

ORIGINAL

Sunshine Utilities

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Office (352) 347-8228 • Fax (352) 347-6915

June 13, 2003

Department of Environmental Protection
3319 Maguire Boulevard, Suite 232
Orlando, FL 32803-3767

030000-P4

COMMISSION
CLERK

JUN 16 AM 9:45

JUN 16 AM 11:00

RE: Consumer Confidence Reports

Enclosed please find the CCR's for January 2002 through December 2002. Also attached are the certifications for each system.

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)

2003 JUN 16 AM 8 58
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ASHLEY HEIGHTS - PWS ID# 3424962

2002 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. The water is chlorinated for disinfectant purposes.

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:

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 "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.

Non-Detects (ND) - not detected, and indicates that the substance was not found by laboratory analysis.

Parts per million (ppm) or Milligrams per liter (mg/l) - one part by weight of analyte to 1 million parts by weight of the water sample.

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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 2002 to December 31st 2002. The state allows us to monitor for some contaminants less than once a year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Some of our data, though represented, is more than one year old. All water analysis is the most recent sampling in accordance with the Safe Drinking Water Act.

TEST RESULTS TABLE							
Contaminant And Unit of Measurement	Date of Sampling (mo/yr)	MCL Violation Y/N	Highest Monthly Number of Positive Samples		MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Microbiological Contaminants							
Total Coliform Bacteria	8/2002	Y	2		0	Presence of coliform bacteria in 1 or more samples collect during a month	Naturally present in the environment
Contaminant And Unit of Measurement	Date of Sample Analysis	MCL 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	3.0-25.0	N/A	15	Residue from man-made pollution such as emissions and paint; lead pipe casing and solder
Nitrate (as Nitrogen) (ppm)	3/2002	N	1.69	N/A	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Date of Sampling (mo/yr)	AL Violation Y/N	90 th Percentile Result	No. of sampling sites exceeding the AL	MCGL	AL (Action Level)	Likely Source of Contamination
Lead and Copper Home Sampling							
Lead (tap water)(ppb)	1999	N	2.0	0	0	15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
Copper (tap water)(ppm)	1999	N	0.35	0	1.3	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives

What does this mean?

We constantly monitor for various constituents in the water supply to meet all regulatory requirements. This past year we failed to complete the required sampling for tap water lead and copper the period of 6/1/02-8/1/02 therefore were in violation of a monitoring requirements. Because we did not take the required number of samples, we did not know whether the contaminants were present in your drinking water and we are unable to tell you whether your health was at risk during that time. The sampling will be completed in June 2003 and the results will be reported on the 2003 Consumer Confidence Report.

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 damage. People with Wilson's Disease should consult their personal doctor.

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 that water over many years could develop kidney problems or high blood pressure.

Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially harmful, bacteria may be present. Coliforms were found in more samples than allowed. This was a MCL violation and this was a warning of potential problems.

The total coliform rule requires water systems to meet a stricter limit for coliform bacteria. Coliform bacteria are usually harmless, but their presence in water can be an indication of disease-causing bacteria. When coliform bacteria are found, special follow-up tests are done to determine if harmful bacteria are present in the water supply. The follow-up samples were completed and tests reflected no coliform presence.

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).

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

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BELLEVIEW OAKS PWS ID# 3424621

2002 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

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TEST RESULTS TABLE							
Contaminant And Unit of Measurement	Date of Sampling (mo/yr)	MCL Violation Y/N	The Highest Single Measurement	The Lowest Monthly Percentage of Samples Meeting Regulatory Limits	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Radiological Contaminants							
Gross Alpha (pCi/l)	1/2000	N	0.8	N/A	0	15	Erosion of natural deposits
Contaminant And Unit of Measurement	Date of Sample Analysis	MCL Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Range	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
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)	6/2002	N	1.62	N/A	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling (mo/yr)	AL Violation Y/N	90 th Percentile Result	No. of sampling sites exceeding the AL	MCGL	AL (Action Level)	Likely Source of Contamination
Lead and Copper Home Sampling							
Lead (tap water)(ppb)	1999	N	1.0	0	0	15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
Copper (tap water)(ppm)	1999	N	0.21	0	1.3	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives

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We constantly monitor for various constituents in the water supply to meet all regulatory requirements. This past year we failed to complete the required sampling for tap water lead and copper the period of 6/1/02-8/1/02 therefore were in violation of a monitoring requirements. Because we did not take the required number of samples, we did not know whether the contaminants were present in your drinking water and we are unable to tell you whether your health was at risk during that time. The sampling will be completed in June 2003 and the results will be reported on the 2003 Consumer Confidence Report.

