

2006 Test Results Table: South Walton Utility Company, Inc.

MICROBIOLOGICAL CONTAMINANTS ¹							
Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Dates of sampling (mo./yr.)	MCL Violation Y/N	Total No. of Positive Samples for the Year	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination	
Total Coliform Bacteria	1/06-12/06	N	1	0	For systems collecting at least 40 samples per month: presence of coliform bacteria in 1 sample collected during each month		Naturally present in the environment

RADIOLOGICAL 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
Alpha emitters (pCi/l)	1/02-11/06	N	3.2	ND-3.2	0	15	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium 226 or combined radium (pCi/l)	1/02-11/06	N	2.4	ND-2.4	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	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Barium (ppm)	1,5,9,10/5	N	0.082	ND-0.082	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	1,5,9,10/5	N	0.85	ND-0.85	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
Lead (point of entry) (ppb)	1,5,9,10/5	N	13	ND-13	N/A	15	Residue from man-made pollution such as auto emissions and paint; lead pipe, casing, and solder
Sodium (ppm)	1,5,9,10/5	N	49	ND-49	N/A	160	Salt water intrusion, leaching from soil
Thallium (ppb)	1,5,9,10/5	N	1.5	ND-1.5	0.5	2	Leaching from ore-processing sites; discharge from electronics, glass, and drug factories

THMS AND STAGE 1 DISINFECTANT/DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCT (D/DBP) PARAMETERS ^{***1}							
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)	1-12/06	N	RAA = 0.87	0.67 - 0.90	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4.0	Water additive used to control microbes
TTHM [Total trihalomethanes] (ppb)	7/06	N	4.1	2.1 - 6.1	NA	MCL = 80	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Haloacetic Acids (five) (HAA5) (ppb)	7/06	N	0.75	ND- 1.5	NA	MCL = 60	By-product of drinking water disinfection

LEAD AND COPPER (TAP WATER) ¹							
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
Copper (tap water) (ppm)	6-8/04	N	0.106	0 of 30	1.3	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservative
Lead (tap water) (ppb)	6-8/04	N	6	0 of 30	0	15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits

¹ These results are only from SWU. All others are a compilation of SWU, RU and Freeport.

** 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.

*** 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 of Chlorine or the annual average of the quarterly averages of Haloacetic Acids and TTHM, (MCL=80ppb). Range of Results is the range of results (lowest to highest) at the individual sampling sites (including IDSE results).



2006 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report For South Walton Utility Company, Inc.

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South Walton Utility Company, 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 is from the most recent testing done in accordance with Federal and State laws, rules and regulations.

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.

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.

MCLs are set at very stringent levels. To understand the possible health effects described for many regulated contaminants, 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.

We're very pleased to provide you with this year's 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. South Walton Utility (SWU) water source is ground water from ten wells. SWU customers also receive water from Regional Utilities (RU) two wells and the City of Freeport's three wells. These wells draw from the Floridan Aquifer. Chlorine is used as a disinfectant at all of these well sites and Sodium Hypochlorite is used to boost disinfectant levels in water coming from the Rock Hill Well Field for SWU customers.

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).

In 2004 the Department of Environmental Protection performed a Source Water Assessment on South Walton Utility, Regional Utilities and the City of Freeport. The assessment was conducted to provide information about any potential sources of contamination in the vicinity of the systems well sites. There are four sources of potential contamination with a range of low to moderate risk for South Walton Utility. Freeport has two sources of potential contamination with a range from low to moderate. Regional utilities has no potential sources of contamination. 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 Joe Ream, Water Manager, at South Walton Utility Co., Inc.

We at South Walton Utility Company, Inc. would like for 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.

If you are interested in learning more about the water department and water quality or participating in the decision-making process there are a number of opportunities available. Questions about water quality can be answered by calling Joe Ream, Water Operations Manager, (850)837-2988. We encourage our members to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled meetings. They are held on the fourth Tuesday of each month at our Administrative offices at 79 Scenic Gulf Drive, Miramar Beach, or call @ 850-837-2988.

In the table, 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.

"ND" means not detected and indicates that the substance was not found by laboratory analysis.

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.