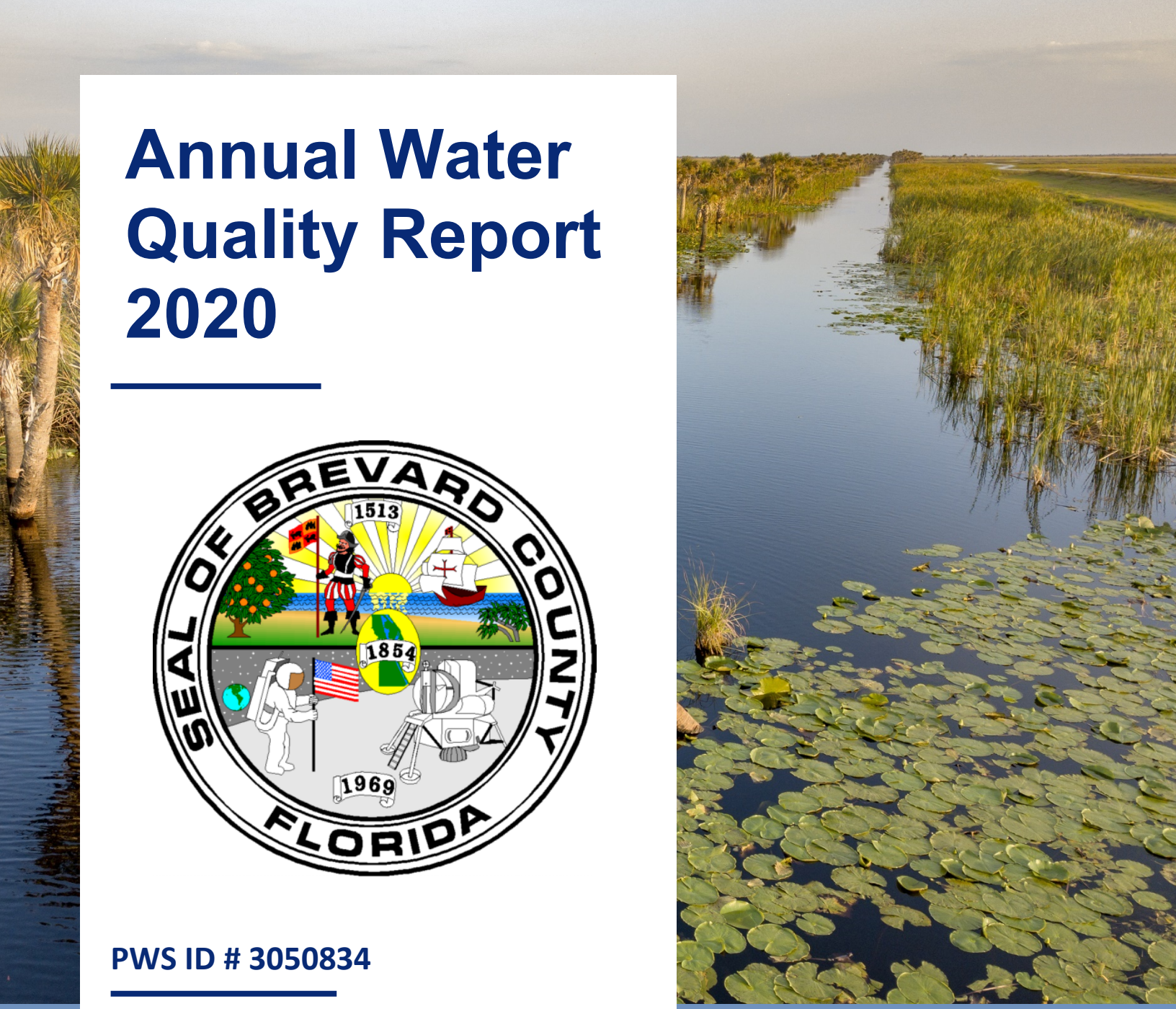

Annual Water Quality Report 2020

PWS ID # 3050834

Mims Water Treatment Facility

Brevard County Utility Services
2725 Judge Fran Jamieson Way, A-213
Viera, FL 32940-2093

Brevard COUNTY
Utility Services

Mims Water Quality Report

A Message to Customers

Brevard County Utility Services Department is pleased to present this year's Annual Drinking Water Quality Report. This report is designed to inform you about the quality water and services we deliver to you every day. Our goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water, and we want you to understand, and be involved in, the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process. We routinely monitor 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 1 to December 31, 2020.

How to Obtain a Printed Copy of this Report

This water quality report, also known as a Consumer Confidence Report, is produced annually in accordance with both federal and state requirements. This report will be mailed to customers only upon request by calling (321) 350-8374. It is also available at Mims Billing Office 2262 High Drive Mims, FL 32754. For more information about this report, for questions relating to your drinking water, or for additional hard copies of this report, please view https://www.brevardfl.gov/UtilityServices/DrinkingWater.

Community Participation

We encourage all interested customers to attend the Brevard County Board of County Commissioners regularly scheduled meetings held at the Viera Government Center. Please contact the County Manager's office at (321) 633-2001 to confirm day, time, and location of the meetings.

Boil Water Notice Hotline

Did you know you can check on the status of Boil Water Notices in your area at any time? Just call the Boil Water Notice Hotline at 321-633-2118.

Register for Emergency Notifications

Brevard County Utilities suggests all residents register their unlisted landline, cell phone and/or email address with the Brevard County Emergency Operations Center. Emergency Operations will be able to contact residents in the event of a disaster, boil water notice, or other emergency.

Alert Brevard Notifications are action-oriented safety messages based on your physical address. If you register phone numbers and/or email addresses with Alert Brevard, you can receive automated notifications about boil-water notices, shelter-in-place or evacuation orders, law enforcement activity, etc. for your area.

