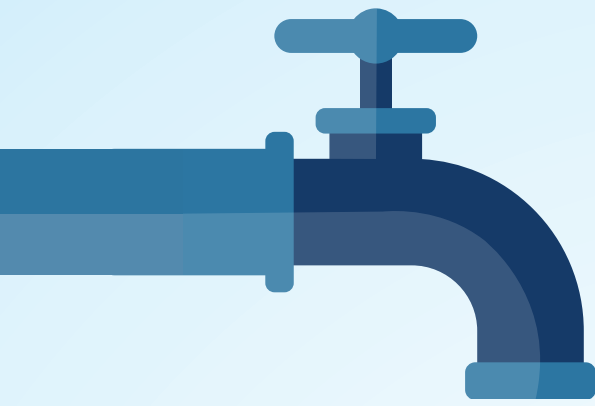




2025 ANNUAL WATER QUALITY REPORT

PWS ID#: FL 3050223
Claude H. Dyal
Water Treatment Plant
351 Shearer Blvd.
Cocoa, FL 32922

www.CocoaFL.gov/Water • www.CocoaWaterWorks.com



*Ensuring Excellence in
Every Drop*

A WORD FROM UTILITIES DIRECTOR

At the Cocoa Utilities Department, our mission is to provide safe, reliable, and great-tasting drinking water to our community—every single day. Our commitment goes beyond infrastructure and regulations; it is about protecting public health and ensuring the long-term sustainability of the resources that support our way of life.

The City of Cocoa's utility system is more than a local service; it is a vital regional provider supporting multiple municipalities and unincorporated areas throughout Brevard County. In 2025, the City of Cocoa continued to ensure that the safety and reliability of our water network remain consistent for every customer we serve throughout the county.

The safety of your water is backed by science. Our state-certified water laboratory serves as the backbone of our quality control program. By maintaining this high-level certification and utilizing the latest in analytical technology, we provide an extra layer of protection and transparency for every drop that leaves our facility.

As we move through 2025, the Utilities Department is continuing to modernize its infrastructure. We are currently advancing several capital improvement projects, many of which are now in the design or early construction stages—specifically engineered to further enhance water quality and long-term reliability. We are designing and implementing

upgrades to our chemical delivery infrastructure to introduce advanced technology for even greater precision, ensuring optimal water stability as our region grows. Additionally, to ensure uninterrupted service during extreme weather, we are in the process of installing new generators. These ongoing installations are vital to maintaining our treatment and delivery processes during power outages, safeguarding our community's access to water when they need it most.

Water is a vital community resource, and we recognize our role in protecting it for future generations. Through our conservation programs, including high-efficiency toilet rebates, rain barrel rebates, and personalized home water audits—we continue to partner with our customers to make a measurable impact.

Our 2025 results confirm that through continuous innovation and 24/7 monitoring, we are successfully meeting the needs of our growing region. The Cocoa Utilities Department is honored to provide the essential foundation for our community's health and economic vitality. Guided by the rigorous evaluations of our state-certified laboratory, we look forward to another year of providing the high-quality, great-tasting water that fuels our neighbors and our future.

John A. Walsh, P.E.

**Utilities
Director**

COCOA WATER

Providing clean, safe, reliable drinking water for more than 60 years

Whenever you enjoy a cool, refreshing drink of Cocoa's great-tasting water, you can feel secure that Cocoa's water meets all federal and state requirements for drinking water. The Cocoa Utilities Department is pleased to have this opportunity to present to you information about our excellent water and the services that we provide.

Cocoa provides water to approximately 90,000 customers in Cocoa, Rockledge, Port St. John, Merritt Island, Cape Canaveral, Cocoa Beach, Suntree/Viera, Patrick SFB, and the Kennedy Space Center; serving a population of approximately 300,000.

This requires dedicated water professionals- from engineers designing infrastructure to operators monitoring treatment plants, to mechanics, electricians, maintenance workers and lab technicians to ensure safe and reliable drinking water is delivered

to our customers around the clock.

