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

ORIGINAL

FLORIDA PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION
COMMISSION CLERK & ADMIN SERVICES
2540 SHUMARD OAK BLVD
TALLAHASSEE, FL 32399-0850

RE: CCR reports for Marion County

Please find a copy of the 2004 CCR reports for Marion CountySubdivisions.

Thank you

Dewaine Christmas
Manager

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

Water Quality Test Results Table for Ashley Heights Subdivision

Radiological Contaminants							
Contaminant and Unit of Measurement		**Dates of Sampling (mo./yr.)**	**MCL Violation Yes / No**	**Level Detected**	**Range of Results**	**MCLG**	**MCL**	**Likely Source of Contamination**
Gross Alpha	(pCi/L)	Feb '03	No	2.3	N/A	0	15	Erosion of natural deposits
Inorganic Contaminants								
Contaminant and Unit of Measurement		**Dates of Sampling (mo./yr.)**	**MCL Violation Yes / No**	**Level Detected**	**Range of Results**	**MCLG**	**MCL**	**Likely Source of Contamination**
Chromium	(ppb)	Feb '03	No	3.0	N/A	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate (as Nitrogen)	(ppm)	Dec '04	No	1.26	N/A	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks,sewage; erosion of natura deposits
Sodium	(ppm)	Feb '03	No	5.99	N/A	N/A	160	Salt water intrusion; leaching from soil
TTHMs and Stage 1 Disinfectant / Disinfection By-Product (D/DBP) Parameters								
Contaminant and Unit of Measurement		**Dates of Sampling (mo./yr.)**	**MCL Violation Yes / No**	**Level Detected**	**Range of Results**	**MCLG or MRDLG**	**MCL or MRDL**	**Likely Source of Contamination**
Chlorine	(ppm)	2004	No	0.7 average	03 - 1.2	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4.0	Water additve used to control microbes
Total trihalomethane (TTHM)	(ppb)	August '04	No	0.83	N/A	N/A	MCL = 80	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Lead and Copper (Tap Water)								
Contaminant and Unit of Measurement		**Dates of Sampling (mo./yr.)**	**AL Violation Yes / No**	**90th Percentile Result**	**No. of Sampling Sites Exceeding the AL**	**MCLG**	**AL (Action Level)**	**Likely Source of Contamination**
Copper	(ppm)	2003	No	0.78	0	1.3	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Lead	**(ppb)**	**2003**	**No**	**1.5**	**0**	**0**	**15**	Corrosion of household **plumbing systems; erosion of** natural deposits

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- Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL) - The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial growth.
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- Picocurie per liter (pCi/L) - measure of the radioactivity in water.

What does this mean?

We have learned from the testing that some constituents were detected. Our system had the following monitoring / reporting violations for 2004:

Due to an oversight we were late submitting last year's Consumer Confidence Report (2003) to the governing DEP agency. The CCR was distributed to the residents on time and the agency was notified of the timely delivery, however, DEP records show they received their copy of the CCR late. The violation has no impact on the quality of water our customers received, and it posed no health risk to public health.

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

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

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

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

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

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

E.) Radioactive contaminants, which may be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

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

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

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

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

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report for 2004

Sunshine Utilities - Belleview Oaks Estates

Florida Department of Environmental Protection Public Water System ID # 3424621

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

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

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

Sunshine Utilities routinely monitors for constituents in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws, rules and regulations. Except where indicated otherwise, this report is based on the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2004. Data obtained before January 1, 2004, and presented in this report are from the most recent testing performed in accordance with the laws, rules and regulations.

Water Quality Test Results Table for Belleview Oaks Estates

Microbiological Contaminants						
[illegible]	Dates of Sampling (mo./yr.)	MCL Violation Yes / No	[illegible] of Positive Samples	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
	Oct '04	No	1	0	Presence of coliform bacteria in 1 sample per month	Naturally present in the environment

Radiological Contaminants							
Contaminant and Unit of Measurement		Dates of Sampling (mo./yr.)	MCL Violation Yes / No	Level Detected	Range of Results	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Gross Alpha	(pCi/L)	Jan '03	No	1.4	N/A	0	15	Erosion of natural deposits

Inorganic Contaminants								
Contaminant and Unit of Measurement		Dates of Sampling (mo./yr.)	MCL Violation Yes / No	Level Detected	Range of Results	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Chromium	(ppb)	Jan '03	No	3.0	N/A	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride	(ppm)	Jan '03	No	0.14	N/A	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate (as Nitrogen)	(ppm)	Dec '04	No	1.78	N/A	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks,sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Sodium	(ppm)	Jan '03	No	9.13	N/A	N/A	160	Salt water intrusion; leaching from soil

TTHMs and Stage 1 Disinfectant / Disinfection By-Product (D/DBP) Parameters								
Contaminant and Unit of Measurement		Dates of Sampling (mo./yr.)	MCL Violation Yes / No	Level Detected	Range of Results	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL or MRDL	Likely Source of Contamination
Chlorine	(ppm)	2004	No	0.7 average	0.5 - 1.0	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4.0	Water additve used to control microbes

Lead and Copper (Tap Water)								
Contaminant and Unit of Measurement		Dates of Sampling (mo./yr.)	AL Violation Yes / No	90th Percentile Result	No. of Sampling Sites Exceeding the AL	MCLG	AL (Action Level)	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper	(ppm)	2003	No	0.14	0	1.3	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives

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Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

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

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

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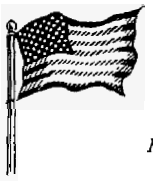

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report for 2004

Sunshine Utilities - Burks Quadraplexes
Ocala Garden Apartments

Florida Department of Environmental Protection Public Water System ID # 3421554

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

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

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Water Quality Test Results Table for Burks Quadraplexes / Ocala Garden Apartments

Radiological Contaminants							
Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	**Dates of Sampling (mo./yr.)**	**MCL Violation Yes / No**	**Level Detected**	**Range of Results**	**MCLG**	**MCL**	**Likely Source of Contamination**
Gross Alpha (pCi/L)	March '03	No	2.1	N/A	0	15	Erosion of natural deposits
Inorganic Contaminants							
Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	**Dates of Sampling (mo./yr.)**	**MCL Violation Yes / No**	**Level Detected**	**Range of Results**	**MCLG**	**MCL**	**Likely Source of Contamination**
Fluoride (ppm)	March '03	No	0.18	N/A	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate (as Nitrogen) (ppm)	Dec '04	No	1.36	N/A	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks,sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Sodium (ppm)	March '03	No	10.5	N/A	N/A	160	Salt water intrusion; leaching from soil
TTHMs and Stage 1 Disinfectant / Disinfection By-Product (D/DBP) Parameters							
Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	**Dates of Sampling (mo./yr.)**	**MCL Violation Yes / No**	**Level Detected**	**Range of Results**	**MCLG or MRDLG**	**MCL or MRDL**	**Likely Source of Contamination**
Chlorine (ppm)	2004	No	0.7 average	0.4 - 1.4	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4.0	Water additve used to control microbes
Haolacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	Sept '04	No	2.9	N/A	N/A	MCL = 60	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total trihalomethane (TTHM) (ppb)	Sept '04	No	1.4	N/A	N/A	MCL = 80	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Lead and Copper (Tap Water)							
Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	**Dates of Sampling (mo./yr.)**	**AL Violation Yes / No**	**90th Percentile Result**	**No. of Sampling Sites Exceeding the AL**	**MCLG**	**AL (Action Level)**	**Likely Source of Contamination**
Copper (ppm)	2003	No	0.22	0	1.3	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives

