Sunshine Utilities
10220 East Highway 25
Belleview, Florida 34420

ORIGINAL

Drinking Water Quality Report

DISTRIBUTION CENTER
06 JUN 30 AM 7:14

CMP _____
COM _____
CTR _____
ECR _____
GCL _____
OPC _____
RCA _____
SCR _____
SGA _____
SEC 1
OTH _____

060000

DOCUMENT NUMBER-DATE
05856 JUN 30 90

FPSC-COMMISSION CLERK

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report for 2005

Ashley Heights Subdivision

Florida Department of Environmental Protection Public Water System ID # 3424962

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. In 2004 the Florida Department of Environmental Protection conducted an assessment which identifies potential sources of contamination in the vicinity of our well. The SWAPP (Source Water Assessment and Protection Program) determined our public water system to have "No Potential Sources of Contamination". You may obtain more information at the web site *www.dep.state.fl.us/swapp*.

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

Sunshine Utilities routinely monitors for constituents in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws, rules and regulations. Except where indicated otherwise, this report is based on the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2005. Data obtained before January 1, 2005, and presented in this report are from the most recent testing performed in accordance with the laws, rules and regulations.

Water Quality Test Results Table for Ashley Heights Subdivision

Non-Secondary Contaminants

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)	May '05	No	1.32	N/A	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks,sewage; erosion of natural 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)	2005	No	1.0 average	0.3 - 1.6	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

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

- 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.
- 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.

Sunshine Utilities
10220 East Highway 25
Belleview, Florida 34420

Drinking Water Quality Report

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report for 2005

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

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

Sunshine Utilities routinely monitors for constituents in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws, rules and regulations. Except where indicated otherwise, this report is based on the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2005. Data obtained before January 1, 2005, and presented in this report are from the most recent testing performed in accordance with the laws, rules and regulations.

Water Quality Test Results Table for Belleview Oaks Estates

Non-Secondary Contaminants

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)	May '05	No	1.82	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)	2005	No	0.8 average	0.3 - 1.3	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

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

- 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.
- 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.

Sunshine Utilities
10220 East Highway 25
Belleview, Florida 34420

Drinking Water Quality Report

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report for 2005

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. Our water is chlorinated for disinfection purposes. In 2004 the Florida Department of Environmental Protection conducted an assessment which identifies potential sources of contamination in the vicinity of our well. The SWAPP (Source Water Assessment and Protection Program) determined our public water system to have "No Potential Sources of Contamination". You may obtain more information at the web site *www.dep.state.fl.us/swapp*.

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

Sunshine Utilities routinely monitors for constituents in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws, rules and regulations. Except where indicated otherwise, this report is based on the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2005. Data obtained before January 1, 2005, and presented in this report are from the most recent testing performed in accordance with the laws, rules and regulations.

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

Non-Secondary Contaminants

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)	Jun '05	No	1.44	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)	2005	No	0.6 average	0.4 - 0.8	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

Sunshine Utilities
10220 East Highway 25
Belleveiw, Florida 34420

Drinking Water Quality Report

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report for 2005

Country Walk

Florida Department of Environmental Protection Public Water System ID # 3424657

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. In 2004 the Florida Department of Environmental Protection conducted an assessment which identifies potential sources of contamination in the vicinity of our well. The SWAPP (Source Water Assessment and Protection Program) determined our public water system to have "No Potential Sources of Contamination". You may obtain more information at the web site *www.dep.state.fl.us/swapp*.

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

Sunshine Utilities routinely monitors for constituents in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws, rules and regulations. Except where indicated otherwise, this report is based on the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2005. Data obtained before January 1, 2005, and presented in this report are from the most recent testing performed in accordance with the laws, rules and regulations.

Water Quality Test Results Table for Country Walk

Non-Secondary Contaminants

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)	May '05	No	2.54	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)	2005	No	1.0 average	0.4 - 1.8	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

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

- 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.
- 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.

Sunshine Utilities
10220 East Highway 25
Belleview, Florida 34420

Drinking Water Quality Report

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report for 2005

Eleven Oaks

Florida Department of Environmental Protection Public Water System ID # 3424099

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

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

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

Sunshine Utilities routinely monitors for constituents in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws, rules and regulations. Except where indicated otherwise, this report is based on the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2005. Data obtained before January 1, 2005, and presented in this report are from the most recent testing performed in accordance with the laws, rules and regulations.

