CITY OF
PORT ST. LUCIE
HEART OF THE TREASURE COAST

# Water Quality Report

**2025**

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, 2025.

The mission of the Utility Systems Department is to provide our community and environment with clean, safe utility services through exceptional customer support and communication.

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

The City of Port St. Lucie has experienced significant growth as the sixth largest city in Florida. High-quality water, wastewater and reclaimed water services are an essential component of our City's infrastructure. Throughout the history of the Utility Systems Department, the City's leaders have been committed to unprecedented investments in its infrastructure, which is why, over the next five years, we are embarking on a proactive capital improvement plan to keep ahead of the growing needs within our community.

The development of the Utility's newest reverse osmosis water treatment plant, which will be known as Discovery Water Treatment Facility, aligns with the Utility's Master Plan. The 10 MGD (million gallons per day) facility is anticipated to be operational in late 2029 and will have the potential of producing 30 MGD with future expansions.

The development of six (6) new Floridan Wells, two (2) new deep injection wells, one (1) monitoring well and approximately 16,000 feet of raw water main will coincide with Discovery Water Treatment Facility construction.

The development of four (4) new Floridan Wells for our James E. Anderson Water Treatment Plant is in the design/construct phase. These wells will improve system reliability and provide greater operational and maintenance flexibility.

The Prineville Reverse Osmosis and Lime Softening Water Treatment Plants are constructing a new deep injection well that will provide redundancy when routine maintenance is being performed on existing wells. This allows the plant operators to avoid having to take the plant offline. Additionally, this site will feature a new generator building to provide protection from the elements to the Utility generators which are used to keep the plants and other facilities operational during storm events.

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 100,000 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

Special Assistant to the City Manager and Utility Systems Director

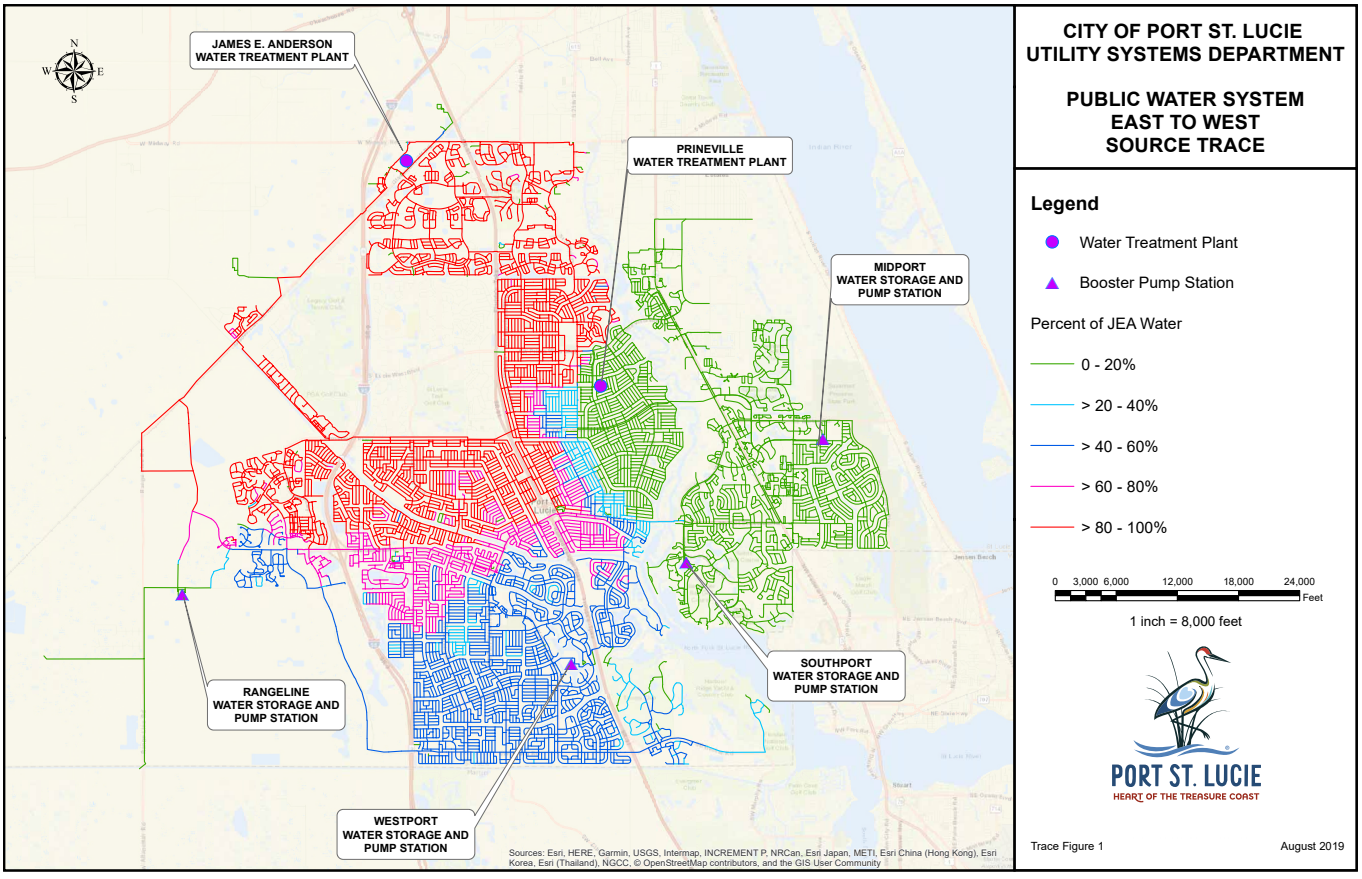
# Where does your water come from?