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Annual Drinking Water Quality Report for 2004

Sunshine Utilities - Country Walk

Florida Department of Environmental Protection Public Water System ID # 3424657

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

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Water Quality Test Results Table for Country Walk

Inorganic Contaminants								
Contaminant and Unit of Measurement		Dates of Sampling (mo./yr.)	MCL Violation Yes / No	Level Detected	Range of Results	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Cyanide	(ppb)	June '03	No	5.0	N/A	200	200	Discharge from steel / metal factories; discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories
Nitrate (as Nitrogen)	(ppm)	Dec '04	No	2.71	N/A	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks,sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Sodium	(ppm)	June '03	No	7.78	N/A	N/A	160	Salt water intrusion; leaching from soil
TTHMs and Stage 1 Disinfectant / Disinfection By-Product (D/DBP) Parameters								
Contaminant and Unit of Measurement		Dates of Sampling (mo./yr.)	MCL Violation Yes / No	Level Detected	Range of Results	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL or MRDL	Likely Source of Contamination
Chlorine	(ppm)	2004	No	1.0 average	0.6 - 1.5	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4.0	Water additve used to control microbes
Total trihalomethane (TTHM)	(ppb)	August '04	No	1.43	N/A	N/A	MCL = 80	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Lead and Copper (Tap Water)								
Contaminant and Unit of Measurement		Dates of Sampling (mo./yr.)	AL Violation Yes / No	90th Percentile Result	No. of Sampling Sites Exceeding the AL	MCLG	AL (Action Level)	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper	(ppm)	2003	No	0.31	0	1.3	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Lead	(ppb)	2003	No	7.0	0	0	15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits

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

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

E.) Radioactive contaminants, which may be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

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

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

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

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

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report for 2004

Sunshine Utilities - Eleven Oaks

Florida Department of Environmental Protection Public Water System ID # 3424099

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

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

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

Sunshine Utilities routinely monitors for constituents in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws, rules and regulations. Except where indicated otherwise, this report is based on the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2004. Data obtained before January 1, 2004, and presented in this report are from the most recent testing performed in accordance with the laws, rules and regulations.

Radiological Contaminants							
Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling (mo./yr.)	MCL Violation Yes / No	Level Detected	Range of Results	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Alpha Emitters (pCi/L)	Feb '03	No	1.3	N/A	0	15	Erosion of natural deposits
Combined Radium (pCi/L)	March '03	No	2.6	N/A	0	5	Erosion of natural deposits
Inorganic Contaminants							
Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling (mo./yr.)	MCL Violation Yes / No	Level Detected	Range of Results	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Fluoride (ppm)	Feb '03	No	0.2	N/A	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Sodium (ppm)	Feb '03	No	7.74	N/A	N/A	160	Salt water intrusion; leaching from soil
TTHMs and Stage 1 Disinfectant / Disinfection By-Product (D/DBP) Parameters							
Con Measurement	Dates of Sampling (mo./yr.)	MCL Violation Yes / No	Level Detected	Range of Results	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL or MRDL	Likely Source of
Chlorine (ppm)	2004	No	0.7 average	0.3 - 1.3	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4.0	Water additve used to control microbes
Total trihalomethane (TTHM) (ppb)	Aug '04	No	2.01	N/A	N/A	MCL = 80	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Lead and Copper (Tap Water)							
Measurement	Dates of Sampling (mo./yr.)	AL Violation Yes / No	90th Percentile Result	No. of Sampling Sites Exceeding the AL	MCLG	AL (Action Level)	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper (ppm)	2003	No	0.19	0	1.3	1.3	Corrosion of household natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Lead (ppb)	2003	No	3.0	0	0	15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits

In the table presented on page 1, you may find unfamiliar terms and abbreviations. To help you better understand these terms we have provided the following definitions (please note not all definitions may pertain to your report):

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

What does this mean?

We have learned from the testing that some constituents were detected. Our system had the following monitoring / reporting violations for 2004:

Due to an oversight we were late submitting last year's Consumer Confidence Report (2003) to the governing DEP agency. The CCR was distributed to the residents on time and the agency was notified of the timely delivery, however, DEP records show they received their copy of the CCR late. The violation has no impact on the quality of water our customers received, and it posed no risk to public health.

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

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

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

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

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

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

E.) Radioactive contaminants, which may be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

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

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

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

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

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report for 2004

Sunshine Utilities - Emil Marr Subdivision

Florida Department of Environmental Protection Public Water System ID # 3420340

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

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

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

Sunshine Utilities routinely monitors for constituents in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws, rules and regulations. Except where indicated otherwise, this report is based on the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2004. Data obtained before January 1, 2004, and presented in this report are from the most recent testing performed in accordance with the laws, rules and regulations.

Water Quality Test Results Table for Emil Marr Subdivision

Radiological Contaminants								
Measurement		Dates of Sampling (mo./yr.)	MCL Violation Yes / No	Level Detected	Range of Results	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Alpha Emitters	(pCi/L)	April '03	No	2.0	N/A	0	15	Erosion of natural deposits
Inorganic Contaminants								
Contaminant and Unit of Measurement		Dates of Sampling (mo./yr.)	MCL Violation Yes / No	Level Detected	Range of Results	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Nitrate (as Nitrogen)	(ppm)	Dec '04	No	4.67	N/A	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks,sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Sodium	(ppm)	April '03	No	23.5	N/A	N/A	160	Salt water intrusion; leaching from soil
TTHMs and Stage 1 Disinfectant / Disinfection By-Product (D/DBP) Parameters								
Contaminant and Unit of Measurement		Dates of Sampling (mo./yr.)	MCL Violation Yes / No	Level Detected	Range of Results	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL or MRDL	Likely Source of Contamination
Chlorine	(ppm)	2004	No	0.7 average	0.4 - 1.0	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4.0	Water additve used to control microbes
Haolacetic Acids (HAA5)	(ppb)	August '04	No	1.0	N/A	N/A	MCL = 60	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total trihalomethane (TTHM)	(ppb)	August '04	No	2.05	N/A	N/A	MCL = 80	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Lead and Copper (Tap Water)								
Contaminant and Unit of Measurement		Dates of Sampling (mo./yr.)	AL Violation Yes / No	90th Percentile Result	No. of Sampling Sites Exceeding the AL	MCLG	AL (Action Level)	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper	(ppm)	2003	No	0.45	0	1.3	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Lead	(ppb)	2003	No	3.0	0	0	15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits

In the table presented on page 1, you may find unfamiliar terms and abbreviations. To help you better understand these terms we have provided the following definitions (please note not all definitions may pertain to your report):

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

What does this mean?

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

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

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

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

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

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

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

E.) Radioactive contaminants, which may be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

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

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

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

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

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report for 2004

Sunshine Utilities - Florida Heights

Florida Department of Environmental Protection Public Water System ID # 342403

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

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

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

Sunshine Utilities routinely monitors for constituents in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws, rules and regulations. Except where indicated otherwise, this report is based on the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2004. Data obtained before January 1, 2004, and presented in this report are from the most recent testing performed in accordance with the laws, rules and regulations.