Water Quality Test Results Table for Eleven Oaks

Non-Secondary Contaminants

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							
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)	2005	No	0.6 average	0.3 - 1.2	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)							
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	0.19	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 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.
- 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.

Sunshine Utilities
10220 East Highway 25
Belleview, Florida 34420

Drinking Water Quality Report

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report for 2005

Emil Marr Subdivision

Florida Department of Environmental Protection Public Water System ID # 3420340

We're pleased to provide you with this year's Annual Water Quality Report. The report is designed to inform you 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. Our water is chlorinated for disinfection purposes. In 2004 the Florida Department of Environmental Protection conducted an assessment which identifies potential sources of contamination in the vicinity of our well(s). The SWAPP (Source Water Assessment and Protection Program) determined our public water system to have "No Potential Sources of Contamination". You may obtain more information at the web site *www.dep.state.fl.us/swapp*.

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

Sunshine Utilities routinely monitors for constituents in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws, rules and regulations. Except where indicated otherwise, this report is based on the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2005. Data obtained before January 1, 2005, and presented in this report are from the most recent testing performed in accordance with the laws, rules and regulations.

Water Quality Test Results Table for Emil Marr Subdivision

Non-Secondary Contaminants

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	May '05	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
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)	May - Oct '05	No	5.63 maximum	4.59 - 5.63	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)	2005	No	0.9 average	0.5 - 3.0	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 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.
- 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. We perform monitoring quarterly for Nitrate and have not had a violation, however, the level is elevated above one-half of the allowable limit and we will continue to monitor for this parameter as required by State regulations. Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 10 ppm is a health risk for infants of less than six months of age. High nitrate levels in drinking water can cause blue baby syndrome. Nitrate levels may rise quickly for short periods of time because of rainfall or agricultural activity. If you are caring for an infant you should ask advice from your health care provider.

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

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.

Sunshine Utilities
10220 East Highway 25
Belleview, Florida 34420

Drinking Water Quality Report

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report for 2005

Florida Heights

Florida Department of Environmental Protection Public Water System ID # 3424031

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

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

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

Sunshine Utilities routinely monitors for constituents in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws, rules and regulations. Except where indicated otherwise, this report is based on the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2005. Data obtained before January 1, 2005, and presented in this report are from the most recent testing performed in accordance with the laws, rules and regulations.

Water Quality Test Results Table for Florida Heights

Non-Secondary Contaminants

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)	May '05	No	1.77	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)	2005	No	0.7 average	0.2 - 1.2	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 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.
- 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.

Sunshine Utilities
10220 East Highway 25
Belleview, Florida 34420

Drinking Water Quality Report

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report for 2005

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

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

Sunshine Utilities routinely monitors for constituents in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws, rules and regulations. Except where indicated otherwise, this report is based on the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2005. Data obtained before January 1, 2005, and presented in this report are from the most recent testing performed in accordance with the laws, rules and regulations.

Water Quality Test Results Table for Floyd Clark / Hodges

Non-Secondary Contaminants

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	0.11	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 and paint; lead pipe, casing, and solder
Nitrate (as Nitrogen)	(ppm)	May '05	No	4.73	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								
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)	2005	No	0.6 average	0.2 - 1.8	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4.0	Water additve used to control microbes
Haolacetic Acids (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 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	1.5	0	0	15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits

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

- 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.
- 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.

Sunshine Utilities
10220 East Highway 25
Belleview, Florida 34420

Drinking Water Quality Report

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report for 2005

Fore Oaks Estates

Florida Department of Environmental Protection Public Water System ID # 3424644

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

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

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

Sunshine Utilities routinely monitors for constituents in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws, rules and regulations. Except where indicated otherwise, this report is based on the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2005. Data obtained before January 1, 2005, and presented in this report are from the most recent testing performed in accordance with the laws, rules and regulations.

Water Quality Test Results Table for Fore Oaks Estates

Non-Secondary Contaminants

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	0.9	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)	May '05	No	1.41	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)	2005	No	0.7 average	0.4 - 1.3*	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
Total trihalomethane (TTHM)	(ppb)	Sept '04	No	2.45	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	0.33	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 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.
- 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.

Sunshine Utilities
10220 East Highway 25
Belleview, Florida 34420

Drinking Water Quality Report

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report for 2005

Hilltop at Lake Weir

Florida Department of Environmental Protection Public Water System ID # 3424662

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

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

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

Sunshine Utilities routinely monitors for constituents in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws, rules and regulations. Except where indicated otherwise, this report is based on the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2005. Data obtained before January 1, 2005, and presented in this report are from the most recent testing performed in accordance with the laws, rules and regulations.

