<br>the AL | MCLG             | AL<br>(Action Level)  | Likely Source of<br>Contamination   |
| Copper                                 | (ppm)   | 2002                              | No                           | 0.161  | 0  | 1.3              | 1.3   | Corrosion of household<br>plumbing systems; erosion of<br>natural deposits; leaching from<br>wood preservatives |
| Lead                                   | (ppb)   | 2002                              | No                           | 2.2  | 0  | 0                | 15  | Corrosion of household<br>plumbing systems; erosion of<br>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.
- <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<br>prement             | Dates of<br>Sampling<br>(mo./yr.) | MCL<br>Violation<br>Yes / No | Highest Monthly Number<br>of Positive Samples |  | MCLG             | MCL   | Likely Source of<br>Contamination   |
| Total Coliform            | Bacteria                              | Nov '05                           | No                           | l   |  | 0                | Presence of<br>coliform<br>bacteria in 1<br>sample per<br>month | Naturally present in the<br>environment   |
|                           | · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · |                                   |                              | Inorganic                                     | Contaminants                                       |                  |   |   |
|                           | nt and Unit of<br>prement             | Dates of<br>Sampling<br>(mo./yr.) | MCL<br>Violation<br>Yes / No | Level<br>Detected                             | Range of<br>Results                                | MCLG             | MCL   | Likely Source of<br>Contamination   |
| Barium                    | (ppm)                                 | Oct '03                           | No                           | 0.01  | N/A  | 2                | 2   | Discharge of drilling wastes;<br>discharge from metal refineries;<br>erosion of natural deposits                |
|                           |                                       | TTHMs an                          | id Stage 1 Di                | sinfectant / Dis                              | infection By-F                                     | roduct (D/DB     | P) Parameters   |   |
|                           | nt and Unit of<br>irement             | Dates of<br>Sampling<br>(mo./yr.) | MCL<br>Violation<br>Yes / No | Level<br>Detected                             | Range of<br>Results                                | MCLG or<br>MRDLG | MCL or<br>MRDL  | Likely Source of<br>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<br>(TTHM) | othane (ppb)                          | Sept '04                          | No                           | 7.7   | N/A  | N/A              | MCL = 80  | By-product of drinking water<br>disinfection  |
|                           |                                       |                                   |                              | Lead and Co                                   | pper (Tap Wa                                       | ter)             |   |   |
|                           | nt and Unit of<br>urement             | Dates of<br>Sampling<br>(mo./yr.) | AL<br>Violation<br>Yes / No  | 90th<br>Percentile<br>Result                  | No. of<br>Sampling<br>Sites<br>Exceeding<br>the AL | MCLG             | AL<br>(Action Level)  | Likely Source of<br>Contamination   |
| Copper                    | (ppm)                                 | 2003                              | No                           | 0.045   | 0  | 1.3              | 1.3   | Corrosion of household<br>plumbing systems; erosion of<br>natural deposits; leaching from<br>wood preservatives |
| Lead                      | (ppb)                                 | 2003                              | No                           | 2.5   | 0  | 0                | 15  | Corrosion of household<br>plumbing systems; erosion of<br>natural deposits                                      |

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

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

### What does this mean?

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

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

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- A.) Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
- B.) Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining or farming.
- C.) Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses.
- 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 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<br>1 Contaminan                         |                  |                      |   |
|----------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|--|------------------|----------------------|---|
|                            | t and Unit of<br>rement   | Dates of<br>Sampling<br>(mo./yr.) | MCL<br>Violation<br>Yes / No | Level<br>Detected            | Range of<br>Results                                | MCLG             | MCL                  | Likely Source of<br>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<br>crement | Dates of<br>Sampling<br>(mo./yr.) | MCL<br>Violation<br>Yes / No | Level<br>Detected            | Range of<br>Results                                | MCLG             | MCL                  | Likely Source of<br>Contamination   |
| Nitrate<br>(as Nitrogen)   | (ppm)                     | May '05                           | No                           | 3.07                         | N/A  | 10               | 10                   | Runoff from fertilizer use;<br>leaching from septic<br>tanks,sewage; erosion of natura<br>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<br>rement  | Dates of<br>Sampling<br>(mo./yr.) | MCL<br>Violation<br>Yes / No | Level<br>Detected            | Range of<br>Results                                | MCLG or<br>MRDLG | MCL or<br>MRDL       | Likely Source of<br>Contamination   |
| Chlorine                   | (ppm)                     | 2005                              | No                           | 0.5 average                  | 0.3 - 0.8  | MRDLG = 4        | MRDL = 4.0           | Water additve used to control<br>microbes   |
| Total trihalomet<br>(TTHM) | thane (ppb)               | Aug '04                           | No                           | 2.46                         | N/A  | N/A              | MCL = 80             | By-product of drinking water<br>disinfection  |
|                            |                           |                                   |                              | Lead and Co                  | pper (Tap Wa                                       | ter)             |                      |   |
|                            | nt and Unit of<br>rement  | Dates of<br>Sampling<br>(mo./yr.) | AL<br>Violation<br>Yes / No  | 90th<br>Percentile<br>Result | No. of<br>Sampling<br>Sites<br>Exceeding<br>the AL | MCLG             | AL<br>(Action Level) | Likely Source of<br>Contamination   |
| Copper                     | (ppm)                     | 2003                              | No                           | 0.15                         | 0  | 1.3              | 1.3                  | Corrosion of household<br>plumbing systems; erosion of<br>natural deposits; leaching from<br>wood preservatives |
| Lead                       | (քքն)                     | 2003                              | No                           | 6.0                          | 0  | 0                | 15                   | Corrosion of household<br>plumbing systems; erosion of<br>natural deposits                                      |