Water Quality Test Results Table for Florida Heights

Inorganic Contaminants								
Contaminant and Unit of Measurement		**Dates of Sampling (mo./yr.)**	**MCL Violation Yes / No**	**Level Detected**	**Range of Results**	**MCLG**	**MCL**	**Likely Source of Contamination**
Fluoride	(ppm)	Feb '03	No	0.12	N/A	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate (as Nitrogen)	(ppm)	Dec '04	No	1.69	N/A	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks,sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Sodium	(ppm)	Feb '03	No	8.05	N/A	N/A	160	Salt water intrusion; leaching from soil
TTHMs and Stage 1 Disinfectant / Disinfection By-Product (D/DBP) Parameters								
Contaminant and Unit of Measurement		**Dates of Sampling (mo./yr.)**	**MCL Violation Yes / No**	**Level Detected**	**Range of Results**	**MCLG or MRDLG**	**MCL or MRDL**	**Likely Source of Contamination**
Chlorine	(ppm)	2004	No	0.7 average	0.4 - 1.0	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4.0	Water additve used to control microbes
Total trihalomethane (TTHM)	(ppb)	Aug '04	No	0.55	N/A	N/A	MCL = 80	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Lead and Copper (Tap Water)								
Contaminant and Unit of Measurement		**Dates of Sampling (mo./yr.)**	**AL Violation Yes / No**	**90th Percentile Result**	**No. of Sampling Sites Exceeding the AL**	**MCLG**	**AL (Action Level)**	**Likely Source of Contamination**
Copper	**(ppm)**	2003	No	0.12	0	1.3	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Lead	(ppb)	2003	No	2.0	0	0	15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits

In the table presented on page 1, you may find unfamiliar terms and abbreviations. To help you better understand these terms we have provided the following definitions (please note not all definitions may pertain to your report):

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

What does this mean?

We have learned from the testing that some constituents were detected. Our system had the following monitoring / reporting violations for 2004:

Due to an oversight we were late submitting last year's Consumer Confidence Report (2003) to the governing DEP agency. The CCR was distributed to the residents on time and the agency was notified of the timely delivery, however, DEP records show they received their copy of the CCR late. The violation has no impact on the quality of water our customers received, and it posed no risk to public health.

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

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

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

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

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

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

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

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

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report for 2004

Sunshine Utilities - Floyd Clark / Hodges

Florida Department of Environmental Protection Public Water System ID # 3420411

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

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

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

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Water Quality Test Results Table for Floyd Clark / Hodges

Inorganic Contaminants								
		Dates of Sampling (mo./yr.)	MCL Violation Yes / No	Level Detected	Range of Results	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Fluoride	(ppm)	March '03	No	0.11	N/A	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Lead (point of entry)	(ppb)	March '03	No	2.0	N/A	N/A	15	Residue from man-made pollution such as auto emissions solder
Nitrate (as Nitrogen)	(ppm)	Dec '04	No	3.90	N/A	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks,sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Sodium	(ppm)	March '03	No	14.1	N/A	N/A	160	Salt water intrusion; leaching from soil
TTHMs and Stage 1 Disinfectant / Disinfection By-Product (D/DBP) Parameters								
Measurement		Dates of Sampling (mo./yr.)	MCL Violation Yes / No	Level Detected	Range of Results	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL or MRDL	Likely Source of Contamination
Chlorine	(ppm)	2004	No	1.0 average	0.5 - 1.8	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4.0	Water additve used to control microbes
(HAA5)	(ppb)	Oct '04	No	1.3	N/A	N/A	MCL = 60	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total trihalomethane (TTHM)	(ppb)	Oct '04	No	5.25	N/A	N/A	MCL = 80	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Lead and Copper (Tap Water)								
Contaminant and Unit of		Dates of Sampling (mo./yr.)	AL Violation Yes / No	90th Percentile Result	No. of Sampling Sites Exceeding the AL	MCLG	AL (Action Level)	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper	(ppm)	2003	No	0.28	0	1.3	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Lead	(ppb)	2003	No	1.5	0	0	15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits

In the table presented on page 1, you may find unfamiliar terms and abbreviations. To help you better understand these terms we have provided the following definitions (please note not all definitions may pertain to your report):

- Action Level (AL) – the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.
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- Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL) - The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial growth.
- Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLC) – The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contamination.
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- Picocurie per liter (pCi/L) - measure of the radioactivity in water.

What does this mean?

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

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

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

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

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

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

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

E.) Radioactive contaminants, which may be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

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

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

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

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

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report for 2004

Sunshine Utilities - Fore Oaks Estates

Florida Department of Environmental Protection Public Water System ID # 3424644

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

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

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

Sunshine Utilities routinely monitors for constituents in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws, rules and regulations. Except where indicated otherwise, this report is based on the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2004. Data obtained before January 1, 2004, and presented in this report are from the most recent testing performed in accordance with the laws, rules and regulations.

Water Quality Test Results Table for Fore Oaks Estates

Radiological Contaminants

Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling (mo./yr.)	MCL Violation Yes / No	Level Detected	Range of Results	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of
Combined Radium (pCi/L)	March '03	No	0.9	N/A	0	5	Erosion of natural deposits

Inorganic Contaminants

Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling (mo./yr.)	MCL Violation Yes / No	Level Detected	Range of Results	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Fluoride (ppm)	March '03	No	0.21	N/A	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate (as Nitrogen) (ppm)	Dec '04	No	1.47	N/A	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; tanks,sewage; erosion of natural deposits

TTHMs and Stage 1 Disinfectant / Disinfection By-Product (D/DBP) Parameters

Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling (mo./yr.)	MCL Violation Yes / No	Level Detected	Range of Results	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL or MRDL	Likely Source of Contamination
Chlorine (ppm)	2004	No	0.6 average	0.3 - 0.8	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4.0	Water additve used to control microbes
Haolacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	Sept '04	No	1.4	N/A	N/A	MCL = 60	By-product of drinking water disinfection
(TTHM) (ppb)	Sept '04	No	2.45	N/A	N/A	MCL = 80	By-product of drinking water disinfection

Lead and Copper (Tap Water)

Measurement	Dates of Sampling (mo./yr.)	AL Violation Yes / No	90th Percentile Result	No. of Sampling Sites Exceeding the AL	MCLG	AL (Action Level)	Contamination
Copper (ppm)	2003	No	0.33	0	1.3	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Lead (ppb)	2003	No	2.0	0	0	15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits

In the table presented on page 1, you may find unfamiliar terms and abbreviations. To help you better understand these terms we have provided the following definitions (please note not all definitions may pertain to your report):

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

What does this mean?

We have learned from the testing that some constituents were detected. Our system had the following monitoring / reporting violations for 2004:

Due to an oversight we were late submitting last year's Consumer Confidence Report (2003) to the governing DEP agency. The CCR was distributed to the residents on time and the agency was notified of the timely delivery, however, DEP records show they received their copy of the CCR late. The violation has no impact on the quality of water our customers received, and it posed no risk to public health.

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

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

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

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

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

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

E.) Radioactive contaminants, which may be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

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

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

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

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

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report for 2004

Sunshine Utilities - Hilltop at Lake Weir

Florida Department of Environmental Protection Public Water System ID # 3424662

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

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

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

Sunshine Utilities routinely monitors for constituents in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws, rules and regulations. Except where indicated otherwise, this report is based on the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2004. Data obtained before January 1, 2004, and presented in this report are from the most recent testing performed in accordance with the laws, rules and regulations.

Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling (mo./yr.)	MCL Violation Yes / No	Level Detected	Range of Results	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Cyanide (ppb)	June '03	No	4.0	N/A	200	200	Discharge from steel / metal factories; discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories
Nitrate (as Nitrogen) (ppm)	Dec '04	No	0.74	N/A	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks,sewage; erosion of natural deposits
TTHMs and Stage 1 Disinfectant / Disinfection By-Product (D/DBP) Parameters							
Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling (mo./yr.)	MCL Violation Yes / No	Level Detected	Range of Results	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL or MRDL	Likely Source of Contamination
Chlorine (ppm)	2004	No	0.5 average	0.4 - 0.6	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4.0	Water additve used to control microbes
Haolacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	Sept '04	No	2.0	N/A	N/A	MCL = 60	By-product of drinking water disinfection

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

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- ND – This abbreviation means not detected and indicates that the substance was not found by laboratory analysis.
- N/A – Not Applicable
- Parts per million (ppm) or milligrams per Liter (mg/L) - one part of analyte (by weight) to 1 million parts of water sample (by weight).
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- Picocurie per liter (pCi/L) - measure of the radioactivity in water.

What does this mean?

We have learned from the testing that some constituents were detected. Our system had the following monitoring / reporting violations for 2004:

Due to an oversight we were late submitting last year's Consumer Confidence Report (2003) to the governing DEP agency. The CCR was distributed to the residents on time and the agency was notified of the timely delivery, however, DEP records show they received their copy of the CCR late. The violation has no impact on the quality of water our customers received, and it posed no risk to public health.

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

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

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

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

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

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Annual Drinking Water Quality Report for 2004

Sunshine Utilities - Lakeview Hills Subdivision

Florida Department of Environmental Protection Public Water System ID # 3424687

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

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

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

Sunshine Utilities routinely monitors for constituents in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws, rules and regulations. Except where indicated otherwise, this report is based on the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2004. Data obtained before January 1, 2004, and presented in this report are from the most recent testing performed in accordance with the laws, rules and regulations.

Water Quality Test Results Table for Lakeview Hills Subdivision

Inorganic Contaminants

Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling (mo./yr.)	MCL Violation Yes / No	Level Detected	Range of Results	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Fluoride (ppm)	Feb '03	No	0.20	N/A	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factorie
Nitrate (as Nitrogen) (ppm)	Dec '04	No	0.89	N/A	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks,sewage; erosion of natura deposits
Sodium (ppm)	Feb '03	No	9.58	N/A	N/A	160	Salt water intrusion; leaching from soil

Volatile Organic Contaminants

Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling (mo./yr.)	MCL Violation Yes / No	Level Detected	Range of Results	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
1,1-Dichloro-ethylene (ppb)	Jan - Oct '04	No	0.95 Maximum	ND - 0.95	7	7	Discharge from industrial chemical factories

TTHMs and Stage 1 Disinfectant / Disinfection By-Product (D/DBP) Parameters

Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling (mo./yr.)	MCL Violation Yes / No	Level Detected	Range of Results	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL or MRDL	Likely Source of Contamination
Chlorine (ppm)	2004	No	1.1 average	0.5 - 1.8	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4.0	Water additve used to control microbes
Total trihalomethane (TTHM) (ppb)	August '04	No	0.68	N/A	N/A	MCL = 80	By-product of drinking water disinfection

Lead and Copper (Tap Water)

Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling (mo./yr.)	AL Violation Yes / No	90th Percentile Result	No. of Sampling Sites Exceeding the AL	MCLG	AL (Action Level)	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper (ppm)	2003	No	0.205	0	1.3	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Lead (ppb)	2003	No	1.5	0	0	15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits

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What does this mean?

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Annual Drinking Water Quality Report for 2004

Sunshine Utilities - Little Lake Weir

Florida Department of Environmental Protection Public Water System ID # 3420761

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

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

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

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Water Quality Test Results Table for Little

Inorganic Contaminants								
Contaminant and Unit of Measurement		Dates of Sampling (mo./yr.)	MCL Violation Yes / No	Level Detected	Range of Results	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Chromium	(ppb)	Jan '03	No	2.0	N/A	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposit
Nitrate (as Nitrogen)	(ppm)	Dec '04	No	3.44	N/A	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks,sewage; erosion of natura deposits
Sodium	(ppm)	Jan '03	No	8.22	N/A	N/A	160	Salt water intrusion; leaching from soil
TTHMs and Stage 1 Disinfectant / Disinfection By-Product (D/DB)								
Contaminant and Unit of Measurement		Dates of Sampling (mo./yr.)	MCL Violation Yes / No	Level Detected	Range of Results	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL or MRDL	Likely Source of Contamination
Chlorine	(ppm)	2004	No	0.8 average	0. 5 -1.3	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4.0	Water additve used to control microbes
Total trihalomethane (TTHM)	(ppb)	Sept '04	No	1.3	N/A	N/A	MCL = 80	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Contaminant and Unit of Measurement		Dates of Sampling (mo./yr.)	AL Violation Yes / No	90th Percentile Result	No. of Sampling Sites Exceeding the AL	MCLG	AL (Action Level)	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper	(ppm)	2003	No	0.02	0	1.3	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives

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We have learned from the testing that some constituents were detected. Our system had the following monitoring / reporting violations for 2004:

Due to an oversight we were late submitting last year's Consumer Confidence Report (2003) to the governing DEP agency. The CCR was distributed to the residents on time and the agency was notified of the timely delivery, however, DEP records show they received their copy of the CCR late. The violation has no impact on the quality of water our customers received, and it posed no risk to public health.

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

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

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

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

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

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

E.) Radioactive contaminants, which may be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

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

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

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

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

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report for 2004

Sunshine Utilities - Oak Haven

Florida Department of Environmental Protection Public Water System ID # 3424106

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

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

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

Sunshine Utilities routinely monitors for constituents in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws, rules and regulations. Except where indicated otherwise, this report is based on the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2004. Data obtained before January 1, 2004, and presented in this report are from the most recent testing performed in accordance with the laws, rules and regulations.

Water Quality Test Results Table for Oak Haven

Radiological Contaminants

Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling (mo./yr.)	MCL Violation Yes / No	Level Detected	Range of Results	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Combined Radium (pCi/L)	March '03	No	0.8	N/A	0	5	Erosion of natural deposits

Inorganic Contaminants

Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling (mo./yr.)	MCL Violation Yes / No	Level Detected	Range of Results	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Fluoride (ppm)	March '03	No	0.30	N/A	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Sodium (ppm)	March '03	No	9.27	N/A	N/A	160	Salt water intrusion; leaching from soil

TTHMs and Stage 1 Disinfectant / Disinfection By-Product (D/DBP) Parameters

Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling (mo./yr.)	MCL Violation Yes / No	Level Detected	Range of Results	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL or MRDL	Likely Source of
Chlorine (ppm)	2004	No	2.4 average	0.6 - 3.0	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4.0	Water additve used to control microbes
Haolacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	Aug '04	No	2.5	N/A	N/A	MCL = 60	By-product of drinking water disinfection
(TTHM) (ppb)	Aug '04	No	5.23	N/A	N/A	MCL = 80	disinfection

Lead and Copper (Tap Water)

Measurement	Dates of Sampling (mo./yr.)	AL Violation Yes / No	90th Percentile Result	No. of Sampling Sites Exceeding the AL	MCLG	AL (Action Level)	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper (ppm)	2003	No	0.23	0	1.3	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Lead (ppb)	2003	No	5.0	0	0	15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits

In the table presented on page 1, you may find unfamiliar terms and abbreviations. To help you better understand these terms we have provided the following definitions (please note not all definitions may pertain to your report):

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

What does this mean?

