

2017 ANNUAL WATER QUALITY REPORT



Presented By
City of Stuart

Meeting the Challenge

The City of Stuart is pleased to present the annual water quality report which covers all water quality analyses from January 1, 2017 through December 31, 2017. Over the years, the City has consistently produced drinking water that meets all federal and state standards. The City continues to explore new methods for delivering the highest quality drinking water to our consumers. As new challenges to drinking water safety arise, the City is committed to protecting source water, promoting water conservation, and providing community education while continuing to serve the needs of all our water users.

Source Water Assessment

In 2017, 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 34 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 www.dep.state.fl.us/swapp.

Our Source Water

The City's water is obtained from the Surficial Aquifer through 24 production wells. The City's Water Treatment Facility has a capacity to treat 6 million gallons of water per day. Major components consist of four air stripping towers, three solids contact units, three 1 million gallon storage tanks, and five high-service pumps for distribution to our customers. Treatment consists of hardness and color reduction, filtration, disinfection, and fluoridation. The Stuart Water Treatment Facility provides an average of 3.1 million gallons of clean, safe drinking water every day to its consumers.

Important Health Information

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immunocompromised 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 may be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. The U.S. EPA/CDC (Centers for Disease Control and Prevention) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791 or <http://water.epa.gov/drink/hotline>.



Substances That Could Be in Water

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 stormwater 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 stormwater 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 stormwater runoff, and septic systems.

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

To ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the U.S. 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 (800) 426-4791.

QUESTIONS?

For questions about this report, or any questions about your water, please call Michael Woodside, Water Treatment Chief Operator, at (772) 288-5343.



WATER'S WORTH IT

Water should be clear, but not invisible. Indispensable to jobs, the economy, our health, and our communities, water runs through our lives in many ways. Everyone uses water and everyone must be responsible for it. To do that, we each need to learn to value water and come together to share an important message about water's worth.

In 2007, the City of Stuart recognized that the average per person water use was 32% higher than the state average. This includes indoor and outdoor use. In addition, the City's gets its water from the Surficial Aquifer, the shallowest of all the aquifers and a source of limited supply.

Stuart adopted a Water Conservation Initiative Plan to reduce the overall per capita from 219 to 191 by 2028 as required in a Consumptive Use Permit, issued by the South Florida Water Management District. The City set an even more aggressive goal to reach 163 pcpd by 2028 in order to postpone the need for costly alternative water supplies. The City has taken proactive measures with various water conservation programs to ensure a healthy water supply for the future. Stuart has adopted the "Water's Worth It" campaign, provided by the Water Environment Federation. Water's Worth It focuses on five essential components; Your Respect, Your Effort, Your Health, Your Future, and Our Passion. The City celebrates Water's Worth It with downtown pole banners, utility vehicle front license plates, uniform tee shirts for its utility employees, and information in the monthly utility bill newsletter.

Water's Worth It, along with other water conservation public outreach programs, has resulted in a 16% reduction in overall local water use.

To help City residents learn more about water issues and how they can help, there are various water conservation programs within your community.

Everyone who uses water is encouraged to join the City of Stuart in this coordinated effort to raise awareness about the value and importance of water. By combining our voices behind this campaign, each of us can contribute to a positive change.

Be as good to water as water's been to you. WATER'S WORTH IT!

To learn more, visit www.cityofstuart.us or www.WatersWorthIt.org.



Lead in Home Plumbing

Homes built before 1986 are more likely to have lead pipes, fixtures, and solder. 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. We are responsible for providing high-quality drinking water, but we cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. The City of Stuart's drinking water meets or exceeds all regulatory standards. As a rule, the City protects its customers from the exposure of lead through its regular treatment process. Because of our treatment methods, the City is required to perform lead sampling once every three years. The City uses a slightly positive Langlier Index (a method of determining the stability of the water), which is a means of protecting water mains and household plumbing fixtures from corrosion.

This is done by depositing a thin layer of calcium carbonate on the walls of the pipes to create a protective coating. In addition, we add sodium hexametaphosphate as a method of protecting the water from leaching lead and copper from pipes and fittings. In 2016, the City conducted the lead and copper sampling in accordance with the U.S. EPA's Lead and Copper Tap Water Compliance and Monitoring regulations. These sampling events required no further action. Information on lead in drinking water, and the steps you can take to minimize exposure, is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.





Good To Know

What is the typical per day water use?

While usage varies from community to community and from person to person; on average, according to the South Florida Water Management District's Upper East Coast Water Supply Plan, people use 117 gallons of water per person per day. The average family turns on the tap 70 to 100 times daily. About 74% of home water usage occurs in the bathroom, about 21% in the laundry room and 5% in the kitchen. The average water use per person per day in the City of Stuart is 184.

How much water is used to create the food we eat each year?

The average American consumes 1,500 pounds of food each year, 1,000 thousand gallons of water is required to grow and process each pound of food. Thus, 1.5 million gallons of water is invested in the food eaten annually by just one person! This, more than 200,000 cubic feet of water, is enough to cover a football field four feet deep.

Is it OK to use hot water from the tap for cooking?

No, ALWAYS use cold water. Hot water is more likely to contain rust, copper, and lead from household plumbing and water heaters. These harmful substances can dissolve into hot water faster than they do into cold water, especially when the faucet has not been used for an extended period of time.

What type of container is best for storing water?

