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Certification of Delivery of Consumer Confidence Report

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS: This form shall be completed by all community water systems (CWSs) that have prepared a Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) in accordance with Rule 62-550.824, F.A.C., Consumer Confidence Reports. At the end of this form is a certification in which a system's authorized representative shall certify that the reported information is accurate and is in conformance with Rule 62-550.824, F.A.C. **COMPLETE THIS FORM AND SUBMIT IT BY AUGUST 10**, together with a copy of your system's CCR, and any newspaper notice(s) and posted notice(s) of your CCR, to the appropriate DEP district office or Approved County Health Department (ACHD). Systems serving 100,000 or more persons posting their CCRs on publicly accessible Internet sites shall provide the information on the appropriate Internet link(s). All information provided on this form must be typed or printed in ink.

I. General Water System Information. (To be completed by all community water systems.)

System name: SUNNY SHORE WTR CO. Contact person: JACK E. HANSON II
PWS Identification number (PWS-ID): 6412418 Contact phone number: 941-794-2283
Mailing address: 3827 116th ST. W. City: BRADENTON
State: FL Zip: 34210-1139 Population served (not the number of "service connections"): 528

II. CCR Distribution Method. (To be completed by all community water systems. Choose A or B as appropriate.)

- A. We mailed or otherwise directly delivered a copy of our CCR to each customer on (enter date(s) of mailing or delivery.) 6-25-10 (Systems that do not use the mailing waiver must mail or otherwise directly deliver a copy of their CCR to each customer.)
- B. We were eligible to use a mailing waiver and used a mailing waiver. (Systems are eligible to use a mailing waiver only if they serve fewer than 10,000 persons, have not had any MCL or monitoring and reporting (M/R) violations, nor have been issued any formal Notices of Violations (NOVs), Consent Orders, Administrative Orders, or court-ordered civil actions during the calendar year before the year the CCR is due to the customers.)

Answer a, b, and c below.
 a. Date of newspaper: _____
 b. Name of newspaper/newsletter that published our CCR: _____
 c. A copy of our notice to customers, informing them that our CCR will not be mailed to them, is attached. This notice was: mailed with bill; published in newspaper/newsletter; or other (describe) _____

III. Posting of CCR on the Internet. (To be completed by all CWSs serving 100,000 or more persons.)

We posted our CCR on this publicly accessible Internet Site: _____

IV. Report on Your Effort to Distribute Your CCR to Your Water Consumers.

(To be completed by all CWSs. Check all items that apply - at least 2 items must be checked.)

- In addition to the methods selected in Part II,
- A. We posted our CCR on this publicly accessible Internet _____
- B. We published our CCR in the local newspaper(s). The name(s) and date(s) of the newspaper(s) are: _____
- C. We advertised the availability of our CCR as a press release, radio announcement, or TV announcement. The type(s) and date(s) of the advertisement(s) are: _____
- D. We delivered multiple copies of our CCR to single bill addresses serving several persons.
- E. We delivered multiple copies of our CCR to the following community organizations: _____
- F. Our CCR was posted in the following public locations: _____

04786 JUN-9 9
FPSC-COMMUNISTOR CLERK

G. Our CCR was distributed by other methods (e.g., additional copies placed in entrance hall to facility). Describe.

Sunny Skere Home Owners Ass. Club House

V. Use of Non-English Language in CCR. (To be completed by all community water systems.)

- Information in a non-English language was included in our CCR because 20% or more of our customers do not speak English but speak _____. The method we used to determine the proportion of non-English speaking customers is _____.
- This requirement does not apply to our system, because we have no non-English speaking group among our customers equal to or exceeding 20% of our total number of customers.

VI. Other Delivery Requirements. (To be completed by all community water systems.)

- (A) Was a copy of your CCR sent to your county health department, as required by rule? Yes No
- (B) Is your system regulated by the Public Service Commission (PSC)? Yes No
If Yes, was a copy of your CCR sent to the PSC, as required by rule? Yes No
- (C) If your system sells water to other systems, have you provided them with either a copy of your CCR or the required consumer confidence information? Yes No Not Applicable

VII. Certification of Delivery of CCR and Compliance with Regulations. (To be completed by all CWSs.)

This statement certifies that the above named community public water system has distributed its CCR for the time period starting January 1, 10, and ending December 31, 10, to its customers on (mm/dd/yy) 6-25-10 and provided the appropriate notices of availability according to the requirements listed in this form, which are also found in Rule 62-550.824, F.A.C. This statement also certifies that the reported information is correct and consistent with the compliance monitoring data for the same period previously submitted to the Department, and that the report has been delivered to the agencies identified in Rules 62-550.824(3)(e)3., and 4., F.A.C.

