

IMPORTANT INFORMATION: Office hours are from 8:00 am to 4:00 pm, Monday through Friday. Holidays we are closed for: New Years Day, Martin Luther King Jr. Day, Memorial Day, Independence Day, Labor Day, Veterans' Day, Thanksgiving Day and the day after, Christmas Eve and Christmas Day.

Our web site, www.auburnwatersystem.com, is available for information, forms, and online check or debit/credit card payments. Other forms of online payments may take up to two weeks or longer to get to us, so please give time for payment to reach us. Reminder: Payments made on our web site may take up to 48 hours to post to your account. Reconnections due to non-payment need to be paid in person, or you may call the office to make payment. No reconnections will be performed until payment is verified.

Please call if you don't receive your water bill by the 10th of the month to make sure your billing address is correct. Bills are due upon receipt. A 10% penalty will be applied after the 15th of each month. Any account with a past due balance is subject to disconnection without additional notice. If you are on the disconnect list, a \$35.00 reconnect fee will be applied to your account whether or not service interruption occurs. Reconnection will not occur until next business day after full balance and reconnect fees have been paid.

The Florida Department of Environmental Protection requires all public water systems to have in place a cross connection control/backflow prevention program.

One of the purposes of this program is to promote the elimination or control of existing cross connections, *actual or potential*, between the property owner's on-site potable water system(s) and non-potable water system(s), plumbing fixtures industrial piping systems, and irrigation. *The complete backflow/cross connection control policy of Auburn Water System, Inc. is available upon request as a separate document.* Inspections are required by the Department of Environmental Protection and Auburn Water System, Inc Cross Connection Control Program on all backflow prevention devices on a yearly basis. Auburn Water System, Inc will be the one to provide the testing, performed by a certified technician. The fee for this service is \$ 35.00, which will be billed to your account when the testing has been completed. You will be notified if your device does not meet standards required by the code.

When there is a loss in water pressure, either due to a broken water pipe or a scheduled outage for repairs, a Precautionary Boil Water Notice (PBWN) will be issued. In most instances members will be informed individually using a printed notice hung on the front door. The notice may be provided for broadcast from the local radio and / or television station if a large number of customers are affected. After the water system is repaired, and the pressure in the pipes to your home or business, the precautionary boil water notice will remain in effect for one to several days while bacteria tests are conducted to assure the safety of the water. The notice will be lifted (rescinded) only after tests prove the water is safe to drink. When a small number of members are affected, the rescind notice will be delivered similar to the delivery of the boil water notice. Otherwise, the media will be provided information updates and you should listen for this important information on the radio and / or from the television.

AUBURN WATER SYSTEM, INC



Auburn Water System, Inc would like to take this time and offer you some important dates and reminders inside.



Your 2007 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report is inside.



AUBURN WATER SYSTEM, INC
3097 Locke Lane
Crestview, FL 32536
Phone: 850-682-1258 or 850-682-3413 Fax: 850-683-1151

While your drinking water meets USEPA's standard for arsenic, it does contain low levels of arsenic. USEPA's standard balances the current understanding of arsenic's possible health effects against the costs of removing arsenic from drinking water. USEPA continues to research the health effects of low levels of arsenic, which is a mineral known to cause cancer in humans at high concentrations and is linked to other health effects such as skin damage and circulatory problems.

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 microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

We at Auburn Water System, Inc. work around the clock to provide the highest quality water to every tap. We ask that all our customers help us protect our water sources, which are the heart of our community, our way of life and our children's future.

2007 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

Auburn Water System Inc.

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 six wells. The wells draw from the Floridan Aquifer. Because of the excellent quality of our 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 and a search of the data sources indicated no potential sources of contamination near our wells. 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 Doug Sims, System Manager or Richard E. Laux, Operations Manager at 850-682-3413 or 682-1258. We encourage our valued customers 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 third Monday of each month at 6:00 pm in the Board of Directors Room, 3097 Locke Lane, Crestview, Florida.

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 that, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.

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

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.

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.

Auburn Water System 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, 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.

2007 TEST RESULTS TABLE							
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
<i>Radiological Contaminants</i>							
Alpha emitters (pCi / l)	9/03 & 3-10/06 & 2-5/07	N	1.6	ND-2.5	0	15	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium 226 or combined radium (pCi / l)	9/03 & 3-10/06& 2-5/07	N	1.3	ND-1.3	0	5	Erosion of natural deposits
<i>Inorganic Contaminants</i>							
Cadmium (ppb)	5/05 & 3/06	N	1.0	ND-1.0	100	100	Corrosion of galvanized pipes; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from metal refineries; runoff from waste batteries and paints
Fluoride (ppm)	5/05 & 3/06	N	0.144	ND-0.144	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories. Water additive which promotes strong teeth when at optimum levels between 0.7 and 1.3 ppm
Sodium (ppm)	5/05 & 3/06	N	7.0	ND-7.0	N/A	160	Salt water intrusion, leaching from soil
Arsenic (ppb)	5/05 & 3/06	N	6.0	ND-6.0	N/A	10	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Lead (ppb)	5/05 & 3/06	N	1.0	ND-1.0	N/A	15	Residue from man-made pollution such as auto emissions and paint; lead pipe casing and solder

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
Stage 1 Disinfectant/Disinfection By-Product (D/DBP) Parameters							
TTHM [Total trihalomethanes] (ppb)	Aug-07	N	4.2	ND-9.3	NA	MCL = 80	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Haloacetic Acids (five) (HAA5) (ppb)	Aug-07	N	1.9	0.9-3.7	NA	MCL=60	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Chlorine(ppm)	Jan-Dec 07	N	1.17	1.0-1.33	MRDGL=4	MRDL=4.0	Water additive used to control microbes

Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Dates of sampling (mo./yr.)	AL Violation Y/N	90th Percentile Result	No. of sampling sites exceeding the AL	MCL G	AL (Action Level)	Likely Source of Contamination
Lead and Copper (Tap Water)							
Copper (tap water) (ppm)	Jun-Sept 07	N	0.26	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	3.00	0 OF 30	0	15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits