

Drinking Water Quality Report RECEIVED-FPSC

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COMMISSION CLERK

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Annual Drinking Water Quality Report for 2010 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.

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 2009 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, 2010. Data obtained before January 1, 2010, and presented in this report are from the most recent testing performed in accordance with the laws, rules and regulations.

Contaminant and Unit of Measurement Dates of Sampling (mo.jyr.) MCL Violation Yes / No Level Detected Range of Results MCLG MCLG Radium 226 (pCi/L) Sep '09 No 0.2 N/A 0 5	Likely Source of Contamination Erosion of natural deposits
Radium 226 (pCi/L) Sep '09 No 0.2 N/A 0 5	Erosion of natural deposits
	an lan an fillette en nie als an Azertainen ander Alexia eta eta era de la
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
Arsenic (ppb) Sep '09 No 3.3 N/A N/A 10	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium (ppm) Sep '09 No 0.015 N/A 2 2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Cyanide (ppb) Sep '09 No 1 N/A 200 200	Discharge from steel/motal factories; discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories
Fluoride (ppm) Sep '09 No 0.15 N/A 4 4.0	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories. Water additive which promotes strong teeth when at optimum levels between 0.7 and 1.2 ppm
Lead (point of entry) (ppb) Sep '09 No 0.37 N/A N/A 15	Residue from man-made pollution such as auto emissions and paint; lead pipe, casing, and solder
Nickel (ppb) Sep '09 No 0.46 N/A N/A 100	Pollution from mining and refining operations; natural occurrence in soil
Sodium (ppm) Sep '09 No 6.3 N/A N/A 160	Salt water intrusion; leaching from soil
Thallium (ppb) Sep '09 No 0.076 N/A 0.5 2	Leaching from ore-producing sites; discharge from electronics, glass, and drug factories
Stage1 Disinfectants and Disinfection By Products	Negenter (Strandistand Scholar S
Disinfectant or Contaminant and Unit of Measurement (mo/yr.) Disinfectant or Contaminant Sampling Violation (mo/yr.) Unition Violation Violation Violation (MRDL Sampling (Mo/yr.)	Likely Source of Contamination
Chlorine (ppm) 2010 No 1.9 average 1.4 - 2.5 MRDLG = 4 MRDL = 4.	Water additive used to control microbes
Total trihalomethane (ppb) Sep '09 No 2.6 N/A N/A MCL = 80 (TTHM)	By-product of drinking کی disinfection لینا
Lesdand Copper (Lep Water)	lan sent fille fallen er er er er set setter at han der faltere prodektille haten som etter at sent som
Contaminant and Unit of Measurement Dates of Sampling (mo./yr.) AL Violation Yes / No 90th Percentile Result No. of Sampling Sites Exceeding AL Mo. of Sampling Sampling Sampling AL AL	Likely Source of Z Contamination
Copper (ppm) Jul '09 No 0.093 0 1.3 1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosish of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Load (ppb) 4.1 0 0 15	plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits

Water Quality Test Results Table for Winding Waters

- <u>Action Level (AL)</u> the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.
- <u>Initial Distribution System Evaluation (IDSE)</u> An important part of the Stage 1 Disinfection Byproducts Rule (DBPR). The IDSE is a one-time study conducted by water systems to identify distribution system locations with high concentrations of trihalomethanes (THMs) and haloacetic acids (HAAs). Water systems will use results from the IDSE, in conjunction with their Stage 1 DBPR compliance monitoring data, to select compliance monitoring locations for Stage 2 DBPR.
- <u>Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL)</u> 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.
- <u>Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG)</u> 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.
- <u>Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL)</u> 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.
- <u>Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLC)</u> 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.
- <u>ND</u> This abbreviation means not detected and indicates that the substance was not found by laboratory analysis.
- <u>Parts per million (ppm) or milligrams per Liter (mg/L)</u> one part of analyte (by weight) to 1 million parts of water sample (by weight).
- <u>Parts per billion (ppb) or micrograms per Liter (µg/L)</u> one part of analyte (by weight) to 1 billion parts of water sample (by weight).
- <u>Picocurie per liter (pCi/L)</u> measure of the radioactivity in water.

What does this mean?

We are pleased that your water meets the Federal and State requirements for quality. However, we were cited with a violation for an inoperable flow meter during Aug – Sep, 2010. This violation did not affect the water quality and the faulty meter was replaced.

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. Sunshine Utilities 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 or at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

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).



Annual Drinking Water Quality Report for 2010 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 'ater' and services we deliver to you every day. Our constant goal is to provide you with a dependable supply of quality drinking water. We 'ant you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. We are ommitted to ensuring the quality of your water.

The source of our water is groundwater from a well located in the community. The well draws from the Floridan aquifer, one of ne world's most protected sources. Our water is chlorinated for disinfection purposes. In 2009 the Florida Department of Environmental rotection conducted an assessment which identifies potential sources of contamination in the vicinity of our well(s). The SWAPP (Source Vater Assessment and Protection Program) determined our public water system to have "No Potential Sources of Contamination". You may btain more information at the web site www.dep.state.fl.us/swapp.

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

	a series free series and a series of the			Radioactive	Contaminants	A CHARMAN AND A CH	e send te e señare sender	e na se presente en la subsete de la service de la serv
Contaminant #9 Measurem	d Unit of lent	Dates of Sampling (mo./yr.)	MCL Violation Yes / No	Level Detected	Range of Results	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Joha Emitters	(pCi/L)	0 100	No	1.7	N/A	0	15	Erosion of natural deposits
adium 226	(pCi/L)	Sep 09	No	0.7	N/A	0	5	Erosion of natural deposits
			reaction and the	Inorganic C	ontaminants			regear e l'as per commune per c
Contaminant an Measurem	nd Unit of Tent	Dates of Sampling (mo./yr.)	MCL Violation Yes / No	Level Detected	Range of Results	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Antimony	(ррb)	Sep '09	No	0.15	N/A	6	6	Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics; electronics; solder
Arsenic	(թթե)	Sep '09	No	0.29	N/A	N/A	10	Brosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
3arium	(ppm)	Sep '09	No	0.0058	N/A	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
luoride	(ppm)	Sep '09	No	0.16	N/A	4	4.0	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories. Water additive which promotes strong teeth when at optimum levels between 0.7 and 1.2 ppm
_ead point of entry)	(թքե)	Sep '09	No	0.18	N/A	N/A	15	Residue from man-made pollution such as auto emissions and paint; lead pipe, casing, and solder
vitrate as Nitrogen)	(ppm)	Dec '10	No	1.29	N/A	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Vickel	(ppb)	Sep '09	No	0.51	N/A	N/A	100	Pollution from mining and refining operations; natural occurrence in soil
 Sodium	(ppm)	Sep '09	No	10	N/A	N/A	160	Salt water intrusion; leaching from soil
5	a the second		Stere	Disinfectants an	d Disinfection	By-Products	an a	search and the search of the
Disinfectant or C and Unit of Me	Contaminant asurement	Dates of Sampling (mo./yr.)	MCL or MRDL Violation Ves / No	Level Detected	Range of Results	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL or MRDL	Likely Source of Contamination
Chlorine	(ppm)	2010	No	0,5 average	0.3 - 0.8	MRDLG - 4	MRDL = 4.0	Water additive used to control microbes
Haloacetic Acids five) (HAA ₅)	(թթե)		No	2.5	N/A	N/A	MCL - 60	By-product of drinking water
fotal trihalometha TTHM)	ne (ppb)	Sep '09	No	2.3	N/A	N/A	MCL - 80	disinfection
	ta a santa a	nengen innenngen.	overlage of the pairs	Lead and Cor	oper (Tap Wa	ter) "to the opposite the	en sant heksederer b	andre generalise in the second se
Contaminant a Measure	nd Unit of ment	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)	Aug '09	No	0.20	0	1.3	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; crosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Lead	(ppb)		No	2.2	0	0	15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits

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What does this mean?

We have learned from the testing that some constituents were detected. We incurred a violation for an noperable flow meter discovered during an inspection conducted by DEP in August, 2010. This oversight did not use a health risk and we have replaced the defective meter.

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

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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.
- 3.) Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining or farming.
- C.) Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses.
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Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice from their health care providers about their drinking water. EPA/CDC (Center for Disease Control) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by cryptosporidium and other microbiological contaminants are also available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

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

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Sunshine Utilities 10230 East Highway 25 Belleview, Florida 34420

Drinking Water Quality Report



Annual Drinking Water Quality Report for 2010 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 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 2009 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.

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Contaminant and Measureme	i Unit of eat	Dates of Sampling (mo./yr.)	MCL Violation Yes / No	Level Detected	Range of Results	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Alpha Emitters	(pCi/L)	6	No	1.4	N/A	0	15	
Radium 226	(pCi/L)	Sep 09	No	0.5	N/A	0	5	Erosion of natural deposits
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Contaminant and Measureme	d Unit of est	Dates of Sampling (mo./yr.)	MCL Violation Yes / No	Level Detected	Range of Results	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Arsenic	(ррb)	Sep '09	No	0.6	N/A	N/A	10	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium	(ppm)	Sep '09	No	0.0032	N/A	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Lead (point of entry)	(թթե)	Sep '09	No	0.15	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)	Dec '10	No	1.98	N/A	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Selenium	(ppb)	Sep '09	No	1.6	N/A	50	50	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines
Sodium	(ppm)	Sep '09	No	16	N/A	N/A	160	Salt water intrusion; leaching from soil
	한 전 소송 가 있는 것을 가 있다.	an a	Stage 1	Disinfectants and	Disinfection	By-Products	a sa kana sa k Kana sa kana sa	and the second dependent of the second s
Disinfectant or Co and Unit of Meas	nteminant surement	Dates of Sampling (mo./yr.)	MCL or MRDL Violation Yes / No	Level Detected	Range of Results	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL or MRDL	Likely Source of Contamination
Chlorine	(ppm)	2010	No	0.6 average	0.3 - 1.2	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4.0	Water additive used to control microbes
Haloacetic Acids (five) (HAA ₅)	(ppb)		No	1.4	N/A	N/A	MCL = 60	By-product of drinking water
Total trihalomethan (TTHM)	e (ppb)	Sep '09	No	2.0	N/A	N/A	MCL = 80	disinfection
	Carlor Carlos de Carlos	n an the second second		Lead and Cop	per (Tap Wat	ér)	in the second second second	a sa an <u>a ana an</u> ang
Contaminant an Measurem	d Unit of ent	Dates of Sampling (mo./yr.)	AL Violation Yes / No	90th Percentile Result	No. of Sampling Sites Exceeding the AI.	MCLG	AL (Action Level)	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper	(ppm)	Aug '09	No	0.17	0	1.3	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Lead	(ррb)		No	1.2	o	0	çocur	 Conjection of Enursemental plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
								1 / 7 JUN 17 =

Water Quality Test Results Table for Floyd Clark / Hodges

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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.

