

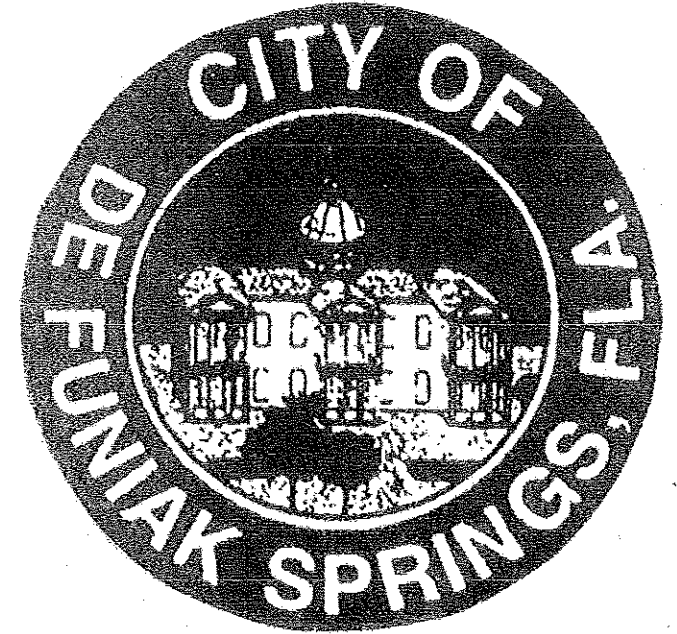
Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants 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 CH2M HILL/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.

CITY OF DEFUNIAK SPRINGS
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CITY OF DEFUNIAK SPRINGS



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

2007 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

City of DeFuniak Springs

The City of DeFuniak Springs and CH2M HILL/OMI are 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. 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 Kirby, 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 CH2M HILL/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 2007. Data obtained before January 1, 2007, and presented in this report are from the most recent testing done in accordance with the laws, rules, and regulations.

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:

- 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.

- Parts per million (ppm) or Milligrams per liter (mg/l):** one part by weight of analyte to 1 million 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.

- Picocurie per liter (pCi/L):** measure of the radioactivity in water.

- Maximum residual disinfectant level or MRDL:** The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.
- Maximum residual disinfectant level goal or MRDLG:** The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.
- Initial Distribution System Evaluation (IDSE):** An important part of the Stage 2 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 the Stage 2 DBPR.
- "ND"** means not detected and indicates that the substance was not found by laboratory analysis.

2007 Test Result Table

Microbiological Contaminants							
Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Dates of sampling (mo./yr.)	MCL Violation Y/N	Highest Monthly Number	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination	
Total Coliform Bacteria	Jan-Dec 07	N	1	0		For systems collecting fewer than 40 samples per month, presence of coliform bacteria in 1 sample	
Radiological Contaminants							
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
Alpha emitters (pCi/l)	Jan-Dec 05	N	0.7	ND-0.7	0	15	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium 226 or combined radium (pCi/l)	Jan-Dec 05	N	1.2	ND-1.2	0	5	Erosion of natural deposits
Inorganic Contaminants							
Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Dates of sampling (mo./yr.)	MCL Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Range of Results	MCLG or MRDL	MCL or MRDL	Likely Source of Contamination
Arsenic (ppb)	Jun-05	N	1.7	1.0-1.7	NA	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-0.10	5	5	Corrosion of galvanized pipes, erosion of natural deposits, discharge from metal refineries, runoff from waste batteries and paint
Chromium (ppb)	Jun-05	N	0.7	ND-0.7	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills, erosion of natural deposits
Lead (pt of entry) (ppb)	Jun-05	N	2.4	0.1-2.40	N/A	15	Residue from man-made pollution such as auto exhausts 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 Nitrogeon) (ppb)	Aug-07	N	0.58	ND-0.58	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use, leaching from septic tanks, sewage, erosion from natural deposits
Selenium (ppb)	Jun-05	N	0.4	ND-0.40	50	50	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries, erosion of natural deposits, discharge from mines
Sodium (ppb)	Jun-05	N	2.8	1.2-2.80	NA	160	Salt water intrusion, leaching from soil
Thallium (ppb)	Jun-05	N	0.10	ND-0.10	.5	2	Leaching from ore processing sites; discharge from electronics, glass and drug factories

Stage I Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Product (D/DBP)							
Disinfectant or Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Dates of sampling (mo./yr.)	MCL or MRDL Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Range of Results	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL or MRDL	Likely Source of Contamination
Chlorine (ppm)	Jan-Dec 07 Nov 07	N	RAA = 0.77	0.53-0.88	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4.0	Water additive used to control microbes
Haloacetic Acid (five) (HAAS) (ppb)	Aug-07	N	0.58	ND-1.5	NA	MCL = 60	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TTHM (Total trihalomethanes) (ppb)	Aug-07	N	2.52	ND-5.6	NA	MCL = 80	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Lead and Copper (Tap Water)							
Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Dates of sampling (mo./yr.)	AL Violation Y/N	90th Percentile Result	No. of sampling sites exceeding the AL	MCLG	AL	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper (tap water) (ppm)	Jun-Sept 07	N	0.16	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-Sept 07	N	5	1 of 30	0	15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits

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:

- 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 storm water runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming.
- Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm water runoff, and residential uses.
- 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 storm water runoff, septic systems.
- 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.

In our continuing efforts to maintain a safe and dependable water supply, it may be necessary to make improvements in your water system. The costs of these improvements may be reflected in the rate structure. Rate adjustments may be necessary in order to address these improvements.

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.