

Indiantown Company, Inc.

2012 QUALITY WATER REPORT

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua potable. Tradúzcalo o hable con alguien que lo pueda entender.

We're pleased to present to you this year's Annual Quality Water 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 from eight wells that draw water from the Anastasia aquifer. Our water is aerated to improve the taste and odor, filtered and disinfected with chloramines before being delivered to your home

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, or want to obtain a copy of this report, please contact our office at (772) 597-2121. If you wish to receive a copy of this report, you may pick it up at our office located at 15925 Warfield Blvd. Indiantown, Florida 34956. We encourage our valued customers to be informed about their water utility.

Indiantown 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 1st to December 31st, 2012. Also included are test results in earlier years for contaminants sampled less often than annually. For contaminants not required to be tested for in 2012, test results are for the most recent testing done in accordance with regulations authorized by the state and approved by the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

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 or on-line at their web site www.epa.gov/safewater/.

As water travels over the land or underground it can pick up substances or contaminants such as microbes, inorganic and organic chemicals, and radioactive substances. All drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. It's important to remember that the presence of these contaminants does not necessarily pose a health risk.

The Department of Environmental Protection has performed a Source Water Assessment on our system in 2012. These assessments were conducted to provide information about any potential sources of contamination in the vicinity of our wells. Sixteen potential sources of contamination, including petroleum storage tanks and industrial wastewater, were identified, with susceptibility levels ranging from low to moderate. The assessment results are available on the FDEP Source Water Assessment and Protection Program website at www.dep.state.fl.us/swapp.

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and younger children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. Indiantown Company is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but can not 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 it tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at 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:

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 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.

Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally-occurring, or be the result of oil and gas production or 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.

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 the data table you will find many terms you might not be familiar with. To help you better understand these terms we've provided the following key to these terms' abbreviations and definitions:

TERM Appearing in TABLE		DEFINITION
Not Applicable	n/a	Does not apply.
Not-Detected	ND	Laboratory analysis indicates that the constituent was not present
Parts per million	ppm	or Milligrams per liter (mg/l) – one part by weight of contaminant to one million parts by weight of the water sample.
Parts per billion	ppb	or Micrograms per liter (µg/l) – one part by weight of contaminant to one billion parts by weight of the water sample.
Picocuries per liter	pCi/L	- picocuries per liter is a measure of the radioactivity in water
Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level or MRDL	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 Contaminant Level	MCL	The "Maximum Allowed" is 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 residual disinfectant level goal or MRDLG	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.
Maximum Contaminant Level Goal	MCLG	The "Goal" is 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.
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.

** 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							
Radium-226 (pCi/l)	08/11	No	0.6	N/A	0	5	Erosion of natural deposits
Inorganic Contaminants							
Arsenic (ppb)	08/11	No	1.0	N/A	N/A	10	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium (ppm)	08/11	No	0.02	N/A	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Cyanide (mg/l)	08/11	No	20	N/A	200	200	Discharge from steel/metal factories; discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories.
Nitrite (as Nitrogen) (ppm)	08/12	No	0.015	N/A	1	1	Runoff from fertilizer use, leaching from septic tanks, sewage, erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	08/11	No	0.12	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
Selenium (ppb)	08/11	No	2.2	N/A	50	50	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines
Chromium (ppb)	08/11	No	1.0	N/A	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits

Nickel (ppb)	08/11	No	1.7	N/A	N/A	100	Pollution from mining and refining operations. Natural occurrence in soil.
Nitrate (as Nitrogen) (ppm)	08/12	No	0.072	N/A	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Sodium (ppm)	08/11	No	12	N/A	N/A	160	Salt water intrusion, leaching from soil

Lead and Copper (Tap Water)

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)	8/12	N	0.15	0	1.3	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems
Lead (tap water) (ppb)	8/12	N	0.9	0	0	15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems

Stage 1 Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products:

For bromate, chloramines, or chlorine, the level detected is the highest running annual average (RAA), computed quarterly of monthly averages of all samples collected. For haloacetic acids or TTHM, the level detected is the highest RAA, computed quarterly of quarterly averages of all samples collected if the system is monitoring quarterly or is the average of all samples taken during the year if the system monitors less frequently than quarterly. Range of results is the range of individual sample results (lowest to highest) for all monitoring locations, including initial distribution system evaluation (IDSE) results as well as Stage 1 compliance 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
Chloramines (ppm)	1/12-12/12	N	0.6	0.6-2.2	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4.0	Water additive used to control microbes
Haloacetic Acids (five) (HAA5) (ppb)	08/12	N	30.4	N/A	N/A	MCL = 60	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TTHM [Total trihalomethanes] (ppb)	08/12	N	39.1	N/A	N/A	MCL = 80	By-product of drinking water disinfection

Microbiological Contaminants

Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Dates of sampling (mo./yr)	Violation Y/N	Highest Monthly Number of Positive Samples	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Total Coliform Bacteria (positive samples)	02/12 & 06/12	Y	5 (in February)	0	presence of coliform bacteria in more than 1 sample collected during a month	Naturally present in the environment

In February and June 2012, our system exceeded the maximum contaminant level (MCL) for total coliforms. Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other potentially harmful bacteria may be present. Coliforms were found in more samples than allowed and this was a warning of potential problems.

In the fourth quarter of 2011, we were required to begin quarterly, rather than triannual, sampling for the contaminant 1,1-dichloroethene, because the contaminant was found in a sample collected 8/16/2011. We missed the first two quarterly samples and did not start quarterly sampling until April 2012; since then we have been in compliance. We do not believe that the missed testing and reporting had any adverse effect upon public health. Our system will strive to meet all future requirements.