



Water Quality Report

2024

City of Port St. Lucie
Utility Systems Department

1001 SE Prineville St., Port St. Lucie, FL 34983

cityofpsl.com/utility

772-873-6400



A Message from the Director

I am pleased to provide you an opportunity to review our Consumer Confidence Report, which offers details about the quality of the potable water distributed by the City of Port St. Lucie's Utility Systems Department (Utility). This report is published in compliance with federal and state legislation and, for the most part, reflects the results of the sampling and testing conducted between Jan. 1-Dec. 31, 2024.

Please be assured that the safety and quality of your drinking water are always the top priority for the Utility.

As part of ongoing efforts to ensure water safety throughout the nation, the Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Lead and Copper Rule Revisions (LCRR) and Lead and Copper Rule Improvements (LCRI) require water systems, such as ours, to take actions to identify and reduce the potential for lead exposure in drinking water.

In compliance with those regulations, the Utility has verified and inspected water service lines of more than 21,000 customers beginning in 2024. A service line is the portion of pipe that connects the Utility's water main to the building/home inlet (between the water meter and the structure). This portion of a service line was installed by a plumber when the home or building was originally constructed.

The program is now complete, and we are happy to confirm that no lead or galvanized services were identified. More information on the EPA's Lead and Copper Rules, as well as a map that can provide information on whether your home has a non-lead service line, has an unknown status or has galvanized pipe requiring replacement can be found at cityofpsl.com/lcr.

The EPA also ruled that public water systems have five years to comply with new regulations that set enforceable limits, called Maximum Contaminant Levels (MCLs) for Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances (PFAS), or "forever chemicals" in drinking water. I am happy to report the Utility has sampled our finished water at both treatment facilities, and the results exceed the standards set forth by the EPA and are below the newly established MCL of 4.0 parts per trillion (PPT).

The Utility is committed to continued improvement of the quality of our drinking water. That includes:

- Multiple projects are underway at the James E. Anderson (JEA) Reverse Osmosis Water Treatment Facility.
- A membrane replacement project is to be completed in mid-2025 and will improve the filtration process and increase treatment productivity.
- A new Floridan well also will be completed by the end of 2025 and will enhance the volume of our freshwater resources.
- By early 2026, a new self-contained carbon dioxide system will be in operation to serve as an additional corrosion inhibitor that will help protect the nearly 1,300 miles of pipe in our water distribution system.

For more than 30 years, the Utility has employed industry experts whose diligent efforts provide clean and great-tasting drinking water every day of the year to our now more than 97,000 customers – a number that is growing daily. However, the most important message in this document is that the drinking water provided by the Port St. Lucie Utility Systems Department continues to meet all federal and state requirements!

If you need more information about this report or our services, please call 772-873-6400.