We have learned from the testing that some constituents were detected. Our system had the following monitoring / reporting violations for 2004:

Due to an oversight we were late submitting last year's Consumer Confidence Report (2003) to the governing DEP agency. The CCR was distributed to the residents on time and the agency was notified of the timely delivery, however, DEP records show they received their copy of the CCR late. The violation has no impact on the quality of water our customers received, and it posed no risk to public health.

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

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

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

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

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

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

E.) Radioactive contaminants, which may be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

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

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

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

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

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report for 2004

Sunshine Utilities - Oak Hurst

Florida Department of Environmental Protection Public Water System ID # 3424032

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

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

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

Sunshine Utilities routinely monitors for constituents in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws, rules and regulations. Except where indicated otherwise, this report is based on the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2004. Data obtained before January 1, 2004, and presented in this report are from the most recent testing performed in accordance with the laws, rules and regulations.

Water Quality Test Results Table for Oak Hurst

Radiological Contaminants

Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling (mo./yr.)	MCL Violation Yes / No	Level Detected	Range of Results	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Alpha Emitters (pCi/L)	May '03	No	0.8	N/A	0	15	Erosion of natural deposits

Inorganic Contaminants

Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling (mo./yr.)	MCL Violation Yes / No	Level Detected	Range of Results	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Nitrate (as Nitrogen) (ppm)	Dec '04	No	2.97	N/A	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks,sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Sodium (ppm)	May '03	No	9.34	N/A	N/A	160	Salt water intrusion; leaching from soil

TTHMs and Stage 1 Disinfectant / Disinfection By-Product (D/DBP) Parameters

Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling (mo./yr.)	MCL Violation Yes / No	Level Detected	Range of Results	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL or MRDL	Likely Source of Contamination
Chlorine (ppm)	2004	No	0.9 average	0.5 - 1.3	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4.0	Water additve used to control microbes
Total trihalomethane (TTHM) (ppb)	Aug '04	No	1.9	N/A	N/A	MCL = 80	By-product of drinking water disinfection

Lead and Copper (Tap Water)

Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling (mo./yr.)	AL Violation Yes / No	90th Percentile Result	No. of Sampling Sites Exceeding the AL	MCLG	AL (Action Level)	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper (ppm)	2003	No	0.28	0	1.3	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Lead (ppb)	2003	No	1.0	0	0	15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits

In the table presented on page 1, you may find unfamiliar terms and abbreviations. To help you better understand these terms we have provided the following definitions (please note not all definitions may pertain to your report):

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

What does this mean?

We have learned from the testing that some constituents were detected. Our system had the following monitoring / reporting violations for 2004:

Due to an oversight we were late submitting last year's Consumer Confidence Report (2003) to the governing DEP agency. The CCR was distributed to the residents on time and the agency was notified of the timely delivery, however, DEP records show they received their copy of the CCR late. The violation has no impact on the quality of water our customers received, and it posed no risk to public health.

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

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

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

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

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

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

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

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report for 2004

Sunshine Utilities - Ocala Heights

Florida Department of Environmental Protection Public Water System ID # 3424651

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

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

Ocala Heights water system also serves the following communities; **Country Aire, Reynolds, Silverwood Villas and Spanish Palms**. If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility please contact **Dewaine Christmas, at Sunshine Utilities, (352) 347-8228**, during normal business hours. We encourage our valued customers to be informed about their water utility.

Sunshine Utilities routinely monitors for constituents in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws, rules and regulations. Except where indicated otherwise, this report is based on the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2004. Data obtained before January 1, 2004, and presented in this report are from the most recent testing performed in accordance with the laws, rules and regulations.

Water Quality Test Results Table for Ocala Heights

Inorganic Contaminants

Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling (mo./yr.)	MCL Violation Yes / No	Level Detected	Range of Results	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Fluoride (ppm)	Feb '03	No	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)	Dec '04	No	1.43	N/A	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks,sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Sodium (ppm)	Feb '03	No	7.67	N/A	N/A	160	Salt water intrusion; leaching from soil

TTHMs and Stage 1 Disin

Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling (mo./yr.)	MCL Violation Yes / No	Level Detected	Range of Results	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL or MRDL	Likely Source of Contamination
Chlorine (ppm)	2004	No	0.8 average	0.5 - 1.2	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4.0	Water additve used to control microbes
Total trihalomethane (TTHM) (ppb)	August '04	No	0.74	N/A	N/A	MCL = 80	By-product of drinking water disinfection

Lead and Copper (Tap Water)

Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling (mo./yr.)	AL Violation Yes / No	90th Percentile Result	No. of Sampling Sites Exceeding	MCLG	AL (Action Level)	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper (ppm)	2003	No					Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives

In the table presented on page 1, you may find unfamiliar terms and abbreviations. To help you better understand these terms we have provided the following definitions (please note not all definitions may pertain to your report):

- Action Level (AL) – the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.
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- ND – This abbreviation means not detected and indicates that the substance was not found by laboratory analysis.
- N/A – Not Applicable
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- Parts per billion (ppb) or micrograms per Liter (µg/L) - one part of analyte (by weight) to 1 billion parts of water sample (by weight).
- Picocurie per liter (pCi/L) - measure of the radioactivity in water.

What does this mean?

We have learned from the testing that some constituents were detected. Our system had the following monitoring / reporting violations for 2004:

Due to an oversight we were late submitting last year's Consumer Confidence Report (2003) to the governing DEP agency. The CCR was distributed to the residents on time and the agency was notified of the timely delivery, however, DEP records show they received their copy of the CCR late. The violation has no impact on the quality of water our customers received, and it posed no risk to public health.

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

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

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

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

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

E.) Radioactive contaminants, which may be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

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

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

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report for 2004

Oklawaha Water Plants

Florida Department of Environmental Protection Public Water System ID # 3420939

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

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

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

Oklawaha Water Plants routinely monitors for constituents in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws, rules and regulations. Except where indicated otherwise, this report is based on the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2004. Data obtained before January 1, 2004, and presented in this report are from the most recent testing performed in accordance with the laws, rules and regulations.

