

**WATER MANAGEMENT SERVICES, INC.
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June 26, 2007

Ms. Ann Coles
Clerk Public Service Commission
2540 Shumard Oak Blvd.
Tallahassee, Fl 32399-0850

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COMMISSION
CLERK

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Dear Ms. Coles:

Enclosed please a copy of our Consumer Confidence Report for 2006 for filing in our file.

If you have any questions please feel free to call me.

Sincerely,



Nita Molsbee
Manager

DOCUMENT NUMBER-DATE

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FPSC-COMMISSION CLERK

2006 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report of WATER MANAGEMENT SERVICES, INC.

This report shows our water quality results and what they mean.

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 four wells. The wells draw from the Floridan Aquifer. Because of the excellent quality of our water, the only treatments required are chlorine for disinfection and aeration.

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 is 1 potential source 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 or they can be obtained from Nita Molsbee, Manager, 850-927-2648.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Nita Molsbee at 139 W. Gulf Beach Drive, St. George Island, Fl 32328 (850) 927-2648. We encourage our valued customers to be informed about their water utility.

Water Management Services, Inc. routinely monitors 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 1 to December 31, 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.

In the table below, you may find unfamiliar terms and abbreviations. 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 or 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 that 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 (µg/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 health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

2006 TEST RESULTS TABLE

Total coliform bacteria: Highest Monthly Percentage/Number is the highest monthly percentage of positive samples for systems collecting at least 40 samples per month.							
Microbiological Contaminants							
Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Dates of sampling (mo./yr.)	MCL Violation Y/N	Highest Monthly Percentage /Number	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination	
Total Coliform Bacteria	Jan. – Dec. 06	No	5%	0	For systems collecting at least 40 samples per month: presence of coliform bacteria in 5% of monthly samples.		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 Y/N	** Level Detected	Range of Results	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Radiological Contaminants							
Alpha emitters (pCi/l)	Nov-05	No	1.9	N/A	0	15	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium 226 or combined radium (pCi/l)	Nov-05	No	2.4	N/A	0	5	Erosion of natural deposits
Inorganic Contaminants							
Fluoride (ppm)	Nov-05	No	0.5	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
Selenium (ppb)	Nov-05	No	7.00	N/A	50	50	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines
Sodium (ppm)	Nov-05	No	15.0	N/A	N/A	160	Salt water intrusion, leaching from soil
TTHMs and Stage 1 Disinfectant/Disinfection By-Product (D/DBP) Parameters							
For the following parameters monitored under Stage 1 D/DBP regulations, the level detected is the highest annual average (running annual average - RAA) of the quarterly averages for Chlorine or the annual average of the quarterly averages for 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	No	1.6 =RAA	1.4-2.0	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4.0	Water additive used to control microbes
Haloacetic Acids (five) (HAA5) (ppb)	Sep 06	No	51.9	NA	NA	MCL = 60	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TTHM [Total trihalomethanes] (ppb)	Jun 06-Feb 07	No	63.2 Avg	38.8-129.2	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)	Jul-Sep 05	No	1.0	1 of 20	1.3	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Lead (tap water) (ppb)	Jul-Sep 05	No	6.0	0 of 20	0	15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits

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, the EPA prescribes regulations, which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The Food and Drug Administration (FDA) 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 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 (800-426-4791).*

***WATER MANAGEMENT SERVICES, INC.** constantly monitors for various contaminants in the water system to meet regulatory requirements. Due to an oversight during a busy part of the year we failed to sample for the Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs) in the appropriate quarters in 2005 and the first quarter of 2006. Because we did not take the required samples at the appropriate time, the health effects are unknown for that period. We entered into a Consent Order with the Department to resolve the issues and develop a sampling plan. We have since sampled for the required four quarters for the TTHMs and the average is below the MCL as shown on the table. We will be sampling annually for these contaminants. If in the future there is any cause for concern, we will inform our valuable customers immediately.*

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.

*We at **WATER MANAGEMENT SERVICES, INC.** would like you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment 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.*

WATER CONSERVATION TIPS

1. When brushing your teeth, turn off the faucet until it is time to rinse.
2. Don't let water run while shaving.
3. Install low-flow showerheads.
4. Avoid flushing the toilet unnecessarily. Dispose of facial tissue, insects and other such waste in the trash rather than the toilet.
5. Operate automatic dishwashers and clothes washers only when they are fully loaded. Set the water level for the size load you are washing.
6. Scrape dishes clean instead of rinsing them before washing.
7. When washing your vehicle, turn the water off while not in use.
8. Water lawns early in the morning or late at night to avoid evaporation.
9. If the toilet flush handle frequently sticks in the flush position, letting water run constantly, replace it or adjust it.
10. Check for drips and leaks. Repair dripping faucets by replacing washers. A leak of one gallon every 24 minutes-an average amount-totals 2.5 gallons per hour or 60 gallons per day. To check your toilet for a leak, place a few drops of food coloring in the tank and wait. If the color appears in the bowl, there is a leak.