2024 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

South Brevard Water Co-op, Inc.

We are pleased to present to you this year's Annual Water Quality Report. This report is designed to inform you about the quality of water and the 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 drinking water source is four wells which draw from the Floridan Aquifer. The water is processed by prefiltering, then reverse-osmosis, and degasification. It is then chlorinated for disinfection purposes and polyphosphate is added for corrosion control.

The Department of Environmental Protection performed a Source Water Assessment on our system in 2024. A search of the data sources indicated no potential sources of contamination near our four wells. The assessment results are available on the FDEP Source Water and Protection Program Website at https://prodapps.dep.state.fl.us/swapp/ Use the search by county link on left-hand side to review the information on our system.

- **<u>This report shows our water quality results and what they mean</u>.**

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact David Whiteside of Accurate Utilities, at the plant telephone number (321) 952-9660. We encourage you to be informed about your water utility. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled Board meetings. They are held at 6:00 PM on the third Wednesday of each month at the water plant office, 41 Mohican Way. A notice of each meeting is listed on the water bill.

South Brevard Water Co-op routinely monitors contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws, rules, and regulations. This report is based on the results of our monitoring for the period January 1 to December 31, 2024. Data obtained before Jan. 1, 2024, and presented in this report is from the most recent testing done in accordance with the laws, rules, and regulations. The state allows us to monitor some contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently.

In the table below, you may find unfamiliar terms and abbreviations. To help you better understand these terms we have provided the following 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.
Maximum residual disinfectant level or MRDL: 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.
Maximum residual disinfectant level goal or 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.
Action Level (AL) The concentration of a contaminant that, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.
Picocurie per liter (pCi/L): Measure of the radioactivity in water.
Parts per million (ppm): One part by weight of analyte to 1 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 1 billion parts by weight of the water sample.
"ND" means not detected and indicates that the substance was not found by laboratory analysis.

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)

TEST RESULTS TABLE

Results in the "Level Detected" column are the highest average at any of the sampling points or the highest detected level at any sampling point, depending on the sampling frequency.

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)	8/24	N	0.0079	NA	2	2	Erosion of natural deposits
Cyanide (ppb)	8/24	N	5.1	NA	200	200	Discharge from steel/metal factories; discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories
Fluoride (ppm)	8/24	N	0.2	NA	4	4.0	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrite (as Nitrogen) (ppm)	1/24, 8/24	N	0.27	ND-0.27	1	1	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Selenium (ppb)	8/24	N	1.8	NA	50	50	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines
Sodium (ppm)	8/24	N	61	NA	NA	160	Saltwater intrusion, leaching from soil

Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products

For chlorine, the "Level Detected" is the highest running annual average (RAA), computed quarterly, of monthly averages of all samples collected. The range of results is the range of results of all the individual samples collected during the past year. For trihalomethanes and haloacetic acids the "Level Detected" is the highest LRAA. The range of results is the range of all the individual samples collected during the past year.

Contaminant or Disinfectant and Unit of Measurement	Dates of sampling (mo/yr)	MCL or MRDL Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Range of Results	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL or MRDL	Likely Source of Contamination
Chlorine (ppm)	Monthly 2024	N	0.66	0.4-0.93	4	MRDL = 4.0	Water additive used to control microbes
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (ppb)	7/24	N	33.6	33.49-33.70	N/A	MCL = 80	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	7/24	N	4.2	4.2-4.2	NA	MCL = 60	By-product of drinking water disinfection

Lead and Copper (Tap Water)

Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Dates of sampling (mo./yr.)	AL Violation Y/N	90th Percentile Result	No. of sampling sites exceeding the AL	Range of Results	MCLG	AL (Action Level)	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper (tap water) (ppm)	8/24	N	0.15	0	0.0036-0.18	0	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems
Lead (tap water) (ppb)	8/24	N	1.3	0	ND-3.9	15	15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems and service lines connecting buildings to water mains

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:
(A) *Microbial contaminants*, such as viruses and bacteria, 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 storm water 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 storm water 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 storm water runoff, and septic systems.
(E) *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 EPA prescribes regulations, which limit the number 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.

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. South Brevard Co-op 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 may 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 exposures. 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 requiring replacement service line, 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 David Whiteside of Accurate Utilities, at the plant telephone number **(321) 952-9660**. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at https://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

In 2024 we were required to prepare and submit a lead service line inventory to Florida DEP. **No lead service lines were found in our water system.**

In our continuing efforts to maintain a safe and dependable water supply, it may be necessary to make improvements in your water system. The costs of these improvements may be reflected in the rate structure. Rate adjustments may be necessary in order to address these improvements.

We at the South Brevard Water Co-op would like 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. If you have any questions or concerns about the information provided, please feel free to call any of the numbers listed.