Water Quality Test Results Table for Oklawaha Water Plants

Radiological Contaminants								
Contaminant and Unit of Measurement		**Dates of Sampling (mo./yr.)**	**MCL Violation Yes / No**	**Level Detected**	**Range of Results**	**MCLG**	**MCL**	**Likely Source of Contamination**
Alpha Emitters	(pCi/L)	April '03	No	1.4	ND - 1.4	0	15	
Inorganic Contaminants								
Measurement		**Dates of Sampling (mo./yr.)**	**MCL Violation Yes / No**	**Level Detected**	**Range of Results**	**MCLG**	**MCL**	**Likely Source of Contamination**
Barium	(ppm)	April '03	No	0.022	0.014 - 0.022	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Lead (point of entry)	(ppb)	April '03	No	1.0	ND - 1.0	N/A	15	Residue from man-made pollution such as auto emissions and paint; lead pipe, casing, and solder
Sodium	(ppm)	April '03	No	14.7	11.2 - 14.7	N/A	160	Salt water intrusion; leaching from soil
TTHMs and Stage 1 Disinfectant / Disinfection By-Product (D/DBP) Parameters								
Contaminant and Unit of Measurement		**Dates of Sampling (mo./yr.)**	**MCL Violation Yes / No**	**Level Detected**	**Range of Results**	**MCLG or MRDLG**	**MCL or MRDL**	**Likely Source of Contamination**
Chlorine	(ppm)	2004	No	3.0 average	2.8 - 3.0	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4.0	Water additve used to control microbes
Haolacetic Acids (HAA5)	(ppb)	Oct '04	No	17	N/A	N/A	MCL = 60	By-product of drinking water disinfection
(TTHM)	(ppb)	Oct '04	No	40.2	N/A	N/A	MCL = 80	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Lead and Copper (Tap Water)								
Contaminant and Unit of Measurement		**Dates of Sampling (mo./yr.)**	**AL Violation Yes / No**	**90th Percentile Result**	**No. of Sampling Sites Exceeding the AL**	**MCLG**	**AL (Action Level)**	**Likely Source of Contamination**
Copper	(ppm)	2003	No	0.07	0	1.3	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Lead	(ppb)	2003	No	9.0	0	0	15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits

In the table presented on page 1, you may find unfamiliar terms and abbreviations. To help you better understand these terms we have provided the following definitions (please note not all definitions may pertain to your report):

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

What does this mean?

We have learned from the testing that some constituents were detected. Our system had the following monitoring / reporting violations for 2004:

Due to an oversight we were late submitting last year's Consumer Confidence Report (2003) to the governing DEP agency. The CCR was distributed to the residents on time and the agency was notified of the timely delivery, however, DEP records show they received their copy of the CCR late. The violation has no impact on the quality of water our customers received, and it posed no risk to public health.

Due to a misunderstanding we did not collect the required number of samples for the testing on Disinfection By-Products. We were required to collect 2 samples in July – October of 2004. We submitted one sample within this time period and the additional sample after the required time frame. All the test results were satisfactory, but our system received a monitoring / reporting violation due to the late submittal. This oversight proved to pose no risk to public health.

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

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

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

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

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

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

E.) Radioactive contaminants, which may be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

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

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

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

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

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report for 2004

Sunshine Utilities - Ponderosa Pines

Florida Department of Environmental Protection Public Water System ID # 3424062

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

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

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

Sunshine Utilities routinely monitors for constituents in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws, rules and regulations. Except where indicated otherwise, this report is based on the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2004. Data obtained before January 1, 2004, and presented in this report are from the most recent testing performed in accordance with the laws, rules and regulations.

Water Quality Test Results Table for Ponderosa Pines

Microbiological Contaminants

Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling (mo./yr.)	MCL Violation Yes / No	Highest Monthly Number of Positive Samples	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Total Coliform Bacteria	Oct '04	No	1	0	Presence of coliform bacteria in 1 sample per month	Naturally present in the *environment*

Inorganic Contaminants

Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling (mo./yr.)	MCL Violation Yes / No	Level Detected	Range of Results	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Barium (ppm)	Sept '03	No	0.015	N/A	2	2	**Discharge of drilling wastes;** discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate (as Nitrogen) (ppm)	Dec '04	No	2.70	N/A	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks,sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Sodium (ppm)	Sept '03	No	6.41	N/A	N/A	160	Salt water intrusion; leaching from soil

TTHMs and Stage 1 Disinfectant / Disinfection By-Product (D/DBP) Parameters

Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling (mo./yr.)	MCL Violation Yes / No	Level Detected	Range of Results	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL or MRDL	Likely Source of Contamination
Chlorine (ppm)	2004	No	0.6 average	0.3- 1.4	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4.0	Water additve used to control microbes
Haolacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	Oct '04	No	1.0	N/A	N/A	MCL = 60	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total trihalomethane (TTHM) (ppb)	Oct '04	No	8.2	N/A	N/A	MCL = 80	By-product of drinking water disinfection

Lead and Copper (Tap Water)

Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling (mo./yr.)	AL Violation Yes / No	90th Percentile Result	No. of Sampling Sites Exceeding the AL	MCLG	AL (Action Level)	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper (ppm)	2002	No	0.076	0	1.3	1.3	Corrosion of household **plumbing systems; erosion of** natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Lead (ppb)	2002	No	1.5	0	0	15	**Corrosion of household** plumbing systems; erosion of **natural deposits**

In the table presented on page 1, you may find unfamiliar terms and abbreviations. To help you better understand these terms we have provided the following definitions (please note not all definitions may pertain to your report):

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

What does this mean?

We have learned from the testing that some constituents were detected. Our system had the following monitoring / reporting violations for 2004:

Due to an oversight we were late submitting last year's Consumer Confidence Report (2003) to the governing DEP agency. The CCR was distributed to the residents on time and the agency was notified of the timely delivery, however, DEP records show they received their copy of the CCR late. The violation has no impact on the quality of water our customers received, and it posed no risk to public health.

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

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

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

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

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

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

E.) Radioactive contaminants, which may be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

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

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

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

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Annual Drinking Water Quality Report for 2004

Sunshine Utilities - Quail Run Subdivision

Florida Department of Environmental Protection Public Water System ID # 3424046

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

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

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

Sunshine Utilities routinely monitors for constituents in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws, rules and regulations. Except where indicated otherwise, this report is based on the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2004. Data obtained before January 1, 2004, and presented in this report are from the most recent testing performed in accordance with the laws, rules and regulations.

Water Quality Test Results Table for Quail Run Subdivision

Radiological Contaminants								
Contaminant and Unit of Measurement		Dates of Sampling (mo./yr.)	MCL Violation Yes / No	Level Detected	Range of Results	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Alpha Emitters	(pCi/L)	June '03	No	0.8	N/A	0	15	Erosion of natural deposits
Inorganic Contaminants								
Contaminant and Unit of Measurement		**Dates of Sampling (mo./yr.)**	**MCL Violation Yes / No**	**Level Detected**	**Range of Results**	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Nitrate (as Nitrogen)	(ppm)	Dec '04	No	1.56	N/A	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks,sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Sodium	(ppm)	June '03	No	5.05	N/A	N/A	160	Salt water intrusion; leaching from soil
TTHMs and Stage 1 Disinfectant / Disinfection By-Product (D/DBP) Parameters								
Contaminant and Unit of Measurement		**Dates of Sampling (mo./yr.)**	**MCL Violation Yes / No**	**Level Detected**	**Range of Results**	**MCLG or MRDLG**	**MCL or MRDL**	**Likely Source of Contamination**
Chlorine	(ppm)	2004	No	0.5 average	0.3 - 0.6	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4.0	Water additve used to control microbes
Lead and Copper (Tap Water)								
Contaminant and Unit of Measurement		**Dates of Sampling (mo./yr.)**	**AL Violation Yes / No**	**90th Percentile Result**	**No. of Sampling Sites Exceeding the AL**	MCLG	AL (Action Level)	**Likely Source of Contamination**
Copper	(ppm)	2002	No	0.161	0	1.3	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Lead	(ppb)	2002	No	2.2	0	0	15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits

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- Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL) - The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial growth.
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- Picocurie per liter (pCi/L) - measure of the radioactivity in water.

What does this mean?

We have learned from the testing that some constituents were detected. Our system had the following monitoring / reporting violations for 2004:

Due to an oversight we were late submitting last year's Consumer Confidence Report (2003) to the governing DEP agency. The CCR was distributed to the residents on time and the agency was notified of the timely delivery, however, DEP records show they received their copy of the CCR late. The violation has no impact on the quality of water our customers received, and it posed no risk to public health.