SIGNATURE OF AUTHORIZED REPRESENTATIVE: Jack Mason

NAME (please print): Jack E. Mason

TITLE: PRESIDENT DATE: 9 April 2010

A copy of our CCR is attached.

Sunny Shores Water Co., Inc.
3827 116th St. W.
Bradenton, FL 34210 1139
941.794.2283

COPY

June 15, 2010

DEAR CUSTOMER:

ENCLOSED YOU WILL FIND THE WATER QUALITY AND SOURCE WATER INFORMATION REQUIRED BY THE 1996 SAFE WATER DRINKING ACT AMENDMENTS. AS PART OF THE AMENDMENTS (40CFR 141. 151-5), EPA REQUIRES COMMUNITY WATER SYSTEMS TO PROVIDE INFORMATION TO CUSTOMERS THROUGH THE CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT (CCR). THE ENCLOSED INFORMATION IS INTENDED TO SATISFY THIS REQUIREMENT.

SUNNY SHORES WATER CO. HAS THE WATER TESTED EVERY MONTH. THE TEST RESULTS HAVE COME BACK NEGATIVE EACH TIME FOR THE YEAR OF 2009.

SUNNY SHORES WATER CO. CUSTOMERS ARE NOW IN COMPLIANCE WITH RESOLUTION R-87-125 TO HAVE BACK FLOW PREVENTERS TO HELP PROTECT OUR WATER SYSTEM FOR THE YEAR OF 2009. ALL HAVE BEEN CERTIFIED FOR THE YEAR OF 2010.

SUNNY SHORES WATER CO. ALSO TESTED THE WATER FOR LEAD AND COPPER IN 2009. THE RESULTS WERE IN THE 90TH PER CENT FOR COPPER WERE .113PPM. LEAD WAS 2.0PPB. THE *AL PARTS FOR COPPER IS 1.3PPB, LEAD IS 15PPB.

(*Action level): The concentration of a contaminant which, exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.

***Parts per million (ppm):** one part by weight of analyte to 1 million parts by weight of the water sample.

***Parts per billion (ppb):** one part by weight of analyte to 1 billions parts by weight of the water sample.

"IN 2007 THE DEPARTMENT OF ENVIROMENTAL PROTECTION PERFORMED A SOURCE WATER ASSESSMENT FOR MANATEE COUNTY. THE ASSESSMENT RESULTS ARE AVAILABLE ON THE FDEP SOURCE WATER ASSESSMENT AND PROTECTION WEBSITE AT WWW.DEP.STATE.FL.US/SWAPP."

SINCERELY,
Jack E. Mason II
PRESIDENT

DOCUMENT NO. DATE

04786-10 6/9/10
WSC - COMMUNITY CLERK

CC: FLORIDA PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION
MANATEE COUNTY HEALTH DEPARTMENT HANS ROESE AND HARRY MESSICK



2009 Drinking Water Quality Summary

Manatee County Utilities Department makes a commitment daily to provide the highest quality drinking water to the residents of Manatee County, Sarasota County and cities served. This report reflects on that commitment and represents a summary of the drinking water quality during 2009.

PROTECTING MANATEE COUNTY'S WATER SOURCES...

Drinking water for the customers of Manatee County Utilities Department is a blend of purified groundwater and purified surface water. In 2009, an average of 14.93 million gallons per day of deep ground water and 23.35 million gallons per day of surface water was used.

The groundwater is pumped from the Floridan Aquifer from six, 1200-foot deep wells located in eastern Manatee County. This water is pumped through a 36-inch pipe approximately 13 miles to the Purification Plant. Surface water is taken from the Lake Manatee Reservoir located in central Manatee County.

In 2008 the Florida Department of Environmental Protection (FDEP) performed a Source Water Assessment on our system. The assessment was conducted to provide information about any potential sources of contamination in the vicinity of our wells or surface water intakes. There are two potential sources of contamination identified for the Manatee County Water Purification Plant with low to high susceptibility levels. The assessment results are available on the FDEP Source Water Assessment and Protection Program website at www.dep.state.fl.us/swapp or they can be obtained from the Manatee County Water Purification Plant at 941-746-3020.