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 damage. People with Wilson's Disease should consult their personal doctor.

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 that water over many years could develop kidney problems or high blood pressure.

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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BURKS QUADRAPLEXES PWS ID # 3421554

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Radiological Contaminants							
Gross Alpha (pCi/l)	3/2000	N	0.9	N/A	0	15	Erosion of natural deposits
Contaminant And Unit of Measurement	Date of Sampling (mo/yr)	MCL Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Range Of Results	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
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)	6/2002	N	1.38	N/A	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Contaminant And Unit of Measurement	Date of Sampling (mo/yr)	AL Violation Y/N	90 th Percentile Results	No. of Sampling Sites Exceeding the AL	MCLG	AL (Action Level)	Likely Source of Contamination
Lead and Copper Home Sampling							
Lead (tap water)(ppb)	1999	N	4.0	0	0	15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
Copper (tap water)(ppm)	1999	N	0.34	0	1.3	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives

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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 that water over many years could develop kidney problems or high blood pressure.

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COUNTRY WALK PWS# 3424657

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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
Nitrate (as Nitrogen) (ppm)	6/2002	N	1.55	N/A	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
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ELEVEN OAKS PWS ID # 3424099

2002 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. The water is chlorinated for disinfectant purposes.

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 contaminant, 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:

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 "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.

Non-Detects (ND) – not detected and indicates that the substance was not found by laboratory analysis

Parts per million (ppm) or Milligrams per liter (mg/l) - one part by weight of analyte to 1 million parts by weight of the water sample.

Parts per billion (ppb) or Micrograms per liter - one part by weight of analyte to 1 billion parts by weight of the water sample

Picocurie per liter (pCi/L) – measurement of the radioactivity in water.

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 2002 to December 31st 2002. The state allows us to monitor for some contaminants less than once a year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Some of our data, though represented, is more than one year old. All water analysis is the most recent sampling in accordance with the Safe Drinking Water Act.

TEST RESULTS TABLE							
Contaminant And Unit of Measurement	Date of Sampling (mo/yr)	MCL Violation Y/N	The Highest Single Measurement	The Lowest Monthly Percentage Of Samples Meeting Regulatory Limits	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Radiological Contaminants							
Gross Alpha (pCi/l)	2/2000	N	0.9	N/A	0	15	Erosion of natural deposits
Contaminant And Unit of Measurement	Date of Sampling (mo/yr)	MCL Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Range Of Results	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Inorganic Contaminants							
Fluoride (ppm)	2/2000	N	0.22	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	6.47	N/A	N/A	160	Salt water intrusion, leaching from soil
Contaminant And Unit of Measurement	Date of Sampling (mo/yr)	AL Violation Y/N	90 th Percentile Results	No. of Sampling Sites Exceeding the AL	MCLG	AL (Action Level)	Likely Source of Contamination
Lead and Copper Home Sampling							
Lead (tap water)(ppb)	1999	N	5.0	0	0	15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
Copper (tap water)(ppm)	1999	N	0.37	0	1.3	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives

What does this mean?

We constantly monitor for various constituents in the water supply to meet all regulatory requirements. This past year we failed to complete the required sampling for tap water lead and copper the period of 6/1/02-8/1/02 therefore were in violation of a monitoring requirements. Because we did not take the required number of samples, we did not know whether the contaminants were present in your drinking water and we are unable to tell you whether your health was at risk during that time. The sampling will be completed in June 2003 and the results will be reported on the 2003 Consumer Confidence Report.

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 damage. People with Wilson's Disease should consult their personal doctor

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 that water over many years could develop kidney problems or high blood pressure.

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).

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.