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

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

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

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

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

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

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

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Annual Drinking Water Quality Report for 2004

Sunshine Utilities - Sandy Acres

Florida Department of Environmental Protection Public Water System ID # 3421118

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

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

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

Sunshine Utilities routinely monitors for constituents in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws, rules and regulations. Except where indicated otherwise, this report is based on the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2004. Data obtained before January 1, 2004, and presented in this report are from the most recent testing performed in accordance with the laws, rules and regulations.

Water Quality Test Results Table for Sandy Acres

Inorganic Contaminants

Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling (mo./yr.)	MCL Violation Yes / No	Level Detected	Range of Results	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Barium (ppm)	Oct '03	No	0.01	N/A	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits

TTHMs and Stage 1 Disinfectant / Disinfection By-Product (D/DBP) Parameters

Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling (mo./yr.)	MCL Violation Yes / No	Level Detected	Range of Results	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL or MRDL	Likely Source of Contamination
Chlorine (ppm)	2004	No	0.7 average	0.4 - 1.0	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4.0	Water additve used to control microbes
Total trihalomethane (TTHM) (ppb)	Sept '04	No	7.7	N/A	N/A	MCL = 80	By-product of drinking water disinfection

Lead and Copper (Tap Water)

Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling (mo./yr.)	AL Violation Yes / No	90th Percentile Result	No. of Sampling Sites Exceeding the AL	MCLG	AL (Action Level)	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper (ppm)	2003	No	0.045	0	1.3		Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Lead (ppb)	2003	No	2.5	0	0	15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits

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What does this mean?

We have learned from the testing that some constituents were detected. Our system had the following monitoring / reporting violations for 2004:

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

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Annual Drinking Water Quality Report for 2004

Sunshine Utilities - Sun Ray Estates

Florida Department of Environmental Protection Public Water System ID # 3421314

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

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

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

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Water Quality Test Results Table for Sun Ray Estates

Microbiological Contaminants

Contaminant and Unit of	Dates of Sampling (mo./yr.)	MCL Violation Yes / No	Highest Monthly Number of Positive Samples	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
	Sept '04	No	1	0	Presence of coliform bacteria in 1 sample per month	environment

Radiological Contaminants

Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling (mo./yr.)	MCL Violation Yes / No	Level Detected	Range of Results	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Alpha Emitters (pCi/L)	May '03	No	0.8	N/A	0	15	Erosion of natural deposits

Inorganic Contaminants

Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling (mo./yr.)	MCL Violation Yes / No	Level Detected	Range of Results	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Nitrate (as Nitrogen) (ppm)	Dec '04	No	1.58	N/A	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks,sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Sodium (ppm)	May '03	No	7.35	N/A	N/A	160	Salt water intrusion; leaching from soil

TTHMs and Stage 1 Disinfectant / Disinfection By-Product (D/DBP) Parameters

Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling (mo./yr.)	MCL Violation Yes / No	Level Detected	Range of Results	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL or MRDL	Likely Source of Contamination
Chlorine (ppm)	2004	No	0.9 average	0.6 - 1.5	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4.0	Water additve used to control microbes
Haolacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	August '04	No	2.2	N/A	N/A	MCL = 60	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total trihalomethane (TTHM) (ppb)	August '04	No	8.03	N/A	N/A	MCL = 80	By-product of drinking water disinfection

Lead and Copper (Tap Water)

Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling (mo./yr.)	AL Violation Yes / No	90th Percentile Result	No. of Sampling Sites Exceeding the AL	MCLG	AL (Action Level)	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper (ppm)	2003	No	0.15	0	1.3	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Lead (ppb)	2003	No	3.0	0	0	15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits

In the table presented on page 1, you may find unfamiliar terms and abbreviations. To help you better understand these terms we have provided the following definitions (please note not all definitions may pertain to your report):

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

What does this mean?

We have learned from the testing that some constituents were detected. Our system had the following monitoring / reporting violations for 2004:

Due to an oversight we were late submitting last year's Consumer Confidence Report (2003) to the governing DEP agency. The CCR was distributed to the residents on time and the agency was notified of the timely delivery, however, DEP records show they received their copy of the CCR late. The violation has no impact on the quality of water our customers received, and it posed no risk to public health.

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

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

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

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

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

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

E.) Radioactive contaminants, which may be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

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

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

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

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

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report for 2004

Sunshine Utilities - Sun Resort

Florida Department of Environmental Protection Public Water System ID # 3421201

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

The source of our water is groundwater from a well located in the community. The well draws from the Floridan aquifer, one of the world's most protected sources. Our water is chlorinated for disinfection purposes.

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

Sunshine Utilities routinely monitors for constituents in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws, rules and regulations. Except where indicated otherwise, this report is based on the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2004. Data obtained before January 1, 2004, and presented in this report are from the most recent testing performed in accordance with the laws, rules and regulations.

Radiological Contaminants							
Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	**Dates of Sampling (mo./yr.)**	**MCL Violation Yes / No**	**Level Detected**	**Range of Results**	MCLG	MCL	**Likely Source of Contamination**
Alpha Emitters (pCi/L)	April '03	No	3.3	N/A	0	15	Erosion of natural deposits
Inorganic Contaminants							
Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	**Dates of Sampling (mo./yr.)**	MCL Violation Yes / No	**Level Detected**	**Range of Results**	MCLG	MCL	**Likely Source of Contamination**
Nitrate (as Nitrogen) (ppm)	April - Oct '04	No	6.59 Maximum	6.05 - 6.59	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks,sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Sodium (ppm)	April '03	No	13.5	N/A	N/A	160	Salt water intrusion; leaching from soil
TTHMs and Stage 1 Disinfectant / Disinfection By-Product (D/DBP) Parameters							
Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	**Dates of Sampling (mo./yr.)**	**MCL Violation Yes / No**	**Level Detected**	**Range of Results**	**MCLG or MRDLG**	**MCL or MRDL**	**Likely Source of Contamination**
Chlorine (ppm)	2004	No	1.2 average	0.4 - 1.6	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4.0	Water additve used to control microbes
Total trihalomethane (TTHM) (ppb)	July '04	No	2.0	N/A	N/A	MCL = 80	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Lead and Copper (Tap Water)							
Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	**Dates of Sampling (mo./yr.)**	**AL Violation Yes / No**	**90th Percentile Result**	**No. of Sampling Sites Exceeding the AL**	MCLG	AL (Action Level)	**Likely Source of Contamination**
Copper (ppm)	2003	No	0.15	0	1.3	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Lead (ppb)	**2003**	**No**	**3.0**	**0**	**0**	**15**	Corrosion of household **plumbing systems; erosion of** natural deposits

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

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

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

What does this mean?

We have learned from the testing that some constituents were detected. Our system had the following monitoring / reporting violations for 2004:

In the first quarter of 2004 we were required to collect a quarterly Nitrate and Nitrite sample and we missed this quarter, resulting in a monitoring violation for our water system; the three remaining quarters of the year were sampled appropriately. Our water system had a maximum Nitrate result of 6.59 ppm for 2004. 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.

Due to an oversight we were late submitting last year's Consumer Confidence Report (2003) to the governing DEP agency. The CCR was distributed to the residents on time and the agency was notified of the timely delivery, however, DEP records show they received their copy of the CCR late. The violation has no impact on the quality of water our customers received, and it posed no risk to public health.

