Sunshine Utilities

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

June 11, 2002

DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION
DRINKING WATER COMPLIANCE
3319 MAGUIRE BLVD SUITE 232
ORLANDO, FL 32803-3767

RE: Consumer Confidence Reports

Enclosed please find the CCR's for January 2001 through December 2001. The certification for each system will follow shortly.

If you have any questions, please do not hesitate to contact me.

Very truly yours,

Pamela Christmas

Pamela Christmas
Manager
/pc

Enclosures

cc: Marion County Health Department (CCR's only)
Florida Public Service Commission (CCR's only)

AUS ____
CAF ____
CMP ____
COM ____
CTR ____
ECR ____
GCL ____
OPC ____
MMS ____
SEC 1
OTH ____

ASHLEY HEIGHTS - PWS ID# 3424962

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

We're pleased...

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

The sources...

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

Contaminants that may be present in source water include.

(A) Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife

(B) Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban storm water runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming.

(C) Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm water runoff, and residential uses.

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All drinking water...

.. including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling:

The Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

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

Non-Detects (ND) - laboratory analysis indicates that the constituent is not present.

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

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

Maximum Contaminant Level - The Maximum Allowed (MCL) is the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal - (mandatory language) The A Goal (MCLG) is the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

Sunshine Utilities...

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TEST RESULTS TABLE

Contaminant And Unit of Measurement	Date of Sample Analysis	MCL/AL Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Range	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Inorganic Contaminants							
Lead (point of Entry)(ppb)	2/2000 3/2000	N	14.0 Average	3.0-25.	N/A	15	Residue from man-made pollution such as emissions and paint· lead pipe casing and solder
Nitrate (as Nitrogen) (ppm)	10/2001	N	1.43	N/A	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use: leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Lead and Copper Home Sampling							
Lead (tap water)(ppb)	1999	N	2.0 90th Percentile	N/A	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
Copper (tap water)(ppm)	1999	N	0 35 90th Percentile	N/A	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives

What does this mean?

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

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FIRST CLASS
PERMIT NO. 23
BELLEVIEW, FL
34420

BELLEVIEW OAKS PWS ID# 3424121

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TEST RESULTS TABLE

Contaminant And Unit of Measurement	Date of Sample Analysis	MCL/AL Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Range	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Microbiological Contaminants							
Total Coliform Bacteria *highest monthly number of positive samples	2/2001	N	1.0*	N/A	0	Presence of coliform bacteria in more than 1 sample collected during a month	Naturally present in the Enviroment
Radiological Contaminants							
Gross Alpha (pC/l)	1/2000	N	0.8	N/A	0	15	Erosion of natural deposits
Inorganic Contaminants							
Fluoride (ppm)	1/2000	N	0 13	N/A	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Lead (point of Entry)(ppb)	1/2000	N	1.0	N/A	N/A	15	Residue from man-made pollution such as emissions and paint: lead pipe casing and solder
Nitrate (as Nitrogen) (ppm)	10/2001	N	1.53	N/A	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use: leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Lead and Copper Home Sampling							
Lead (tap water)(ppb)	1999	N	1.0 90th Percentile	N/A	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
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BURKS QUADRAPLEXES PWS ID #3421554

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Inorganic Contaminants							
Fluoride (ppm)	3/2000	N	0.18	N/A	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Sodium (ppm)	3/2000	N	11.2	N/A	N/A	160	Salt water intrusion, leaching from soil
Nitrate (as Nitrogen) (ppm)	10/2001	N	1.58	N/A	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use: leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Lead and Copper Home Sampling							
Lead (tap water)(ppb)	1999	N	4.0 90^{th} Percentile	N/A	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
Copper (tap water)(ppm)	1999	N	0.34 90^{th} Percentile	N/A	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives

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FIRST CLASS
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BELLEVIEW, FL
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COUNTRY WALK PWS# 3424657

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Inorganic Contaminants							
Fluoride (ppm)	1/2000	N	0.16	N/A	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Lead (point of Entry)(ppb)	1/2000	N	2.0	N/A	N/A	15	Residue from man-made pollution such as emissions and paint: lead pipe casing and solder
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ELEVEN OAKS PWS ID # 3424099

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

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EMIL MARR PWS ID # 3420340

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

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

The sources...

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

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

(A) Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.

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TEST RESULTS TABLE

Contaminant And Unit of Measurement	Date of Sample Analysis	MCL/AL Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Range	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Inorganic Contaminants							
Nitrate (as Nitrogen) (ppm)	10/2001	N	4.96	N/A	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Sodium (ppm)	2/2000	N	20.1	N/A	N/A	160	Salt water intrusion, leaching from soil
Lead and Copper Home Sampling							
Lead (tap water)(ppb)	1999	N	3.0 90^{th} Percentile	N/A	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
Copper (tap water)(ppm)	1999	N	0.58 90^{th} Percentile	N/A	1 3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives

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FLORIDA HEIGHTS PWS ID #3424031

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

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The sources...