EMIL MARR PWS ID # 3420340

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TEST RESULTS TABLE							
Contaminant And Unit of Measurement	Date of Sampling (mo/yr)	MCL Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Range Of Results	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Inorganic Contaminants							
Nitrate (as Nitrogen) (ppm)	6/2002 - 11/2002	N	5.49	4.11-5.49	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
Contaminant And Unit of Measurement	Date of Sampling (mo/yr)	AL Violation Y/N	90 th Percentile Results	No. of Sampling Sites Exceeding the AL	MCLG	AL	Likely Source of Contamination
Lead and Copper Home Sampling							
Lead (tap water)(ppb)	1999	N	3.0	0	0	15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
Copper (tap water)(ppm)	1999	N	0.58	0	1.3	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives

What does this mean?

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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FLORIDA HEIGHTS PWS ID #3424031

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TEST RESULTS TABLE							
Contaminant And Unit of Measurement	Date of Sample Analysis	MCL Violation Y/N	Highest Monthly Number of Samples		MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Microbiological Contaminants							
Total Coliform Bacteria	4/2002	N	1		0	Presence of coliform bacteria in more than 1 sample collected during a month	Naturally present in the Environment
Contaminant And Unit of Measurement	Date of Sample Analysis	MCL Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Range Of Results	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Inorganic Contaminants							
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)	6/2002	N	1.60	N/A	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Contaminant And Unit of Measurement	Date of Sample Analysis	AL Violation Y/N	90 th Percentile Results	No. of Sampling Sites Exceeding The AL	MCLG	AL (Action Level)	Likely Source of Contamination
Lead and Copper Home Sampling							
Lead (tap water)(ppb)	1999	N	3.0	0	0	15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
Copper (tap water)(ppm)	1999	N	0.15	0	1.3	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives

What does this mean?

We constantly monitor for various constituents in the water supply to meet all regulatory requirements. This past year we failed to complete the required sampling for tap water lead and copper the period of 6/1/02-8/1/02 therefore were in violation of a monitoring requirements. Because we did not take the required number of samples, we did not know whether the contaminants were present in your drinking water and we are unable to tell you whether your health was at risk during that time. The sampling will be completed in June 2003 and the results will be reported on the 2003 Consumer Confidence Report.

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FLOYD CLARK PWS ID # 3420411
(Includes: Northwoods)
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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)	6/2002	N	1.49	N/A	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
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Lead and Copper Home Sampling							
Lead (tap water)(ppb)	1999	N	6.5	0	0	15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
Copper (tap water)(ppm)	1999	N	0.245	0	1.3	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)
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TEST RESULTS TABLE							
Contaminant And Unit of Measurement	Date of Sampling (mo/yr)	MCL Violation Y/N	The Highest Single Measurement	The Lowest Monthly Percentage of Samples Meeting Regulatory Limits	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Radiological Contaminants							
Gross Alpha (pCi/l)	5/2000	N	1.6	N/A	0	15	Erosion of natural deposits
Contaminant And Unit of Measurement	Date of Sampling (mo/yr)	MCL Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Range Of Results	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
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)	6/2002	N	1.68	N/A	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Contaminant And Unit of Measurement	Date of Sampling (mo/yr)	AL Violation Y/N	90 th Percentile Results	No. of Sampling Sites Exceeding the AL	MCLG	AL (Action Level)	Likely Source of Contamination
Lead and Copper Home Sampling							
Lead (tap water)(ppb)	1999	N	2.5	0	0	15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
Copper (tap water)(ppm)	1999	N	0.195	0	1.3	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives

What does this mean?

We constantly monitor for various constituents in the water supply to meet all regulatory requirements. This past year we failed to complete the required sampling for tap water lead and copper the period of 6/1/02-8/1/02 therefore were in violation of a monitoring requirements. Because we did not take the required number of samples, we did not know whether the contaminants were present in your drinking water and we are unable to tell you whether your health was at risk during that time. The sampling will be completed in June 2003 and the results will be reported on the 2003 Consumer Confidence Report.

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 damage. People with Wilson's Disease should consult their personal doctor

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 that water over many years could develop kidney problems or high blood pressure.

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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HILLTOP - PWS ID # 3424662

2002 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. The water is chlorinated for disinfectant purposes.

