2016

Water Quality Report

FORT PIERCE UTILITIES AUTHORITY

Quality First

We are proud to report that the water provided by Fort Pierce Utilities Authority (FPUA) meets the State of Florida and the United States Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) regulations. This report is furnished pursuant to the EPA Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA). Beginning in 1999, all community water systems need to provide customers with an annual report on the quality of their water.

FPUA tests for a variety of regulated and unregulated compounds to determine if your drinking water meets the SDWA requirements. Review of the tables contained in this report will show that your drinking water is of excellent quality. The data presented is from 2016 or the most recent testing done in accordance with regulations for sampling that is required less frequently than annually.

As in years past, we are committed to delivering the best quality drinking water possible. To that end, we remain vigilant in meeting the challenges of new regulations, source water protection, water conservation, and community outreach and education while continuing to serve the needs of all of our water users. Thank you for allowing us to continue providing you and your family with quality drinking water.

Please share with us your thoughts about the information in this report. After all, well-informed customers are our best allies. Additionally, please note that we encourage community participation and invite you to attend our Board meetings which are held on the first and third Tuesday of each month at 4:00 p.m. at
100 N. U. S. 1 (City Hall), Fort Pierce, Florida. Contact FPUA by calling (772)-466-1600.

PARA LOS CLIENTES HISPANOS

Este es un reporte importante sobre la calidad de su agua. Si usted no cuenta con alguien que pueda traducirle este reporte, llame el Departmento de Servicio al Cliente de Fort Pierce Utilities Authority al (772) 466-1600 y con mucho gusto le asistiremos.

Water Source and Treatment

FPUA obtains water from two groundwater sources, the Surficial Aquifer and the Floridan Aquifer. The Surficial Aquifer is approximately 100 feet below the surface. The Floridan Aquifer is approximately 1000 feet below the surface. Water is pumped from these aquifers to FPUA's Henry Gahn Water Treatment Plant and treated to remove contaminants.

Water obtained from the Surficial Aquifer is treated by conventional lime softening, aeration and sand filtration. Water obtained from the Floridan Aquifer is treated by reverse osmosis. After treatment the water is chlorinated for disinfection purposes and the two waters are blended before storage. Fluoride is also added to our water to aid in dental health.

Lead in Home Plumbing

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. FPUA 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, 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.

Source Water Assessment

In 2016, 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 19 potential sources of contamination identified for this system with a low to moderate susceptibility level. The assessment results are available on the FDEP Source Water Assessment and Protection Program website at www.dep.state. fl.us/swapp or they can be obtained by calling FPUA's Customer Solutions Department at (772) 466-1600. Additionally, FPUA has built treatment systems as a result of those potential sources of contamination.

Sampling Results

During the past year we have taken hundreds of water samples in order to determine the presence of any radioactive, biological, inorganic, volatile organic or synthetic organic contaminants. The table below shows only those contaminants that were detected in the water. The state allows us to monitor for certain substances less than once per year because the concentrations of these substances do not change frequently. In these cases, the most recent sample data are included, along with the year in which the sample was taken.

Inorganic Contaminants[1] 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
Antimony (ppb)	1/22/2014	N	1.3	0.55 - 1.3	6	6	Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics; electronics; solder
Barium (ppm)	1/22/2014	N	0.0038	0.0036 - 0.0038	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	1/2016 - 12/2016	N	0.68	0.51-0.94	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Sodium (ppm)	1/22/2014	N	41.8	41.4 - 41.8	N/A	160	Salt water intrusion: leaching from soil

Stage 1 Disinfectant/Disinfection By-Product (D/DBP) Parameters

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)[2]	1/2016 - 12/2016	N	3.4	0.6 - 4.7	4	4.0	Water additive used to control microbes

Stage 2 Disinfectant/Disinfection By-Product (D/DBP) Parameters

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
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM; ppb)[3]	1/2016 - 12/2016	N	43.8	24.3 - 60.3	N/A	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Haloacetic Acids Five (HAA5; ppb)[3]	1/2016 - 12/2016	N	28.2	14.8 - 39.1	N/A	60	By-product of drinking water chlorination

Lead and Copper (Tap Water)[4]

Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling (mo/year)	AL Violation Y/N	90th % Results 1st Per	90th % Results 2nd Per	Num. Sites Exceeding AL	AL	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper (tap water; ppm)	2015	N	0.081	0.086	0	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems
Lead (tap water; ppb)	2015	N	1.3	1.3	0	15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems

1 Results in the Level Detected column for Inorganic Contaminants are the highest average detected at any of the sampling points or the highest detected level at any sampling point, depending on the sampling frequency, except for RAA.
2 For Chloramines the level detected is the highest Running Annual Average (RAA), computed quarterly, of the monthly averages of all samples collected.
3 For Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) and Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM), the level detected is the highest Locational Running Annual Average (LRAA), computed quarterly of all samples collected. Range of Results for Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) and Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) is the range of individual sample results during 2016.
4 There were two sampling events for Lead and Copper in 2015: 1st Period was January-June, and the 2nd Period was July-December.