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Sunshine Utilities 10230 East Highway 25 Belleview, Florida 34420



Annual Drinking Water Quality Report for 2010 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. We are pleased to report that our drinking water meets all federal and state requirements.

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 2009 the Department of Environmental Protection 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. There are 3 potential sources of contamination identified for our water system with a Moderate susceptibility levels. The assessment results are available on the FDEP Source Water Assessment and Protection Program website at 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.

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	Dates of	MOT					
Conteminant and Unit of Measurement	Sampling (mo./yr.)	Violation Yes / No	Level Detected	Range of Results	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Radium 226 (pCi/L)	Sep '09	No	0.3	N/A	0	5	Erosion of natural deposits
e - e vere di Perti	and the second secon	가지는 것은 1953 등 원습 - 19	Inorganic C	ontaminants			
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)	Sep '09	No	0.0023	N/A	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Cyanide (ppb)	Sep '09	No	1.3	N/A	200	200	Discharge from steel/metal factories; discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories
Lead (point of entry) (ppb)	Sep '09	No	0.16	N/A	N/A	15	Residue from man-made pollution such as auto emissions and paint; lead pipe, casing, and solder
Nitrate (ppm) (as Nitrogen)	Jan - Oct '10	No	6.75	6.35 - 6.75	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Sodium (ppm)	Sep '09	No	14	N/A	N/A	160	Salt water intrusion; leaching from soil
and a start grade to the start of	nie ogenerationen og	Stage 1	Disinfectants and	Disinfection	By-Products		HE LEVE AND A SECOND SECOND SECOND
Disinfectant or Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	t Dates of Sampling (mo./yr.)	MCL or MRDL Violation	Level Detected	Range of Results	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL or MRDL	Likely Source of Contamination
Chlorine (ppm)	2010	No	1.0 average	0.4 - 1.6	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4.0	Water additive used to control microbes
Total trihalomethane (ppb) (TTHM)	Jul '09	No	1.76	N/A	N/A	MCL - 80	By-product of drinking water disinfection
a minera de la companya de la secondada de la companya de la companya de la companya de la companya de la comp	4		Lead and Con	per (Tap Wat	er)	a shi ngalariya	n gewennen in Mehrinen som en staten en som en s
Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling (mo./yr.)	AL Violation Yes / No	90th Percentile Result	No. of Sampling Sites Exceeding	MCLG	AL (Action Level)	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper (ppm)	Aug 100	No	0.21	0	1.3	1.3 DOCUME	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from
Lead (ppb)	Aug '09	No	2.6	0	0	1 1 1 1 1	Corrosion of household numbing systems; erosion of national posite

Water Quality Test Results Table for Sun Resort

- <u>Action Level (AL)</u> the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.
- <u>Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL)</u> 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.
- <u>Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG)</u> 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.
- <u>Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL)</u> 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.
- <u>Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLC)</u> 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.
- <u>Parts per million (ppm) or milligrams per Liter (mg/L)</u> one part of analyte (by weight) to 1 million parts of water sample (by weight).
- <u>Parts per billion (ppb) or micrograms per Liter (µg/L)</u> one part of analyte (by weight) to 1 billion parts of water sample (by weight).
- <u>Picocurie per liter (pCi/L)</u> 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 were required to perform monitoring quarterly for Nitrate. We have not had a violation, however, the level was elevated above one-half of the allowable limit for all samples collected in 2010. 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.

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. Sunshine Utilities 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 or at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

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).

Sunshine Utilities



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Barium	(ppm)	Sep '09	No	0.0021	N/A	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Lead (point of entry)	(ppb)	Sep '09	No	0.0071	N/A	N/A	15	Residue from man-made pollution such as auto emissions and paint; lead pipe, casing, and solder
Nickel	(ppb)	Sep '09	No	0,44	N/A	N/A	100	Pollution from mining and refining operations; natural occurrence in soil
Nitrate (as Nitrogen)	(ppm)	Jan - Dec '10	No	6.67	6.08 - 6.67	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Sodium	(ppm)	Sep '09	No	24	N/A	N/A	160	Salt water intrusion; leaching from soil
1		and the second	Stage	Disinfectants and	d Disinfection	By-Products	The Contract of the	
Disinfectant or Con and Unit of Measu	itaminant urement	Dates of Sampling (mo./yr.)	MCL or MRDL Violation Yes / No	Level Detected	Range of Results	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL ['] or MRDL	Likely Source of Contamination
Chlorine	(ppm)	2010	No	0.6 average	0.4 - 1.5	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4.0	Water additive used to control microbes
Haloacetic Acids (five) (HAA ₅)	(ppb)		No	1.87	1.4 - 1.87	N/A	MCL = 60	Presented of drinking water
Total trihalomethane (ГГНМ)	(ppb)	Jul - Sep '09	No	12.49	5.4 - 12.49	N/A	MCL = 80	disinfection
	 March 1997 Annual An Annual Annual Annua Annual Annual Annu			Lead and Cop	per (Tap Wat	ег)		
Contaminant and Measureme	Unit of nt	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)	Aug - Sep '09	No	0.41	0	1.3	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Lead	(ppb)			3.3	0	0	pocui	Corresion of household plumbing systems; erosion of antural deposits

Water Quality Test Results Table for Emil Mar Subdivision Inorganic Contaminants

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):

- <u>Action Level (AL)</u> the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.
- <u>Initial Distribution System Evaluation (IDSE)</u> An important part of the Stage 1 Disinfection Byproducts Rule (DBPR). The IDSE is a one-time study conducted by water systems to identify distribution system locations with high concentrations of trihalomethanes (THMs) and haloacetic acids (HAAs). Water systems will use results from the IDSE, in conjunction with their Stage 1 DBPR compliance monitoring data, to select compliance monitoring locations for Stage 2 DBPR.
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Annual Drinking Water Quality Report for 2010 Florida Heights

Florida Department of Environmental Protection Public Water System ID # 3424031

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Contaminant a Measurer	nd Unit of ment	Dates of Sampling (mo./yr.)	MCL Violation Yes / No	Level Detected	Range of Results	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Radium 226	(pCi/L)	Sep '09	No	0.4	N/A	0	5	Erosion of natural deposits
			er an an	Inorganic C	ontaminants		and the second secon	COLUMN CONTRACTOR AND THE CONTRACTOR
Contaminant a Measure	nd Unit of ment	Dates of Sampling (mo./yr.)	MCL Violation Yes / No	Level Detected	Range of Results	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Antimony	(ppb)	Sep '09	No	0.2	N/A	6	6	Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics; electronics; solder
Arsenic	(քքե)	Sep '09	No	0.4	N/A	N/A	10	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium	(ppm)	Sep '09	No	0.0045	N/A	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Lead (point of entry)	(ррb)	Sep '09	No	0.18	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)	Dec '10	No	1.79	N/A	10	io	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Sodium	(ppm)	Sep '09	No	9.1	N/A	N/A	160	Salt water intrusion; leaching from soil
지 아이는 것이 요구 영화했다.		an the state of the	Stage	Disinfectants an	d Disinfection	By-Products		
Disinfectant or (and Unit of Me	Contaminant tasurement	Dates of Sampling (mo./yr.)	MCL or MRDL Violation Yes / No	Level Detected	Range of Results	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL or MRDL	Likely Source of Contamination
Chlorine	(ppm)	2010	No	0.8 average	0.3 - 2.3	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4.0	Water additive used to control microbes
90.77790.004429				Lead and Cop	per (Tap Wa	ter)	i de la companya de l La companya de la comp	
Contaminant : Measure	and Unit of ment	Dates of Sampling (mo./yr.)	AL Violation Yes / No	90th Percentile Result	No. of Sampling Sites Exceeding the AI	MCLG	AL (Action Level)	Likely Source of Contamination
Copp e r	(ppm)	Aug '09	No	0.19	0	1.3	bocur	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of main al deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
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Water Quality Test Results Table for Florida Heights

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Sunshine Utilities

10230 East Highway 25 Belleveiw, Florida 34420



Annual Drinking Water Quality Report for 2010 Country Walk

Florida Department of Environmental Protection Public Water System 1D # 3424657

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			Section of the sector of the	Inorganic (Contaminants.	gang din kanalaran di		
Contaminant and Measureme	Unit of at	Dates of Sampling (mo./yr.)	MCL Violation Yes / No	Level Detected	Range of Results	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Arsenic	(թբե)	Sep 109	No	0.94	N/A	N/A	10	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Berium	(ppm)	Sep '09	No	0.0051	N/A	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride	(ppm)	Sep '09	No	0.14	N/A	4	4.0	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories. Water additive which promotes strong teeth when at optimum levels between 0.7 and 1.2 ppm
Nitrate (as Nitrogen)	(ppm)	Dec'10	No	2.17	N/A	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Selenium	(թբե)	Sep '09	No	0.71	N/A	50	50	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines
Sodium	(ppm)	Sep '09	No	7	N/A	N/A	160	Salt water intrusion; leaching from soil
			Stage	Disinfectants an	d Disinfection	By-Products		
Disinfectant or Cor and Unit of Meas	itaminant urement	Dates of Sampling (mo./yr.)	MCL, or MRDL Violation Yes / No	Level Detected	Range of Results	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL or MRDL	Likely Source of Contamination
Chlorine	(ррт)	2010	No	0.6 average	0.2 - 1.2	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4.0	Water additive used to control microbes
Haloacetic Acids (five) (HAA ₅)	(ppb)		No	1,3	N/A	N/A	MCL - 60	By-product of drinking water
Total trihalomethane (TTHM)	(ppb)	Sep '09	No	1.2	N/A	N/A	MCL = 80	disinfection
	eren Theren			Lead and Cop	per (Tap Wat	ter)	n a strange states a strange	
Contaminant and Measureme	Unit of ent	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
Соррег	(ppm)	Jul '09	No	0.18	0	1,3	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Lead	(ppb)		No	0.64	0	0	DOOUME	Corrosion of household plantblasyform, Arbsion of natural deposits