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 natural 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:

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- (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...

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TEST RESULTS TABLE							
Contaminant And Unit of Measurement	Date of Sampling (mo/yr)	MCL Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Range Of Results	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Inorganic Contaminants							
Fluoride (ppm)	4/2000	N	0.11	N/A	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
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)	6/2002	N	0.7	N/A	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Contaminant And Unit of Measurement	Date of Sampling (mo/yr)	AL Violation Y/N	90 th Percentile Results	No. of Sampling Sites Exceeding the AL	MCLG	AL (Action Level)	Likely Source of Contamination
Lead and Copper Home Sampling							
Lead (tap water)(ppb)	1999	N	1.0	0	0	15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits

What does this mean?

We constantly monitor for various constituents in the water supply to meet all regulatory requirements. This past year we failed to complete the required sampling for tap water lead and copper the period of 6/1/02-8/1/02 therefore were in violation of a monitoring requirements. Because we did not take the required number of samples, we did not know whether the contaminants were present in your drinking water and we are unable to tell you whether your health was at risk during that time. The sampling will be completed in June 2003 and the results will be reported on the 2003 Consumer Confidence Report.

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 damage. People with Wilson's Disease should consult their personal doctor.

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 that water over many years could develop kidney problems or high blood pressure.

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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LAKEVIEW HILLS PWS ID # 3424687

2002 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

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Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

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Radiological Contaminants							
Gross Alpha (pCi/l)	5/2000	N	2.4	N/A	0	15	Erosion of natural deposits
Contaminant And Unit of Measurement	Date of Sampling (mo/yr)	MCL Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Range Of Results	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
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)	6/2002	N	.82	N/A	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Volatile Organic Contaminants							
1,1 Dichloroethylene (ppb)	2/2002 12/2002	N	1.26 Average	ND-2.6	7	7	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Contaminant And Unit of Measurement	Date of Sampling (mo/yr)	AL Violation Y/N	90 th Percentile Result	No. of Sampling Sites Exceeding the AL	MCLG	AL (Action Level)	Likely Source of Contamination
Lead and Copper Home Sampling							
Lead (tap water) (ppb)	1999	N	2.0	0	0	15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, Erosion of natural deposits
Copper (tap water)(ppm)	1999	N	.19	0	1.3	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives

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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 damage. People with Wilson's Disease should consult their personal doctor.

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 that water over many years could develop kidney problems or high blood pressure

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-dichloroethylene remains completely operational.

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LITTLE LAKE WEIR - PWS ID # 3420761

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Gross Alpha (pCi/l)	5/2000	N	0.9	N/A	0	15'	Erosion of natural deposits
Contaminant And Unit of Measurement	Date of Sampling (mo/yr)	MCL Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Range Of Results	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
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)	6/2002	N	3.22	N/A	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use: leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Contaminant And Unit of Measurement	Date of Sampling (mo/yr)	AL Violation Y/N	90 th Percentile Results	No. of Sampling Sites Exceeding the AL	MCLG	AL (Action Level)	Likely Source of Contamination
Lead and Copper Home Sampling							
Lead (tap water)(ppb)	1999	N	3.0	0	0	15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
Copper (tap water)(ppm)	1999	N	0.03	0	0	1.3	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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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
Synthetic Organic Contaminants including Pesticides and Herbicides							
Lindane (nanograms/l)	4/2000	N	10.0	N/A	200	200	Runoff/leaching from insecticide Used on cattle, lumber, gardens
Contaminant And Unit of Measurement	Date of Sampling (mo/yr)	AL Violation Y/N	90 th Percentile Results	No. of Sampling Sites Exceeding the AL	MCLG	AL (Action Level)	Likely Source of Contamination
Lead and Copper Home Sampling							
Copper (tap water) (ppm)	1999	N	0.38	0	1.3	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives

What does this mean?

We constantly monitor for various constituents in the water supply to meet all regulatory requirements. This past year we failed to complete the required sampling for tap water lead and copper the period of 6/1/02-8/1/02 therefore were in violation of a monitoring requirements. Because we did not take the required number of samples, we did not know whether the contaminants were present in your drinking water and we are unable to tell you whether your health was at risk during that time. The sampling will be completed in June 2003 and the results will be reported on the 2003 Consumer Confidence Report.