The County has taken stringent measures to protect these water sources. In the late 1980s Manatee County voters approved the purchase of 20,500 acres of the 82,000 acre watershed area, which drains into and includes the Reservoir and Wellfield. County and State agencies have continued to purchase additional watershed acreage, and today approximately 35,000 acres are in public ownership. This ownership ensures that activities detrimental to water quality or quantity will not occur on these public lands.

HEALTH AND SAFETY STANDARDS...

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

resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity. 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 stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas mining, or farming.
- C. *Pesticides and herbicides*, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, 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 can 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 Food and Drug Administration (FDA) 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 water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800-426-4791.



2009 Water Quality Summary

MICROBIOLOGICAL							
Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling	MCL Violation Y/N	Highest Single Measurement	Lowest Monthly % of Samples Meeting Regulatory Limits	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Filter turbidity (NTU)	01/09-12/09	No	0.30	100%	N/A	TT	Soil runoff
INORGANIC							
Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling	MCL Violation Y/N	Max. Level Detected	Range of Results	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Barium (ppm)	01/09-12/09	No	0.014	0.0096 - 0.014	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Cyanide (ppb)	01/09-12/09	No	10	ND - 10	200	200	Discharge from steel/metal factories; discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories
Fluoride (ppm)	01/09-12/09	No	0.88	0.52 - 0.88	4	4	Water additive which promotes strong teeth
Nitrate (as Nitrogen) (ppm)	01/09-12/09	No	0.15	0.08 - 0.15	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Nitrite (as Nitrogen) (ppm)	01/09-12/09	No	0.056	ND - 0.056	1	1	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Sodium (ppm)	01/09-12/09	No	19	13 - 19	N/A	160	Salt water intrusion, leaching from soil
RADIOLOGICAL CONTAMINANTS							
Alpha emitters (pCi/L)	01/09-12/09	No	2.5	ND - 2.5	0	15	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium 226 (pCi/L)	01/09-12/09	No	0.5	0.2 - 0.5	0	5 ^A	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium 228 (pCi/L)	01/09-12/09	No	0.4	ND - 0.4	0	5 ^A	Erosion of natural deposits
Uranium (ug/L)	01/09-12/09	No	0.41	ND - 0.41	0	30	Erosion of natural deposits
STAGE 1 DISINFECTANT AND DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS (D/DBP) PARAMETERS							
Disinfectant or Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling	Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Range of Results	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL or MRDL	Likely Source of Contamination
Chloramines (ppm)	01/09-12/09	No	3.69 ^B	0.6 - 5.8 ^C	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4 ^D	Water additive used to control microbes
Haloacetic acids (ppb)	01/09-12/09	No	21.5 ^B	11.2 - 31.4 ^C	N/A	MCL = 60	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total trihalomethanes (ppb)	01/09-12/09	No	30.0 ^B	17.9 - 38.7 ^C	N/A	MCL = 80	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total organic carbon (ratio) ^E	01/09-12/09	No	1.41 ^F	1.22 - 1.62	N/A	TT	Naturally present in the environment
LEAD AND COPPER (TAP WATER)							
Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling	AL Violation Y/N	90th Percentile Results	No. of Sampling Sites Exceeding the AL	MCLG	AL (Action Level)	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper (ppm)	2007 ^C	No	0.20	1	1.3	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Lead (ppb)	2007 ^C	No	ND	1	0	15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS							
Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Level Detected	Range	Likely Source of Contamination				
N-nitroso-dimethylamine (NDMA), ppt	4.3	4.3	Industrial groundwater contamination (rocket fuel), from the chlorination/chloramination of cationic polymers, from the use of ion exchange resins, and as a chlorination/ chloramination byproduct				

RADON:

We constantly monitor the water supply for various contaminants. We have detected radon in the finished water supply in one out of four samples tested. Radon was detected in the January quarterly sample in the amount of 23.3 pCi/L. There is no federal regulation for radon levels in drinking water; proposed MCL for radon is 300 pCi/L. Exposure to air-transmitted radon over a long period may cause adverse health effects.

LEAD:

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. The Manatee County Water Purification Plant is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800-426-4791 or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS (UCs):

Manatee County has been monitoring for twenty-five UCs as part of a study to help the U.S. EPA determine the occurrence of UCs in drinking water and whether or not these contaminants need to be regulated. At present, no health standards (for example, maximum contaminant level) have been established for UCs. However, we are required to publish the analytical results of our UC monitoring in our annual water quality report. If you would like more information on EPA's Unregulated Contaminants Monitoring Rule, please call the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800-426-4791.

IMMUNO-COMPROMISED INDIVIDUALS...