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Fluoride (ppm)	2/2000	N	0.13	N/A	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Sodium (ppm)	2/2000	N	8.68	N/A	N/A	160	Salt water intrusion, leaching from soil
Nitrate (as Nitrogen) (ppm)	10/2001	N	1.13	N/A	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use: leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Lead and Copper Home Sampling							
Lead (tap water)(ppb)	1999	N	3.0 90^{th} Percentile	N/A	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
Copper (tap water)(ppm)	1999	N	0.15 90^{th} Percentile	N/A	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives

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FLOYD CLARK PWS ID # 3420411

(Includes: Northwoods)

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TEST RESULTS TABLE

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Inorganic Contaminants							
Fluoride (ppm)	2/2000	N	0.19	N/A	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Sodium (ppm)	2/2000	N	7.69	N/A	N/A	160	Salt water intrusion, leaching from soil
Lead (point of entry) (ppm)	2/2000	N	1.0	N/A	N/A	15	Residue from man-made pollution such as auto emissions and paint; lead pipe casing and solder
Nitrate (as Nitrogen) (ppm)	10/2001	N	3.39	N/A	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use: leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Lead and Copper Home Sampling							
Lead (tap water)(ppb)	1999	N	6.5 90^{th} Percentile	N/A	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
Copper (tap water)(ppm)	1999	N	0.245 90^{th} Percentile	N/A	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives

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FORE OAKS PWS ID # 3424644

(Includes: Coventry and Ballard Acres)

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

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TEST RESULTS TABLE							
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Radiological Contaminants							
Gross Alpha (pCi/l)	5/2000	N	1.6	N/A	0	15	Erosion of natural deposits
Inorganic Contaminants							
Fluoride (ppm)	5/2000	N	0.2	N/A	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Barium (ppm)	5/2000	N	0.01	N/A	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes: discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate (as Nitrogen) (ppm)	10/2001	N	1.03	N/A	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use: leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Lead and Copper Home Sampling							
Lead (tap water)(ppb)	1999	N	2.5 90^{th} Percentile	N/A	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
Copper (tap water)(ppm)	1999	N	0.195 90^{th} Percentile	N/A	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives

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HILLTOP - PWS ID # 3424662

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

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Inorganic Contaminants							
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Barium (ppm)	4/2000	N	0 01	N/A	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes: discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate (as Nitrogen) (ppm)	10/2001	N	0.85	N/A	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use: leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Lead and Copper Home Sampling							
Lead (tap water)(ppb)	1999	N	1.0 90^{th} Percentile	N/A	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits

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LAKEVIEW HILLS PWS ID # 3424687

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

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

The sources...

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

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

(A) Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.

(B) Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban storm water runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming

(C) Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm water runoff, and residential uses

(D) Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff, and septic systems

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All drinking water...

. including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling

The Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

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

Non-Detects (ND) - laboratory analysis indicates that the constituent is not present

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

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Maximum Contaminant Level - The Maximum Allowed (MCL) is the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal - The A Goal (MCLG) is the level of a contaminant in drinkang water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

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TEST RESULTS TABLE

Contaminant And Unit of Measurement	Date of Sample Analysis	MCL/AL Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Range	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Radiological Contaminants							
Gross Alpha (pCi/l)	5/2000	N	2.4	N/A	0	15	Erosion of natural deposits
Inorganic Contaminants							
Fluoride (ppm)	5/2000	N	0.23	N/A	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Sodium (ppm)	5/2000	N	6.96	N/A	N/A	160	Salt water intrusion, leaching from soil
Barium (ppb)	5/2000	N	.02	N/A	2	2	Discharge from drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries
Nitrate (as Nitrogen) (ppm)	10/2001	N	.81	N/A	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use: leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Volatile Organic Contaminants							
1,1 Dichlorethylene (ppb)	12/2001	N	5.3	2.0-5.3	7	7	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Lead and Copper Home Sampling							
Lead (tap water) (ppb)	1999	N	2 0 90^{th} Percentile	N/A	0	AL-15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, Erosion of natural deposits
Copper (tap water)(ppm)	1999	N	.19 90^{th} Percentile	N/A	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives

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

Due to the break through on December 27, 2001, the carbon in the first vessel was replaced on January 17, 2002. The double carbon vessel to filter the 1,1-dichlorethylene remains completely operational.