Consumer Reports has consistently advised that glass or BPA-free (Bisphenol A-free) plastics such as polyethylene are the safest choices. To be on safe side, do not use any container with markings on the recycle symbol showing 7 PC (which is the code for BPA). You could also consider using stainless steel or aluminum containers that have BPA-free liners.

How much water is used in the shower?

A 10-minute shower can use 25 to 50 gallons of water. High-flow showerheads allow a flow of 6 to 10 gallons per minute. High-efficiency showerheads can cut the rate in half without reducing pressure.

What can we do to conserve water?

Repair dripping faucets, replace old, high volume shower heads with ultra-low versions, replace toilets that were in use prior to 1995, operate automatic dishwashers and do laundry only with full loads. Don't overwater your lawn; lawns can only be irrigated two days per week in accordance with the City's Ordinance No. 2202-10. For more information on water conservation please visit the City's website or visit the South Florida Water Management District's website at www.sfwmd.gov.

Sampling Results

This annual report is designed to inform you about the quality of the City's drinking water. During the past year, we have taken hundreds of water samples to determine the presence of any radioactive, biological, inorganic, volatile organic, or synthetic contaminants. The table below shows only those contaminants that were detected in the water. The State of Florida requires that the City monitor for certain substances less than once per year, because the concentrations of these substances do not change frequently. In these cases, the most recent sample data are included, along with the year in which the sample was taken.

PRIMARY REGULATED CONTAMINANTS

Radioactive Contaminants

CONTAMINANT AND UNIT OF MEASUREMENT	DATE OF SAMPLING (MO./YR.)	MCL VIOLATION (YES/NO)	LEVEL DETECTED	RANGE OF RESULTS	MCLG	MCL	LIKELY SOURCE OF CONTAMINATION
Radium 226 + 228 [Combined Radium] (pCi/L)	06/05/2017	No	0.776	NA	0	5	Erosion of natural deposits

Inorganic Contaminants

Barium (ppm)	05/27/2017	No	0.0052	NA	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	06/02/2017	No	0.43	NA	4	4.0	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories; water additive that promotes strong teeth when at the optimum level of 0.7 ppm
Nitrate [as Nitrogen] (ppm)	05/25/2017	No	0.14	NA	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Nitrite [as Nitrogen] (ppm)	05/25/2017	No	0.043	NA	1	1	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Sodium (ppm)	05/27/2017	No	24.1	NA	NA	160	Saltwater intrusion, leaching from soil

Volatile Organic Contaminants

cis-1,2-Dichloroethylene (ppb)	01/2017, 04/2017, 07/2017, 10/2017	No	0.68	ND–0.68	70	70	Discharge from industrial chemical
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Stage 1 Disinfectants/Disinfection By-Products

CONTAMINANT AND UNIT OF MEASUREMENT	DATE OF SAMPLING (MO./YR.)	MCL VIOLATION (YES/NO)	LEVEL DETECTED	RANGE OF RESULTS	MRDLG	MRDL	LIKELY SOURCE OF CONTAMINATION
Chloramines (ppm)	01/2017–12/2017	No	3.1	2.1–3.4	4	4.0	Water additive used to control microbes

Stage 2 Disinfectants/Disinfection By-Products

CONTAMINANT AND UNIT OF MEASUREMENT	DATE OF SAMPLING (MO./YR.)	MCL VIOLATION (YES/NO)	LEVEL DETECTED	RANGE OF RESULTS	MCLG	MCL	LIKELY SOURCE OF CONTAMINATION
Haloacetic Acids (five) [HAA5] (ppb)	01/2017, 04/2017, 07/2017, 10/2017	No	33.8	15.3–33.8	NA	60	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TTHM [Total trihalomethanes] (ppb)	01/2017, 04/2017, 07/2017, 10/2017	No	44	24.8–59.6	NA	80	By-product of drinking water disinfection

Lead and Copper (Tap water samples were collected from sites throughout the community)

CONTAMINANT AND UNIT OF MEASUREMENT	DATE OF SAMPLING (MO./YR.)	AL EXCEEDANCE (YES/NO)	90TH PERCENTILE RESULT	NO. OF SAMPLING SITES EXCEEDING THE AL	MCLG	AL (ACTION LEVEL)	LIKELY SOURCE OF CONTAMINATION
Copper [tap water] (ppm)	08/2016	No	0.052	0	1.3	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Lead [tap water] (ppb)	08/2016	No	0.9	0	0	15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits

SECONDARY CONTAMINANTS¹

CONTAMINANT AND UNIT OF MEASUREMENT	DATE OF SAMPLING (MO./YR.)	MCL VIOLATION (YES/NO)	HIGHEST RESULT	RANGE OF RESULTS	MCLG	MCL	LIKELY SOURCE OF CONTAMINATION
Aluminum (ppb)	05/27/2017	No	78	NA	NA	200	Natural occurrence from soil leaching

¹ Secondary contaminants are regulated to protect the aesthetics of drinking water like taste, appearance, and odor.

Definitions

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

LRAA (Locational Running Annual Average): The average of sample analytical results for samples taken at a particular monitoring location during the previous four calendar quarters.

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): The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

MRDLG (Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal): 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.

NA: Not applicable

ND (Not detected): Indicates that the substance was not found by laboratory analysis.

pCi/L (picocuries per liter): A measure of radioactivity.

ppb (parts per billion): One part substance per billion parts water (or micrograms per liter).

ppm (parts per million): One part substance per million parts water (or milligrams per liter).