Sunshine Utilities

10230 E. Hwy. 25 · Belleview, FL 34420-5531

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

July 6, 2004

Alicia Sharpe, Drinking Water
Department of Environmental Protection
3319 Maguire Boulevard, Suite 232
Orlando, FL 32803-3767

040000-PU

RE: Consumer Confidence Reports

Enclosed please find the CCR's for January 2003 through December 2003. Also attached are the certifications for each system.

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

Very truly yours,

Dewaine Christmas
Manager
/dc

CMP ____
COM ____
CTR ____
ECR ____
GCL ____
OPC ____
MMS ____
RCA ____
SCR ____
SEC 1
OTH ____

Enclosures

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

FIRST CLASS
PERMIT NO. 23
BELLEVIEW, FL
34420

ASHLEY HEIGHTS - PWS ID# 3424962

2003 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.

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TEST RESULTS TABLE

Contaminant And Unit of Measurement	Date of Sample Analysis	MCL Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Range	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Radiological Contaminants							
Alpha (pCi/l)	2/2003	N	2.3	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							
Chromium (ppb)	2/2003	N	3.0	N/A	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
Sodium(ppm)	2/2003	N	5.99	N/A	N/A	160	Salt water intrusion, leaching from soil
Nitrate (as Nitrogen) (ppm)	2/2003	N	1.41	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**	**90th 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)	2003	N	2.0	0	0	15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
Copper (tap water)(ppm)	2003	N	0.78	0	1.3	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives

What does this mean?

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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BELLEVIEW OAKS PWS ID# 3424621

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TEST RESULTS TABLE

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Radiological Contaminants							
Gross Alpha (pC/l)	1/2003	N	1.4	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)	1/2003	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)	1/2003	N	9.13	N/A	N/A	160	Salt water intrusion ,leaching from soil
Chromium (ppb)	1/2003	N	3.0	N/A	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate (as Nitrogen) (ppm)	1/2003	N	1.66	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**	**90th Percentile Result**	**No. of sampling sites exceeding the AL**	**MCGL**	**AL (Action Level)**	**Likely Source of Contamination**
Lead and Copper Home Sampling							
Copper (tap water)(ppm)	6/2003	N	0.14	0	1.3	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives

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BURKS QUADRAPLEXES PWS ID #3421554

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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	11/2003	Y	1	0	Presence of coliform bacteria in 1 or more sample during a month	Naturally present in the environment

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 (pC/l)	4/2003	N	2.1	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)	3/2003	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)	3/2003	N	10.5	N/A	N/A	160	Salt water intrusion, leaching from soil
Nitrate (as Nitrogen) (ppm)	3/2003	N	2.02	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	90th 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)	6/2003	N	0.22	0	1.3	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives

What does this mean?

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.

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COUNTRY WALK PWS# 3424657

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Inorganic Contaminants							
Cyanide (ppb)	6/2003	N	5.0	N/A	200	200	Erosion of natural deposits water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Sodium	7/2003	N	7.78	N/A	N/A	160	Salt water intrusion, leaching from soil
Nitrate	6/2003	N	2.91	N/A	10	10	Residue from man-made pollution such as emissions and paint: lead pipe casing and solder
Secondary Agents							
Foaming Agents (ppm)	6/2003	N	.05	N/A	N/A	0.5	Pollution from soaps and detergents
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Lead and Copper Home Sampling							
Lead (tap water)(ppb)	6/2003	N	7.0	0	0	15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
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ELEVEN OAKS PWS ID # 3424099

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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)	2/2003	N	1.3	N/A	0	15	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium 226 or Combined Radium (pCi/l)	3/2003	N	1.3	N/A	0	5	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)	2/2003	N	0.20	N/A	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Sodium (ppm)	2/2003	N	7.74	N/A	N/A	160	Salt water intrusion, leaching form soil
Contaminant And Unit of Measurement	**Date of Sampling (mo/yr)**	**AL Violation Y/N**	**90th 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)	2003	N	3.0	0	0	15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
Copper (tap water)(ppm)	2003	N	0.19	0	1.3	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives

What does this mean?