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

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

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LITTLE LAKE WEIR - PWS ID # 3420761

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Inorganic Contaminants							
Sodium (ppm)	5/2000	N	5.23	N/A	N/A	160	Salt water intrusion, leaching from soil
Barium (ppm)	5/2000	N	0.016	N/A	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes: discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate (as Nitrogen) (ppm)	10/2001	N	3.28	N/A	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use: leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Lead and Copper Home Sampling							
Lead (tap water)(ppb)	1999	N	3.0 90^{th} Percentile	N/A	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
Copper (tap water)(ppm)	1999	N	0.03 90^{th} Percentile	N/A	0	AL=13	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits, leaching from wood preservatives

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OAKHAVEN – PWS ID# 3424106

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Microbiological Contaminants							
Total Coliform Bacteria *highest monthly number of positive samples	2/2001	N	1.0*	N/A	0	Presence of coliform bacteria in more than 1 sample collected during a month	Naturally present in the Enviroment
Inorganic Contaminants							
Barium (ppm)	4/2000	N	0.016	N/A	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes, discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride(ppm)	4/2000	N	.027	N/A	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits, water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Sodium (ppm)	4/2000	N	22.3	N/A	N/A	160	Salt water intrusion, leaching from soil
Lead and Copper Home Sampling							
Copper (tap water)(ppm)	1999	N	0.38 90th Percentile	N/A	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Synthetic Organic Contaminants including Pesticides and Herbicides							
Lindane (nanOgrams/l)	4/2000	N	10 0	N/A	200	200	RunoffIleaching from insecticide Used on cattle, lumber, gardens

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OAKHURST - PWS ID # 3424032

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Fluoride(ppm)	1/2000	N	0.13	N/A	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits, water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate (as Nitrogen) (ppm)	10/2001	N	2.4	N/A	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use, leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Sodium (ppm)	1/2000	N	7.08	N/A	N/A	160	Salt water intrusion, leaching from soil
Lead and Copper Home Sampling							
Lead (tap water)(ppb)	1999	N	1.5 90^{th} Percentile	N/A	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
Copper (tap water)(ppm)	1999	N	0.33 90^{th} Percentile	N/A	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives

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OCALA HEIGHTS - PWS ID # 3424651

(Includes: Country Aire, Reynolds, Silverwood Villas, Spanish Palm)

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Lead (tap water)(ppb)	1999	N	2.0 90^{th} Percentile	N/A	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
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FIRST CLASS
PERMIT NO. 23
BELLEVIEW, FL
34420

OCKLAWAHA - PWS ID # 3420939

(Includes: Sanctuary)

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

We're pleased...

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

The sources...

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

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

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

... including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling:

The Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

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

Non-Detects (ND) - laboratory analysis indicates that the constituent is not present.

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

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

Maximum Contaminant Level - The Maximum Allowed (MCL) is the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal - TheGoal (MCLG) is the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

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TEST RESULTS TABLE							
Contaminant And Unit of Measurement	Date of Sample Analysis	MCL/AL Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Range	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Radiological Contaminants							
Gross Alpha (pCi/l)	5/2000	N	1.2	1.1-1 2	0	15	Erosion of natural deposits
Inorganic Contaminants							
Fluoride (ppm)	5/2000	N	0.18	N/A	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Barium (ppm)	5/2000	N	0.031	0.022-0.031	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes. discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Lead (point of entry) (ppb)	5/2000	N	1.0	ND-1.0	N/A	15	Residue from man-made pollution such as auto emission and paint; lead pipe, casing and solder
Sodium (ppm)	5/2000	N	28.4	20.0-28.4	N/A	160	Salt water intrusion; leaching from soil
Lead and Copper Home Sampling							
Lead (tap water)(ppb)	1999	N	11.0 90th Percentile	N/A	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
Copper (tap water)(ppm)	1999	N	0.11 90th Percentile	N/A	1 3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives

What does this mean?

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

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FIRST CLASS
PERMIT NO. 23
BELLEVIEW, FL
34420

QUAIL RUN – PWS # 3424046

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Inorganic Contaminants							
Fluoride(ppm)	9/2000	N	0.16	N/A	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits, water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate (as Nitrogen) (ppm)	11/2001	N	1 39	N/A	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Sodium (ppm)	9/2000	N	5.35	N/A	N/A	160	Salt water intrusion, leaching from soil
Lead and Copper Home Sampling							
Copper (tap water)(ppm)	1999	N	0.21 90^{th} Percentile	N/A	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives

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FIRST CLASS
PERMIT NO. 23
BELLEVIEW, FL
34420