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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<br>Badiologica    | ry Contaminan                                      |                  |                      | ···· ·· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·   |
|------------------------------|------------------|---|------------------------------|------------------------------|--|------------------|----------------------|---|
| Contaminant s<br>Measure     |                  | Dates of<br>Sampling<br>(mo./yr.)   | MCL<br>Violation<br>Yes / No | Level<br>Detected            | Range of<br>Results                                | MCLG             | MCL                  | Likely Source of<br>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<br>Measure     |                  | Dates of<br>Sampling<br>(mo./yr.)   | MCL<br>Violation<br>Yes / No | Level<br>Detected            | Range of<br>Results                                | MCLG             | MCL                  | Likely Source of<br>Contamination   |
| Nitrate<br>(as Nitrogen)     | (ppm)            | May '05   | No<br>,                      | 1.69                         | N/A  | 10               | 10                   | Runoff from fertilizer use;<br>leaching from septic<br>tanks,sewage; erosion of natur<br>deposits               |
| Sodium                       | (ppm)            | May '03   | No                           | 7.35                         | N/A  | N/A              | 160                  | Salt water intrusion; leaching<br>from soil   |
|                              |                  | TTHMs an  | d Stage 1 Di                 | Infectant / Dis              | infection By-P                                     | roduct (D/DB     | P) Parameters        |   |
| Contaminant s<br>Measure     |                  | Dates of<br>Sampling<br>(mo./yr.)   | MCL<br>Violation<br>Yes / No | Level<br>Detected            | Range of<br>Results                                | MCLG or<br>MRDLG | MCL or<br>MRDL       | Likely Source of<br>Contamination   |
| Chlorine                     | (ppm)            | 2005  | No                           | 1.2 average                  | 0.5 - 2.8  | MRDLG = 4        | MRDL = 4.0           | Water additve used to control<br>microbes   |
| Haolacetic Acids<br>(HAA5)   | (ppb)            | August '04  | No                           | 2.2                          | N/A  | N/A              | MCL = 60             | By-product of drinking water<br>disinfection  |
| Total trihalometha<br>(TTHM) | ane (ppb)        | August '04  | No                           | 8.03                         | N/A  | N/A              | MCL = 80             | By-product of drinking water<br>disinfection  |
|                              |                  |   |                              | Lead and Co                  | oper (Tap Wa                                       | ter)             |                      |   |
| Contaminant a<br>Measure     |                  | Dates of<br>Sampling<br>(mo./yr.)   | AL<br>Violation<br>Yes / No  | 90th<br>Percentile<br>Result | No. of<br>Sampling<br>Sites<br>Exceeding<br>the AL | MCLG             | AL<br>(Action Level) | Likely Source of<br>Contamination   |
| Copper                       | (ppm)            | 2003  | No                           | 0.15                         | 0  | 1.3              | 1.3                  | Corrosion of household<br>plumbing systems; erosion of<br>natural deposits; leaching fror<br>wood preservatives |
| Lead                         | (ppb)            | 2003  | No                           | 3.0                          | 0  | 0                | 15                   | Corrosion of household<br>plumbing systems; erosion of<br>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<br>Radiological | Contaminants                                       |                  |                      |   |
|------------------------------|-----------|-----------------------------------|--|------------------------------|--|------------------|----------------------|---|
| Contaminant a<br>Measure     |           | Dates of<br>Sampling<br>(mo./yr.) | MCL<br>Violation<br>Yes / No                           | Level Detected               | Range of<br>Results                                | MCLG             | MCL                  | Likely Source of<br>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<br>Measure     |           | Dates of<br>Sampling<br>(mo./yr.) | MCL<br>Violation<br>Yes / No                           | Level Detected               | Range of<br>Results                                | MCLG             | MCL                  | Likely Source of<br>Contamination   |
| Nitrate<br>(as Nitrogen)     | (ppm)     | Jan - Oct '05                     | No   | 6.37 Maximum                 | 5.95 - 6.37  | 10               | 10                   | Runoff from fertilizer use;<br>leaching from septic<br>tanks,sewage; erosion of nature<br>deposits              |
| Sodium                       | (ppm)     | April '03                         | No   | 13.5                         | N/A  | N/A              | 160                  | Salt water intrusion; leaching<br>from soil   |
|                              |           | TTHMs a                           | ind Stage 1 I  | Disinfectant / Disir         | ifection By-Pr                                     | oduct (D/DBP)    | Parameters           |   |
| Contaminant a<br>Measure     |           | Dates of<br>Sampling<br>(mo./yr.) | MCL<br>Violation<br>Yes / No                           | Level Detected               | Range of<br>Results                                | MCLG or<br>MRDLG | MCL or<br>MRDL       | Likely Source of<br>Contamination   |
| Chlorine                     | (ppm)     | 2005                              | No   | 1.3 average                  | 0.5 - 1.8  | MRDLG = 4        | MRDL = 4.0           | Water additve used to control<br>microbes   |
| Total trihalometha<br>(TTHM) | ine (ppb) | Jul '05                           | No   | 2.79                         | N/A  | N/A              | MCL = 80             | By-product of drinking water<br>disinfection  |
|                              |           |                                   | in a second  | Lead and Cop                 |  | 0                |                      |   |
| Contaminant a<br>Measure     |           | Dates of<br>Sampling<br>(mo./yr.) | AL<br>Violation<br>Yes / No                            | 90th Percentile<br>Result    | No. of<br>Sampling<br>Sites<br>Exceeding<br>the AL | MCLG             | AL<br>(Action Level) | Likely Source of<br>Contamination   |
| Copp <del>e</del> r          | (ppm)     | 2003                              | No   | 0.15                         | 0  | 1.3              | 1.3                  | Corrosion of household<br>plumbing systems; erosion of<br>natural deposits; leaching fror<br>wood preservatives |
| Lead                         | (ppb)     | 2003                              | No   | 3.0                          | 0  | 0                | 15                   | Corrosion of household<br>plumbing systems; erosion of<br>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.
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- <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 (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.