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people

with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline 800-426-4791. These precautions apply to publicly supplied water, bottled water, private well water or water from home treatment devices.

FIND OUT THE FACTS...

Concerns about drinking water quality have caused many residents to use bottled water or to install home treatment devices. Be sure to learn about the quality of the alternate water or the expected water quality from home treatment devices. If you need help in understanding water quality issues, or have questions about this report or have a water quality concern, please give us a call at 941-746-3020.

Additional information can be found on the Manatee County website (<http://www.mymanatee.org>). Just click on the "Departments" link and then the "Utilities" link.

GET INVOLVED...

Please get involved with discussions regarding drinking water quality. The Manatee County Board of County Commissioners welcomes written comments or public input at regularly scheduled Board Meetings concerning issues related to drinking water. Agenda information can be obtained on the Manatee County website (<http://www.mymanatee.org>) or by calling 941-745-3724.

ATTENTION PROPERTY MANAGERS:

If you are a property owner or manager, please provide this water quality report to your tenants. This report may be photocopied or posted in a prominent location at your facility. More copies are available by calling 941-746-3020.

THE BOTTOM LINE...

Last year, as in years past, Manatee County met all EPA and state drinking water health standards. The Manatee County Water Purification Plant uses what is known as the multiple barrier approach to ensure the safety of the water. This approach includes source protection, optimized particle removal at the purification plant and appropriate disinfection.



If you need help in understanding water quality issues, or have questions about this report or have a water quality concern, please give us a call at 941-746-3020.

- LARRY BUSTLE • DR. GWENDOLYN Y. BROWN • JOHN R. CHAPPIE • RON GETMAN • DONNA G. HAYES • CAROL WHITMORE • JOE McCLASH
 District 1 District 2 District 3 District 4 District 5 District 6 District 7

HOW YOUR WATER IS PURIFIED...

The Manatee County Water Purification Plant, located on the shore of Lake Manatee, purifies both groundwater and surface water. The groundwater is purified by aeration, lime-softening and filtration. These processes remove odor, a portion of the hardness and undesirable elements such as suspended matter and microbiological organisms.

The surface water is purified by carbon adsorption, coagulation, sedimentation and filtration. These processes remove odor, color, and undesirable elements such as suspended matter and microbiological organisms. The filtered water from the two sources is then combined. The combined water is further enhanced before leaving the plant.

The water is disinfected to destroy microbes and provide protection against microbial regrowth in the distribution system and your plumbing. The water is also made less corrosive, thus prolonging your home plumbing and fixtures. Natural fluoride levels are slightly increased to optimal levels as a public health measure to help develop decay resistant teeth and strong bones.

The purification plant is staffed with dedicated, professionally trained, State certified operational, laboratory and maintenance personnel. This staff operates and maintains the advanced water purification facility as well as monitors and researches water quality issues.

TABLE KEY & DEFINITIONS

AL: Action Level

MCL: Maximum Contaminant Level

MCLG: Maximum Contaminant Level Goal

N/A: not applicable

ND: not detected

NTU: nephelometric turbidity units

pCi/L: picocuries per liter
(a measure of radioactivity)

ppb: parts per billion or micrograms per liter ($\mu\text{g/L}$)

ppm: parts per million or milligrams per liter (mg/L)

ppt: parts per trillion or nanograms per liter (ng/L)

TT: Treatment Technique

^A MCL limit of Radium-226 and Radium-228 combined.

^B the value is the highest running annual average, computed quarterly.

^C these values represent values at individual sample sites.

^D a public water system (PWS) is in compliance with the MRDL when the running annual average of monthly averages of samples taken in the distribution system, computed quarterly, is less than or equal to the MRDL.

^E these values represent the % total organic carbon removal achieved at the treatment plant divided by the % removal required. This value must be above 1.0 for compliance.

^F this value is the lowest running annual average, computed quarterly of monthly removal ratio

^G the state allows us to monitor for some contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Some of our data, though representative, are more than one year old.

Action Level or AL: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

Filter Turbidity (NTU): Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water. We monitor it because it is a good indicator of the effectiveness of our filtration system. High turbidity can hinder the effectiveness of disinfectants.

Maximum Contaminant Level or 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 or 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 or 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 contaminants.

Maximum residual disinfectant level goal or MRDLG: The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

Total trihalomethanes: Disinfection by-products expressed as the sum of chloroform, dibromochloromethane, bromodichloromethane and tribromomethane.

Not Detected or ND: Indicates the substance was not found by laboratory analysis.

Treatment Technique or TT: A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
