



2021 ANNUAL DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT

Dear Customer,

We are 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.



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PWS# 5084116

Babcock Ranch Water Utilities

consists of a 0.999 MGD
Nano Filtration system.
Our water source(s) are three
ground water production
wells in the sandstone aquifer.
Disinfection consists of
sodium hypochlorite.

Monitoring Considerations

Town & Country Utilities routinely monitors for contaminants in your drinking water according to federal and state laws, rules, and regulations. This report shows our water quality results and what they mean. Except where indicated otherwise, this report is based on the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2021. Data obtained before January 1, 2021 and presented in this report is from the most recent testing done in accordance with federal and state laws, rules, and regulations.

We encourage our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you have any questions about this report or your water utility, please contact Jon Meyer at utilitiescustomerservice@babcockranchcommunityisd.com or call 1-800-826-5721.

A CLOSER LOOK AT YOUR UTILITY

We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants. The result of this monitoring is an indicator of whether your drinking water meets health standards. During the month of October 2021, we did not perform valid bacteriological monitoring timely on our wells, and therefore cannot be sure of the microbiological quality of the wells during that period of time.

Although our water system collected one raw water sample from each of our three wells on October 6, 2021, the sample results were not considered valid because the samples were analyzed three hours past the deadline from the time they were collected. This is considered a monitoring violation, which now requires our water system to perform public notices in accordance with Rule 62-560.410, F.A.C.

Although this violation is not an emergency nor requires any action by you, as our customers, you have a right to know what happened and our response in correcting the situation. While the raw water bacteriological sample results were considered invalid, for the month of October 2021, four fully treated water distribution samples were collected on October 6, 2021. We also last collected raw water samples from each of our raw wells on September 16, 2021. The laboratory analyses results for all of the above-referenced samples indicated the absence of coliform bacteria (and passed the analysis).

Assessing the Results

In 2021 the Florida Department of Environmental Protection (FDEP) 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 two potential source(s) of contamination identified for this system with a concern level of low. The assessment results are available on the FDEP SWAPP website at <https://fldep.dep.state.fl.us/swapp/>.

TABLE DEFINITIONS

In the table below, you may find unfamiliar terms and abbreviations.

To help you better understand these terms we have provided the following definitions:

MAXIMUM CONTAMINANT LEVEL (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 (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.

LOCATIONAL RUNNING ANNUAL AVERAGE (LRAA)

The average of sample analytical results for samples taken at a particular monitoring location during the previous four calendar quarters.

MAXIMUM RESIDUAL DISINFECTANT LEVEL (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 (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.

PARTS PER BILLION (PPB) OR MICROGRAMS PER LITER (MG/L)

One part by weight of analyte to 1 billion parts by weight of the water sample.

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.

