2006 Drinking Water Quality Report

St. Lucie West Services District

We're pleased to present to you this year's Annual Quality Water Report. This report is designed to inform you about the quality water and services we deliver to you every day. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We want you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water. Our water source is three wells that draw water from the Floridan aquifer. The water is then treated by reverse osmosis, chlorinated for disinfection, fluoride is added to help prevent tooth decay, and phosphate inhibitor is added for corrosion control.

Florida's Department of Environmental Protection is in the process of conducting Source Water Assessment (SWA) for all public water systems throughout Florida. These assessments will identify and assess any potential sources of contamination in the vicinity of your water supply. A SWA was conducted for this system in 2004. It found that some of our system's wells are at low risk for contamination from one domestic wastewater source and moderate risk from two petroleum storage tanks. A SWA report for this system is available at the DEP SWAPP web site:

This Drinking Water Quality Report shows our water quality results and what they mean.

If you have any questions about this report, concerns about your water utility, or want to obtain a copy of this report, please contact Mr. William Hayden at (772) 340-0220 or Mr. Charles Sweat at (407) 629-6900. You may pickup a copy of this report at 450 SW Utility Drive, Port St. Lucie, Florida 34986. This report will be mailed to our customers. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled Board meetings. They are held on the first and third Tuesday of the month at 9:00 am at the Sunlight Community Church at 477 S.W. Cashmere Boulevard, Port St Lucie, Florida 34986.

St. Lucie West Services District routinely monitors for contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws, rules and regulations. Except where indicated otherwise, this report is based on the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1st to December 31st 2006. Also included are test results in earlier years for contaminants sampled less often than annually. For contaminants not required to be tested for in 2006, test results are for the most recent testing done in accordance with regulations authorized by the state and approved by the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

As water travels over the land or underground it can pick up substances or contaminants such as microbes, inorganic and organic chemicals, and radioactive substances. All drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. It's important to remember that the presence of these contaminants does not necessarily pose 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.

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.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.

Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally-occurring or result from urban storm water runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming.

Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm water runoff, and residential uses.

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 storm water runoff, and septic systems.

Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally-occurring, or be the result of oil and gas production or mining activities.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

In the attached data table you will find many terms you might not be familiar with. To help you better understand these terms we've provided the following key to these terms' abbreviations and definitions:

TERM Appearing in TABLE		DEFINITION
Action Level	**AL**	The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow
Not Applicable	**N/A**	Does not apply.
Not-Detected	**ND**	Laboratory analysis indicates that the constituent was not present
Parts per million	**ppm**	*Or Milligrams per liter (mg/l)* – one part by weight of analyte to one million parts by weight of the water sample.
Parts per billion	**ppb**	*Or Micrograms per liter (µg/l)* – one part by weight of analyte to one billion parts by weight of the water sample.
Picocuries per liter	**pCi/L**	- *picocuries per liter* is a measure of the radioactivity in water
Maximum Contaminant Level	**MCL**	The "Maximum Allowed" is 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 "Goal" is 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.

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.

TEST RESULTS TABLE

Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	MCL Violation Yes/No	Level Detected	Range of Results	MCLG	MCL	Monitoring Period Month/Year	Likely Source of Contamination
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.							
Radiological Contaminants							
Radium 226 (pCi/L)	No	1.3	ND-1.3	0	5	1/06, 5/06 &12/06	Decay of natural and man-made deposits
Inorganic Contaminants							
Fluoride (ppm)	No	0.93	0.54 - 0.93	4	4	1/06 through 12/06	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth.
Chromium (ppb)	No	1.9	N/A	10	10	10/06	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate (ppm)	No	0.0047	ND-0.0047	10	10	1/06, 3/06 & 10/06	Runoff from fertilizer use, leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Sodium (ppm)	No	64.8	N/A	N/A	160	10/06	Salt water intrusion, leaching from soil

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

- For the following-contaminants monitored under Stage 1 D/DBP 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
Chlorine (ppm)	1/06-12/06	N	1.4	1.1- 1.6	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4.0	Water additive used to control microbes
Haloacetic acids (five) (HAA5s) (ppb)	1/06 - 12/06 Quarterly	N	9.2	0.35-7.7	NA	MCL = 60	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TTHM [Total trihalomethanes] (ppb)	1/06 - 12/06 Quarterly	N	28	5.6-23.5	NA	MCL = 80	By-product of drinking water disinfection

Lead and Copper (Tap Water)

Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Action Level Violation Yes/No	90th Percentile Result	Number of Sampling Sites Exceeding the Action Level	MCLG	Action Level	Monitoring Period Month/Year	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper (tap water) (ppm)	No	0.07	0	1.3	AL=1.3	9/06	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Lead (tap water) (ppb)	No	1.4	0	0	AL=15	9/06	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits

Infants and young children are typically more vulnerable to lead in drinking water than the general population. It is possible that lead levels at your home may be higher than at other homes in the community as a result of materials used in your home's plumbing. If you are concerned about elevated lead levels in your home's water, you may wish to have your water tested and flush your tap 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using tap water. Additional information is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

Based on the population served by the system, we are required to collect and submit twenty bacteriological samples from the water distribution system to the regulatory agency (Fla. D.E.P.) for each monthly compliance period. For the month of November 2006 we inadvertently collected and submitted nineteen samples. We have rewritten our bacteriological sample collection protocol to ensure this type of incident does not reoccur.

In April and September of 2006 we retested the homes within our water system. None of the samples collected exceeded the Lead or Copper action level set by the U.S, Environmental Protection Agency. The water chemistry is in balance and is not corrosive to homeowner's internal plumbing. The Lead and Copper testing results provides our customers another assurance of the superior water quality supplied by the District to our customers. We're proud that your drinking water meets or exceeds all Federal and State requirements for Lead and Copper.

MCLs are set at very stringent levels. To understand the possible health effects described for many regulated constituents, a person would have to drink 2 liters of water every day at the MCL level for a lifetime to have a one-in-a-million chance of having the described health effect.

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 guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by cryptosporidium and other microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

We at St. Lucie West Services District would like for you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. We are committed to insuring the quality of your water. If you have any questions or concerns about the information provided, please feel free to call any of the numbers listed within this report.