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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EMIL MARR PWS ID # 3420340

2003 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	Highest Monthly Number of Positive Samples	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Microbiological Contaminants						
Total Coliform Bacteria	8/2003	Y	1	0	Presence of coliform bacteria in 1 or more sample 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							
Nitrate (as Nitrogen) (ppm)	4/2003	N	5.12	N/A	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Sodium (ppm)	5/2003	N	23.5	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**	**90th Percentile Results**	**No. of Sampling Sites Exceeding the AL**	**MCLG**	**AL**	**Likely Source of Contamination**
Lead and Copper Home Sampling							
Lead (tap water)(ppb)	2003	N	3.0	0	0	15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
Copper (tap water)(ppm)	2003	N	0.45	0	1.3	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives

What does this mean?

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.

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FLORIDA HEIGHTS PWS ID #3424031

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Inorganic Contaminants							
Fluoride (ppm)	2/2003	N	0.12	N/A	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Sodium (ppm)	2/2003	N	8.05	N/A	N/A	160	Salt water intrusion, leaching from soil
Nitrate (as Nitrogen) (ppm)	2/2003	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**	**90th 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)	2003	N	2.0	0	0	15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
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FLOYD CLARK PWS ID # 3420411

(Includes: Northwoods)

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Inorganic Contaminants							
Fluoride (ppm)	3/2003	N	0.11	N/A	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Sodium (ppm)	3/2003	N	14.4	N/A	N/A	160	Salt water intrusion, leaching from soil
Lead (point of entry) (ppb)	3/2003	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)	3/2003	N	5.24	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**	**90th 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)	2003	N	2.0	0	0	15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
Copper (tap water)(ppm)	2003	N	0.28	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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Picocurie per liter (pCi/L) – measurement of the radioactivity in water.

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Radium 226 or combined radium (pCi/l)	4/2003	N	0.9	N/A	0	5	Erosion of natural deposits
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HILLTOP - PWS ID # 3424662

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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							
Cyanide (ppb)	6/2003	N	4.0	N/A	200	200	Discharge from steel/metal factories; discharge from plastic and fertilizer
Nitrate (as Nitrogen) (ppm)	6/2003	N	0.78	N/A	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use: leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Secondary Contaminants							
Foaming Agents (ppm)	6/2003	N	.03	N/A	N/A	0.5	Pollution from soaps and detergents

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FIRST CLASS
PERMIT NO. 23
BELLEVIEW, FL
34420

LAKEVIEW HILLS PWS ID # 3424687

2003 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	Level Detected	Range Of Results	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Inorganic Contaminants							
Fluoride (ppm)	2/2003	N	0.20	N/A	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Sodium (ppm)	2/2003	N	9.58	N/A	N/A	160	Salt water intrusion, leaching from soil
Nitrate (as Nitrogen) (ppm)	2/2003	N	.91	N/A	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use: leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Volatile Organic Contaminants							
1,1 Dichlorethylene (ppb)	2/2003 10/2003	N	.35 Average	ND-1.4	7	7	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Toluene (ppm)	2/2003 10/2003	N	0.0075 Average	N.D.-0.3	1	1	Discharge from petroleum factories
Contaminant And Unit of Measurement	**Date of Sampling (mo/yr)**	**AL Violation Y/N**	**90th 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)	2003	N	1.5	0	0	15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, Erosion of natural deposits
Copper (tap water)(ppm)	2003	N	.205	0	1.3	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives

What does this mean?

The carbon in the first vessel was replaced on April 23, 2003.The carbon in the second vessel was replaced on March 6, 2003. The double carbon vessel to filter the 1,1-dichlorethylene remains completely operational.

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LITTLE LAKE WEIR - PWS ID # 3420761

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Inorganic Contaminants							
Chromium (ppb)	1/2003	N	2.0	N/A	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
Sodium (ppm)	1/2003	N	8.22	N/A	N/A	160	Salt water intrusion, leaching from soil
Nitrate (as Nitrogen) (ppm)	1/2003	N	3.23	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**	**90th 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)	2003	N	0.02	0	0	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits, leaching from wood preservatives

What does this mean?