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 damage. People with Wilson's Disease should consult their personal doctor.

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 that water over many years could develop kidney problems or high blood pressure.

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).

If you have questions about this report or concerning your water utility please contact:

Pamela Christmas, Manager, 352/347-8228, during normal business hours

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OAKHURST - PWS ID # 3424032

2002 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. The water is chlorinated for disinfectant purposes.

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 contaminant, 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:

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Maximum Contaminant Level Goal - The "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.

Non-Detects (ND) - not detected and indicates that the substance was not found by laboratory analysis.

Parts per million (ppm) or Milligrams per liter (mg/l) - one part by weight of analyte to 1 million parts by weight of the water sample.

Parts per billion (ppb) or Micrograms per liter - one part by weight of analyte to 1 billion parts by weight of the water sample

Sunshine Utilities...

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TEST RESULTS TABLE							
Contaminant And Unit of Measurement	Date of Sample Analysis	MCL Violation Y/N	Highest Monthly Number of Positive Samples Range		MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Microbiological Contaminants							
Total Coliform Bacteria	3/2002 4/2002	N Y	1 2		0 0	Presence of coliform bacteria in more than 1 sample collected during a month	Naturally present in the Environment
Contaminant And Unit of Measurement	Date of Sampling (mo/yr)	MCL Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Range of Results	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
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
Nitrate (as Nitrogen) (ppm)	6/2002	N	2.53	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
Contaminant And Unit of Measurement	Date of Sampling (mo/yr)	AL Violation Y/N	90 th Percentile Result	No. of Sampling Sites Exceeding the AL	MCLG	AL (Action Level)	Likely Source of Contamination
Lead and Copper Home Sampling							
Lead (tap water)(ppb)	1999	N	1.5	0	0	15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
Copper (tap water)(ppm)	1999	N	.33	0	1.3	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives

What does this mean?

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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 damage. People with Wilson's Disease should consult their personal doctor.

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 that water over many years could develop kidney problems or high blood pressure.

Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially harmful, bacteria may be present. Coliforms were found in more samples than allowed. This was a MCL violation and this was a warning of potential problems.

The total coliform rule requires water systems to meet a stricter limit for coliform bacteria. Coliform bacteria are usually harmless, but their presence in water can be an indication of disease-causing bacteria. When coliform bacteria are found, special follow-up tests are done to determine if harmful bacteria are present in the water supply. The follow-up samples were completed and tests reflected no coliform presence.

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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 Pamela Christmas, Manager, 352/347-8228, during normal business hours.

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OCALA HEIGHTS - PWS ID # 3424651
(Includes: Country Aire, Reynolds, Silverwood Villas, Spanish Palm)
2002 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

We're pleased...

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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:

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

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TEST RESULTS TABLE							
Contaminant And Unit of Measurement	Date of Sampling (mo/yr)	MCL Violation Y/N	The Highest Single Measurement	The Lowest Monthly Percentage of Sampler Meeting Regulatory Limits	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Radiological Contaminants							
Gross Alpha (pCi/l)	1/2000	N	0.8	N/A	0	15	Erosion of natural deposits
Contaminant And Unit of Measurement	Date of Sampling (mo/yr)	MCL Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Range Of Results	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Inorganic Contaminants							
Fluoride (ppm)	1/2000	N	0.14	N/A	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits, water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate (as Nitrogen) (ppm)	6/2002	N	1.26	N/A	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Sodium (ppm)	1/2000	N	6.19	N/A	N/A	160	Salt water intrusion, leaching from soil
Contaminant And Unit of Measurement	Date of Sampling (mo/yr)	AL Violation Y/N	90 th Percentile Results	No. of Sampling Sites Exceeding the AL	MCLG	AL (Action Level)	Likely Source of Contamination
Lead and Copper Home Sampling							
Lead (tap water)(ppb)	1999	N	2.0	0	0	15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
Copper (tap water)(ppm)	1999	N	0.04	0	1.3	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives

What does this mean?

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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 damage. People with Wilson's Disease should consult their personal doctor.