Water Quality Test Results Table for Country Walk Redigective Contaminants

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- <u>Action Level (AL)</u> the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.
- <u>Initial Distribution System Evaluation (IDSE)</u> An important part of the Stage 1 Disinfection Byproducts Rule (DBPR). The IDSE is a one-time study conducted by water systems to identify distribution system locations with high concentrations of trihalomethanes (THMs) and haloacetic acids (HAAs). Water systems will use results from the IDSE, in conjunction with their Stage 1 DBPR compliance monitoring data, to select compliance monitoring locations for Stage 2 DBPR.
- <u>Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL)</u> 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.
- <u>Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG)</u> 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.
- <u>Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL)</u> 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.
- <u>Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLC)</u> 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.
- <u>ND</u> 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).
- <u>Parts per billion (ppb) or micrograms per Liter (µg/L)</u> one part of analyte (by weight) to 1 billion parts of water sample (by weight).
- <u>Picocurie per liter (pCi/L)</u> 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.

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. Sunshine Utilities 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 or at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

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).

Sunshine Utilities

Drinking Water Quality Report



Annual Drinking Water Quality Report for 2010 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. We are pleased to report that our drinking water meets all federal and state requirements.

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 2009 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, 2010. Data obtained before January 1, 2010, and presented in this report are from the most recent testing performed in accordance with the laws, rules and regulations.

Contaminant and Unit of Measurement		Dates of Sampling (mo./yr.)	MCL Violation Yes / No	Level Detected	Range of Results	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Alpha Emitters	(pCi/L)	Sen '09	No	1.4	N/A	0	15	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium 226	(pCi/L)	a se de el constante	<u>No</u>	0.7	N/A	0	5	crosion of nature deposits
an interaction of the second secon	a na sangga ng kana sa	er falge frigeligt gester en ser en sjo I	en el en el esperadore de la seconda de l La seconda de la seconda de	Inorganic C	onteminents		e i seren en en en elemente de la compañía de la co	
Contaminant a Measurer	nd Unit of nent	Dates of Sampling (mo./yr.)	MCL Violation Yes / No	Level Detected	Range of Results	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Antimony	(ррь)	Sep '09	No	0.61	N/A	6	6	Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics; electronics; solder
Arsenic	(ррb)	Sep '09	No	0.79	N/A	N/A	10	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium	(ppm)	Sep '09	No	0.0059	N/A	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate (as Nitrogen)	(ppm)	Dec '10	No	0.11	N/A	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Sodium	(ppm)	Sep '09	No	11	N/A	N/A	160	Salt water intrusion; leaching from soil
i i she i tekster	a an		Stage 1	Disinfectants and	Disinfection	By-Products	All the second second second	
Disinfectant or C and Unit of Me	ontaminant asurement	Dates of Sampling (mo./yr.)	MCL or MRDL Violation Yes / No	Level Detected	Range of Results	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL or MRDL	Likely Source of Contamination
Chlorine	(ppm)	2010	No	0.8 average	0.3 - 1.8	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4.0	Water additive used to control microbes
Total trihalometha (TTHM)	ne (ppb)	Jul '09	No	5.29	N/A	N/A	MCL = 80	By-product of drinking water disinfection
ा गणपुर स्वर्थ				Lead and Cop	per (Tap Wat	сг)		
Contaminant a Measurer	nd Unit of nent	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
Соррег	(ppm)	Аид '09	No	0.18	0	1.3	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Lead	(ppb)		No	0.98	0	0	рдсим	plumbing systems; crosion of

Water Quality Test Results Table for Eleven Oaks Redioective Contaminants

- Action Level (AL) the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.
- Initial Distribution System Evaluation (IDSE) An important part of the Stage 1 Disinfection Byproducts Rule (DBPR). The IDSE is a one-time study conducted by water systems to identify distribution system locations with high concentrations of trihalomethanes (THMs) and haloacetic acids (HAAs). Water systems will use results from the IDSE, in conjunction with their Stage 1 DBPR compliance monitoring data, to select compliance monitoring locations for Stage 2 DBPR.
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The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals, and in some cases radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or human activity.

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.
- Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban runoff, B.) 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 ensuring 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

10230 East Highway 25 Belleview, Florida 34420



Annual Drinking Water Quality Report for 2010 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. We are pleased to report that our drinking water meets all federal and state requirements.

The source of our water is groundwater from two wells located in the community. The wells draw from the Floridan aquifer, one of the world's most protected sources. Our water is chlorinated for disinfection purposes. In 2009 the Florida Department of Environmental Protection conducted an assessment which identifies potential sources of contamination in the vicinity of our wells. 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, 2010. Data obtained before January 1, 2010, and presented in this report are from the most recent testing performed in accordance with the laws, rules and regulations.

Contaminant and Measureme	Unit of nt	Dates of Sampling (mo./yr.)	MCL Violation Yes / No	Level Detected	Range of Results	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Alpha Emitters	(CI/L)	Sep '09	No	2,2	N/A	0	15	Emaion of natural deposits
Kadum 220		na an a	NO		N/A	0	5	
Contaminant and Measureme	Unit of nt	Dates of Sampling (mo./yr.)	MCL Violation Yes / No	Level Detected	Range of Results	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Arsenic	(વવવ)	Sep '09	No	0.81	N/A	N/A	10	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium	(ppm)	Sep '09	No	0.0031	N/A	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
fluoride	(ррпі)	Sep '09	No	0,17	N/A	4	4.0	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories. Water additive which promotes strong teeth when at optimum levels between 0.7 and 1.2 ppm
Lead (point of entry)	(թթե)	Sep '09	No	0.19	N/A	N/A	15	Residue from man-made pollution such as auto emissions and paint; lead pipe, casing, and solder
Nitrate (us Nitrogen)	(ppm)	Dec '10	No	1.43	N/A	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Selenium	(ррb)	Sep '09	No	0.98	N/A	50	50	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines
Sodium	(ppm)	Sep '09	No	8.3	N/A	N/A	160	Salt water intrusion; leaching from soil
ente la primera espe	(1.1%) ⊷ady⊆ar	2 6 8(88) - (52), 53	Stoge 1	Disinfectants and	Disinfection	By-Products	e i tari ya ji ti ji karay	A SALE AND SHARE SHARE SHE
Disinfectant or Con and Unit of Measu	itaminant urement	Dates of Sampling (mo./yr.)	MCL or MRDI, Vioiation Yes / No	Level Detected	Range of Results	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL or MRDL	Likely Source of Contamination
Chlorine	(ppm)	2010	No	0.7 average	0.3 - 1.4	MRDLG = 4	MRDL - 4.0	Water additive used to control microbes
Haloacetic Acids (five) (HAA ₂)	(ppb)		No	1.3	N/A	N/A	MCL - 60	
Total trihalomethane (TTHM)	(ppb)	Sep '09	No	1.6	N/A	N/A	MCL - 80	By-product of arinking water disinfection
1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1. 1997 - 1997 - 1997 - 1997 - 1997 - 1997 - 1997 - 1997 - 1997 - 1997 - 1997 - 1997 - 1997 - 1997 - 1997 - 199 1997 - 1997 - 1997 - 1997 - 1997 - 1997 - 1997 - 1997 - 1997 - 1997 - 1997 - 1997 - 1997 - 1997 - 1997 - 1997 - 1 1997 - 1997 - 1997 - 1997 - 1997 - 1997 - 1997 - 1997 - 1997 - 1997 - 1997 - 1997 - 1997 - 1997 - 1997 - 1997 -	and the second	n an	Lead and Cop	per (Tap Wat	cr)	ant an airthe an Alban	waa na kana waxaa wa
Contaminant and Measureme	Unit of nt	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
Соррет	(ppm)	Sep '10	No	0.29	0	1.3	t.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Lead	(dqq)			3,0	o	0	DOCUMENT	Corrosion of household Multiple systems: crosion of natural deposits

Water Quality Test Results Table for Fore Oaks Estates

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):

- <u>Action Level (AL)</u> the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.
- <u>Initial Distribution System Evaluation (IDSE)</u> An important part of the Stage 1 Disinfection Byproducts Rule (DBPR). The IDSE is a one-time study conducted by water systems to identify distribution system locations with high concentrations of trihalomethanes (THMs) and haloacetic acids (HAAs). Water systems will use results from the IDSE, in conjunction with their Stage 1 DBPR compliance monitoring data, to select compliance monitoring locations for Stage 2 DBPR.
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What does this mean?

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

Drinking Water Quality Report



Annual Drinking Water Quality Report for 2010 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. We are pleased to report that our drinking water meets all federal and state requirements.

The source of our water is groundwater from two wells located in the community. The wells draw from the Floridan aquifer, one of the world's most protected sources. Our water is chlorinated for disinfection purposes. In 2009 the Florida Department of Environmental Protection conducted an assessment which identifies potential sources of contamination in the vicinity of our wells. 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.

