FORT PIERCE UTILITIES AUTHORITY

ANNUAL DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT - 2009

Administrative Office (772) 466-1600 — Water Plant (772) 466-1600, Ext. 4379

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 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 2009 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 2009 the 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 27 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 http://www.dep.state.fl.us/swapp or they can be obtained by calling the above listed number. The Fort Pierce Utilities Authority has built treatment systems 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, and sand filtration combined with reverse osmosis treatment. The water is chlorinated for disinfection purposes, and then fluorinated for dental health reasons. 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 Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791. 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 http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

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/Centers for Disease Control (CDC) 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

Non-Detects - 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 by weight of analyte to 1 billion parts by weight of the water sample.

ppm - one part by weight of analyte to 1 million parts by weight of the water sample.

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 Vilolation Y/N	Level Detected	Range of Results	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Barium (ppm)	03/08	N	0.007	N/A	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride (ppm)	01/09 - 12/09	N	RAA 0.7	0.4 - 1.0	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Nitrate (as Nitrogen)(ppm)	01/09	N	0.04	N/A	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks; sewage; erosion of natural deposits.
Nitrite (as Nitrogen)(ppm)	01/09	N	0.034	N/A	1	1	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks; sewage; erosion of natural deposits.
Sodium (ppm)	03/08	N	41	N/A	N/A	160	Salt water intrusion: leaching from soil.
Thallium (ppb)	03/08	N	1.1	N/A	0.5	2	Leaching from ore-processing sites; discharge from electronics, glass, and drug factories.

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

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
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM; ppb)	02/09 & 08/09	N	16.4	11.0 - 23.0	N/A	MCL = 80	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Haloacetic Acids Five (HAA5; ppb)	02/09 & 08/09	N	15.2	11.0 - 21.0	N/A	MCL = 60	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Chloramines (ppm)	01/09 - 12/09	N	RAA 3.0	0.6 - 5.3	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4.0	Water additive used to control microbes.

NOTE: 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 highestRAA, computed quarterly, of quarterly averages of all samples collected if the system is monitored quarterly or is the average of all samples taken during the year if the system monitors less frequently than quarterly. Range of Results is therange 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. Initial Distribution System Evaluation (IDSE): An importantpart of the Stage 2 Disinfection Byproduct 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.

Lead and Copper (Tap Water)

Contaminant and Unit Of Measurement	Dates of Sampling (year)	AL Violation Y/N	90th Percentile Results	Number of Sampling sites exceeding AL	MCLG	AL	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper (tap water; ppm)	2007	N	0.1	0	1.3	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems.
Lead (tap water; ppb)	2007	N	4.8	1	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., Lead & Copper) 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 30 samples were treated for lead during 2007.
4. More than 1000 bacteriological samples were collected from the water distribution system during 2009 and tested for Coliform Bacteria and Chlorine levels.
5. FPUA's drinking water system has been in full compliance for lead and copper control since the USEPA instituted regulations in 1992.