

We're pleased to provide you with the 2006 Annual Water Quality Report. We want to keep you informed about the excellent water and services we have delivered to you over the past year. Our goal is, and always has been, to provide to you a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. I'm pleased to report that your drinking water is safe and meets Federal and State drinking water health standards. If you have questions about this report or concerning your water utility, contact Walter Garrard at 954.888.6072. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility.

The City of Sunrise Utilities Department routinely monitors for contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. Your water source is groundwater wells that draw from the Biscayne Aquifer. The Florida Department of Environmental Protection (FDEP) performed a Source Water Assessment on our system in 2004. The assessment was conducted to provide information about any potential sources of contamination in the vicinity of our wells. There are thirteen potential sources of contamination identified for this system. Ten of the sources have a high susceptibility level and three are moderate. Broward County has a proactive Wellfield Protection Program and there have been no violations for the drinking water from this system. The assessment results are available on the FDEP Source Water Assessment and Protection Program website at www.dep.state.fl.us/swapp or they can be obtained from Walter Garrard at (954) 888-6072. Treatment of the water includes lime softening, filtration, chlorination and fluoridation to ensure clean, safe

water. This table shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1st to December 31st, 2006.

Our system met all standards for safe drinking water. We're proud that your drinking water meets or exceeds all Federal and State requirements. We have learned through our monitoring and testing that some constituents have been detected. The EPA has determined that your water IS SAFE at these levels.

GENERIC INFORMATION ABOUT WATER QUALITY

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

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- (A) Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
- (B) Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally-occurring or result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas 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 can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

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



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

EPA's Maximum Contaminant Levels (MCLs) are set at very stringent levels. To understand the possible health effects described for many regulated constituents, a person would have to drink 2 liters of water every day at the MCL level for a lifetime to have a one-in-a-million chance of having the described health effect.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by cryptosporidium and other microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

Infants and young children are typically more vulnerable to lead in drinking water than the general population. It is possible that lead levels at your home may be higher than at other homes in the community as a result of materials used in your home's plumbing. If you are concerned about elevated lead levels in your home's water, you may wish to have your water tested and flush your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using tap water. Additional information is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

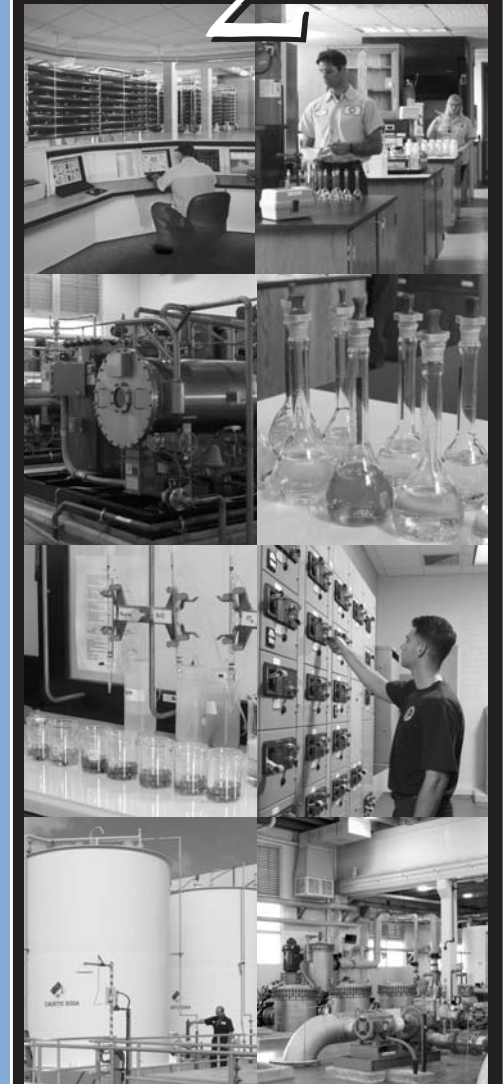
We at the City of Sunrise Utilities Department work around the clock to provide top quality water to every tap. We ask that all our customers help us protect our water sources.

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City of Sunrise
Utilities Department
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Sunrise, FL 33325



WHAT YOU NEED TO KNOW ABOUT H₂O



NON-SECONDARY CONTAMINANTS TABLE

Contaminant and Unit of Measure	Dates of Sampling (Mo/Yr)	MCL Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Range of Results	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
RADIOLOGICAL CONTAMINANTS							
5. Alpha emitters (pCi/L)	3/2002	N	11 +/- 6		0	15	Erosion of natural deposits
7. Uranium (mg/L)	1/2003 - 12/2003	N	0.6 +/- 0.2		0	30	Erosion of natural deposits
INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS							
11. Barium (ppm)	1/2006 - 12/2006	N	0.003		2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
16. Fluoride (ppm)	1/2006 - 12/2006	N	0.84	0.92 - 1.21	4	4.0	Water additive which promotes strong teeth.
22. Selenium (ppb)	1/2006 - 12/2006	N	0.002		50	50	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines
20. Nitrate (as Nitrogen) (ppm)	1/2006 - 12/2006	N	0.49		10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
23. Sodium (ppm)	1/2006 - 12/2006	N	39.0		N/A	160	Salt water intrusion, leaching from soil
Contaminant and Unit of Measure	Dates of Sampling (Mo/Yr)	MCL Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Range of Results	MCLG	MCL or MRDLG or MRDL	Likely Source of Contamination
TTHMS AND STAGE 1 DISINFECTANT/DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCT (D/DBP) PARAMETERS							
77. Chloramines (ppm)	1/2006 - 12/2006	N	2.6	0.6 - 3.9	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4.0	Water additive used to control microbes
79. Haloacetic Acids (five) (HAA5) (ppb)	1/2006 - 9/2006	N	12.9		NA	MCL = 60	By-product of drinking water disinfection
80. TTHM [Total trihalomethanes](ppb)	1/2006 - 9/2006	N	ND		NA	MCL= 80	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Contaminant and Unit of Measure	Dates of Sampling (Mo/Yr)	AL Violation Y/N	90th Percentile Result	# of Sampling Sites Exceeding the AL	MCLG	AL (Action Level)	Likely Source of Contamination
LEAD AND COPPER (TAP WATER)							
84. Copper (tap water) (ppm)	6/2005 - 9/2005	N	0.06	0	1.3	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems
85. Lead (tap water) (ppb)	6/2005 - 9/2005	N	ND	0	0	15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems

GLOSSARY

In this table you will find many terms and abbreviations you might not be familiar with. To help you better understand these terms we've provided the following definitions:

Not Applicable (NA) - does not apply

Non-Detects (ND) - laboratory analysis indicates that the constituent is not present.

Parts per million (ppm) or Milligrams per liter (mg/l) - one part per million corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny in \$10,000.

Parts per billion (ppb) or Micrograms per liter - one part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in \$10,000,000.

Picocuries per liter (pCi/L) - picocuries per liter is a measure of the radioactivity in water. All water has a certain level of naturally occurring radioactivity. Such radioactivity is safe at the levels set by Federal & State rules.

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

Treatment Technique (TT) - A treatment technique is a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

Maximum Contaminant Level - The "Maximum Allowed" (MCL) is the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal - The "Goal"(MCLG) is the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.