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OAKHAVEN – PWS ID# 3424106

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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							
Radium 226 or Combined Radium (pCi/l)	4/2003	N	0.8	N/A	0	5	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)	3/2003	N	.30	N/A	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits, water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Sodium (ppm)	3/2003	N	9.27	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**	**90th 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)	6/2003	N	5.0	0	0	15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
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

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OAKHURST - PWS ID # 3424032

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TEST RESULTS TABLE

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Radiological Contaminants							
Gross Alpha (pCi/l)	6/2003	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							
Nitrate (as Nitrogen) (ppm)	5/2003	N	2.67	N/A	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Sodium (ppm)	5/2003	N	9.34	N/A	N/A	160	Salt water intrusion, leaching from soil
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**
Synthetic Organic Contaminants including Pesticides and Herbicides							
Di (2ethylhexyl) phthalate(ppb)	5/2003	N	0.6	0.0-0.6	0	6	Discharge from rubber and chemical companies
Volatile Organic Contaminants							
Toluene (ppm)	6/2003	N	.0003	0.0 - .0003	1	1	Discharge from petroleum factories
Contaminant And Unit of Measurement	**Date of Sampling (mo/yr)**	**AL Violation Y/N**	**90th 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)	2003	N	1.0	0	0	15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
Copper (tap water)(ppm)	2003	N	.28	0	1.3	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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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)	2/2003	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)	2/2003	N	1.01	N/A	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Sodium (ppm)	2/2003	N	7.67	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**	**90th 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)	2003	N	0.03	0	1.3	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives

What does this mean?

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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OCKLAWAHA - PWS ID # 3420939

(Includes: Sanctuary)

2003 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

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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.*

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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	2/2003 6/2003	N N	1 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**	**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)	5/2003	N	1.2	0.0-1.4	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							
Barium (ppm)	5/2003	N	0.022	0.014-0.022	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Lead (point of entry) (ppb)	5/2003	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)	5/2003	N	14.7	11.2-14.7	N/A	160	Salt water intrusion; leaching from soil
Contaminant And Unit of Measurement	**Date of Sample Analysis**	**AL Violation Y/N**	**90th Percentile Results**	**No. of Sampling Sites Exceeding The AL**	**MCLG**	**AL**	**Likely Source of Contamination**
Lead and Copper Home Sampling							
Lead (tap water)(ppb)	2003	N	9.0	0	0	15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
Copper (tap water)(ppm)	2003	N	0.07	0	1.3	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives

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PONDEROSA PINES - PWS ID # 3424062

2003 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**	**Level Detected**	**Range Of Results**	**MCLG**	**MCL**	**Likely Source of Contamination**
Inorganic Contaminants							
Barium (ppm)	9/2003	N	.015	N/A	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes, discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Sodium (ppm)	9/2003	N	6.41	N/A	N/A	160	Salt water intrusion, leaching from soil
Secondary Contaminants							
Foaming Agents (ppm)	9/2003	N	0.04	N/A	N/A	0.5	Pollution from soaps and detergents
Contaminant And Unit of Measurement	**Date of Sampling (mo/yr)**	**AL Violation Y/N**	**90th 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.

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QUAL RUN - PWS ID #3424046

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Radiological Contaminants							
Gross Alpha (pCi/l)	7/2003	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							
Nitrate (as Nitrogen) (ppm)	6/2003	N	1.46	N/A	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits.
Sodium (ppm)	7/2003	N	5.05	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**	**90th 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

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SANDY ACRES - PWS ID # 3421118

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Inorganic Contaminants							
Barium (ppm)	10/2003	N	0.010	N/A	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Secondary Contaminants							
Foaming Agents (ppm)	10/2003	N	.030	N/A	N/A	0.5	Pollution from soaps and detergents
Contaminant And Unit of Measurement	**Date of Sampling (mo/yr)**	**AL Violation Y/N**	**90th 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)	6/2003	N	3.0	0	0	15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
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SUNLIGHT ACRES - PWS ID # 3421520

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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							
Radium 226 or combined radium (pCi/l)	9/2003	N	0.7	N/A	0	5	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)	9/2003	N	7.38	N/A	N/A	160	Salt water intrusion, leaching from soil
Nitrate (as Nitrogen) (ppm)	9/2003	N	2.82	N/A	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use: leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Secondary Contaminants							
Foaming Agents (ppm)	9/2003	N	.04	N/A	0	0.5	Pollution from soaps and detergents
Contaminant And Unit of Measurement	**Date of Sampling (mo/yr)**	**AL Violation Y/N**	**90th 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)	6/2003	N	6.0	0	0	15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
Copper (tap water)(ppm)	6/2003	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?