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 and disinfected.

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 may 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 could come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff and septic systems.
5. Radioactive contaminants, which may be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.



# How safe is our water?

To ensure 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 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 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. 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 components in your home. You share the responsibility for protecting yourself and your family from the lead in your home plumbing. You can take responsibility by identifying and removing lead materials within your home plumbing and taking steps to reduce your family's risk. Before drinking tap water, flush your pipes for several minutes by running your tap, taking a shower, doing laundry or a load of dishes. You also can use a filter certified by an American National Standards Institute accredited certifier to reduce lead in drinking water. 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 http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

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. 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 2025, 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 100,000 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 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.

**Parts per trillion (ppt) or Nanograms per liter (ng/l):**
One part by weight of analyte to 1 trillion 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) | 1-12/2025 | N | 3.14 | 2.6-3.5 | MRDLG = 4 | MRDL = 4.0 | Water additive used to control microbes |
| Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb) | 2,5,8,11 2025 | N | 27.5 (highest LRAA at site 4) @ 3223 Braemer Way | 1-27.8 | N/A | MCL = 60 | By-product of drinking water disinfection |
| TTHM (Total trihalomethanes) (ppb) | 2,5,8,11 2025 | N | 47.2 (highest LRAA at site 1)@ 1062 SE Prineville St | 2.2-44.9 | 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 detected level at any sampling point, depending on the sampling frequency. For THM's and HAA's, the "level detected" is the highest locational running annual average for the year.

| UCMR 5 Unregulated Contaminants Monitoring Rule | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| For Prineville Water Treatment Plant | | | | | |
| Contaminant and Unit of Measurement | Dates of Sampling (mo./yr.) | Level Detected* | Range of Results | Proposed MCL | Likely Source of Contamination |
| HFPO-DA (ppt) | 3/9 2025 | ND | ND | 10 | Discharge from industrial chemical factories |
| PFHxS (ppt) | 3/9 2025 | 1.25 | 1.2 - 1.3 | 10 | Discharge from industrial chemical factories |
| PFNA (ppt) | 3/9 2025 | ND | ND | 10 | Discharge from industrial chemical factories |
| PFOS (ppt) | 3/9 2025 | 3.3 | 3.2 - 3.4 | 4 | Discharge from industrial chemical factories |
| PFOA (ppt) | 3/9 2025 | 1.8 | 1.7 - 1.9 | 4 | Discharge from industrial chemical factories |
| PFBS (ppt) | 3/9 2025 | 1.1 | 1.1 - 1.1 | None | Discharge from industrial chemical factories |

| 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 |
| 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 |
| Nitrate | 3/25 | N | 0.031 | N/A | 10 | 10 | Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits. |

| 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 |
| Inorganic Contaminants | | | | | | | |
| 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 aluminium factories. Water additive which promotes strong teeth when at the optimum level of 0.7 ppm |
| Nitrate (ppm) | 3/25 | N | 0.037 | 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. |

| UCMR 5 Unregulated Contaminants Monitoring Rule | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| For JEA Water Treatment Plant | | | | | |
| Contaminant and Unit of Measurement | Dates of Sampling (mo./yr.) | Level Detected* | Range of Results | Proposed MCL | Likely Source of Contamination |
| HFPO-DA (ppt) | 3/9 2025 | ND | ND | 10 | Discharge from industrial chemical factories |
| PFHxS (ppt) | 3/9 2025 | ND | ND | 10 | Discharge from industrial chemical factories |
| PFNA (ppt) | 3/9 2025 | ND | ND | 10 | Discharge from industrial chemical factories |
| PFOS (ppt) | 3/9 2025 | ND | ND | 4 | Discharge from industrial chemical factories |
| PFOA (ppt) | 3/9 2025 | ND | ND | 4 | Discharge from industrial chemical factories |
| PFBS (ppt) | 3/9 2025 | ND | ND | None | Discharge from industrial chemical factories |

# PORT ST. LUCIE

## HEART OF THE TREASURE COAST

City of Port St. Lucie Utility Systems Department
Kevin Matyjaszek
Special Assistant to the City Manager and Utility Systems Director

Mayor
Shannon Martin

Vice Mayor
Jolien Caraballo, District 4

Councilwoman
Stephanie Morgan, District 1

Councilman
David Pickett, District 2

Councilman
Anthony Bonna, Sr., District 3

City Manager
Jesus Merejo