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Contaminant and I Measuremen	Unit of t	Dates of Sampling (mo./yr.)	MCL Violation Yes / No	Level Detected	Range of Results	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Radium 226	(pCi/L)	Sep '09	No	0.6	N/A	0	5	Erosion of natural deposits
		i tikata kat		Inorganic (Contaminants			
Contaminant and Measuremen	Unit of t	Dates of Sampling (mo./yr.)	MCL Violation Yes / No	Level Detected	Range of Results	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Barium	(ppm)	S e p '09	No	0.0067	N/A	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate (as Nitrogen)	(ppm)	Dec '10	No	3.39	N/A	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Sodium	(ppm)	Sep '09	No	7.5	N/A	N/A	160	Salt water intrusion; leaching from soil
		Charles Carriers	Stage	Disinfectants and	Disinfection	By-Products	이 같은 것을 알려야 한다.	
Disinfectant or Cont and Unit of Measu	aminant rement	Dates of Sampling (mo./yr.)	MCL or MRDL Violation Yes / No	Level Detected	Range of Results	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL or MRDL	Likely Source of Contamination
Chlorine	(ppm)	2010	No	0.9 average	0.3 - 2.3	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4.0	Water additive used to control microbes
Haloacetic Acids (five) (HAA5)	(ppb)		No	1.8	N/A	N/A	MCL = 60	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total trihalomethane (TTHM)	(ppb)	Sep '09	No	2.0	N/A	N/A	MCL = 80	By-product of drinking water disinfection
	1990 (BA) (BA)		14 - 15 - 16 - 16 - 17 - 17 - 17 - 17 - 17 - 17	Lead and Cop	per (Tap Wat	er)		nd an an a
Contaminant and Measuremen	Unit of it	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)	Aug '09	No	0.067	0	1.3	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Lead	(ррb)		No	3.3	0	0	DOCUME 15	N Sondsibn of household plumbing systems; erosion of 7 7 nature deposits.

Water Quality Test Results Table for Little Lake Weir

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):

- <u>Action Level (AL)</u> the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.
- <u>Initial Distribution System Evaluation (IDSE)</u> An important part of the Stage 1 Disinfection Byproducts Rule (DBPR). The IDSE is a one-time study conducted by water systems to identify distribution system locations with high concentrations of trihalomethanes (THMs) and haloacetic acids (HAAs). Water systems will use results from the IDSE, in conjunction with their Stage 1 DBPR compliance monitoring data, to select compliance monitoring locations for Stage 2 DBPR.
- <u>Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL)</u> 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.
- <u>Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG)</u> 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.
- <u>Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL)</u> 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.
- <u>Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLC)</u> 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.
- <u>ND</u> This abbreviation means not detected and indicates that the substance was not found by laboratory analysis.
- <u>Parts per million (ppm) or milligrams per Liter (mg/L)</u> one part of analyte (by weight) to 1 million parts of water sample (by weight).
- <u>Parts per billion (ppb) or micrograms per Liter (µg/L)</u> one part of analyte (by weight) to 1 billion parts of water sample (by weight).
- <u>Picocurie per liter (pCi/L)</u> 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.

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. Sunshine Utilities 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 or at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

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).



Annual Drinking Water Quality Report for 2010 Ocklawaha 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. We are pleased to report that our drinking water meets all federal and state requirements.

The source of our water is groundwater from two wells located in the community. The wells draw from the Floridan aquifer, one of the world's most protected sources. Our water is chlorinated for disinfection purposes. In 2009 the Department of Environmental Protection 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. There is one potential source of contamination identified for our water system with a Moderate susceptibility level. The assessment results are available on the FDEP Source Water Assessment and Protection Program website at www.dep.state.fl.us/swapp.

Ocklawaha Water Plants water system also serves the following community; <u>The Sanctuary</u>. 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, 2010. Data obtained before January 1, 2010, 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 Ocklawaha Water Plants

1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1	Street State Balling to an	and the second	A State of the Sta	Radioscti	ve Contamina	nts	and a substance of the second	and the state of the
Contaminant and Measureme	i Unit of ant	Dates of Sampling (mo./yr.)	MCL Violation Yes / No	Level Detected	Range of Results	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Alpha Emitters	(pCi/L)	0 - 100	NT-	2,6	2.1 - 2.6	0	15	Proving of natural deposits
Radium 226	(pCi/L)	Sep '09	No	1.2	0.8 - 1.2	0	5	Erosion of natural deposits
2	an a	angen Marine State State		Inorgan	ic Contamina	nts and the second second		init fighter fan er frinste op fer oar f
Contaminant and Measureme	i Unit of ont	Dates of Sampling (mo./yr.)	MCL Violation Yes / No	Level Detected	Range of Results	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Arseníc	(թրե)	Sep '09	No	0.66	0.46 - 0.66	N/A	10	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium	(ppm)	Sep '09	No	0.022	0.014 - 0.022	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Cyanide	(քքե)	Sep '09	No	1.6	1.3 - 1.6	200	200	Discharge from steel/metal factories; discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories
Fluoríde	(ppm)	Sep '09	No	0.16	0.15 - 0.16	4	4.0	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories. Water additive which promotes strong teeth when at optimum levels between 0.7 and 1.2 ppm
Lead (point of entry)	(քբե)	Sep '09	No	0,26	0.19 - 0.26	N/A	15	Residue from man-made pollution such as auto emissions and paint; lead pipe, casing, and solder
Selenium	(ցրթ)	Sep '09	No	1.6	1.2 - 1.6	50	50	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines
Sodium	(ppm)	Sep '09	No	21	18 - 21	N/A	160	Salt water intrusion; leaching from soil
an a	2 -2 4(3)/2023		Stage 1	Disinfectants	and Disinfect	ion By-Produc		a de la companya de l
Disinfectan Contaminant an Measurem	t or d Unit of ent	Dates of Sampling (mo./yr.)	MCL or MRDL Violation Yes / No	Level Detected	Range of Results	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL or MRDL	Likely Source of Contamination
Chlorine	(ppm)	2010	No	3.5 average	3.5 - 3.5	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4.0	Water additive used to control microbes
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	(ppb)	0	No	11.8 average	11.6 - 94.8	N/A	MCL - 60	By-product of drinking water
Total trihalomethane (TTHM)	(ppb)	Nov '10	No	19.2 average.	17.5 - 20.9	N/A	MCL - 80	disinfection
a si mara sa mwana ƙwara ki na	a alter alter and the state	and the second secon	ويؤونه ومستوجر المحاصي والمحاص والمستواد والمعار	Lead and (Copper (Tap \	Water)	en ostrinen en orderen er	a na sana na manangan sa
Contaminant an Measurem	d Unit of ent	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)	Aug '09	No	0.081	o	1.3	1.3 00011ME	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from
Lead	(ppb)		No	1.6	1	0		Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of nit the Hoppenits

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Annual Drinking Water Quality Report for 2010 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. We are pleased to report that our drinking water meets all federal and state requirements.

The source of our water is groundwater from two wells located in the community. The wells draw from the Floridan aquifer, one of the world's most protected sources. Our water is chlorinated for disinfection purposes. In 2009 the Florida Department of Environmental Protection conducted an assessment which identifies potential sources of contamination in the vicinity of our wells. 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, 2010. Data obtained before January 1, 2010, 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

	a na shini ka ka shini a shini a shini a	an the second states and the second secon		RADIOACTIVE	Contaminant			하는 다 가지 때 가능한 이상 유민이었다. 이 것은 나이는 것이 가지 않는 것이 같이 했다.
Contaminant a Measurer	nd Unit of nent	Dates of Sampling (mo./yr.)	MCL Violation Yes / No	Level Detected	Range of Results	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Radium 226	(pCi/L)	Sep '09	No	0.3	N/A	0	5	Erosion of natural deposits
an 19 de constant de la constant de	ing file of the	(1955) an an Article Article		Inorganie	ontaminants	Gerten Station - David	an a	
Contaminant a Measurer	nd Unit of nent	Dates of Sampling (mo./yr.)	MCL Violation Yes / No	Level Detected	Range of Results	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Barium	(ppm)	Sep '09	No	0.0046	N/A	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Cyanide	(ррb)	Sep '09	No	2.1	N/A	200	200	Discharge from steel/metal factories; discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories
Lead (point of entry)	(ppb)	Sep '09	No	0.29	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)	Dec '10	No	1.40	N/A	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Sodium	(ppm)	Sep '09	No	3.1	N/A	N/A	160	Salt water intrusion; leaching from soil
한 한 문화 가지 않았다. 한 한 한 한 한 한 한 한 한 한 한 한 한 한 한 한 한 한 한	i de la constante de la constan La constante de la constante de	a the second second	Stage]	Disinfectants and	d Disinfection	By-Products		
Disinfectant or C and Unit of Me	Contaminant asurement	Dates of Sampling (mo./yr.)	MCL or MRDL Violation Yes / No	Level Detected	Range of Results	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL or MRDL	Likely Source of Contamination
Chlorine	(ppm)	2010	No	0.7 average	0.3 - 1.4	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4.0	Water additive used to control microbes
an an an an galarawa		a the second		Lead and Cop	per (Tap Wat	ег)		
Contaminant a Measure	nd Unit of ment	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
Соррег	(ppm)	Aug '09	No	0.019	0	1.3	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Lead	(ррь)		No	0.63	0	0	DOCUMEN 15 AL	Vertextop of household plumbing systems, erosion of 7 matural 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):

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Sunshine Utilities 10230 East Highway 25 Belleview, Florida 34420

Drinking Water Quality Report



Annual Drinking Water Quality Report for 2010 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. We are pleased to report that our drinking water meets all federal and state requirements.

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 2009 the Department of Environmental Protection 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 well. There is one potential source of contamination identified for our water system with a Moderate susceptibility level. The assessment results are available on the FDEP Source Water Assessment and Protection Program website at 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.