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

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

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

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

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

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

E.) Radioactive contaminants, which may be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

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

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

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

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

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report for 2004

Sunshine Utilities - Sunlight Acres Subdivision

Florida Department of Environmental Protection Public Water System ID # 3421520

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

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

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

Sunshine Utilities routinely monitors for constituents in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws, rules and regulations. Except where indicated otherwise, this report is based on the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2004. Data obtained before January 1, 2004, and presented in this report are from the most recent testing performed in accordance with the laws, rules and regulations.

Water Quality Test Results Table for Sunlight Acres Subdivision

Radiological Contaminants							
Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	**Dates of Sampling (mo./yr.)**	**MCL Violation Yes / No**	**Level Detected**	**Range of Results**	**MCLG**	**MCL**	**Likely Source of Contamination**
Combined Radium (pCi/L)	Sept '03	No	1.2	N/A	0	5	Erosion of natural deposits
Inorganic Contaminants							
Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	**Dates of Sampling (mo./yr.)**	**MCL Violation Yes / No**	**Level Detected**	**Range of Results**	**MCLG**	**MCL**	**Likely Source of Contamination**
Nitrate (as Nitrogen) (ppm)	Dec '04	No	3.06	N/A	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks,sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Sodium (ppm)	Sept '03	No	7.38	N/A	N/A	160	Salt water intrusion; leaching from soil
TTHMs and Stage 1 Disinfectant / Disinfection By-Product (D/DBP) Parameters							
Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	**Dates of Sampling (mo./yr.)**	**MCL Violation Yes / No**	**Level Detected**	**Range of Results**	**MCLG or MRDLG**	**MCL or MRDL**	**Likely Source of Contamination**
Chlorine (ppm)	2004	No	0.8 average	0.4 - 1.2	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4.0	Water additve used to control microbes
Total trihalomethane (TTHM) (ppb)	Aug '04	No	2.46	N/A	N/A	MCL = 80	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Lead and Copper (Tap Water)							
Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	**Dates of Sampling (mo./yr.)**	**AL Violation Yes / No**	**90th Percentile Result**	**No. of Sampling Sites Exceeding the AL**	**MCLG**	**AL (Action Level)**	**Likely Source of Contamination**
Copper (ppm)	2003	No	0.15	0	1.3	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Lead (ppb)	2003	No	6.0	0	0	15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits

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- Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL) - The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial growth.
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- Parts per million (ppm) or milligrams per Liter (mg/L) - one part of analyte (by weight) to 1 million parts of water sample (by weight).
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- Picocurie per liter (pCi/L) - measure of the radioactivity in water.

What does this mean?

We have learned from the testing that some constituents were detected. Our system had the following monitoring / reporting violations for 2004:

Due to an oversight we were late submitting last year's Consumer Confidence Report (2003) to the governing DEP agency. The CCR was distributed to the residents on time and the agency was notified of the timely delivery, however, DEP records show they received their copy of the CCR late. The violation has no impact on the quality of water our customers received, and it posed no risk to public health.

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

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

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

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

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

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

E.) Radioactive contaminants, which may be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

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

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

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

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

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report for 2004

Sunshine Utilities - Whispering Sands

Florida Department of Environmental Protection Public Water System ID # 3424009

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

The source of our water is groundwater from wells located in the community. The well(s) draw from the Floridan aquifer, one of the world's most protected sources. Our water is chlorinated for disinfection purposes.

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

Sunshine Utilities routinely monitors for constituents in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws, rules and regulations. Except where indicated otherwise, this report is based on the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2004. Data obtained before January 1, 2004, and presented in this report are from the most recent testing performed in accordance with the laws, rules and regulations.

Water Quality Test Results Table for Whispering Sands

Inorganic Contaminants

Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling (mo./yr.)	MCL Violation Yes / No	Level Detected	Range of Results	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Nitrate (as Nitrogen) (ppm)	Dec '04	No	2.46	N/A	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks,sewage; erosion of natura deposits
Sodium (ppm)	Aug '03	No	9.32	N/A	N/A	160	Salt water intrusion; leaching from soil

TTHMs and Stage 1 Disinfectant / Disinfection By-Product (D/DBP) Parameters

Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling (mo./yr.)	MCL Violation Yes / No	Level etected	Range of Results	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL or MRDL	Likely Source of Contamination
Chlorine (ppm)	2004	No	0.8 average	0.5 - 1.5	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4.0	Water additve used to control microbes

Lead and Copper (Tap Water)

Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling (mo./yr.)	AL Violation Yes / No	90th Percentile Result	No. of Sampling Sites Exceeding the AL	MCLG	AL (Action Level)	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper (ppm)	2003	No	0.27	0	1.3	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Lead (ppb)	2003	No	1.0	0	0	15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits

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

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- Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLC) – The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contamination.

- ND – This abbreviation means not detected and indicates that the substance was not found by laboratory analysis.
- N/A – Not Applicable
- Parts per million (ppm) or milligrams per Liter (mg/L) - one part of analyte (by weight) to 1 million parts of water sample (by weight).
- Parts per billion (ppb) or micrograms per Liter (µg/L) - one part of analyte (by weight) to 1 billion parts of water sample (by weight).
- Picocurie per liter (pCi/L) - measure of the radioactivity in water.

What does this mean?

We have learned from the testing that some constituents were detected. Our system had the following monitoring / reporting violations for 2004:

Due to an oversight we were late submitting last year's Consumer Confidence Report (2003) to the governing DEP agency. The CCR was distributed to the residents on time and the agency was notified of the timely delivery, however, DEP records show they received their copy of the CCR late. The violation has no impact on the quality of water our customers received, and it posed no risk to public health.

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

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

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

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

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

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

E.) Radioactive contaminants, which may be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

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

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

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report for 2004

Sunshine Utilities - Winding Waters

Florida Department of Environmental Protection Public Water System ID # 3424691

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

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

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

Sunshine Utilities routinely monitors for constituents in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws, rules and regulations. Except where indicated otherwise, this report is based on the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2004. Data obtained before January 1, 2004, and presented in this report are from the most recent testing performed in accordance with the laws, rules and regulations.

Water Quality Test Results Table for Winding Waters

Inorganic Contaminants

Measurement	Dates of Sampling (mo./yr.)	MCL Violation Yes / No	Level Detected	Range of Results	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Barium (ppm)	Aug '03	No	0.017	N/A	2	2	

Lead and Copper (Tap Water)

Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling (mo./yr.)	AL Violation Yes / No	90th Percentile Result	No. of Sampling Sites Exceeding the AL	MCLG	AL (Action Level)	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper (ppm)	2003	No	0.05	0	1.3	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Lead (ppb)	2003	No	2.0	0	0	15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits

In the table presented on page 1, you may find unfamiliar terms and abbreviations. To help you better understand these terms we have provided the following definitions (please note not all definitions may pertain to your report):

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

What does this mean?

We have learned from the testing that some constituents were detected. Our system had the following monitoring / reporting violations for 2004:

Due to an oversight we were late submitting last year's Consumer Confidence Report (2003) to the governing DEP agency. The CCR was distributed to the residents on time and the agency was notified of the timely delivery, however, DEP records show they received their copy of the CCR late. The violation has no impact on the quality of water our customers received, and it posed no risk to public health.

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

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

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

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

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

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

E.) Radioactive contaminants, which may be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

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

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

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

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