Kevin Matyjaszek

Director of Utility Systems

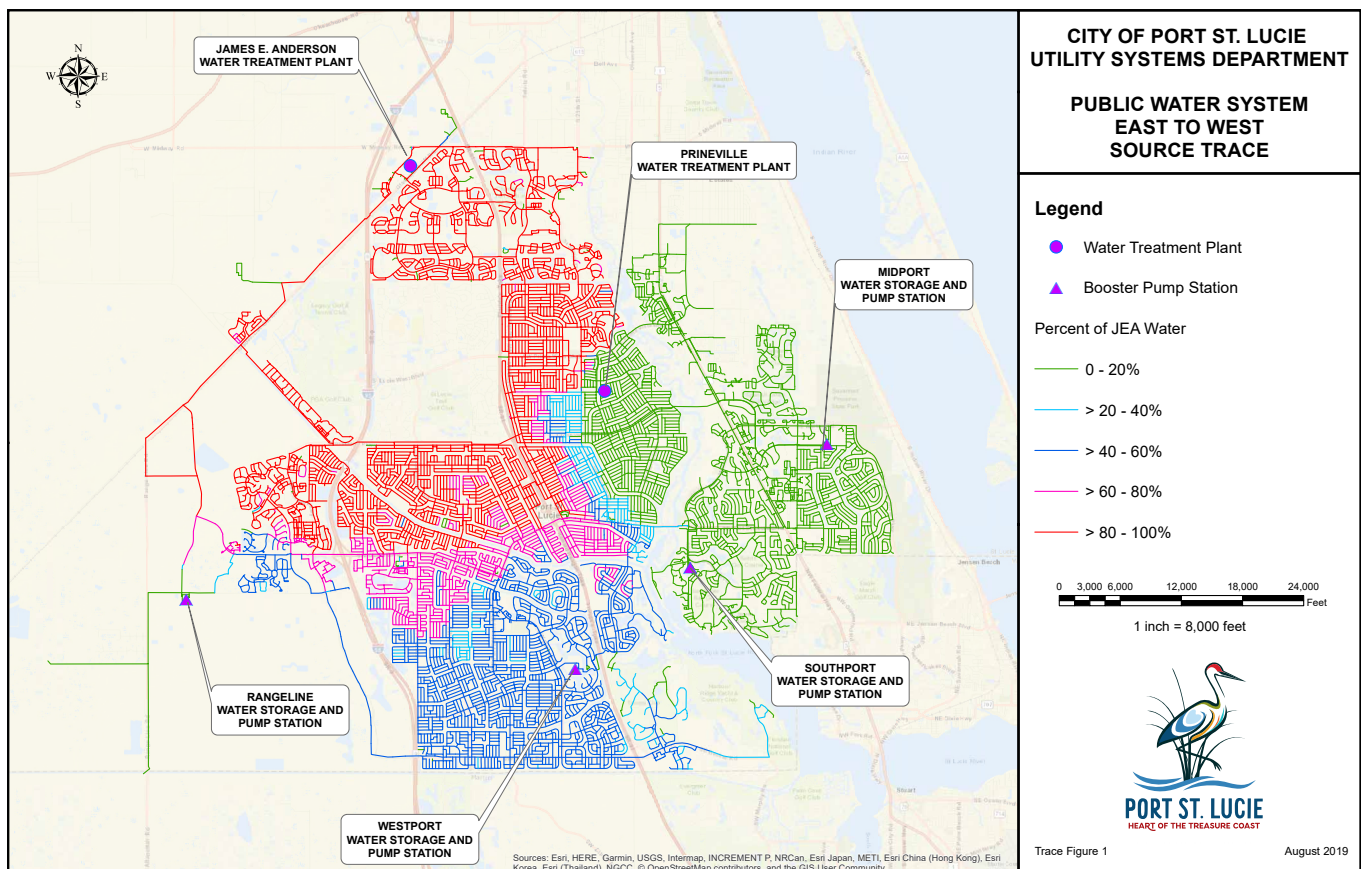
Where does your water come from?

The City's water supply comes from two independent sources, the shallow aquifer and the deeper Floridan aquifer. Raw water from the East Coast Surficial aquifer, which is about 100 feet deep, is treated by an 8-million-gallon-per-day lime softening facility. This process is a combination of pH adjustments with lime, coagulation with a polymer, multi-media filtration and disinfection with chloramines. The deeper Floridan aquifer is about 1,350 feet deep and is treated by two reverse osmosis facilities. One facility treats 11.15 million gallons per day and the other 22.5 million gallons per day. Both finished waters are blended, pH adjusted, disinfected and fluoride is added.

The sources of drinking water (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 the source water include:

1. Microbiological contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations and wildlife.
2. 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.
3. Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff and residential uses.
4. Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and also can come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff and septic systems.
5. Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.



How safe is our 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 U.S. 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 800-426-4791.

