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2010 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report of

WATER MANAGEMENT SERVICES, INC.

Water Management Services, Inc., providing water to all of St. George Island, is 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 2009 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 three 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.fl.us/swapp or they can be obtained from Nita Molsbee, Operations 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, 2010. Data obtained before January 1, 2010, 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.

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.

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.

Non-applicable (NA): Does not apply.

2010 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
Radioactive Contaminants							
Alpha emitters (pCi/l)	Sep-08	No	2.6	N/A	0	15	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium 226+228 or combined radium (pCi/l)	Sep-08	No	1.1	N/A	0	5	Erosion of natural deposits
Inorganic Contaminants							
Fluoride (ppm)	Sep-08	No	0.4	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 1.3 ppm
Sodium (ppm)	Sep-08	No	12.0	N/A	N/A	160	Salt water intrusion, leaching from soil
Barium	Sep-08	No	0.016	N/A	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits

Stage 1 Disinfectant/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 2010	No	2.3 Avg	1.3-2.8	MRDLG= 4	MRDL = 4.0	Water additive used to control microbes
Haloacetic Acids (five) (HAA5) (ppb)	Mar-Aug 2010	No	30.1 Avg	21.4-42	NA	MCL = 60	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TTHM [Total trihalomethanes] (ppb)	Mar-Aug 2010	No	39.3 Avg	39.9-52.9	NA	MCL = 80	By-product of drinking water disinfection

Stage 2 Initial Distribution System Evaluation (IDSE)

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	Like Source of Contamination
Haloacetic Acids (five) (HAA5)(ppb) Location 1& 2	Oct. 2010	No	19.1	18.8-19.1	N/A	MCL=60	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TTHM (Total trihalomethanes) (ppb)Location 1& 2	Oct. 2010	No	32.2	25.1-32.2	N/A	MCL=80	By-product of drinking water disinfection

We failed to complete required sampling for Stage 2 Disinfectant and Disinfection By Products in 2010 and therefore were in violation of monitoring and reporting requirements. Because the samples were not taken, the health effects are unknown for that period of time. The table reports our Oct. 2010 results which were below the MCLs. We will be required to sample in 2011 and entered into an enforcement action with the EPA. We have also reviewed and updated our sampling procedure to insure this does not happen in the future.

Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Dates of sampling (mo./yr.)	AL Exceeded 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 08	No	1.0	2 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 08	No	9	0 of 20	0	15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. Water Management Services, Inc. is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, test methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at http://www/epa.gov/safewater/lead.

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.

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 infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

*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.*

WE HAVE SEVERAL OPTIONS FOR PAYMENT OF YOUR BILL IF YOU DON'T WANT TO WRITE CHECKS EACH MONTH. CONTACT OUR OFFICE FOR MORE INFORMATION.

- ***HAVE YOUR PAYMENTS DRAFTED AUTOMATICALLY FROM YOUR BANK ACCOUNT.***
- ***AUTOMATIC CREDIT CARD DEBITS.***
- ***WE CAN NOW EMAIL YOUR MONTHLY STATEMENTS. IF YOU WOULD LIKE TO RECEIVE YOUR MONTHLY STATEMENT BY EMAIL, SEND US YOUR EMAIL ADDRESS.***

❖ WATER CONSERVATION TIPS

Summer is here, please help conserve water by using the following tips:

1. When brushing your teeth, turn the faucet off 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 in the toilet.
5. Operate automatic dishwashers and clothes washers only when they are fully loaded.
6. Scrape dishes clean instead of rinsing them before washing.
7. When washing your vehicle, turn water off when 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 the water run constantly, replace it.
10. Check for drips and leaks. Repair dripping faucets by replacing washers.

DO YOU KNOW:

*A dripping leak consumes **15** gallons per day or **450** gallons per month.*
*A 1/32 inch leak consumes **264** gallons per day or **7,920** gallons per month.*
*A 1/16 inch leak consumes **943** gallons per day or **28,300** gallons per month.*
*A 1/8 inch leak consumes **3,806** gallons per day or **114,200** gallons per month.*
*A 1/4 inch leak consumes **15,226** gal. per day or **456,800** gal. per month.*
*A ½ inch leak consumes **60,900** gallons per day or **1,827,000** gallons per month.*