FORT PIERCE UTILITIES AUTHORITY

ANNUAL DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT - 2006

Administrative Office (772) 466-1600 — Water Plant (772) 466-1600, Ext. 4390

INTRODUCTION

We are proud to report that the water provided by the 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 have been required 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 2006 or the most recent testing done in accordance with regulations, for sampling that is required less frequently than annually. FPUA Board meetings are conducted 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.

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 a la Division de Asuntos del Consumidor de Fort Pierce Utilities Authority al (772) 466-1600 y con mucho gusto le asistiremos.

SOURCE OF FPUA's DRINKING WATER

Groundwater, from the Surficial Aquifer (about 100 feet below the surface) and the Floridan Aquifer (about 1000 feet), provides the source of water to all customers. 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.

In 2004 the Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) 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. The assessment found that some of our wells are at high risk of contamination from two dry cleaning facilities and moderately to highly susceptible to contamination from 13 petroleum storage tanks. The assessment results are available by calling the above listed number or at http://www.dep.state.fl.us/swapp. FPUA has built treatment systems and the City of Fort Pierce has adopted a Wellfield Protection Ordinance as a result of those potential sources of contamination.

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.

FPUA's water treatment plant treats the groundwater and removes contaminants by conventional lime softening, aeration, disinfection, and sand filtration combined with reverse osmosis treatment. 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 EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

IMMUNO-COMPROMISED INDIVIDUALS

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 (Centers for Disease Control) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

DEFINITIONS & TEST RESULTS TABLE KEY (for tables on back)

AL (Action Level) – The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers a treatment or other requirement which a water system must follow.

Contaminant – any substance or matter whether physical, chemical, biological, or radiological.

MCL (Maximum Contaminant Level) – 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.

MCLG (Maximum Contaminant Level Goal) – 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.

MRDL – Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level.

MRDLG – Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goals.

N/A – Not Applicable.

ND (non-detect) – Means not detected and indicates that the substance was not found by laboratory analysis.

pCi/L (Picocuries per Liter) – A measure of radioactivity in water.

ppb – One Part Per Billion; the equivalent of 1 penny in $10,000,000.

ppm – One Part Per Million; the equivalent of 1 penny in $10,000. Same as **mg/L** (milligrams per Liter).

RAA – Running Annual Average.

Range of Results – The lowest and highest detected levels of a substance.

Y/N - Yes/No.

TEST RESULTS TABLES - CONTAMINANTS DETECTED

Inorganic Contaminants

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
Barium (ppm)	05/05	N	0.004	N/A	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits.
Chromium (ppb)	05/05	N	1.0	N/A	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits.
Cyanide (ppb)	05/05	N	22	N/A	200	200	Discharge from steel/metal factories; discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories.
Fluoride (ppm)	01/06-12/06	N	RAA 1.0	0.7-1.4	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Nitrate (as Nitrogen) (ppm)	01/06	N	0.035	N/A	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks; sewage; erosion of natural deposits.
Nitrite (as Nitrogen) (ppm)	01/06	N	0.030	N/A	1	1	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks; sewage; erosion of natural deposits.
Selenium (ppb)	05/05	N	4.0	N/A	50	50	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines.
Sodium (ppm)	09/06	N	51	40-51	N/A	160	Saltwater intrusion: leaching from soil.

NOTE: Results in the Level Detected column for Inorganic Contaminants are the highest level detected at any sampling point except for RAA.

Radioactive Contaminants

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
Gross Alpha (pCi/L)	08/03	N	0.5	N/A	0	15	Erosion of natural deposits.
Combined Radiums (pCi/L)	08/03	N	0.2	N/A	0	5	Erosion of natural deposits.

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

NOTE: For the following contaminants monitored under Stage 1 D/DPR regulations, the level detected is the highest annual average of the quarterly averages: Bromate, Chloramines, Chlorine, Haloacetic Acids, and/or TTHM (MCL 80 ppb). Range of Results is the range of results (lowest to highest) at the individual sampling sites.

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)	08/06-09/06	N	RAA 16.2	11.6 - 18.6	N/A	MCL = 80	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Haloacetic Acids Five (HAA5) (ppb)	08/06-09/06	N	RAA 25	7.8 - 71.1	N/A	MCL = 60	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Chloramines (ppm)	01/06 to 12/06	N	RAA 3.3	0.6 - 4.9	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4.0	Water additive used to control microbes.

Lead and Copper (Tap Water)

Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Dates of sampling (yr.)	AL Violation Y/N	90th Percentile Results	Number of sampling sites exceeding AL	MCLG	AL	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper (tap water) (ppm)	2004	N	0.19	0	1.3	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems.
Lead (tap water) (ppb)	2004	N	3	0	0	15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems.

REMARKS

1. **As authorized and approved by the U. S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA), the State has reduced monitoring requirements for certain contaminants to less often than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants are not expected to vary significantly from year to year. Some of our data (e.g., for Gross Alpha), though representative, is more than one year old.**
2. **Additional testing of FPUA's drinking water for more than 90 other contaminants resulted in non-detects.**
3. **More than 1000 bacteriological samples were collected from the water distribution system during 2006 and tested for Coliform Bacteria.**
4. **FPUA's drinking water system has been in full compliance for lead and copper control since the USEPA instituted regulations in 1992.**