

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.

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 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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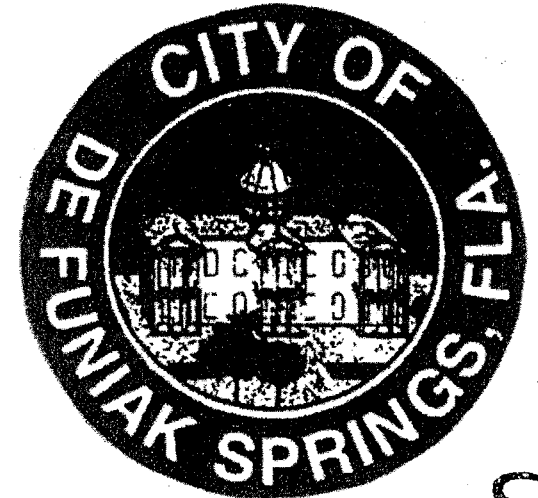
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CITY OF DEFUNIAK SPRINGS
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CITY OF DEFUNIAK SPRINGS



ORIGINAL

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

2005 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.

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.

The Department of Environmental Protection has performed a Source Water Assessment on our system. These assessments were conducted to provide information about any potential sources of contamination in the vicinity of our wells. Potential sources of contamination were identified as underground petroleum storage tanks. 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 fourth 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 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 2005. Data obtained before January 1, 2005, 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.
- **Picocurie per liter (pCi/L):** measure of the radioactivity in water.
- **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.
- **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 or MRDLG:** The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLG's do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.
- **ND:** Means not detected and indicates that the substance was not found by laboratory analysis

2005 Test Result Table							
Total coliform bacteria: Highest Monthly Number is the highest monthly number of positive samples for systems collecting fewer than 40 samples per month.							
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 05	N	1	0	0	For systems collecting fewer than 40 samples per month: presence of coliform bacteria in 1 sample collected during a month. Naturally present in the environment	
** 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							
Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Dates of sampling (mo./yr.)	MCL Violation	** Level Detected	Range of Results	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Radiological Contaminants							
Alpha emitters (pCi/l)	Jun-05	N	0.7	ND-0.7	0	15	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium 226 or combined radium (pCi/l)	Jun-05	N	1.2	ND-1.2	0	5	Erosion of natural deposits
Inorganic Contaminants							
Arsenic (ppb)	Jun-05	N	1.7	1-1.7	N/A	50	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Barium (ppm)	Jun-05	N	0.021	0.0047-0.021	2	2	Discharge of drilling waste; 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 waste batteries and points
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 manganese 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) (ppb)	May-05	N	0.6	ND-0.6	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.
Synthetic Organic Contaminants including Pesticides and Herbicides							
2,4-D (ppb)	Jun-05	N	0.22	ND-0.22	70	70	Runoff from herbicide used on
Di (2-ethylhexyl) phthalate (ppb)	Jun-05 & Nov 05	N	1.3	ND-1.3	0	6	Discharge from rubber and chemical factories.

TTHMs and Stage 1 disinfectant/Disinfection By-Product (D/DBP) Parameters							
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 05	N	RAA = 0.86	0.62-0.83	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4.0	Water additive used to control microbes
Haloacetic Acid (five)(HAA5) (ppb)	Aug-05	N	1.94	ND-5.2	NA	MCL = 60	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TTHM (Total trihalomethanes) (ppb)	Aug-05	N	1.20	ND-2.5	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	Range of Results	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL or MRDL	Likely Source of Contamination

Lead and Copper (Tap Water)							
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
Copper (tap water) (ppm)	Jun-Sept 04	N	0.190	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 04	N	2.20	0 of 30	0	15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits

Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Dates of sampling (mo./yr.)	Average Result	Range of Results at or Above Detection	Likely Source of Contamination
Group II Unregulated Organic Contaminants				
Bromoform (ppm)	Jun-05	0.285	0.27-0.3	N/A
Dibromochloromethane (ppb)	Jun-05	0.165	ND-0.33	N/A

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

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 stormwater 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 stormwater 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 stormwater runoff, septic systems.
- Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.