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 that water over many years could develop kidney problems or high blood pressure.

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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OCKLAWAHA - PWS ID # 3420939
(Includes: Sanctuary)
2002 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

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TEST RESULTS TABLE							
Contaminant And Unit of Measurement	Date of Sample Analysis	MCL Violation Y/N	Highest Monthly Number of Samples		MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Microbiological Contaminants							
Total Coliform	2/2002	N	1		0	Presence of coliform bacteria in more than 1 sample collected during a month	Naturally present in the Environment
Bacteria	6/2002	N	1				
Contaminant And Unit of Measurement	Date of Sample Analysis	MCL Violation Y/N	The Highest Single Measurement	The Lowest Monthly Percentage of Samples Meeting Regulatory Limits	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
Contaminant And Unit of Measurement	Date of Sample Analysis	MCL Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Range Of Results	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
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
Contaminant And Unit of Measurement	Date of Sample Analysis	AL Violation Y/N	90 th Percentile Results	No. of Sampling Sites Exceeding The AL	MCLG	AL	Likely Source of Contamination
Lead and Copper Home Sampling							
Lead (tap water)(ppb)	1999	N	11.0	0	0	15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
Copper (tap water)(ppm)	1999	N	0.11	0	1.3	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives

What does this mean?

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PONDEROSA PINES - PWS ID # 3424062

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TEST RESULTS TABLE							
Contaminant And Unit of Measurement	Date of Sampling (mo/yr)	MCL Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Range Of Results	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Inorganic Contaminants							
Barium (ppm)	1/2000	N	.011	N/A	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes, discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate (as Nitrogen) (ppm)	3/2002	N	0.15	.013-.015	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Contaminant And Unit of Measurement	Date of Sampling (mo/yr)	AL Violation Y/N	90 th Percentile Results	No. of Sampling Sites Exceeding the AL	MCLG	AL (Action Level)	Likely Source of Contamination
Lead and Copper Home Sampling							
Lead (tap water)(ppb)	2002	N	1.50	0	0	15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
Copper (tap water)(ppm)	2002	N	0.076	0	1.3	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.

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

If you have 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.

QUAL RUN - PWS ID # 3424046

2002 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. The water is chlorinated for disinfectant purposes.

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 contaminant, 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:

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 "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.

Non-Detects (ND) - not detected and indicates that the substance was not found by laboratory analysis.

Parts per million (ppm) or Milligrams per liter (mg/l) - one part by weight of analyte to 1 million parts by weight of the water sample.

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

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 2002 to December 31st 2002. The state allows us to monitor for some contaminants less than once a year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Some of our data, though represented, is more than one year old. All water analysis is the most recent sampling in accordance with the Safe Drinking Water Act.

TEST RESULTS TABLE							
Contaminant And Unit of Measurement	Date of Sampling (mo/yr)	MCL Violation Y/N	The Highest Single Measurement	The Lowest Monthly Percentage of Samples Meeting Regulatory Limits	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Radiological Contaminants							
Gross Alpha (pCi/l)	9/2000	N	0.1	N/A	0	15	Erosion of natural deposits
Contaminant And Unit of Measurement	Date of Sampling (mo/yr)	MCL Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Range Of Results	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
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)	7/2002	N	1.3	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
Contaminant And Unit of Measurement	Date of Sampling (mo/yr)	AL Violation Y/N	90 th Percentile Results	No. of Sampling Sites Exceeding the AL	MCLG	AL (Action Level)	Likely Source of Contamination
Lead and Copper Home Sampling							
Lead (tap Water)(ppm)	2002	N	2.20	0	0	15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
Copper (tap water)(ppm)	2002	N	0.161	0	1.3	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives

What does this mean?

We constantly monitor for various constituents in the water supply to meet all regulatory requirements. This past year we failed to complete the required sampling for tap water lead and copper the period of 6/1/02-8/1/02 therefore were in violation of a monitoring requirements. Because we did not take the required number of samples, we did not know whether the contaminants were present in your drinking water and we are unable to tell you whether your health was at risk during that time. The sampling will be completed in June 2003 and the results will be reported on the 2003 Consumer Confidence Report.

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 damage. People with Wilson's Disease should consult their personal doctor.