SANDY ACRES – PWS # 3421118

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Inorganic Contaminants							
Sodium (ppm)	9/2000	N	7 03	N/A	N/A	160	Salt water intrusion, leaching from soil
Barium (ppm)	9/2000	N	0.012	N/A	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	9/2000	N	0.1	N/A	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use: leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Volatile Organic Contaminants							
Xylene (ppm) Resampled	9/2000 5/2001	N N	.003 N/D	N/A	10	10	Discharge from petroleum factories, discharge from chemical factories
Lead and Copper Home Sampling							
Copper (tap water)(ppm)	1999	N	0.14 90th Percentile	N/A	0	AL=13	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits, leaching from wood preservatives

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SUNLIGHT ACRES - PWS ID # 3421520

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Inorganic Contaminants							
Fluoride (ppm)	5/2000	N	0.14	N/A	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Sodium (ppm)	5/2000	N	7.89	N/A	N/A	160	Salt water intrusion, leaching from soil
Lead (point of entry) (ppm)	5/2000	N	2.0	N/A	N/A	15	Residue from man-made pollution such as auto emissions and paint; lead pipe casing and solder
Nitrate (as Nitrogen) (ppm)	10/2001	N	2 28	N/A	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use: leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Lead and Copper Home Sampling							
Copper (tap water)(ppm)	1999	N	0.035 90th Percentile	N/A	1.3	AL=1 3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives

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FIRST CLASS
PERMIT NO. 23
BELLEVIEW, FL
34420

SUNRAY - PWS ID # 3421314

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

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

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Sodium (ppm)	1/2000	N	6.69	N/A	N/A	160	Salt water intrusion, leaching from soil
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Lead (tap water)(ppb)	1999	N	3.0 90^{th} Percentile	N/A	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
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FIRST CLASS
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SUN RESORT - PWS ID # 3421201

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

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The sources...

of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity 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 FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health

Contaminants that may be present in source water include

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

All drinking water...

.. including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling

The Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791

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

Non-Detects (ND) - laboratory analysis indicates that the constituent is not present.

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

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

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

Maximum Contaminant Level - The Maximum Allowed (MCL) is the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal - The A Goal (MCLG) is the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

Sunshine Utilities...

... routinely monitors for contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. This table shows the results of our monitoring for the period, of January 1st 1999 to December 31st 2001. The state allows us to monitor for some contaminants less than once a year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Some of our date, though represented, is more than one year old. All water analysis is the most recent sampling in accordance with the Safe Drinking Water Act.

TEST RESULTS TABLE							
Contaminant And Unit of Measurement	Date of Sample Analysis	MCL/AL Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Range	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Inorganic Contaminants							
Nitrate (as Nitrogen) (ppm)	10/2001	N	5.57	N/A	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Sodium (ppm)	1/2000	N	6.69	N/A	N/A	160	Salt water intrusion, leaching from soil
Lead and Copper Home Sampling							
Lead (tap water)(ppb)	1999	N	1.5 90th Percentile	N/A	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
Copper (tap water)(ppm)	1999	N	0.18 90th Percentile	N/A	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives

What does this mean?

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

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

Infants below the age of six months who drink water containing nitrate in excess of the MCL could become seriously ill and, if untreated, may die. Symptoms include shortness of breath and blue baby syndrome.

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

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

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

FIRST CLASS
PERMIT NO. 23
BELLEVIEW, FL
34420

WHISPERING SANDS - PWS ID # 3424009

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

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The sources...

... of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity 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. FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

(A) Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.

(B) Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban storm water runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming

(C) Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm water runoff, and residential uses.

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TEST RESULTS TABLE							
Contaminant And Unit of Measurement	Date of Sample Analysis	MCL/AL Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Range	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Radiological Contaminants							
Gross Alpha (pCi/l)	5/2000	N	1.0	N/A	0	15	Erosion of natural deposits
Inorganic Contaminants							
Fluoride (ppm)	5/2000	N	0.12	N/A	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Barium (ppm)	5/2000	N	0.012	N/A	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes. discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate (as Nitrogen) (ppm)	10/2001	N	2.37	N/A	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use: leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Sodium	5/2000	N	6.27	N/A	N/A	160	Salt water intrusion, leaching from soil
Lead and Copper Home Sampling							
Lead (tap water)(ppb)	1999	N	1.0 90^{th} Percentile	N/A	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
Copper (tap water)(ppm)	1999	N	0.33 90^{th} Percentile	N/A	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives

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WINDING WATERS - PWS ID #3424691

(Includes: Lake Bryant Ridge and Lake Bryant Estates)

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Lead and Copper Home Sampling							
Lead (tap water)(ppb)	1999	N	3.5 90^{th} Percentile	N/A	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
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