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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

2003 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

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TEST RESULTS TABLE							
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Radiological Contaminants							
Gross Alpha(pCil)	6/2003	N	0.8	N/A	0	15	Erosion of natural deposits
Inorganic Contaminants							
Nitrate (as Nitrogen) (ppm)	5/2003	N	1.60	N/A	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Sodium (ppm)	5/2003	N	7.35	N/A	N/A	160	Salt water intrusion, leaching from soil
Volatile Organic Contaminants							
Toluene (ppm)	6/2003	N	.0003	N/A	1	1	Discharge from petroleum factories
Secondary Contaminants							
Foaming Agents (ppm)	5/2003	N	.03	N/A	N/A	0.5	Pollution from soaps and detergents
Synthetic Organic Contaminants including Pesticides and Herbicides							
Di(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate (ppb)	5/2003	N	0.6	N/A	0	6	Discharge from rubber and chemical factories
Contaminant And Unit of Measurement	**Date of Sampling (mo/yr)**	**AL Violation Y/N**	**90th 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)	6/2003	N	5.0	0		15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
Copper (tap water)(ppm)	6/2003	N	0.27	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)

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Radiological Contaminants							
Gross Alpha (pCi/l)	4/2003	N	3.3	N/A	0	15	Erosion of natural deposits
Inorganic Contaminants							
Nitrate (as Nitrogen) (ppm)	1/2003-10/2003	N	6.43 Average	6.27-6.55	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Sodium (ppm)	5/2003	N	13.5	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**	**90th 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)	6/2003	N	3.0	0	0	15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
Copper (tap water)(ppm)	6/2003	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?

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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FIRST CLASS
PERMIT NO. 23
BELLEVIEW, FL
34420

WHISPERING SANDS - PWS ID # 3424009

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Nitrate (as Nitrogen) (ppm)	8/2003	N	2.61	N/A	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use: leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Sodium	8/2003	N	9.32	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**	**90th Percentile Result**	**No. of Sampling sites exceeding the AL**	**MCLG**	**AL (Action Level)**	**Likely Source of Contamination**
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Lead (tap water)(ppb)	6/2003	N	1.0	0	0	15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
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WINDING WATERS - PWS ID #3424691

(Includes: Lake Bryant Ridge and Lake Bryant Estates)

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TEST RESULTS TABLE

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Microbiological Contaminants						
Total Coliform Bacteria	10/2003	Y	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 Sampling (mo/yr)	MCL Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Range Of Results	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Inorganic Contaminants							
Barium (ppm)	8/2003	N	0.017	N/A	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries
Sodium (ppm)	8/2003	N	5.11	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	90th 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)	6/2003	N	2.0	0	0	15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
Copper (tap water)(ppm)	6/2003	N	0.05	0	1.3	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives

What does this mean?

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.

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BACKWATER HEIGHTS – PWS # 6090099

2003 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 two groundwater wells, which draws from the Floridan Aquifer and 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.

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...

... 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 2003 to December 31st 2003. 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

Inorganic Contaminants

Contaminant And Unit of Measurement	Date of Sample Analysis	MCL Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Range Of Results	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Sodium (ppm)	1/2003	N	13.1	6.91-13.1	N/A	160	Salt water intrusion, leaching from soil
Nitrate (as Nitrogen) (ppm)	1/2003	N	1.02	.88-1.02	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use: leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits

Lead and Copper (Tap Water)

Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Dates of sampling (mo./yr/)	AL Violation Y/N	90th Percentile Result	No. of Sampling Sites Exceeding the AL	MCLG	AL (Action Level)	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper (tap water)(ppm)	6/2003	N	0.05	0	1.3	13	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 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).

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ELLSWORTH POINT – PWS #6090523

2003 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

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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.

(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...

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TEST RESULTS TABLE

Inorganic Contaminants

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
Sodium (ppm)	9/2003	N	5.33	N/A	N/A	160	Salt water intrusion, leaching from the soil

Lead and Copper Home Sampling

Contaminant And Unit of Measurement	Date of Sampling (mo/yr)	AL Violation Y/N	90th Percentile Result	No. of Sampling Sites Exceeding The AL	MCLG	AL (Action Level)	Likely Source of Contamination
Lead (tap water)(ppb)	6/2003	N	3.0	0	N/A	15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
Copper (tap water)(ppm)	6/2003	N	0.16	0	1.3	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives

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