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 that water over many years could develop kidney problems or high blood pressure.

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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SANDY ACRES - PWS ID # 3421118

2002 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

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

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TEST RESULTS TABLE							
Contaminant And Unit of Measurement	Date of Sampling (mo/yr)	MCL Violation Y/N	The Highest Single Measurement	The Lowest Monthly Percentage of Samples Meeting Regulatory Limits	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Radiological Contaminants							
Gross Alpha (pCi/l)	9/2000	N	0.3	N/A	0	15	Erosion of natural deposits
Contaminant And Unit of Measurement	Date of Sampling (mo/yr)	MCL Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Range Of Results	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Inorganic Contaminants							
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	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Sodium (ppm)	9/2000	N	7.03	N/A	N/A	160	Salt water intrusion, leaching from soil
Contaminant And Unit of Measurement	Date of Sampling (mo/yr)	AL Violation Y/N	90 th Percentile Results	No. of Sampling Sites Exceeding the AL	MCLG	AL (Action Level)	Likely Source of Contamination
Lead and Copper Home Sampling							
Copper (tap water)(ppm)	1999	N	0.14	0	1.3	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives

What does this mean?

We constantly monitor for various constituents in the water supply to meet all regulatory requirements. This past year we failed to complete the required sampling for tap water lead and copper the period of 6/1/02-8/1/02 therefore were in violation of a monitoring requirements. Because we did not take the required number of samples, we did not know whether the contaminants were present in your drinking water and we are unable to tell you whether your health was at risk during that time. The sampling will be completed in June 2003 and the results will be reported on the 2003 Consumer Confidence Report.

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 damage. People with Wilson's Disease should consult their personal doctor.

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 that water over many years could develop kidney problems or high blood pressure.

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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SUNLIGHT ACRES - PWS ID # 3421520

2002 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. The water is chlorinated for disinfectant purposes.

The sources...

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Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- (A) Microbial contaminant, 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							
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Radiological Contaminants							
Gross Alpha (pCi/l)	5/2000	N	0.8	N/A	0	15	Erosion of natural deposits
Contaminant And Unit of Measurement	Date of Sampling (mo/yr)	MCL Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Range Of Results	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
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)	6/2002	N	2.17	N/A	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Contaminant And Unit of Measurement	Date of Sampling (mo/yr)	AL Violation Y/N	90 th Percentile Results	No. of Sampling Sites Exceeding the AL	MCLG	AL (Action Level)	Likely Source of Contamination
Lead and Copper Home Sampling							
Copper (tap water)(ppm)	1999	N	0.035	0	1.3	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives

What does this mean?

We constantly monitor for various constituents in the water supply to meet all regulatory requirements. This past year we failed to complete the required sampling for tap water lead and copper the period of 6/1/02-8/1/02 therefore were in violation of a monitoring requirements. Because we did not take the required number of samples, we did not know whether the contaminants were present in your drinking water and we are unable to tell you whether your health was at risk during that time. The sampling will be completed in June 2003 and the results will be reported on the 2003 Consumer Confidence Report.

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 damage. People with Wilson's Disease should consult their personal doctor.

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 that water over many years could develop kidney problems or high blood pressure.

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SUNRAY - PWS ID # 3421314

(Includes: Baldwin Heights, Boulder Hill, Carol Estates, Jason's Landing, Pearl Britain, Stone Hill and Sugar Plum)
2002 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

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Inorganic Contaminants							
Fluoride(ppm)	1/2000	N	0.21	N/A	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits, water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate (as Nitrogen) (ppm)	6/2002	N	1.26	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
Contaminant And Unit of Measurement	Date of Sampling (mo/yr)	AL Violation Y/N	90 th Percentile Results	No. of Sampling Sites Exceeding the AL	MCLG	AL (Action Level)	Likely Source of Contamination
Lead and Copper Home Sampling							
Lead (tap water)(ppb)	1999	N	3.0	0		15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
Copper (tap water)(ppm)	1999	N	0.32	0	1.3	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives

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SUN RESORT - PWS ID # 3421201
(a/k/a Suttons or Oakcrest Villas)
2002 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 contaminant 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.

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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.

