

Indiantown Company, Inc

2013 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, 2013. Also included are test results in earlier years for contaminants sampled less often than annually. For contaminants not required to be tested for in 2013, 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 2013. 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 <i>Milligrams per liter (mg/l)</i> – one part by weight of contaminant to one million parts by weight of the water sample. |
| Parts per billion | ppb | or <i>Micrograms per liter (µg/l)</i> – one part by weight of contaminant to one billion parts by weight of the water sample. |
| Picocuries per liter | pCi/L | - <i>picocuries per liter</i> 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 | | | | | | | |
| Barium (ppm) | 08/11 | No | 0.02 | N/A | 2 | 2 | Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits |
| Chromium (ppb) | 08/11 | No | 1.0 | N/A | 100 | 100 | Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits |
| Cyanide (ppb) | 08/11 | No | 20 | | 200 | 200 | Discharge from steel/metal factories; discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories. |
| 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 |
| Nitrate (as Nitrogen) (ppm) | 07/13 | No | 0.102 | N/A | 10 | 10 | Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits |
| Nitrite (as Nitrogen) (ppm) | 07/13 | No | 0.05 | N/A | 1 | 1 | 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) | 1/13-12/13 | N | 0.6 | 0.6-2.2 | MRDLG = 4 | MRDL = 4.0 | Water additive used to control microbes |
| Haloacetic Acids (five) (HAA5) (ppb) | 08/13 | N | 41.2 | N/A | N/A | MCL = 60 | By-product of drinking water disinfection |
| TTHM [Total trihalomethanes] (ppb) | 08/13 | N | 33.9 | N/A | N/A | MCL = 80 | By-product of drinking water disinfection |