Water Quality Test Results Table for Hilltop at Lake Weir

Non-Secondary Contaminants

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	4.0	N/A	200	200	Discharge from steel / metal factories; discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories
Nitrate (as Nitrogen)	(ppm)	May '05	No	0.75	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)	2005	No	0.7 average	0.3 - 1.8	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 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.
- 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.

Sunshine Utilities
10220 East Highway 25
Belleview, Florida 34420

Drinking Water Quality Report

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report for 2005

Lakeview Hills Subdivision

Florida Department of Environmental Protection Public Water System ID # 3424687

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

The source of our water is groundwater from wells located in the community. The well(s) draw from the Floridan aquifer, one of the world's most protected sources. Our water is chlorinated for disinfection purposes. In 2004 the Florida Department of Environmental Protection conducted an assessment which identifies potential sources of contamination in the vicinity of our well(s). The SWAPP (Source Water Assessment and Protection Program) determined our public water system to have a HIGH level of concern due to an underground petroleum storage tank in the assessment area. We will use this information for future resource and protection planning, (please refer to page 2 to read about our plans to ensure a continued supply of quality water). You may obtain more information at the web site *www.dep.state.fl.us/swapp*.

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

Sunshine Utilities routinely monitors for constituents in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws, rules and regulations. Except where indicated otherwise, this report is based on the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2005. Data obtained before January 1, 2005, and presented in this report are from the most recent testing performed in accordance with the laws, rules and regulations.

Water Quality Test Results Table for Lakeview Hills Subdivision

Non-Secondary Contaminants

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 factories
Nitrate (as Nitrogen) (ppm)	May '05	No	0.28	N/A	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks,sewage; erosion of natural 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 '05	No	0.2375 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)	2005	No	1.0 average	0.5 - 1.8	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4.0	Water additve used to control microbes
Total trihalomethane (TTHM) (ppb)	Jul '05	No	0.66	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

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

- 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.
- 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 are aware that you may have concerns about contamination of your water from an old landfill in the area, (Davis Landfill has been closed for several years). Marion County Solid Waste installed and maintains GAC (granular activated carbon) filters on the well and performs testing of the filtered water approximately every 60 days. The testing performed in 2005 demonstrated that the filters efficiently remove the volatile organic contaminants (specifically 1,1–dichloroethylene) that have leached into the well water. Early in 2006 testing showed that contamination had passed through the GAC system without efficient treatment and you were provided with bottled water by Marion County until the filters were replaced. To ensure the filters continue to operate properly, and to remain compliant with our regulations, we use a contract laboratory to collect and analyze quarterly samples from a point prior to where the water enters the distribution system. ***We have NOT detected contamination above the allowable limits in the final product water provided to your homes.*** However, we understand your concern, and in an effort to ensure that we provide you with a continual quality product we have reached an agreement to purchase water from Marion County Utilities. The well that currently serves Lakeview Hills water system will not be used in the future.

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

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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.

Sunshine Utilities
10220 East Highway 25
Belleview, Florida 34420

Drinking Water Quality Report

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report for 2005

Little Lake Weir

Florida Department of Environmental Protection Public Water System ID # 3420761

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

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

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

Sunshine Utilities routinely monitors for constituents in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws, rules and regulations. Except where indicated otherwise, this report is based on the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2005. Data obtained before January 1, 2005, and presented in this report are from the most recent testing performed in accordance with the laws, rules and regulations.

Water Quality Test Results Table for Little Lake Weir

Non-Secondary Contaminants

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		Nov '05	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**
Chromium	(ppb)	Jan '03	No	2.0	N/A	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate (as Nitrogen)	(ppm)	May '05	No	3.48	N/A	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks,sewage; erosion of natural 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/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. 5 -1.8	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

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	0.02	0	1.3	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives

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

- 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.
- 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.

Sunshine Utilities
10220 East Highway 25
Belleveiw, Florida 34420

Drinking Water Quality Report

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report for 2005
Oak Haven

Florida Department of Environmental Protection Public Water System ID # 3424106

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

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

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

Sunshine Utilities routinely monitors for constituents in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws, rules and regulations. Except where indicated otherwise, this report is based on the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2005. Data obtained before January 1, 2005, and presented in this report are from the most recent testing performed in accordance with the laws, rules and regulations.