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Contaminant and Measureme	Unit of nt	Dates of Sampling (mo./yr.)	MCL Violation Yes / No	Level Detected	Range of Results	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Radium 226	(pCi/L)	Sep '09	No	0.2	N/A	0	5	Erosion of natural deposits
	Section 2.	ale and a second	an an the state of t	Inorganic (Contaminants	a finan an		
Contaminant and Measureme	Unit of nt	Dates of Sampling (mo./yr.)	MCL Violation Yes / No	Level Detected	Range of Results	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Antimony	(ppb)	Sep '09	No	0.96	N/A	6	6	Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics; electronics; solder
Arsenic	(ррb)	Sep '09	No	0.4	N/A	N/A	10	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics
Barium	(ppm)	Sep '09	No	0.0043	N/A	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride	(ppm)	Sep '09	No	0.10	N/A	4	4.0	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories. Water additive which promotes strong teeth when at optimum levels between 0.7 and 1.2 ppm
Nitrate (as Nitrogen)	(ppm)	Dec '10	No	2.69	N/A	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Sodium	(ppm)	Sep '09	No	11	N/A	N/A	160	Salt water intrusion; leaching
		New Color	- Stage I	Disinfectants and	Disinfection	By-Products		
Disinfectant or Cor and Unit of Meas	iteminant urement	Dates of Sampling (mo./yr.)	MCL or MRDL Violation Yes / No	Level Detected	Range of Results	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL or MRDL	Likely Source of Contamination
Chlorine	(ppm)	2010	No	0.9 average	0.5 - 1.3	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4.0	Water additive used to control microbes
Total trihalomethane (TTHM)	(ppb)	Sep '09	No	5.6	N/A	N/A	MCL = 80	By-product of drinking water disinfection
			$\int_{\mathbb{R}^{d}} dx \int_{\mathbb{R}^{d}} $	Lead and Cop	per (Tap Wat	er)	and the second	
Contaminant and Measureme	Unit of nt	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
Copp e r	(ppm)	Aug '09	No	0.13	0	1.3	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Lead	(ррб)			0.68	0	0	DOCUMENT	Corrosion of household plumbing gystems recoin of hannal deposits

Water Quality Test Results Table for Oak Hurst Radioactive Contaminants

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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):

- <u>Action Level (AL)</u> the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.
- Initial Distribution System Evaluation (IDSE) An important part of the Stage 1 Disinfection Byproducts Rule (DBPR). The IDSE is a one-time study conducted by water systems to identify distribution system locations with high concentrations of trihalomethanes (THMs) and haloacetic acids (HAAs). Water systems will use results from the IDSE, in conjunction with their Stage 1 DBPR compliance monitoring data, to select compliance monitoring locations for Stage 2 DBPR.
- <u>Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL)</u> 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.
- <u>Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG)</u> 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.
- <u>Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL)</u> 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.
- <u>Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLC)</u> 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.
- <u>ND</u> This abbreviation means not detected and indicates that the substance was not found by laboratory analysis.
- <u>Parts per million (ppm) or milligrams per Liter (mg/L)</u> one part of analyte (by weight) to 1 million parts of water sample (by weight).
- <u>Parts per billion (ppb) or micrograms per Liter (µg/L)</u> one part of analyte (by weight) to 1 billion parts of water sample (by weight).
- <u>Picocurie per liter (pCi/L)</u> 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.

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. Sunshine Utilities 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 or at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

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).

Sunshine Utilities



Annual Drinking Water Quality Report for 2010 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. We are pleased to report that our drinking water meets all federal and state requirements.

The source of our water is groundwater from two wells located in the community. The wells draw from the Floridan aquifer, one of the world's most protected sources. Our water is chlorinated for disinfection purposes. In 2009 the Florida Department of Environmental Protection conducted an assessment which identifies potential sources of contamination in the vicinity of our wells. 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, 2010. Data obtained before January 1, 2010, and presented in this report are from the most recent testing performed in accordance with the laws, rules and regulations.

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Contaminant a Measure	nd Unit of ment	Dates of Sampling (mo./yr.)	MCL Violation Yes / No	Level Detected	Range of Results	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Radium 226	(pCi/L)	Sep '09	No	0.4	N/A	0	5	Erosion of natural deposits
in and a second second	e ngan sensetar se			Inorganic C	Contaminants	nelo de la della	tara kara daga sast	
Contaminant a Measure	nd Unit of ment	Dates of Sampling (mo./yr.)	MCL Violation Yes / No	Level Detected	Range of Results	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Barium	(ppm)	Sep '09	No	0.01	N/A	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Cyanide	(քթե)	Sep '09	No	1.8	N/A	200	200	Discharge from steel/metal factories; discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories
Nitrate, (as Nitrogen)	(ppm)	Dec '10	No	0.18	N/A	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Sodium	(ppm)	Sep '09	No	4.5	N/A	N/A	160	Salt water intrusion; leaching from soil
n an		rt i frist for die h	Stage 1	Disinfectants and	d Disinfection	By-Products		
Disinfectant or C and Unit of Me	Contaminant asurement	Dates of Sampling (mo./yr.)	MCL or MRDL Violation Yes / No	Level Detected	Range of Results	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL or MRDL	Likely Source of Contamination
Chlorine	(ppm)	2010	No	0.6 average	0.3 - 1.8	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4.0	Water additive used to control microbes
Haloacetic Acids (five) (HAA3)	(ррb)		No	1.6	N/A	N/A	MCL = 60	By product of dripking water
Total trihalomeths (TTHM)	ane (ppb)	Sep '09	No	2.4	N/A	N/A	MCL = 80	disinfection
entre l'été parègénée per		ar Margar Ataniti j	un generative fit.	Lead and Cop	per (Tap Wat	er)		
Contaminant a Measure	nd Unit of ment	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)	Sep '10	No	0.41	0	1.3	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Load	(ppb)	-	No	1.6	0	0		H Christen of housefloid plumbing systems; erosion of 7 7 natural deposits

Water Quality Test Results Table for Sandy Acres

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):

- <u>Action Level (AL)</u> the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.
- Initial Distribution System Evaluation (IDSE) An important part of the Stage 1 Disinfection Byproducts Rule (DBPR). The IDSE is a one-time study conducted by water systems to identify distribution system locations with high concentrations of trihalomethanes (THMs) and haloacetic acids (HAAs). Water systems will use results from the IDSE, in conjunction with their Stage 1 DBPR compliance monitoring data, to select compliance monitoring locations for Stage 2 DBPR.
- <u>Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL)</u> 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.
- <u>Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG)</u> 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.
- <u>Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL)</u> 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.
- <u>Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLC)</u> 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.
- <u>ND</u> This abbreviation means not detected and indicates that the substance was not found by laboratory analysis.
- <u>Parts per million (ppm) or milligrams per Liter (mg/L)</u> one part of analyte (by weight) to 1 million parts of water sample (by weight).
- <u>Parts per billion (ppb) or micrograms per Liter (µg/L)</u> one part of analyte (by weight) to 1 billion parts of water sample (by weight).
- <u>Picocurie per liter (pCi/L)</u> 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.

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. Sunshine Utilities 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 or at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

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).

Sunshine Utilities



Annual Drinking Water Quality Report for 2010 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. We are pleased to report that our drinking water meets all federal and state requirements.

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 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 2009 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, 2010. Data obtained before January 1, 2010, and presented in this report are from the most recent testing performed in accordance with the laws, rules and regulations.

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Conteminent an Measurem	d Unit of ent	Dates of Sampling (mo./yr.)	MCL Violation Yes / No	Level Detected	Range of Results	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Alpha Emitters	(pCi/L)	Sent 109	No	2.1	N/A	0	15	Franks of a state in
Radium 226	(pCi/L)	Sept 05	140	0.5	N/A	0	5	Erosion of natural deposits
	a shine	êler en ên sêrên h		Inorganic (Contaminants		내 이 같아서 말했다.	
Contaminant an Measurem	d Unit of ent	Dates of Sampling (mo./yr.)	MCL Violation Yes / No	Level Detected	Range of Results	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Antimony	(નવવ)	Sept '09	No	0.11	N/A	6	6	Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics; electronics; solder
Artenic	(वक्व)	Sept '09	No	0.33	N/A	N/A	10	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium	(ppm)	Sept '09	No	0.004	N/A	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; crosion of natural deposits
Chromium	(bbp)	Sept '09	No	0.55	N/A	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; crosion of natural deposits
Cyanide	(թթե)	Sept '09	No	1.3	N/A	200	200	Discharge from steel/metal factories; discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories
Fluoride	(ppm)	Sept '09	No	0.14	N/A	4	4.0	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories. Water additive which promotes strong teeth when at optimum levels between 0.7 and 1.2 ppm
Lead (point of entry)	(dqq)	Sept '09	No	0.53	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)	Dec '10	No	1.80	N/A	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Sodium	(ppm)	Sept '09	No	5.5	N/A	N/A	160	Salt water intrusion; leaching from soil
and the second			Stage J	Disinfectante an	d Disinfection	By-Products	land an the state of the state.	Alex Contraction and Contraction and Contraction of the Contraction of the Contraction of the Contraction of the
Disinfectant or Co and Unit of Mea	ontaminant surement	Dates of Sampling (mo./yr.)	MCL or MRDL Violation Yes / No	Level Detected	Range of Results	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL or MRDL	Likely Source of Contamination
Chlorine	(ppm)	2010	No	0.7 average	0,4 - 1.7	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4.0	Water additive used to control microbes
Total trihalomethar (TIHM)	,е (ррр)	Sept '09	No	0.64	N/A	N/A	MCL - 80	By-product of drinking water disinfection
	nan se t a ata seki	en an an an tha an an an Arrain	ange engelse verse.	Leag and Cop	per (Tap Wat	NEED CONTRACTOR	an an an an Arabana	and the second secon
Contaminant an Measurem	d Unit of lent	Dates of Sampling (mo./yr.)	AL Violation Yes / No	90th Percentile Result	Sampling Sites Exceeding the AL	MCLG	AL (Action Level)	Likely Source of Contamination
Соррег	(ppm)	Jul '09	No	0.12	0	1.3	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; crosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Lend	(քբե)		No	3.2	0	0	DOGUMEN	phinibing systems; erbsion of natural deposits

Water Quality Test Results Table for Quall Run Subdivision

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- <u>Action Level (AL)</u> the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.
- <u>Initial Distribution System Evaluation (IDSE)</u> An important part of the Stage 1 Disinfection Byproducts Rule (DBPR). The IDSE is a one-time study conducted by water systems to identify distribution system locations with high concentrations of trihalomethanes (THMs) and haloacetic acids (HAAs). Water systems will use results from the IDSE, in conjunction with their Stage 1 DBPR compliance monitoring data, to select compliance monitoring locations for Stage 2 DBPR.
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What does this mean?