Lead can cause serious health effects in people of all ages, especially pregnant people, infants (both formula-fed and breastfed), and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and parts used in service lines and in-home plumbing. The City of Port St. Lucie Utility Systems Department is responsible for providing high-quality drinking water and removing lead pipes but cannot control the variety of materials used in the plumbing in your home. Because lead levels vary over time, lead exposure is possible even when your tap sampling results do not detect lead at one point in time. You can help protect yourself and your family by identifying and removing lead materials within your home plumbing and taking steps to reduce your family's risk. Using a filter, certified by an American National Standards Institute accredited certifier to reduce lead, is effective in reducing lead exposure. Follow the instructions provided with the filter to ensure the filter is used properly. Use only cold water for drinking, cooking and making baby formula. Boiling water does not remove lead from water. Before using tap water for drinking, cooking or making baby formula, flush your pipes for several minutes. You can do this by running your tap, taking a shower, doing laundry or a load of

dishes. If you have a lead service line or galvanized pipe requiring replacement, you may need to flush your pipes for a longer period. If you are concerned about lead in your water and wish to have your water tested, contact the Utility Systems Department at 772-873-6400. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods and steps you can take to minimize your exposure is available at epa.gov/safewater/lead.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. The 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. U.S. Environmental Protection Agency/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 800-426-4791.

In 2023, 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 13 potential sources of contamination identified for this system with a low to moderate susceptibility level. It should be noted that the potential sources of contamination identified by this assessment are just that: potential sources. All of Port St. Lucie's water supply facilities are regulated, and operate under stringent construction and maintenance standards to protect human health and the environment. The assessment results are available on the DEP Source Water Assessment and Protection Program (SWAPP) website at prodapps.dep.state.fl.us/swapp/.

Cross connection control: Protecting our water

There are more than 97,000 connections to our water distribution system. When connections are properly installed and maintained, the risks of contamination are very minimal. However, unapproved and improper piping changes or connections can adversely affect not only the availability, but also the quality of the water. A cross connection may let polluted water or even chemicals mingle into the water supply system when not properly protected. This not only compromises the water quality but also can affect your health.

So, what can you do? Do not make or allow improper connections at your home. An unprotected garden hose lying in a puddle is a cross connection. The unprotected lawn sprinkler system also is a cross connection. In addition, residents in neighborhoods using reclaimed water for irrigation must take precautions to prevent cross connections. Reclaimed water is not suitable for potable use and must not be connected to household plumbing. When the cross connection is allowed to exist at your home, it will affect you and your family first. If you would like to learn more about helping to protect the quality of drinking water, call us at 772-873-6400.

Water Conservation Tips

Conserving water not only helps you save money, but it also helps preserve our water resources for the use of generations to come. The power to conserve water continues to rest with each of us, young and old alike, so please share the following tips with your family members, friends and neighbors.

- Avoid unnecessary toilet flushes. Dispose of tissues, insects and other waste in the trash.
- Take a shower instead of a bath. You could save up to 25 gallons when taking a 10-minute shower with a low-flow shower head.
- Become a leak detective! Regularly check faucets, toilets, hose bibs and sprinklers for leaks and make necessary repairs. A slow drip can waste 20 or more gallons of water per day.
- Turn off the water while shaving, brushing your teeth or washing your hands.
- Soak dirty pots and pans instead of letting the water run while you scrape them.
- Get the most for your money and only run your automatic dishwasher when it's full. Dishwashers use about 15 gallons of water during every cycle, regardless of how many dishes and glasses are loaded into it.
- Use mulch in plant beds to retain moisture, reduce evaporation and discourage weeds that compete with plants for water.
- Always follow the water use restrictions imposed by South Florida Water Management District for landscape irrigation days and times.



Additional water conservation tips and information about the importance of water conservation can be found at the following sites: cityofpsl.com, my.sfwmd.gov and epa.gov/watersense.

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.

Maximum residual disinfectant level (MRDL):

The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of 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.

"ND"

Not Detected and indicates that the substance was not found by laboratory analysis.

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.

Parts per billion (ppb) or Micrograms per liter (ug/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.

Picocurie per liter (pCi/L):

Measure of the radioactivity in water.