Water Quality Test Results Table for Oak Haven

Non-Secondary Parameters

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 '05	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
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 Contamination
Chlorine (ppm)	2005	No	2.7 average	0.8 - 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
Total trihalomethane (TTHM) (ppb)	Aug '04	No	5.23	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	0.23	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 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.
- 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.

Sunshine Utilities
10220 East Highway 25
Belleview, Florida 34420

Drinking Water Quality Report

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report for 2005

Oak Hurst

Florida Department of Environmental Protection Public Water System ID # 3424032

We're pleased to provide you with this year's Annual Water Quality Report. The report is designed to 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. In 2004 the Florida Department of Environmental Protection conducted an assessment which identifies potential sources of contamination in the vicinity of our well(s). The SWAPP (Source Water Assessment and Protection Program) determined our public water system to have a HIGH level of concern due to an underground petroleum storage tank in the assessment area. We will use this information for future resource and protection planning. You may obtain more information at the web site *www.dep.state.fl.us/swapp*.

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

Sunshine Utilities routinely monitors for constituents in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws, rules and regulations. Except where indicated otherwise, this report is based on the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2005. Data obtained before January 1, 2005, and presented in this report are from the most recent testing performed in accordance with the laws, rules and regulations.

Water Quality Test Results Table for Oak Hurst

Non-Secondary Contaminants

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)	May '05	No	2.81	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)	2005	No	0.8 average	0.3 - 1.5	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 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.
- 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.

Sunshine Utilities
10220 East Highway 25
Belleview, Florida 34420

Drinking Water Quality Report

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report for 2005

Ocala Heights

Florida Department of Environmental Protection Public Water System ID # 3424651

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

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

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

Sunshine Utilities routinely monitors for constituents in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws, rules and regulations. Except where indicated otherwise, this report is based on the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2005. Data obtained before January 1, 2005, and presented in this report are from the most recent testing performed in accordance with the laws, rules and regulations.

Water Quality Test Results Table for Ocala Heights

Non-Secondary Contaminants

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)	May '05	No	1.48	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 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)	2005	No	0.6 average	0.4 - 1.0	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 the AL**	**MCLG**	**AL (Action Level)**	**Likely Source of Contamination**
Copper	(ppm)	2003	No	0.03	0	1.3	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives

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

- 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.
- 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.

Sunshine Utilities
10220 East Highway 25
Belleview, Florida 34420

Drinking Water Quality Report

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report for 2005

Oklawaha Water Plants

Florida Department of Environmental Protection Public Water System ID # 3420939

We're pleased to provide you with this year's Annual Water Quality Report. The report is designed to inform you 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 wells draw from the Floridan aquifer, one of the world's most protected sources. During 2005 one of our wells collapsed and we have been purchasing water from a system owned and operated by Marion Utilities to supplement the remaining well. In 2006 we plan to have the original well back on line, but we must first satisfactorily perform testing and complete the permitting process with the State DEP regulatory agency.

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

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

Oklawaha Water Plants routinely monitors for constituents in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws, rules and regulations. Except where indicated otherwise, this report is based on the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2005. Data obtained before January 1, 2005, and presented in this report are from the most recent testing performed in accordance with the laws, rules and regulations.

Water Quality Test Results Table for Oklawaha Water Plants

Non-Secondary Contaminants

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	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**
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)	2005	No	3.0 average	3.0 - 3.0	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4.0	Water additve used to control microbes
Haolacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	Jan - Jul '05	No	3.6	ND - 3.6	N/A	MCL = 60	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total trihalomethane (TTHM) (ppb)	Jan - Jul '05	No	6.68	6.20 - 6.68	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 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.
- 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.

Sunshine Utilities
10220 East Highway 25
Belleview, Florida 34420

Drinking Water Quality Report

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report for 2005

Ponderosa Pines

Florida Department of Environmental Protection Public Water System ID # 3424062

We're pleased to provide you with this year's Annual Water Quality Report. The report is designed to 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 2 wells located in the community, (for part of 2005 the water was provided by only one of the wells). The wells draw from the Floridan aquifer, one of the world's most protected sources. Our water is chlorinated for disinfection purposes. In 2004 the Florida Department of Environmental Protection conducted an assessment which identifies potential sources of contamination in the vicinity of our well. The SWAPP (Source Water Assessment and Protection Program) determined our public water system to have "No Potential Sources of Contamination". You may obtain more information at the web site *www.dep.state.fl.us/swapp*.

