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 infections by cryptosporidium and other microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

We at The City of DeFuniak Springs and CH2MHILL/ OMI would like for you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatments process and protect our water resources. We are committed to insuring the quality of your water. If you have any questions or concerns about the information provided, please feel free to call any of the numbers listed.

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CITY OF DEFUNIAK SPRINGS
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2006 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

City of DeFuniak Springs

We're pleased to present to you this year's Annual Water Quality Report. This 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 safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We want you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water. This report shows our water quality results and what they mean. Our water source is ground water from five wells. The wells draw from the Floridan Aquifer. Because of the excellent quality of our ground water, the only treatment required is chlorine for disinfection purposes.

In 2004 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 two potential sources of contamination identified for this 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 Ms. Kim Presnell, City Manager at; 850-892-8500. *We encourage our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regular scheduled meetings. They are held on the second and forth Monday nights at 7:00 PM at the DeFuniak Springs City Council Chambers located at; 71 US Hwy. 90 W., DeFuniak Springs, Florida.*

The City of DeFuniak Springs and CH2MHILL/OMI routinely monitors the water system for contaminants 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 1st to December 31st 2006. Data obtained before January 1, 2006, and presented in this report are from the most recent testing done in accordance with the laws, rules, and regulations.

P.O. Box 685
DeFuniak Springs
Water Department (850) 892-8537
Wastewater Plant (850) 892-8536

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

- **ND:** *means not detected and indicates that the substance was not found by laboratory analysis.*
- **Maximum Contaminant Level or MCL:** *The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.*
- **Maximum Contaminant Level Goal of MCLG:** *The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.*
- **Action Level (AL):** *The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.*
- **Picocurie per liter (pCi/L):** *measure of the radioactivity in water.*
- **Parts per million (ppm) or Millligrams per liter (mg/l):** *one part by weight of analyte to 1 milllion parts by weight of the water sample.*
- **Parts per billion (ppb) or Micrograms per liter (ug/l):** *one part by weight of analyte to 1 billion parts by weight of the water sample.*
- **Maximum residual disinfectant level or MRDL:** *The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.*
- **Maximum residual disinfectant level goal or MRDLG:** *The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to heatlth. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.*

Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling (mo./yr.)	MCL Violation Y/N	Level Detected**	Range of Results	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
** Results in the Level Detected column for radiological contaminants, inorganic contaminants, synthetic organic contaminants including pesticides and herbicides, and volatile organic contaminants are the highest average at any of the sampling points or the highest detected level at any sampling point, depending on the sampling frequency.							
Radiological Contaminants							
Alpha emitters pCi/L	Jun-05	N	0.7	ND-0.7	0	15	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium 226 + 228 or combined radium (pCi/L)	Jun-05	N	1.2	ND-1.2	0	15	Erosion of natural deposits
Inorganic Contaminants							
Arsenic (ppb)	Jun-05	N	1.7	1-1.7	N/A	10	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium (ppm)	Jun-05	N	0.021	0.0047 -0.021	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Cadmium (ppb)	Jun-05	N	0.1	ND-0.1	5	5	Corrosion of galvanized pipes; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from metal refineries; runoff from waste batteries and paints
Chromium (ppb)	Jun-05	N	0.7	ND-0.7	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
Lead (point of entry) (ppb)	Jun-05	N	2.40	0.1-2.40	N/A	15	Residue from man-made pollution such as auto emissions and paint; lead pipe, casing, and solder
Nickel (ppb)	Jun-05	N	0.5	ND-0.5	N/A	100	Pollution from mining and refining operations. Natural occurrence in soil
Nitrate (as Nitrogen) (ppm)	Aug-06	N	0.65	ND-0.65	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Selenium (ppb)	Jun-05	N	0.40	ND-0.40	50	50	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines
Sodium (ppm)	Jun-05	N	2.80	1.2-2.80	N/A	160	Salt water intrusion, leaching from soil
Thallium (ppb)	Jun-05	N	0.10	ND-0.10	0.5	2	Leaching from ore-processing sites; discharge from electronics, glass, and drug factories

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

- For the following Parameters monitored under Stage 1 D/DBP regulation, the level detected is the highest annual average (running annual average-RAA) of the quarterly averages: Chlorine, or the annual average of the quarterly averages of Haloacetic Acids, and/or TTHM (MCL 80 ppb). Range of Results is the range of results (lowest to highest) at the individual sampling sites, including IDSE results.

Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling (mo./yr.)	MCL Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Range of Results	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL or MRDL	Likely Source of Contamination
Chlorine (ppm)	Jan-Dec-06	N	RAA =0.79	0.65-1.04	MRDLG =4	MRDL =4.0	Water additive used to control
Haloacetic Acids (five) (HAA5) (ppb)	Aug-06	N	8.2	7.8-9.7	NA	MCL=60	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TTHM (Total trihalomethanes) (ppb)	Aug-06	N	0.86	ND-1.1	NA	MCL=80	By-product of drinking water disinfection

Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling (mo./yr.)	AL Violation Y/N	90th Percentile Result	No. of sampling sites exceeding the AL	MCLG	AL (Action Level)	Likely Source of Contamination
Lead and Copper (Tap Water)							
Copper (tap water) (ppm)	Jun-Sep-04	N	0.19	0 of 30	1.3	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Lead (tap water) (ppb)	Jun-Sep-04	N	2.2	0 of 30	0	15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits

The City of DeFuniak Springs and CH2MHILL/OMI constantly monitors for various contaminants in the water supply to meet all regulatory requirements. Due to an administrative oversight during the month of August 2006, our office failed to collect 1 Microbiological sample out of the 15 required every month. Because we did not take the required number of samples, it was a monitor reporting violation. All samples taken for the month passed required testing. We have reviewed and updated our sampling procedure to insure this does not happen again.

The source 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 includes:

(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 chemicals 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, 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.

Drinking water, including bottle 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.

Thank you for allowing us to continue providing your family with clean, quality water this year. In order to maintain a safe and dependable water supply we sometimes need to make improvements that will benefit all of our customers. These improvements are sometimes reflected as rate structure adjustments. Thank you for understanding.