

CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT (CCR)

2017 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

Of the South Brevard Water Co-op, Inc.

We're pleased to present to you this year's Annual Water Quality 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. The wells draw from the Floridan Aquifer and the water is processed by a reverse-osmosis system. It is then chlorinated for disinfection purposes and a polyphosphate is added for corrosion control.

The Department of Environmental Protection performed a Source Water Assessment on our system, updated on February 13, 2016, and a search of the data sources indicated no potential sources of contamination near our wells. The assessment results are available on the FDEP Source Water and Protection Program Website at <http://www.dep.state.fl.us/swapp/> Use the search by county link on left-hand side to review the information on our system.

- **This report shows our water quality results and what they mean.**

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact our plant manager, Ray Maestri or the operations contractor, David Whiteside of Accurate Utilities, at the plant telephone number (321) 952-5043. 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 for 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, 2017.

In the table below, you may find unfamiliar terms and abbreviations. To help you better understand these terms we've 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 ($\mu\text{g/l}$): 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.

The state allows us to monitor for some contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently.

In order 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 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.

<u>TEST RESULTS TABLE</u>							
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)	8/25/15	No	0.0076	0.0076	2	2	Erosion of natural deposits.
Sodium (ppm)	8/25/15	No	56.5	56.5	N/A	160	Salt water intrusion, leaching from soil,
TTHMs and Stage2 Disinfectant/Disinfection By-Product (D/DBP) Parameters							
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> For the following contaminant and disinfectant residuals monitored under Stage 1 D/DBP regulations, the level detected is the 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)	1/17-12/17	No	0.80	0.35-2.1	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4.0	Water additive used to control microbes
TTHM [Total trihalomethanes (ug/l)]	3/20/17, 6/13/17, 8/9/17, 11/8/17	NO	44.7	9.27-44.7	N/A	MCL = 80	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Haloacetic Acids (five) (HAA5) (ug/l.)	3/20/17, 6/13/17, 8/9/17, 11/8/17	No	79.1	3.26-79.1	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	MCLG	AL (Action Level)	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper (tap water) (ppm)	9/23/2015	No	0.0312	None	0	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Lead (tap water) (ppb)	9/23/15	N	1.0	0	15	15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits

Some people who drink water containing trihalomethanes in excess of the MCL over many years may experience problems with their liver, kidneys, or central nervous systems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

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, which 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.

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 the materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. The South Brevard Water Co-op, Inc. is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

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.

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 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.