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

Sunshine Utilities routinely monitors for constituents in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws, rules and regulations. Except where indicated otherwise, this report is based on the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2005. Data obtained before January 1, 2005, and presented in this report are from the most recent testing performed in accordance with the laws, rules and regulations.

Water Quality Test Results Table for Ponderosa Pines

Non-Secondary Contaminants

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
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)	2005	No	1.0 average	0.4 - 2.6	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 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.
- 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 2005:

We failed to monitor for Lead and Copper in 2005 as required. We will test Lead and Copper in 2006 and will advise you of the results in next year's Consumer Confidence Report. Infants and children who drink water containing lead in excess of the action level could experience delays in their physical or mental development. Children could show slight deficits in attention span and learning abilities. Adults who drink this water over many years could develop kidney problems or high blood pressure. Copper is an essential nutrient, but some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over a relatively short amount of time could experience gastrointestinal distress. Some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over many years could suffer liver or kidney. People with Wilson's Disease should consult their personal doctor.

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

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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.

Sunshine Utilities
10220 East Highway 25
Belleview, Florida 34420

Drinking Water Quality Report

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report for 2005

Quail Run Subdivision

Florida Department of Environmental Protection Public Water System ID # 3424046

We're pleased to provide you with this year's Annual Water Quality Report. The report is designed to 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. In 2004 the Florida Department of Environmental Protection conducted an assessment which identifies potential sources of contamination in the vicinity of our well. The SWAPP (Source Water Assessment and Protection Program) determined our public water system to have "No Potential Sources of Contamination". You may obtain more information at the web site *www.dep.state.fl.us/swapp*.

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

Sunshine Utilities routinely monitors for constituents in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws, rules and regulations. Except where indicated otherwise, this report is based on the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2005. Data obtained before January 1, 2005, and presented in this report are from the most recent testing performed in accordance with the laws, rules and regulations.

Water Quality Test Results Table for Quail Run Subdivision

Non-Secondary Contaminants

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	May '05	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
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)	Jun '05	No	1.46	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)	2005	No	0.6 average	0.3 - 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)	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

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

- 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.
- 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 2005:

We failed to monitor for Lead and Copper in 2005 as required. We will test Lead and Copper in 2006 and will advise you of the results in next year's Consumer Confidence Report. Infants and children who drink water containing lead in excess of the action level could experience delays in their physical or mental development. Children could show slight deficits in attention span and learning abilities. Adults who drink this water over many years could develop kidney problems or high blood pressure. Copper is an essential nutrient, but some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over a relatively short amount of time could experience gastrointestinal distress. Some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over many years could suffer liver or kidney. People with Wilson's Disease should consult their personal doctor.

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

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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.

Sunshine Utilities
10220 East Highway 25
Belleview, Florida 34420

Drinking Water Quality Report

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report for 2005

Sandy Acres

Florida Department of Environmental Protection Public Water System ID # 3421118

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

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

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

Sunshine Utilities routinely monitors for constituents in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws, rules and regulations. Except where indicated otherwise, this report is based on the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2005. Data obtained before January 1, 2005, and presented in this report are from the most recent testing performed in accordance with the laws, rules and regulations.

Water Quality Test Results Table for Sandy Acres

Non-Secondary Contaminants

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	Nov '05	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)	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)	2005	No	0.6 average	0.3 - 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	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

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

- 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.
- 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.

Sunshine Utilities
10220 East Highway 25
Belleview, Florida 34420

Drinking Water Quality Report

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report for 2005

Sunlight Acres Subdivision

Florida Department of Environmental Protection Public Water System ID # 3421520

We're pleased to provide you with this year's Annual Water Quality Report. The report is designed to 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. In 2004 the Florida Department of Environmental Protection conducted an assessment which identifies potential sources of contamination in the vicinity of our well. The SWAPP (Source Water Assessment and Protection Program) determined our public water system to have "No Potential Sources of Contamination". You may obtain more information at the web site *www.dep.state.fl.us/swapp*.

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

Sunshine Utilities routinely monitors for constituents in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws, rules and regulations. Except where indicated otherwise, this report is based on the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2005. Data obtained before January 1, 2005, and presented in this report are from the most recent testing performed in accordance with the laws, rules and regulations.