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- A.) Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
- B.) Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining or farming.
- C.) Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses.
- D.) Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems.
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Sunshine Utilities



Annual Drinking Water Quality Report for 2010 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 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 two wells located in the community. The wells draw from the Floridan aquifer, one of the world's most protected sources. Our water is chlorinated for disinfection purposes. In 2009 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, 2010. Data obtained before January 1, 2010, 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

	1.		Contenant and the		~~~~~	mag -		
Contaminant and Measureme	Unit of nt	Dates of Sampling (mo./yr.)	MCL Violation Yes / No	Level Detected	Range of Results	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Radium 226	(pCi/L)	Sep '09	No	0.6	0.5 - 0.6	0	5	Erosion of natural deposits
Contaminant and Measureme	Unit of nt	Dates of Sampling (mo./yr.)	MCL Violation Yes / No	Level Detected	Range of Results	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Arsenic	(ppb)	Sep '09	No	0.19	ND - 0.19	N/A	10	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium	(ppm)	Sep '09	No	0.0085	0,0075 - 0.0085	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Cadmium	(ઇવવ)	Sep '09	No	0.2	ND - 0.2	5	5	Corrosion of galvanized pipes; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from metal refineries; runoff from waste batteries and paints
Cyanide	(ррь)	Sep '09	No	4.0	1.2 - 4.0	200	200	Discharge from steel/metal factories; discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories
Lead (point of entry)	(ppb)	Sep '09	No	0.056	0.04 - 0.056	N/A	15	Residue from man-made pollution such as auto emissions and paint; lead pipe, casing, and solder
Sodium	(ppm)	Sep '09	No	11	7.7 - 11	N/A	160	Salt water intrusion; leaching from soil
	ntijernen sterrensje		Stage 1	Disinfectants and	d Disinfection	By-Products		
Disinfectant or Cos and Unit of Meas	staminant urement	Dates of Sampling (mo./yr.)	MCL or MRDL Violation Yes / No	Level Detected	Range of Results	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL or MRDL	Likely Source of Contamination
Chlorine	(ppm)	2010	No	0,6 average	0.4 - 0.9	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4.0	Water additive used to control microbes
Haloacetic Acids (five) (HAA ₅)	(ppb)		No	5,4	2.5 - 5.4	N/A	MCL - 60	Bu-product of drinking water
Total trihalomethane (TTHM)	, (ррр)	Sep '09	No	10.4	2.8 - 10.4	N/A	MCL - 80	disinfection
and the second	Ward Constraints and the second	all an	ىدىنىيى ز <u>تۇ</u> مبەيغىرىتىرى	Lead and Cop	per (Tap Wat	ter)	en della i sud districtione and	An
Contaminant and Measureme	l Unit of nt	Dates of Sampling (mo_/yr.)	AL Violation Yes / No	90th Percentile Result	Sampling Sites Exceeding the AL	MCLG	AL (Action Level)	Likely Source of Contamination
Сорр е г	(ppm)	Jul '09	No	0.12	o	1.3	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Lead	(ppb)		No	1.1	0	0	15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; crosion of natural deposits
an da an	e grade a spin a state	a sana a sana ana ang masan		Secondary	Contaminante			aline et al an
Contaminant and Measureme	Unit of	Dates of Sampling	MCL Violation	Highest Result	Range of Results	MCLG	DOMEL	Likely Source of
		(mo./yr.)	Yes / No		Accounts		COCOMER	NUMBERTURIE
Iron	(ppm)	(mo./yr.) Sep '09	Yes / No Yes	0.51	0.06 - 0.51	N/A		Numetre UATE Natural occurrence from soil 7.7 II (Seafming

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):

- <u>Action Level (AL)</u> the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.
- <u>Initial Distribution System Evaluation (IDSE)</u> An important part of the Stage 1 Disinfection Byproducts Rule (DBPR). The IDSE is a one-time study conducted by water systems to identify distribution system locations with high concentrations of trihalomethanes (THMs) and haloacetic acids (HAAs). Water systems will use results from the IDSE, in conjunction with their Stage 1 DBPR compliance monitoring data, to select compliance monitoring locations for Stage 2 DBPR.
- <u>Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL)</u> 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.
- <u>Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG)</u> 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.
- <u>Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL)</u> 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.
- <u>Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLC)</u> 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.
- <u>ND</u> This abbreviation means not detected and indicates that the substance was not found by laboratory analysis.
- <u>Parts per million (ppm) or milligrams per Liter (mg/L)</u> one part of analyte (by weight) to 1 million parts of water sample (by weight).
- <u>Parts per billion (ppb) or micrograms per Liter (µg/L)</u> one part of analyte (by weight) to 1 billion parts of water sample (by weight).
- <u>Picocurie per liter (pCi/L</u>) 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.

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. Sunshine Utilities 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 or at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

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).



Annual Drinking Water Quality Report for 2010 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. We are pleased to report that our drinking water meets all federal and state requirements.

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 2009 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, 2010. Data obtained before January 1, 2010, and presented in this report are from the most recent testing performed in accordance with the laws, rules and regulations.

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Containant and Unit? Date of MCL (MoV)? Var(No Level Detected Range of Ravits MCL (MoL) Likely Source of Likely Source of Constantation (Source of Co	and the second states of the	en se en			-Inorganic C	onteminante	ten seten in die state in die seten sind	n an an Stain an Stain Stai Stain Stain	
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Arsenic (ppb) Sep '09 No 1.3 N/A N/A 10 Ecosion of neutral deposition of mouth of the production of the producting producting production of the production of the produ	Antimony	(ррb)	Sep '09	No	0,13	N/A	6	6	Discharge from petroleum refinerics; fire retardants; ceramics; electronics; solder
Barium (ppm) Sep '09 No 0.0042 N/A 2 2 Discharge of dillag vastes; erosion of natural deposits; erosion of natural deposits; erosion of natural deposits; erosion of natural deposits; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from fertilizer and adminimum habitizer and discharge from fertilizer and discharge from fertilizer and discharge from fertilizer and adminimum habitizer and discharge from fertilizer and discharge from fertilizer and discharge from fertilizer and adminimum habitizer and discharge from fertilizer and discharge from applications group for and discharge from applications from and group for and discharge from mines Nitrate (as Nitrogen) (ppm) Deo '10 No 2.94 N/A 10 10 Rubolf from fertilizer and discharge from mines Selenium (ppb) Sep '09 No 2.1 N/A 50 50 Instal refineries; rootion of natural deposits; discharge from mines Soldum (ppb) Sep '09 No 8.5 N/A N/A 160 Sel west formation; form acid Disinfectant or Constinuant and Unit of Messurement and Unit of Messurement Messurement Self west formation; fectant (mo./yr.) Level Detected Result Range of Result MCL or MKDLC MEDL - 40 Water additive u	Arsenic	(ppb)	Sep '09	No	1,3	N/A	N/A	10	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Fluoride (ppm) Sep '09 No 0.11 N/A 4 4.0 Ensities of natural deposition ad huminum factories. Water additive which promotes strong teeth when at optimum levels between 0.7 and 1.2 ppm Nickel (ppb) Sep '09 No 0.48 N/A N/A 100 Pollution from mining and refining operations: natural deposition of natural deposition operations: natural deposition operation operatioperation operation operation operation operation operati	Barium	(ppm)	Sep '09	No	0,0042	N/A	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
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Sodium (ppm) Sep '09 No 8.5 N/A N/A 160 Salt water intrusion; leaching from soil Disinfectants Stage: Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products Disinfectants or Contaminant and Unit of Measurement Dates of Sampling (mo./yr.) MCL or MRDL Violation Yes/No Level Detected Range of Results MCL or MRDL G MCL or MRDL Or MRDL Contamination Chlorine (ppm) 2010 No 0.6 sverage 0.3 - 0.9 MRDLG = 4 MRDL - 4.0 Water additive used to control microbes Haloacetic Acids (ppb) Sep '09 No 1.3 N/A N/A MCL - 60 By-product of drinking water disinfection Contaminant and Unit of Measurement Dates of Sampling (mo./yr.) No 2.4 N/A N/A MCL - 80 By-product of drinking water disinfection Contaminant and Unit of Measurement Dates of Sampling (mo./yr.) AL Somp Percentile Result No. of Sampling Sites Exceeding Sites Exceeding the AL MCLG AL Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposite; leaching from wood preservatives Copper (ppm) Jul '09 No 0.09 0 1.3 1.3 Corro	Selenium	(ppb)	Sep '09	No	2.1	N/A	50	50	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; crosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines
Disinfectants or Contaminant and Unit of Measurement Dates of Sampling (mo./yr.) MCL or Violation Yes/No. MCL or Level Detected Range of Results MCLG or MRDLG MCL or MRDL Likely Source of Contamination Chlorine (ppm) 2010 No 0.6 average 0.3 - 0.9 MRDLG = 4 MRDL = 4.0 Water additive used to control microbes Haloacetic Acida (Ryc) (HAA ₄) (ppb) Sep '09 No 1.3 N/A N/A MCL = 60 Total trihalomethane (TTHM) Sep '09 No 2.4 N/A N/A MCL = 80 By-product of drinking water disinfection Contaminant and Unit of Messurement Dates of Sampling (mo./yr.) AL Violation Yes / No 90th Percentile Result Sampling Sites Exceeding MCLG AL (Action Level) Likely Source of Contamination Copper (pph) Jul '09 No 0.09 0 1.3 1.3	Sodium	(ppm)	Sep '09	No	8.5	N/A	N/A	160	Salt water intrusion; leaching from soil
Disinfectant or Contaminant and Unit of Measurement Dates of Sampling (mo/yr.) MCL or Violation Yes/No. MCL or Level Detected Range of Results MCLG or MRDLG MCL or MRDL Likely Source of Contamination Chlorine (ppm) 2010 No 0.6 average 0.3 - 0.9 MRDLG = 4 MRDL - 4.0 Water additive used to control microbes Haloacotic Acids (five) (HAA ₂) (ppb) Sep '09 No 1.3 N/A N/A MCL = 60 Total trihalomethane (THM) Sep '09 No 2.4 N/A N/A MCL = 80 By-product of drinking water disinfection Contaminant and Unit of Measurement Dates of Sampling (mo/yr.) AL Violation Yes / No 90 th Percentile Result No. of Sampling Sampling the AL MCLG AL (Action Level) Corrosion of household plumbing system; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives Lead (ppb) No 2.9 0 0 15 Ilumbing system; erosion of word preservatives	and a second second with all	A CANTAGE	100 NO 14 20 1 20	Stage 1	Disinfectants and	Disinfection	By-Products		
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	Lead	(ppb)		No	2.9	o	o	15	Configuration of the second of

Water Quality Test Results Table for Sunlight Acres Subdivision

- <u>Action Level (AL)</u> the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.
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Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

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

Drinking Water Quality Report



Annual Drinking Water Quality Report for 2010 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. We are pleased to report that our drinking water meets all federal and state requirements.