Register by going to https://www.embrevard.com and click “Alert Signup”. If you do not have access to the internet, please call 321-637-6670.

Water Supply Sources

Where Does My Water Come From?

The Mims Water Treatment Facility obtains groundwater from the Surficial Aquifer from ten wells located in the Mims area.

How is it Treated?

The raw groundwater enters the plant where it is aerated to remove iron and dissolved gases. After a lime softening process to reduce hardness and suspended solids, the pH is adjusted with carbon dioxide. Fluoride is added in accordance with Florida Department of Health guidelines. Chloramination is the final step to disinfect the water before it is distributed to our customers.

Source Water Assessment

In 2020 the Florida Department of Environmental Protection 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 is one unique potential source of contamination identified for this system, with a low susceptibility concern level. The assessment results are available on the FDEP Source Water Assessment and Protection Program website at https://www.dep.state.fl.us/swapp.

The US Environmental Protection Agency Wants You to Know

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

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 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.

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

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.

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.

Water Quality Testing Results

Understanding Your Water Quality Results

We have included a brief summary of contaminant and by products found in the tables on pages 8-9.

Arsenic. In 2020 Arsenic was detected at a level of 0.7 ppb, which is below the maximum acceptable limit of 10 ppb. Arsenic may be found in drinking water due to erosion of natural deposits, runoff from orchards or glass and electronics production.

Fluoride. In 2020 Fluoride was detected at a level of 0.43 ppm, which is below the maximum acceptable limit of 4 ppm. Fluoride may be found in drinking water due to erosion of natural deposits or discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories. Fluoride is also a water additive which promotes strong teeth when at the optimum level of 0.7 ppm.

Nitrate. In 2020 Nitrate was detected at a level of 0.31 ppm, which is below the maximum acceptable limit of 10 ppm. Nitrate may be found in drinking water due to runoff from fertilizer use, leaching from septic tanks, or erosion from natural deposits.

Barium. In 2020 Barium was detected at a level of 0.0058 ppm, which is below the maximum acceptable limit of 2 ppm. Barium may be found in drinking water due to discharge of drilling wastes, discharge from metal refineries, or erosion of natural deposits.

Sodium. In 2020 Sodium was detected at a level of 72 ppm, which is below the maximum acceptable limit of 160 ppm. Sodium may be found in drinking water due to salt water intrusion or leaching from soil.

Chloramines. In 2020 chloramines were detected at an average level of 3.4 ppm, which is below the acceptable limit of 4 ppm. Chloramines are added to drinking water to control microbes.

Haloacetic Acids. In 2020 Haloacetic Acids were detected at a level of 54 ppb, which is below the maximum acceptable limit of 60 ppb. Haloacetic Acids are a by-product of drinking water disinfection.

Total Trihalomethanes. In 2020 Total Trihalomethanes were detected at a level of 17.1, which is below the maximum acceptable limit of 80 ppb. Total Trihalomethanes are a by-product of drinking water disinfection.

Copper. In 2020 Copper was detected at a level of 0.17 ppm, which is below the maximum acceptable limit of 1.3 ppm. Copper may be found in drinking water due to corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits, or leaching from wood preservatives.

Lead. In 2020 Lead was detected at a level of 1.2 ppb, which is below the maximum acceptable limit of 15 ppb. Lead may be found in drinking water due to corrosion of household plumbing systems or erosion of natural deposits.

Hexachlorocyclopentadiene. In 2020 Hexachlorocyclopentadiene was detected at a level of 10 ppb, which is below the maximum acceptable limit of 50 ppb. Hexachlorocyclopentadiene may be found in drinking water due to discharge from chemical factories.

Water Quality Terms Defined

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 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.

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 a 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.

ppm = Parts Per Million - one part by weight of analyte to 1 million parts by weight of the water sample.

ppb = Parts Per Billion - one part by weight of analyte to 1 billion parts by weight of the water sample.

Not Applicable (N/A): Does not apply to this section

Inorganic Contaminants

Contaminant and Unit of Measure	Sampling Date (mo./yr.)	MCL Violation Y/N	Level Detected	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Arsenic (ppb)	6/2020	No	0.7	0	10	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards, glass & electronics production
Fluoride (ppm)	6/2020	No	0.43	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
Nitrate (as Nitrogen) (ppm)	6/2020	No	0.31	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks; erosion from natural deposits
Sodium (ppm)	6/2020	No	72	NA	160	Salt water intrusion; leaching from soil
Barium (ppm)	6/2020	No	0.0058	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits

Stage 1 Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products

Contaminant and Unit of Measure	Sampling Date (mo./yr.)	MCL Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Range of Results	MRDLG	MRDL	Likely Source of Contamination
Chloramines (ppm)	1-12/2020	No	3.4	0.6-6.2	4	4	Water additive used to control microbes

Stage 2 Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products

Contaminant and Unit of Measure	Sampling Date (mo./yr.)	MCL Violation Y/N	Level Detected	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	7/2020	No	54	NA	60	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (ppb)	5/2020	No	17.1	NA	80	By-product of drinking water disinfection

Lead and Copper

Contaminant and Unit of Measure	Sampling Date (mo./yr.)	AL Violation Y/N	90th Percentile Result	No. of Sampling Sites Exceeding AL	MCLG	AL (Action Level)	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper – Tap Water (ppm)	8/2020	No	0.17	0	1.3	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Lead – Tap Water (ppb)	8/2020	No	1.2	0	0	15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits

Synthetic Organic Contaminants

Contaminant and Unit of Measure	Sampling Date (mo./yr.)	MCL Violation Y/N	Level Detected	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Hexachlorocyclopentadiene (ppb)	6/2020	No	10	50	50	Discharge from chemical factories