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

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

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

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

## **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<br>Measur    |       | Dates of<br>Sampling<br>(mo./yr.)        | MCL<br>Violation<br>Yes / No | Level<br>Detected            | Range of<br>Results                                | MCLG             | MCL                  | Likely Source of<br>Contamination   |
| Nitrate<br>(as Nitrogen) | (ppm) | May '05                                  | No                           | 2.98                         | N/A  | 10               | 10                   | Runoff from fertilizer use;<br>leaching from septic<br>tanks,sewage; erosion of natural<br>deposits             |
| Sodium                   | (ppm) | Aug '03                                  | No                           | 9.32                         | N/A  | N/A              | 160                  | Salt water intrusion; leaching<br>from soil   |
|                          |       | TTHMs an                                 | d Stage 1 Di                 | iinfectant / Dis             | infection By-H                                     | roduct (D/DB     | P) Parameters        |   |
| Contaminant<br>Measur    |       | Dates of<br>Sampling<br>(mo./yr.)        | MCL<br>Violation<br>Yes / No | Level<br>Detected            | Range of<br>Results                                | MCLG or<br>MRDLG | MCL or<br>MRDL       | Likely Source of<br>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<br>Measu      |       | Dates of<br>Sampling<br>(mo./yr.)        | AL<br>Violation<br>Yes / No  | 90th<br>Percentile<br>Result | No. of<br>Sampling<br>Sites<br>Exceeding<br>the AL | MCLG             | AL<br>(Action Level) | Likely Source of<br>Contamination   |
| Copper                   | (ppm) | 2003                                     | No                           | 0.27                         | 0  | 1.3              | 1.3                  | Corrosion of household<br>plumbing systems; erosion of<br>natural deposits; leaching from<br>wood preservatives |
| Lead                     | (ppb) | 2003                                     | No                           | 1.0                          | 0  | 0                | 15                   | Corrosion of household<br>plumbing systems; erosion of<br>natural deposits                                      |

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

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

## What does this mean?

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

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

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

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

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.

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

### Water Quality Test Results Table for Winding Waters

econdary Contaminants

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## What does this mean?

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- 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).