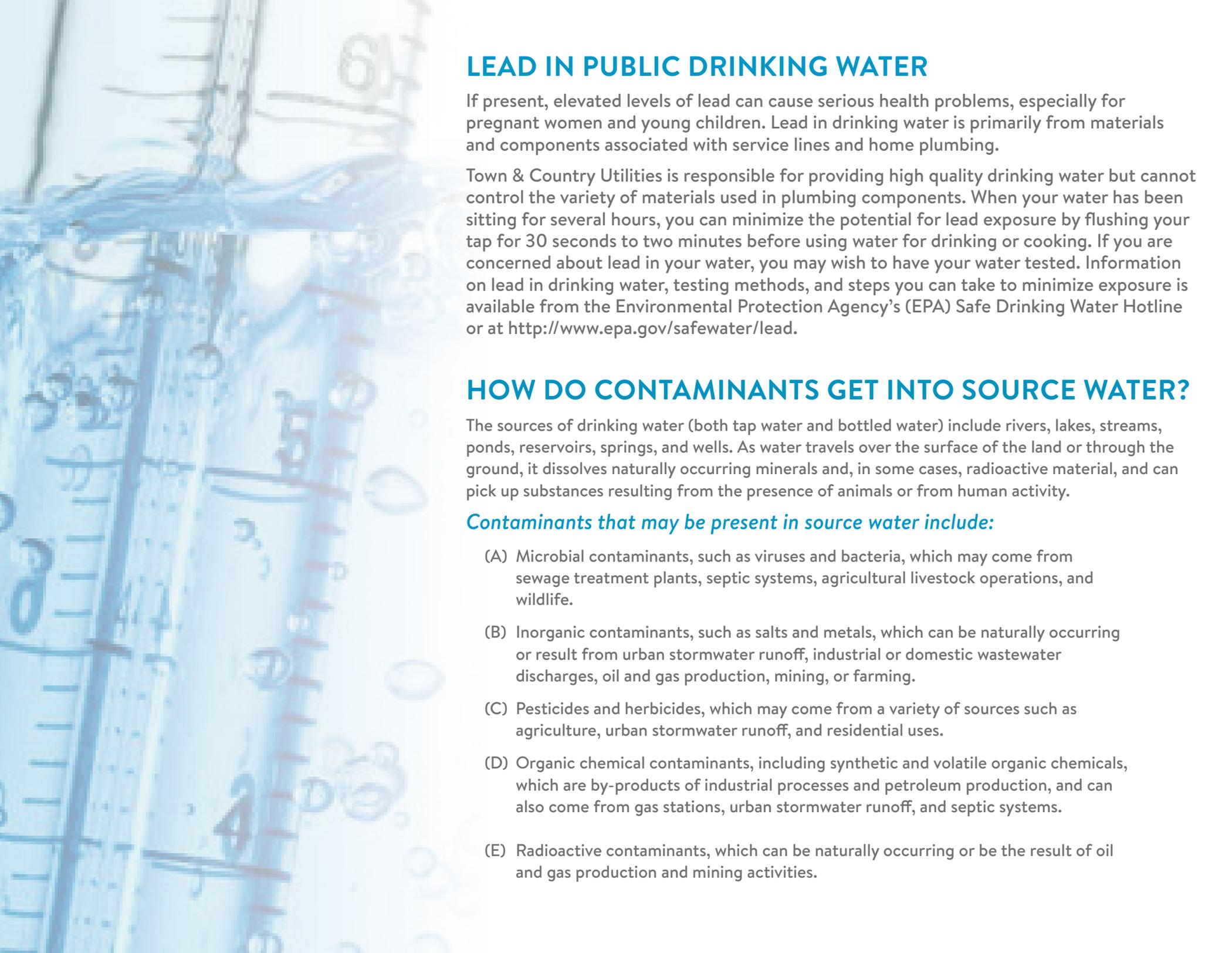
WATER QUALITY TESTING RESULTS

INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS							
CONTAMINANT AND UNIT OF MEASUREMENT	DATES OF SAMPLING (MO/YR)	MCL VIOLATION Y/N	LEVEL DETECTED	RANGE OF RESULTS	MCL G	MC L	LIKELY SOURCE OF CONTAMINATION
Barium (ppm)	5/2021	N	0.0097	0.0097	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits)
Sodium (ppm)	5/2021	N	78	78	N/A	160	Saltwater intrusion, leaching from soil

STAGE 1 DISINFECTANTS AND DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS							
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
Free Chlorine (ppm)	1/21-12/21	N	1.98	0.96-2.88	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4	Water additive used to control microbes

STAGE 2 DISINFECTANTS AND DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS							
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
Free Chlorine (ppm)	8/21	N	6.1	6.1	N/A	60	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (ppb)	8/21	N	17	17	N/A	80	By-product of drinking water disinfection

LEAD AND COPPER (TAP WATER)							
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
Copper (tap water) (ppm)	9/21	N	0.024	0	1.3	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives



LEAD IN PUBLIC DRINKING WATER

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.

Town & Country Utilities 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 two 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, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

HOW DO CONTAMINANTS GET INTO SOURCE WATER?

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.

HOW SAFE IS OUR TAP WATER?

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 EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

SPECIAL HEALTH CONSIDERATIONS

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/Center for Disease Control (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 at 1-800-426-4791.

Please DO NOT FLUSH your unused/unwanted medications down toilets or sink drains. More information is available at <http://www.dep.state.fl.us/waste/categories/medications/pages/disposal.htm>.

We at Town & Country Utilities work around the clock to provide top 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.



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