The source of our water is groundwater from two wells located in the community. The wells draw from the Floridan aquifer, one of the world's most protected sources. Our water is chlorinated for disinfection purposes. In 2009 the Florida Department of Environmental Protection conducted an assessment which identifies potential sources of contamination in the vicinity of our wells. The SWAPP (Source Water Assessment and Protection Program) determined our public water system to have "No Potential Sources of Contamination". 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, 2010. Data obtained before January 1, 2010, and presented in this report are from the most recent testing performed in accordance with the laws, rules and regulations.

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Contaminant and Measureme	Unit of nt	Dates of Sampling (mo./yr.)	MCL Violation Yes / No	Level Detected	Range of Results	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Arsenic	(ppb)	Sep '09	No	1.3	N/A	N/A	10	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium	(ppm)	Sep '09	No	0.0036	N/A	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Lead (point of entry)	(ррb)	Sep '09	No	1.3	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)	Dec '10	No	1.70	N/ A	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Selenium	(ppb)	Sep '09	No	1.4	N/A	50	50	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines
Sodium	(ppm)	Sep '09	No	11	N/A	N/A	160	Salt water intrusion; leaching from soil
a a second and a second	이상이 있는 것 같아?		Stage	Disinfectants and	d Disinfection	By-Products	en e	an in the second se
Disinfectant or Con and Unit of Meas	ntaminant urement	Dates of Sampling (mo./yr.)	MCL or MRDL Violation	Level Detected	Range of Results	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL or MRDL	Likely Source of Contamination
Chlorine	(ppm)	2010	No	1.4 average	0.4 - 1.7	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4.0	Water additive used to control microbes
Total trihalomethane (TTHM)	, (bbp)	Jul '09	No	4.16	N/A	N/A	MCL - 80	By-product of drinking water disinfection
an a	(an a	anter ar station	Lead and Cop	per (Tap Wat	ter)	All States	
Contaminant and Measureme	i Unit of ent	Dates of Sampling (mo./yr.)	AL Violation Yes / No	90th Percentile Result	No. of Sampling Sites Exceeding	MCLG	AL (Action Level)	Likely Source of Contamination
Соррег	(ppm)	Sep '10	No	0,40	0	1.3	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Lead	(ppb)	-	No	6.3	0	0	DQQUME	Comparison of household plumbing systems, croston of natural deposits

Water Quality Test Results Table for Sun Ray Estates

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- <u>Action Level (AL)</u> the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.
- <u>Initial Distribution System Evaluation (IDSE)</u>. An important part of the Stage 1 Disinfection Byproducts Rule (DBPR). The IDSE is a one-time study conducted by water systems to identify distribution system locations with high concentrations of trihalomethanes (THMs) and haloacetic acids (HAAs). Water systems will use results from the IDSE, in conjunction with their Stage 1 DBPR compliance monitoring data, to select compliance monitoring locations for Stage 2 DBPR.
- <u>Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL)</u> 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.
- <u>Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG)</u> 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.
- <u>Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL)</u> 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.
- <u>Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLC)</u> 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.
- <u>ND</u> This abbreviation means not detected and indicates that the substance was not found by laboratory analysis.
 <u>Parts per million (ppm) or milligrams per Liter (mg/L)</u> one part of analyte (by weight) to 1 million parts of water
- sample (by weight).
- <u>Parts per billion (ppb) or micrograms per Liter (µg/L)</u> one part of analyte (by weight) to 1 billion parts of water sample (by weight).
- <u>Picocurie per liter (pCi/L)</u> 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.

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. Sunshine Utilities 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 or at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

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).

Sunshine Utilities

10230 East Highway 25 Belleview, Florida 34420



Annual Drinking Water Quality Report for 2010 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. We are pleased to report that our drinking water meets all federal and state requirements.

The source of our water is groundwater from two wells located in the community. The wells draw from the Floridan aquifer, one of the world's most protected sources. Our water is chlorinated for disinfection purposes. In 2009 the Department of Environmental Protection performed a Source Water Assessment on our system and a search of the data sources indicated no potential sources of contamination near our wells. The assessment results are available on the FDEP Source Water Assessment and Protection Program website at 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.

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Contaminant a Measure	nd Unit of ment	Dates of Sampling (mo./yr.)	MCL Violation Yes / No	Level Detected	Range of Results	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Radium 226	(pCi/L)	Sep '09	No	0.4	N/A	0	5	Erosion of natural deposits
e di terre provinsed		an e e e e	्रिस् का ल्हरू होता.	Inorganic C	ontaminants.	En a herriekanter E		
Contaminant a Measure	nd Unit of ment	Dates of Sampling (mo./yr.)	MCL Violation Yes / No	Level Detected	Range of Results	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Antimony	(ppb)	Sep '09	No	0.12	N/A	6	6	Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics; electronics; solder
Barium	(ppm)	Sep '09	No	0.0043	N/A	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate (as Nitrogen)	(ppm)	Dec '10	No	2.85	N/A	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Sodium	(ppm)	Sep '09	No	9.1	N/A	N/A	160	Salt water intrusion; leaching from soil
			Stage 1	Disinfectants and	Disinfection	By-Products		en en felten en e
Disinfectant or (and Unit of Me	Contaminant :asurement	Dates of Sampling (mo./yr.)	MCL or MRDL Violation Yes / No	Level Detected	Range of Results	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL or MRDL	Likely Source of Contamination
Chlorine	(ppm)	2010	No	0.9 average	0.4 - 1.6	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4.0	Water additive used to control microbes
			ser se con	Lead and Cop	per (Tap Wat	ter)	eration in the second	
Contaminant : Measure	and Unit of ment	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
Соррег	(ppm)	Aug '09	No	0.24	0	1.3	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Lead	(ppm)		No	0.80	0	0		N T Connel on tothonse hold plumbing systems; erosion of 7 7 natural genosits_

Water Quality Test Results Table for Whispering Sands

- <u>Action Level (AL)</u> the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.
- <u>Initial Distribution System Evaluation (IDSE)</u> An important part of the Stage 1 Disinfection Byproducts Rule (DBPR). The IDSE is a one-time study conducted by water systems to identify distribution system locations with high concentrations of trihalomethanes (THMs) and haloacetic acids (HAAs). Water systems will use results from the IDSE, in conjunction with their Stage 1 DBPR compliance monitoring data, to select compliance monitoring locations for Stage 2 DBPR.
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- <u>ND</u> This abbreviation means not detected and indicates that the substance was not found by laboratory analysis.
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The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals, and in some cases radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or human activity.

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.

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Annual Drinking Water Quality Report for 2010 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. We are pleased to report that our drinking water meets all federal and state requirements.

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 2009 the Department of Environmental Protection 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. There is one potential source of contamination identified for our water system with a Moderate susceptibility level. The assessment results are available on the FDEP Source Water Assessment and Protection Program website at 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.

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Contaminant and Measureme	I Unit of ent	Dates of Sampling (mo./yr.)	MCL Violation Yes / No	Level Detected	Range of Results	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Alpha Emitters	(pCi/L)	6 100	No	2.1	N/A	0	15	
Radium 226	(pCi/L)	Sep 09	NO	0.9	N/A	0	5	Erosion of natural deposits
en Clarger Generale Generale	ang sa kari sa	a shekarar	en son a stategy a stategy and the stateg	Inorganic C	ontaminants	general og bijden som e		en e
Contaminant and Measureme	Unit of ent	Dates of Sampling (mo./yr.)	MCL Violation Yes / No	Level Detected	Range of Results	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Arsenic	(ррb)	Serp '09	No	0.65	N/A	N/A	10	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium	(ppm)	Sep '09	No	0.004	N/A	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride	(ppm)	Sep '09	No	0.11	N/A	4	4.0	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories. Water additive which promotes strong teeth when at optimum levels between 0.7 and 1.2 ppm
Nitrate (as Nitrogen)	(ppm)	Dec '10	No	2.30	N/A	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Selenium	(թթթ)	Sep '09	No	1.00	N/A	50	50	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines
Sodium	(ppm)	Sep '09	No	6.5	N/A	N/A	160	Salt water intrusion; leaching from soil
			Stage 1	Disinfectants and	Disinfection	By-Products		n en stateger van de stateger van de skriver in de skri
Disinfectant or Co and Unit of Meas	ntaminant surement	Dates of Sampling (mo./yr.)	MCL or MRDL Violation Yes / No	Level Detected	Range of Results	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL or MRDL	Likely Source of Contamination
Chlorine	(ppm)	2010	No	0.6 average	0.3 - 1.2	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4.0	Water additive used to control microbes
Total trihalomethan (TTHM)	e (ppb)	Sep '09	No	0.66	N/A	N/A	MCL - 80	By-product of drinking water disinfection
and the second	والمؤلج مروا وتضروبهم وتوارين	an statistica se	tinger a here here i	Lead and Cop	per (Tap Wat	er)	er og de rek e basis or de	
Contaminant and Measurem	d Unit of ent	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)	Jul '09	No	0.12	0	1.3	1.3 DOC	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; crosion of narmal depoits; fraching, from Wood preservatives
Lead	(ppb)		No	0.63	0	0	15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; closion of natural deposits

Water Quality Test Results Table for Belleview Oaks Estates

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):

- <u>Action Level (AL)</u> the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.
- <u>Initial Distribution System Evaluation (IDSE)</u> An important part of the Stage 1 Disinfection Byproducts Rule (DBPR). The IDSE is a one-time study conducted by water systems to identify distribution system locations with high concentrations of trihalomethanes (THMs) and haloacetic acids (HAAs). Water systems will use results from the IDSE, in conjunction with their Stage 1 DBPR compliance monitoring data, to select compliance monitoring locations for Stage 2 DBPR.
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Sunshine Utilities 10230 East Highway 25

Belleview, Florida 34420

Drinking Water Quality Report



Annual Drinking Water Quality Report for 2010 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. We are pleased to report that our drinking water meets all federal and state requirements.