The Cocoa Utilities Department is dedicated to providing our customers with premium drinking water and professional service. Our facilities are staffed with state-certified professionals to ensure that your drinking water is reliable and meets all safe drinking water standards.

As part of our commitment to excellence, we perform continuous testing and monitoring of your drinking water. We test the water from our raw water supply, through the treatment process at our Dyal Water Treatment Plant (WTP), until it's delivered to your home or business.

The Cocoa Utilities Department values the trust you put in us every day and we are grateful for your support throughout the year.

The quality of your water is our primary concern.

How to Obtain a 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 is available in multiple formats:

- Digitally at www.cocoafl.gov/waterqualityreport.
- Paper copies of this report will be mailed to customers only upon request by calling (321) 433-8705 or emailing utilwaterquality@cocoafl.gov.
- It is also available to be picked up at Cocoa City Hall, 65 Stone St., Cocoa, FL 32922 and all public libraries in our water service area.

For more information about this report, or to request additional hard copies of this report, call (321) 433-8705, or email utilwaterquality@cocoafl.gov. You can obtain additional information from the EPA at their Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).



WATER SUPPLY SOURCES

Our water treatment plant operates 24 hours a day, 7 days a week, to ensure our customers have clean, fresh water whenever they need it



Groundwater Treatment

Cocoa's primary source of water is groundwater pumped from the Intermediate and Floridan Aquifers. Cocoa has supplied central Brevard County with high quality drinking water since 1957. Our drinking water system processed just over 7.4 billion gallons of water in 2025, with a peak flow of 25.50 million gallons per day (MGD) during the month of April. The average daily flow was 20.7 MGD during 2025. In addition to groundwater, Cocoa supplements its ground water supply with surface water from the Taylor Creek Reservoir and Aquifer Storage and Recovery (ASR) wells. In 2025, Dyal WTP treated 6.1 billion gallons of groundwater and 1.3 billion gallons of surface water. Dyal WTP injected 319.0 million gallons into the ASR wells and recovered 281.1 million gallons from the ASR wells.

Groundwater treatment begins when raw water from our wellfields is pumped to our water treatment facility, the Claude H. Dyal WTP. The plant operates 24 hours a day, seven days a week to meet the needs of our water customers.

When ground water enters the plant chlorine, lime, soda ash, and coagulant are added to remove hardness and suspended solids. Carbon dioxide is added to reduce the pH and to stabilize the water. Chloramination is used to disinfect the water after it passes through filters containing sand and anthracite coal and enters the clear well. Turbidity (cloudiness) is constantly measured at each filter.



Surface Water Treatment

Dyal WTP is unusual for Central Florida because it can treat both ground and surface water. Water from the Taylor Creek Reservoir is a supplemental source for Cocoa's water supply.

Surface water requires a different type of treatment. After surface water enters the plant, ferric sulfate, hydrated lime, and polymer are added. Ozone is injected into clarified water for disinfection, taste and odor removal. After adding ozone, the water is treated with hydrated lime, chlorine and ammonia before passing through sand and anthracite coal filters. Turbidity is constantly measured at each filter.

The surface water treatment plant was built alongside the existing ground water treatment plant and came on-line in October 1999. Water from both processes is blended and then pumped into storage tanks before it is sent into the distribution system and to your home or business.



Aquifer Storage and Recovery (ASR) Wells

Cocoa has 10 ASR wells at the Dyal Water Treatment Plant for the storage of finished, treated water. This is a system of wells that stores finished water safely underground. During periods of high demand this high-quality water can be pumped to the head of the plant or to the ground storage tanks.

SOURCE **WATER** ASSESSMENT

The Florida Department of Environmental Protection (FDEP) began conducting a statewide assessment of drinking water systems in 2004. The Source Water Assessment Program provides local leaders, water suppliers, and citizens with the information necessary to protect public drinking water sources from contamination.