Lead and Copper Results

These results are for the entire distribution system

Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling (mo./yr.)	AL Violation Y/N	90th Percentile Result	# of sites Exceeding the AL	MCLG	AL (action level)	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper (tap water) (ppm)	6-8/2023	N	0.11	0	1.3	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Lead (tap water) (ppb)	6-8/2023	N	4.6	1	0	15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits;

Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products

These results are for the entire distribution system

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)	1-12/2024	N	3.35	2.4-3.7	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4.0	Water additive used to control microbes
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	2,5,8,11 2024	N	24.3 (highest LRAA at site 6) @ 2782 SE Ibis Ave.	3.2-26.4	N/A	MCL = 60	By-product of drinking water disinfection
THM (Total trihalomethanes) (ppb)	2,5,8,11 2024	N	40.6 (highest LRAA at site 1) @ 1062 SE Prineville St	1.8-43.8	N/A	MCL = 80	By-product of drinking water disinfection

* 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

UCMR4 Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products

These results are for the entire distribution system

Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling (mo./yr.)	Level Detected (Average)	Range of Results	Likely Source of Contamination
HAA9	3,9/20	22.5	1.7-40.4	By-product of drinking water disinfection
HAA6Br	3,9/20	12.3	1.2-21.7	By-product of drinking water disinfection
HAA5	3,9/20	14.3	1.4-25.7	By-product of drinking water disinfection

Unregulated Contaminants

For Prineville Water Treatment Plant

Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling (mo./yr.)	Level Detected (Average)	Range of Results	Likely Source of Contamination
Source Water (Limeplant)				
Total Organic Carbon (ug/L)	3,9/20	10495	9990-11000	Naturally present in the environment
Bromide (ug/L)	3,9/20	201.5	200-203	Naturally present in the environment
Source Water (RO Plant)				
Total Organic Carbon (ug/L)	3,9/20	1995	1900-2090	Naturally present in the environment
Bromide (ug/L)	4,9/20	4105	4100-4110	Naturally present in the environment

Test Results Table

For Prineville Water Treatment Plant

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)	5/20	N	0.521	0.521	0	5	Erosion of natural deposits.
Inorganic Contaminants							
Barium (ppm)	3/23	N	0.0027	N/A	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride (ppm)	3/23	N	0.76	N/A	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories. Water additive which promotes strong teeth when at the optimum level of 0.7 ppm
Sodium (ppm)	3/23	N	93.2	N/A	N/A	160	Salt water intrusion; leaching from soil

Unregulated Contaminants

For JEA Water Treatment Plant

Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling (mo./yr.)	Level Detected (Average)	Range of Results	Likely Source of Contamination
Source Water				
Total Organic Carbon (ug/L)	3,9/20	1635	1550-1720	Naturally present in the environment
Bromide (ug/L)	4,9/20	7575	7360-7790	Naturally present in the environment

Test Results Table

For James E. Anderson Water Treatment Plant

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
Radioactive Contaminants							
Radium 226 (pCi/L)	5/20	N	0.69	0.69	0	5	Erosion of natural deposits
Inorganic Contaminants							
Arsenic (ppm)	3/23	N	0.010	N/A	0	10	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes.
Barium (ppm)	3/23	N	0.0032	N/A	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride (ppm)	3/23	N	0.66	N/A	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories. Water additive which promotes strong teeth when at the optimum level of 0.7 ppm
Nitrate (ppm)	3/24	N	0.032	N/A	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits.
Selenium (ppb)	3/23	N	2.9	N/A	50	50	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines
Sodium (ppm)	3/23	N	92.1	N/A	N/A	160	Salt water intrusion, leaching from soil.

* Results in the Level Detected column for radiological contaminants, inorganic contaminants, synthetic organic contaminant 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. For THM's and HAA5's, the "level detected" is the highest locational running annual average for the year.



PORT ST. LUCIE

HEART OF THE TREASURE COAST



City of Port St. Lucie Utility Systems Department
Kevin Matyjaszek, Utility Systems Director



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Jolien Caraballo, District 4



Councilwoman
Stephanie Morgan, District 1



Councilman
David Pickett, District 2



Councilman
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