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 2009 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.

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Contaminant an Measures	nd Unit of nent	Dates of Sampling (mo./yr.)	MCL Violation Yes / No	Level Detected	Range of Results	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Radium 226	(pCi/L)	Sep '09	No	0.2	N/A	0	5	Erosion of natural deposits
2) - Cale I (14) 21 (24) 23 2	y fan de Staar gegen fan de staar gegen fan de staar de s			Inorganic C	ontaminants	a da en a da da esta d		
Contaminant a: Measuren	nd Unit of nent	Dates of Sampling (mo./yr.)	MCL Violation Yes / No	Level Detected	Range of Results	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Arsenic	(բբե)	Sep '09	No	0.58	N/A	N/A	10	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium	(ppm)	Sep '09	No	0.0011	N/A	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Lead (point of entry)	(ppb)	Sep '09	No	0.095	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)	Dec '10	No	2.44	N/A	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Sodium	(ppm)	Sep '09	No	8.5	N/A	N/A	160	Salt water intrusion; leaching from soil
) 48 - Chin (17 24 20 20 (CHANG) (*		ter and the second s	Stage	Disinfectants and	d Disinfection	By-Products.		
Disinfectant or C and Unit of Me	Contaminant asprement	Dates of Sampling (mo./yr.)	MCL or MRDL Violation Yes / No	Level Detected	Range of Results	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL or MRDL	Likely Source of Contamination
Chlorine	(ppm)	2010	No	1.1 average	0.3 - 1.8	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4,0	Water additive used to control microbes
Total trihalometha (TTHM)	une (ppb)	Jul '09	No	0.95	N/A	N/A	MCL - 80	By-product of drinking water disinfection
	in e bijde opgede	(Sector Contraction) (Sector Contraction) Sector Contraction (Sector Contraction)	n said a chain an she a she ar s Tar	Lead and Cop	per (Tap Wat	er)	a an	
Contaminant a Measurer	nd Unit of ment	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)	Sep '10	No	0.58	o	1.3	1.3 DOCUMI	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from Neood preservatives
Lead	(ppb)		No	1.3	0	0	150 4	Corrosion of household plumbing sustains, Trasion of natural deposits

Water Quality Test Results Table for Ashley Heights Subdivision

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- <u>Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL)</u> 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.
- <u>Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLC)</u> 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.
- <u>Parts per million (ppm) or milligrams per Liter (mg/L)</u> one part of analyte (by weight) to 1 million parts of water sample (by weight).
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- <u>Picocurie per liter (pCi/L</u>) measure of the radioactivity in water.

What does this mean?

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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. Sunshine Utilities 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 or at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

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).

Sunshine Utilities

10230 East Highway 25 Belleview, Florida 34420

Drinking Water Quality Report



Annual Drinking Water Quality Report for 2010 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. We are pleased to report that our drinking water meets all federal and state requirements.

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 2009 the Florida Department of Environmental Protection conducted an assessment which identifies potential sources of contamination in the vicinity of our wells. 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, 2010. Data obtained before January 1, 2010, and presented in this report are from the most recent testing performed in accordance with the laws, rules and regulations.

	an an she an a she a			Kauloacuve	Contaminant			
Contaminant a Measure	nd Unit of ment	Dates of Sampling (mo./yr.)	MCL Violation Yes / No	Level Detected	Range of Results	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Radium 226	(pCi/L)	Sep '09	No	0.6	N/A	0	5	Erosion of natural deposits
in the second second second		an a		Inorganic C	Contaminants			
Contaminant a Measure	ond Unit of ment	Dates of Sampling (mo./yr.)	MCL Violation Yes / No	Level Detected	Range of Results	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Antimony	(ppb)	Sep '09	No	0.11	N/A	6	6	Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics; electronics; solder
Arsenic	(քրե)	Sep '09	No	1.5	N/A	N/A	10	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium	(ppm)	Sep '09	No	0.0069	N/A	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Fluorid e	(ppm)	Sep '09	No	0.24	N/A	4	4.0	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories. Water additive which promotes strong teeth when at optimum levels between 0.7 and 1.2 ppm
Sodium	(ppm)	Sep '09	No	22	N/A	N/A	160	Salt water intrusion; leaching from soil
an a	the second s		Stage 1	Disinfectants and	Disinfection	By-Products		
Disinfectant or C and Unit of Me	Contaminant essurement	Dates of Sampling (mo./yr.)	MCL or MRDL Violation Vet/No	Level Detected	Range of Results	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL or MRDL	Likely Source of Contamination
Chlorine	(ppm)	2010	No	3.0 average	2.3 - 3.5	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4,0	Water additive used to control microbes
Haloacetic Acids (five) (HAA ₃)	(рръ)		No	5.1 ·	N/A	N/A	MCL - 60	By-product of drinking water
Total trihalomeths (TTHM)	ane (ppb)	Sep '09	No	9.0	N/A	N/A	MCL - 80	disinfection
			ANTON MAN OF ALL THE	Lead and Cop	per (Tap Wat	er)		an a
Contaminant a Measure	ind Unit of ment	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)	Aug '09	No	0.08	0	1.3	1.3 	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from C Mood preservatives
Lead	(ppb)		No	0.7	0	o	15	Corrosion of household plumbing abstras; station of a

Water Quality Test Results Table for Oak Haven

FPSC-COMMISSION CLERK

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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):

- <u>Action Level (AL)</u> the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.
- <u>Initial Distribution System Evaluation (IDSE)</u> An important part of the Stage 1 Disinfection Byproducts Rule (DBPR). The IDSE is a one-time study conducted by water systems to identify distribution system locations with high concentrations of trihalomethanes (THMs) and haloacetic acids (HAAs). Water systems will use results from the IDSE, in conjunction with their Stage 1 DBPR compliance monitoring data, to select compliance monitoring locations for Stage 2 DBPR.
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The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals, and in some cases radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or human activity.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

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

Sunshine Utilities

Drinking Water Quality Report



Annual Drinking Water Quality Report for 2010 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. We are pleased to report that our drinking water meets all federal and state requirements.

The source of our water is groundwater from two wells located in the community. The wells draw from the Floridan aquifer, one of the world's most protected sources. Our water is chlorinated for disinfection purposes. In 2009 the Department of Environmental Protection 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. There is one potential source of contamination identified for our water system with a Moderate susceptibility level. The assessment results are available on the FDEP Source Water Assessment and Protection Program website at 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.

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	n	ANT MAR AND A	the second starts	Radioactive	Contaminant			ter en
Contaminant a Measurer	nd Unit of nent	Dates of Sampling (mo./yr.)	MCL Violation Yes / No	Level Detected	Range of Results	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Radium 226	(pCi/L)	Sep 09	No	0.2	N/A	0	5	Erosion of natural deposits
a de la companya de la comp	e de la casa de la cas			Inorganic C	Conteminants			
Contaminant a Measurer	nd Unit of nent	Dates of Sampling (mo./yr.)	MCL Violation Yes / No	Level Detected	Range of Results	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Arsenic	(ppb)	Sep '09	No	0.36	N/A	N/A	10	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium	(ppm)	Sep '09	No	0.0045	N/A	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride	(ppm)	Sep '09	No	0.16	N/A	4	4.0	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories. Water additive which promotes strong teeth when at optimum levels between 0.7 and 1.2 ppm
Nitrate (as Nitrogen)	(ppm)	Dec '10	No	1.77	N/A	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, scwage; crosion of natural deposits
Sodium	(ppm)	Sep '09	No	7.6	N/A	N/A	160	Salt water intrusion; leaching from soil
an a san an an an de an earder	an an an Anna a	na interaction of the second	Steel	Disinfectants and	d Disinfection	By-Products		a an
Disinfectant or C and Unit of Me	Contaminant asurement	Dates of Sampling (mo./yr.)	MCL or MRDL Violation Yes / No	Level Detected	Range of Results	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL or MRDL	Likely Source of Contamination
Chlorine	(ppm)	2010	No	1.0 average	0.6 - 1.7	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4.0	Water additive used to control microbes
Haloacetic Acids (five) (HAA ₅)	(ppb)		No	1.7	N/A	N/A	MCL = 60	By-product of drinking water
Total trihalometh (TTHM)	ane (ppb)	Sep '09	No	1.4	N/A	N/A	MCL = 80	disinfection
e	and the second second second			Lesd and Cop	per (Tap Wat	er)	A CARACTER STORE	general statements and statements of the
Conteminant a Measure	and Unit of ment	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)	Sep '10	No	0.047	0	1.3	1.3 DO(Corrosion of household plumbing systems; crosion of natural deposits; leaching from 11M: woodynesetvatives
Lead	(ppb)		No	0.55	0	o	15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of

Water Quality Test Results Table for Ocala Heights

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