Groundwater Treatment

In 2024 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. FDEP identified 28 unique sources of potential contamination. Of those 28, 26 were rated low risk and two were rated moderate risk. The assessment results are available on the FDEP Source Water Assessment and Protection Program website at <https://prodapps.dep.state.fl.us/swapp/> or they can be obtained by contacting the Utilities Conservation Coordinator at (321) 433-8705, or emailing utilwaterquality@cocoafl.gov.

Surface Water

No assessment is currently published on the official website.

Questions?

For information about water quality or questions about this report, or to obtain paper copies of this report call (321) 433-8705 or email utilwaterquality@cocoafl.gov.

WATER QUALITY

Clean, safe drinking water involves continuous monitoring

Continuing Our Commitment

Cocoa's Claude H. Dyal WTP 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 of January 1, 2025, through December 31, 2025. Any data that was obtained before January 1, 2025, and presented in this report are from the most recent testing performed in accordance with the laws, rules, and regulations.

EPA sets legal limits on over 90 contaminants in drinking water. The legal limit for a contaminant reflects the level that protects human health and that water systems can achieve using the best available technology. EPA rules also set water-testing schedules and methods that water systems must follow.

The table found in this report contains information concerning contaminants that have been detected only. A detected contaminant is any contaminant detected at or above its minimum detection limit (MDL). According to the Consumer Confidence Report Rule (63 FR 44512; August 19, 1998), contaminants that are not detected or that are detected below the MDL do not need to be included in the table in this report. Therefore, contaminants not listed in this report were either not detected or were detected below

the MDL.

For more information about the Safe Drinking Water Act visit <https://www.epa.gov/laws-regulations/summary-safe-drinking-water-act> and/or <https://www.epa.gov/dwreginfo/drinking-water-regulatory-information>.

Our NELAC (National Environmental Laboratory Accreditation Conference) certified laboratory analyzes water quality throughout the treatment process and distribution system. This ensures safe drinking water is delivered to our customers. We remain vigilant in meeting the challenges of source water protection, water conservation, and community education. We are pleased to report that our drinking water meets all federal and state requirements.

Community Involvement is Encouraged

Interested customers are welcome to attend Cocoa's regularly scheduled Council meetings held on the second and fourth Tuesday of every month. Please contact the City Clerk at (321) 433-8488 to confirm day, time, and location of the meeting.

The Utilities Advisory Board meets as directed by the City Manager. The Utilities Advisory Board advises the City Council on matters relating to utility subjects. Please contact the City Clerk at (321) 433-8488 to confirm day, time, and location of the meeting.

CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT

Clean, safe drinking water involves sustained investment

No resource is more critical than water and the infrastructure that delivers it. We cannot exist without water systems that safely and reliably deliver water to our taps. Of all the infrastructure that we, as a community, must maintain, none is more important than a reliable water network that receives regular investment and is continually improved.

The Cocoa Utilities Department's Capital Improvement Program (CIP) was developed to provide a perspective of the utility's long-term capital needs. The CIP is a planning process used to identify, quantify and assess capital improvement needs over a five-year horizon.

The focus of the CIP is to preserve and improve the water system infrastructure while ensuring the efficient use of public funds. The following are some recent or ongoing CIP projects:



Banana River Booster Station Improvement Project

Project Scope: This project primarily consists of adding two new chemical storage tanks: one ammonium sulfate and one sodium hypochlorite, along with their respective feed systems to the Banana River Booster Station site. The feed systems consist of new pump skids, above grade piping, and chemical injection points. Additionally, this project includes safety improvements as well as the replacement of the old generator, which had reached the end of its useful life, with a new 400kW emergency power generator.

Budget: \$3,103,887

Schedule: Construction began December 2025, with anticipated completion July 2027.



Dyal Plant Finished Water Ground Storage Tank Replacement

Project Scope: This project includes removal of existing steel tank and design and installation of a new 5MG prestressed concrete tank at Dyal Water Treatment Plant.

Budget: \$499,334

Schedule: Design completion expected September 2026.