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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 2002 to December 31st 2002. The state allows us to monitor for some contaminants less than once a year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Some of our data, though represented, is more than one year old. All water analysis is the most recent sampling in accordance with the Safe Drinking Water Act.

TEST RESULTS TABLE							
Contaminant And Unit of Measurement	Date of Sampling (mo/yr)	MCL Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Range Of Results	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Inorganic Contaminants							
Nitrate (as Nitrogen) (ppm)	1/2002-10/2002	N	5.97 Average	5.51-6.24	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
Contaminant And Unit of Measurement	Date of Sampling (mo/yr)	AL Violation Y/N	90 th Percentile Results	No. of Sampling Sites Exceeding the AL	MCLG	AL (Action Level)	Likely Source of Contamination
Lead and Copper Home Sampling							
Lead (tap water)(ppb)	1999	N	1.5	0	0	15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
Copper (tap water)(ppm)	1999	N	0.18	0	1.3	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits, leaching from wood preservatives

What does this mean?

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.

We constantly monitor for various constituents in the water supply to meet all regulatory requirements. This past year we failed to complete the required sampling for tap water lead and copper the period of 6/1/02-8/1/02 therefore were in violation of a monitoring requirements. Because we did not take the required number of samples, we did not know whether the contaminants were present in your drinking water and we are unable to tell you whether your health was at risk during that time. The sampling will be completed in June 2003 and the results will be reported on the 2003 Consumer Confidence Report.

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 damage. People with Wilson's Disease should consult their personal doctor.

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 that water over many years could develop kidney problems or high blood pressure.

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

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WHISPERING SANDS - PWS ID # 3424009

2002 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

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Contaminants that may be present in source water include.

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Picocurie per liter (pCi/L) – measurement of the radioactivity in water.

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TEST RESULTS TABLE							
Contaminant And Unit of Measurement	Date of Sampling (mo/yr)	MCL Violation Y/N	Highest Monthly Number of Positive Samples		MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Microbiological Contaminants							
Total Coliform Bacteria	4/2002	Y	2		0	Presence of coliform bacteria in more than 1 sample collected during a month	Naturally present in the Environment
Contaminant And Unit of Measurement	Date of Sampling (mo/yr)	MCL Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Range Of Results	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)	6/2002	N	2.48	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
Contaminant And Unit of Measurement	Date of Sampling (mo/yr)	AL Violation Y/N	90 th Percentile Result	No. of Sampling sites exceeding the AL	MCLG	AL (Action Level)	Likely Source of Contamination
Lead and Copper Home Sampling							
Lead (tap water)(ppb)	1999	N	1.0	0	0	15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
Copper (tap water)(ppm)	1999	N	0.33	0	1.3	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives

What does this mean?

We constantly monitor for various constituents in the water supply to meet all regulatory requirements. This past year we failed to complete the required sampling for tap water lead and copper the period of 6/1/02-8/1/02 therefore were in violation of a monitoring requirements. Because we did not take the required number of samples, we did not know whether the contaminants were present in your drinking water and we are unable to tell you whether your health was at risk during that time. The sampling will be completed in June 2003 and the results will be reported on the 2003 Consumer Confidence Report.

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 damage. People with Wilson's Disease should consult their personal doctor.

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Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially harmful, bacteria may be present. Coliforms were found in more samples than allowed. This was a MCL violation and this was a warning of potential problems.

The total coliform rule requires water systems to meet a stricter limit for coliform bacteria. Coliform bacteria are usually harmless, but their presence in water can be an indication of disease-causing bacteria. When coliform bacteria are found, special follow-up tests are done to determine if harmful bacteria are present in the water supply. The follow-up samples were completed and tests reflected no coliform presence.

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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WINDING WATERS - PWS ID # 3424691

(Includes: Lake Bryant Ridge and Lake Bryant Estates)

2002 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

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Contaminant And Unit of Measurement	Date of Sampling (mo/yr)	AL Violation Y/N	90 th Percentile Results	No. of Sample Sites Exceeding the AL	MCLG	AL (Action Level)	Likely Source of Contamination
Lead and Copper Home Sampling							
Lead (tap water)(ppb)	1999	N	3.5	0	0	15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
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