Water Quality Test Results Table for Sunlight Acres Subdivision

Non-Secondary Contaminants

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)	May '05	No	3.07	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)	2005	No	0.5 average	0.3 - 0.8	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

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

- 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.
- 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.

Sunshine Utilities
10220 East Highway 25
Belleview, Florida 34420

Drinking Water Quality Report

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report for 2005

Sun Ray Estates

Florida Department of Environmental Protection Public Water System ID # 3421314

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

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

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

Sunshine Utilities routinely monitors for constituents in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws, rules and regulations. Except where indicated otherwise, this report is based on the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2005. Data obtained before January 1, 2005, and presented in this report are from the most recent testing performed in accordance with the laws, rules and regulations.

Water Quality Test Results Table for Sun Ray Estates

Non-Secondary Contaminants

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)	May '05	No	1.69	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)	2005	No	1.2 average	0.5 - 2.8	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 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.
- 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.

Sunshine Utilities
10220 East Highway 25
Belleview, Florida 34420

Drinking Water Quality Report

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report for 2005

Sun Resort

Florida Department of Environmental Protection Public Water System ID # 3421201

We're pleased to provide you with this year's Annual Water Quality Report. The report is designed to 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. In 2004 the Florida Department of Environmental Protection conducted an assessment which identifies potential sources of contamination in the vicinity of our well(s). The SWAPP (Source Water Assessment and Protection Program) determined our public water system to have a MODERATE level of concern due to an underground petroleum storage tank in the assessment area. We will use this information for future resource and protection planning. You may obtain more information at the web site *www.dep.state.fl.us/swapp*.

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

Sunshine Utilities routinely monitors for constituents in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws, rules and regulations. Except where indicated otherwise, this report is based on the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2005. Data obtained before January 1, 2005, and presented in this report are from the most recent testing performed in accordance with the laws, rules and regulations.

Water Quality Test Results Table for Sun Resort

Non-Secondary Contaminants

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)	Jan - Oct '05	No	6.37 Maximum	5.95 - 6.37	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)	2005	No	1.3 average	0.5 - 1.8	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4.0	Water additve used to control microbes
Total trihalomethane (TTHM) (ppb)	Jul '05	No	2.79	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 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.
- 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. We perform monitoring quarterly for Nitrate and have not had a violation, however, the level is elevated above one-half of the allowable limit and we will continue to monitor for this parameter as required by State regulations. Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 10 ppm is a health risk for infants of less than six months of age. High nitrate levels in drinking water can cause blue baby syndrome. Nitrate levels may rise quickly for short periods of time because of rainfall or agricultural activity. If you are caring for an infant you should ask advice from your health care provider.

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

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.

Sunshine Utilities
10220 East Highway 25
Belleview, Florida 34420

Drinking Water Quality Report

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report for 2005

Whispering Sands

Florida Department of Environmental Protection Public Water System ID # 3424009

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

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

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

Sunshine Utilities routinely monitors for constituents in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws, rules and regulations. Except where indicated otherwise, this report is based on the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2005. Data obtained before January 1, 2005, and presented in this report are from the most recent testing performed in accordance with the laws, rules and regulations.

Water Quality Test Results Table for Whispering Sands

Non-Secondary Contaminants

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)	May '05	No	2.98	N/A	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks,sewage; erosion of natural 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 Detected**	**Range of Results**	**MCLG or MRDLG**	**MCL or MRDL**	**Likely Source of Contamination**
Chlorine	(ppm)	2005	No	0.8 average	0.4 - 1.8	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 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.
- 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.

Sunshine Utilities
10220 East Highway 25
Belleview, Florida 34420

Drinking Water Quality Report

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report for 2005

Winding Waters

Florida Department of Environmental Protection Public Water System ID # 3424691

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

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

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

Sunshine Utilities routinely monitors for constituents in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws, rules and regulations. Except where indicated otherwise, this report is based on the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2005. Data obtained before January 1, 2005, and presented in this report are from the most recent testing performed in accordance with the laws, rules and regulations.

Water Quality Test Results Table for Winding Waters

Non-Secondary Contaminants

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)	Aug '03	No	0.017	N/A	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Sodium	(ppm)	Aug '03	No	5.11	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)	2005	No	0.6 average	0.3 - 1.0	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4.0	Water additve used to control microbes
Total trihalomethane (TTHM)	(ppb)	Jul' 05	No	0.15	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	0.05	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 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.
- 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.