Dyal Plant CO₂ Bulk Tank Replacements

Project Scope: The City uses carbon dioxide in the groundwater treatment process to lower the pH after the lime softening process at the Dyal Water Treatment Plant. This project includes the replacement of the existing carbon dioxide equipment which consists of two 70-ton liquid carbon dioxide storage tanks with associated refrigeration, vaporizer, and diffuser systems. The work will include replacement of the storage tanks in kind and upgrading the diffuser feed system to a more efficient carbonic acid feed system.

Budget: \$5,697,952

Schedule: Design complete, Construction to begin May 2026 with anticipated completion in May of 2027.

WATER

QUALITY TESTING RESULTS

Water testing documents the quality of your drinking water

Definitions

In the following table you may find unfamiliar terms and abbreviations. To help you better understand these terms we've provided the following definitions:

Maximum Contaminant Level or MCL:

The highest level of contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLG as feasible using the best treatment technology available.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal or 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.

Action Level (AL):

The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.

Initial Distribution System Evaluation (IDSE):

An important part of the Stage 2 Disinfection By-Products Rule (DBPR). The IDSE is a one-time study conducted by water systems to identify distribution system locations with high concentrations of trihalomethanes (THMs) and haloacetic acids (HAAs). Water systems will use results from the IDSE, in conjunction with their Stage 1 DBPR compliance monitoring data, to select compliance monitoring locations for the Stage 2 DBPR.

Locational Running Annual Average (LRAA):

The average of sample analytical results for samples taken at a particular monitoring location during the previous four calendar quarters.

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.

Million fibers per liter (MFL):

Measure of the presence of asbestos fibers that are longer than 10 micrometers.

Millirem per year (mrem/yr):

Measure of radiation absorbed by the body.

Nephelometric Turbidity Unit (NTU):

Measure of the clarity of water. Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is just noticeable to the average person.

"ND":

Means not detected and indicates that the substance was not found by laboratory analysis.

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.

Parts per million (ppm) or Milligrams per liter (mg/l):

One part by weight of analyte to 1 million parts by weight of the water sample.

Parts per quadrillion (ppq) or Picograms per liter (picograms/l):

One part by weight of analyte to 1 quadrillion parts by weight of the water sample.

Parts per trillion (ppt) or Nanograms per liter (nanograms/l):

One part by weight of analyte to 1 trillion parts by weight of the water sample.

Picocurie per liter (pCi/L):

Measure of the radioactivity in water.

Treatment Technique (TT):

A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.



TESTING RESULTS

2025 WATER QUALITY TEST RESULTS

MICROBIOLOGICAL CONTAMINANTS

Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Dates of sampling (mo./yr.)	MCL Violation Y/N	Highest Single Measurement	Lowest Monthly Percentage of Samples Meeting Regulatory Limits	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
¹ Turbidity (NTU)	2025 (Daily)	No	0.24	100	N/A	TT	Soil runoff

RADIOACTIVE CONTAMINANTS

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
Radium 226 + 228 or combined radium (pCi/L)	2025	No	1.452	ND-1.452	0	5	Erosion of natural deposits

² INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS

Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Dates of sampling (mo./yr.)	MCL Violation Y/N	⁵ Level Detected	Range of Results	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Barium (ppm)	01/25	No	0.0061	N/A	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	01/25-12/25	No	0.12	0.10-0.14	4	4.0	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)	01/25	No	0.27	N/A	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Nitrite (as Nitrogen) (ppm)	01/25	No	0.072	N/A	1	1	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Sodium (ppm)	01/25	No	62.7	N/A	N/A	160	Salt water intrusion, leaching from soil

³ STAGE 1 DISINFECTANTS AND DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS

Disinfectant or Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Dates of sampling (mo./yr.)	MCL Violation Y/N	³ Level Detected	Range of Results	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL or MRDLG	Likely Source of Contamination
Chlorine and Chloramines (ppm)	1/25-12/25	No	2.69	0.7-3.7	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4.0	Water additive used to control microbes
Chlorine (ppm)	1/25-12/25	No	0.67	0.01-2.90	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4.0	Water additive used to control microbes

Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Dates of sampling (mo./yr.)	TT Violation Y/N	⁴ Lowest Running Annual Average, Computed Quarterly, of Monthly Removal Ratios	Range of Monthly Removal Ratios	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Total Organic Carbon	2025 (Quarterly)	No	1.53	0.0-1.7	N/A	TT	Naturally present in the environment

6 STAGE 2 DISINFECTANTS AND DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS

Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Dates of sampling (mo./yr.)	MCL Violation Y/N	⁵ Level Detected	Range of Results	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	1/25-12/25	No	17.1	10.6-17.6	N/A	60	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (ppb)	1/25-12/25	No	24.5	9.7-26.8	N/A	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	Dates of sampling (mo./yr.)	AL Violation Y/N	⁷ 90th Percentile Result	No. of sampling sites exceeding AL	Range of Tap Sample Results	MCLG	AL (Action Level)	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper (tap water) (ppm)	6/23	No	0.0227	0	ND-0.072	1.3	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Lead (tap water) (ppb)	6/23	No	1.8	0	ND-8.4	0	15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems and service lines connecting buildings to water mains; erosion of natural deposits

SECONDARY CONTAMINANTS

Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Dates of sampling (mo./yr.)	MCL Violation Y/N	Highest Result	Range of Results	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Color	01/25	No	10	N/A	N/A	15	Natural occurring organics

FOOTNOTES

- The result in the lowest monthly percentage column is the lowest monthly percentage of samples reported in the Monthly Operating Report meeting the required turbidity limits. Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water. We monitor it because it is a good indicator of the effectiveness of our filtration system. High turbidity can hinder the effectiveness of disinfectants.
- Results in the Level Detected column for radioactive, inorganic contaminants, and unregulated 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.
- For Bromate, Chloramines, or Chlorine, the Level Detected is the highest running annual average (RAA), computed quarterly, of monthly averages of all samples collected. All of the 2024's TTHM and HAA5 samples were collected under "Stage 2 Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products". Range of Results is the range of individual sample results (lowest to highest) for all monitoring locations.
- The monthly TOC removal ratio is the ratio between the actual TOC removal and the required TOC rule removal requirements.
- Results in the Level Detected column for radioactive, inorganic contaminants, and unregulated 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.
- Stage 2 Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products include results from 2023 for LRAA calculation. Level Detected is the highest Locational running annual average (LRAA) for any given sample location during 2024. Range of Results is the range of individual sample results (lowest to highest) for all monitoring locations for 2024.
- Lead and copper testing results are placed in ascending order (from lowest to highest value). The total number of samples is multiplied by 0.9. The 90th percentile test result is compared to the actions level. For copper that is 1.3 mg/L or 1.3 parts per million (ppm). For lead it 0.015 mg/L or 15 parts per billion (ppb).

SOURCE PROTECTION

Help protect a precious resource by reducing use, using efficiently, and preserving quality

Source water refers to sources of water (such as rivers, streams, lakes, reservoirs, springs and groundwater) that provide water to public drinking water supplies and private wells. Source water protection includes a wide variety of actions and activities aimed at safeguarding, maintaining or improving the quality and/or quantity of sources of drinking water and their contributing areas.

Water Conservation

Being environmentally conscious about conserving water is not only good for the planet, it's good for your wallet. Here are some suggestions on ways to save water at home.

Outdoor Water Conservation Actions

- Follow watering restrictions. Visit www.cocoafl.gov/conservation for more information. Currently irrigation is limited to no more than two days per week on scheduled days. Residential irrigation at odd numbered addresses or no addresses is allowed on Wednesday and Saturday if needed. Residential irrigation at even numbered addresses is allowed on Thursday and Sunday if needed. Commercial irrigation is allowed on Tuesday and Friday if needed. Irrigation is prohibited between 10:00 am and 4:00 pm.

- Water your lawn only when it's showing signs of stress.
- Avoid watering sidewalks and roadways, focus sprinklers on lawns and landscapes only.
- Ensure that automatic irrigation timers and rain sensors are functioning properly and set to minimize irrigation.
- Select plants that are appropriate for your soil, sunlight, and moisture conditions. Make it a priority to choose native plants.

Indoor Water Conservation Actions

- When replacing plumbing fixtures and appliances, purchase water efficient models; Look for WaterSense® and EnergyStar® options.
- Turn off the faucet when brushing teeth, washing your face, shaving, or doing the dishes.
- Run the dishwasher only when it is full.
- Wait to do laundry until you have a full load.
- Thaw frozen foods in the fridge instead of under running water.

To Learn More About Water Conservation, Visit www.CocoaFL.gov/conservation.

EPA INFORMATION

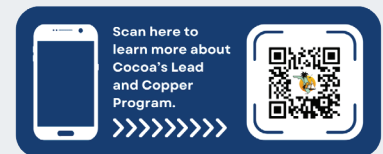
Lead and Drinking Water

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. The Cocoa Utilities Department 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

formulas, 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 the Cocoa Utilities Department at utilwaterquality@cocoafl.gov. 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>.

Lead Service Line Inventory Statement

In accordance with the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Lead and Copper Rule Revisions (LCRR), the Cocoa Utilities Dept. has developed an inventory of water service line materials within its service area. The inventory includes information on both public- and private-side material of the water service line, which connects Cocoa's water main to a home or building. The inventory indicates if the material used for the service line is lead, non-lead, galvanized requiring replacement (GRR), or lead status unknown (unknown).



Scan the QR code above to learn more about Cocoa's Lead and Copper Program. Here you can find more information about the material of the service line that provides water to your home or building by viewing Cocoa's LCRR Service Line Inventory webmap and type in your address. The information in the inventory is based on the best available data. Cocoa Utilities is continuously updating it as more information is gathered.

You can also voluntarily help the city improve the data by verifying your home's service line material using a short survey with instructions to guide you through the process.

If you have any questions or need further information you can email utilwaterquality@CocoaFL.gov. For more information on reducing lead exposure from drinking water and the health effects of lead, visit EPA's website at www.epa.gov/lead.

EPA INFORMATION

Cryptosporidium in Drinking Water

Cryptosporidium is a microbial parasite found in surface water throughout the United States. We detected Cryptosporidium in the untreated surface water. We detected this contaminant in two out of 25 samples tested in 2006 through 2008. Although filtration removes Cryptosporidium, the most commonly used filtration methods cannot guarantee 100% removal. Ozone is a powerful disinfectant that effectively destroys Cryptosporidium. The City of Cocoa ozonates all surface water before it is filtered to ensure the highest possible removal rate.

The City of Cocoa sampled Taylor Creek Reservoir for Cryptosporidium in accordance with Florida Department of Environmental Protection (FDEP)'s Long Term 2 (LT2) Enhanced Surface Water Treatment rule. This rule requires that the city sample for Cryptosporidium to provide a baseline for the amount of Cryptosporidium in Taylor Creek Reservoir. This baseline will be used by the EPA to increase treatment techniques or allow established techniques to continue to treat the surface water. Compliance sampling began in October 2006 and ended in October 2008. We began testing for LT2 compliance again in March 2015 and completed sampling in March 2017.

We believe it is important for you to know that Cryptosporidium may cause serious illness in 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. These people should seek advice from their health care providers.

Contaminants that may be present in the source 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:

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 naturally occur, or result from urban stormwater 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 stormwater 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 stormwater 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 amounts 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 some small amounts of 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.

Important Health Information

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).

COCOA CITY COUNCIL



Michael C. Blake
Mayor



Alex Goins
Deputy Mayor, District 1



Lavander Hearn
Councilmember, District 2



Patricia Weeks
Councilmember, District 3



Lorraine Koss
Councilmember, District 4

COCOA UTILITIES STAFF

For more information contact
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Stay Connected with the City
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www.CocoaFL.gov

www.CocoaWaterWorks.com



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