2026 Water Quality Report

Testing Performed in **2025** PWS# 3050442

A Message From Your Utilities Provider

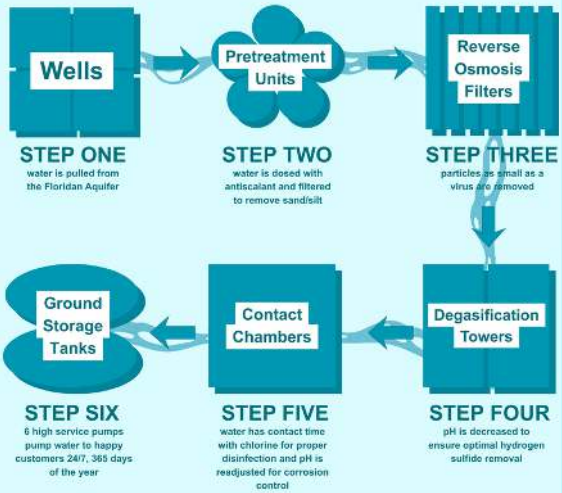
The Palm Bay Utilities Department (PBUD) is pleased to present our valued customers with the 2026 Annual Water Quality Report. This report is designed to inform you about the quality services we provide to the community. Our goal is to deliver a safe and dependable supply of drinking water to all of our customers within PBUD's service area. This report will help you understand the efforts we make each day to improve water quality and continuously protect our water resources.

If you have any questions about this report or your Utility service, please do not hesitate to contact us at **(321) 952-3410** or visit **www.palmbayfl.gov**.

Palm Bay's Water

Our mission as a public utility is to provide superior drinking water and advanced treatment and disposal of wastewater through an effective utility system, reflecting responsible environmental stewardship and striving for 100% customer satisfaction. We do our job with pride and are committed to ensuring the quality of your water.

How We Treat Your Water (RO)



The City of Palm Bay utilizes groundwater from 42 wells located throughout the city, which supply PBUD's two water treatment facilities. This water is drawn from the Floridan Aquifer at a depth of 850 feet and surficial aquifers at depths ranging from 80 to 150 feet and is treated using processes known as Reverse Osmosis (RO) and Lime-Softening. Both treatment processes include disinfection prior to entering our distribution system and being delivered to our customers.

Serving the Community

702 miles of water mains

24/7 operations

3,325 fire hydrants

Thousands of water quality tests annually

Testing Information

PBUD routinely monitors for contaminants in your drinking water following federal and state laws, rules, and regulations. Except where indicated otherwise, this report is based on the results of our monitoring from the period of January 1, 2025 to December 31, 2025. Data obtained before January 1, 2025 presented in this report is from the most recent testing done in accordance with the laws, rules, and regulations.

Source Water Assessment

To ensure that public drinking water is compliant with national standards set by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), the Florida Department of Environmental Protection (FDEP) initiated a program called Source Water Assessment and Protection Program (SWAPP). This program is intended to ensure that drinking water is safe at the tap and the source.

In 2025, the FDEP performed a Source Water Assessment of PBUD's water treatment system. The assessment was conducted to provide information about any potential sources of contamination in the vicinity of our groundwater wells.

The evaluation showed 15 potential sources of contamination identified for this system with low to moderate susceptibility levels. The expanded results of the City of Palm Bay's source Water Assessment are available for viewing at **prodapps.dep.state.fl.us/swapp**.

Drinking Water Sources

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 human activity.

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 EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at **(800) 426-4791**.

Important Health Information

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immunocompromised individuals such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, persons with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk for infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their healthcare providers.

The EPA's Centers for Disease Control and Prevention guidelines on the appropriate means of lessening the risk of infection by parasites (cryptosporidium) and other microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at **(800) 426-4791**.

If present, elevated lead levels can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant people and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing.

PBUD is responsible for providing high-quality drinking water but cannot control the variety of materials used in home plumbing components. When the water has been sitting for several hours within the in-home plumbing, one can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing the 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 want to have your pipes tested. Information on lead, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at **(800) 426-4791** or by visiting **www.epa.gov**.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

1. **Microbial contaminants** such as viruses and bacteria which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
2. **Inorganic contaminants** such as salts and metals which can be naturally occurring or result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharge, oil and gas production, mining, or farming.
3. **Pesticides and herbicides**, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential use.
4. **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.
5. **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 amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which must provide the same protection for public health.

Key Terms to Know

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

Alkalinity (Total & Phenolphthalein): The capacity of water to neutralize acids. A measure of how much acid must be added to water to lower the pH.

Chloramines: Both chlorine and small amounts of ammonia are added to the water, which reacts together to form chloramines (also called combined chlorine), a long-lasting disinfectant.

Chloride: Water high in sodium chloride will taste unpleasant and can damage plants if used for watering or irrigation. It is also highly corrosive and can damage plumbing, causing toxic metals to leach into the water. Water high in sodium chloride can damage appliances and hot water heaters over time.

Conductivity: A measure of the ability of a solution (water) to carry an electric current.

Hardness (Total, Calcium, & Magnesium): Caused by calcium and magnesium ions. Hard water can cause scale when the water evaporates or when heated in household hot water heaters and piping. Hardness-producing substances in water also combine with soap to form insoluble precipitates.

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

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): The highest level of contaminant that is allowed in drinking water.

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 (MRDL): The highest level of 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.

Non-Detects (ND): 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.

Picocurie per liter (pCi/L): The measure of the radioactivity in water.

Running Annual Average (RAA): The average of analytical results for samples taken during the previous four calendar quarters.

What are PPM and PPB?

Most of the Utility's test results are reported as "parts per million" (ppm) or "parts per billion" (ppb).

PPM (Parts Per Million)...

...means one part per one million parts. To understand just how small this is, imagine **two thirds of a gallon of water** in an Olympic-sized swimming pool, which typically holds 660,000 gallons of water.

PPB (Parts Per Billion)...

...means one part per one billion parts. To understand just how small this is, imagine **half a teaspoon** in an Olympic-sized swimming pool.

2025 Testing Data

Radiological Contaminants

Contaminant	POE Samples	Date of Sample	MCL/AL Violation	Level Detected	Range	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Alpha Emitters	ASR Well South Regional	Jan - Dec 2025 3/1/2023	No	0.6 (RAA) 2.7	ND - 1.8 N/A	0 0	15 15	Erosion of natural deposits.
Combined Radium	ASR Well North Regional South Regional	Jan - Dec 2025 3/1/2023 3/1/2023	No	1.2 (RAA) 0.6 1.0	0.5 - 1.8 N/A N/A	0 0 0	5 5 5	Erosion of natural deposits.

Inorganic Contaminants

Contaminant & Units	POE Samples	Date of Sample	MCL/AL Violation	Level Detected	Range	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Arsenic (ppb)	ASR Well	Jan - Dec 2025	No	0.58 (Average)	0.45 - 0.71	N/A	10	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium (ppm)	North Regional South Regional ASR Well	3/1/2023 3/1/2023 3/1/2023	No No No	0.0078 0.017 0.011	N/A N/A N/A	2 2 2	2 2 2	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries
Fluoride (ppm)	North Regional South Regional ASR Well	3/1/2023 3/1/2023 3/1/2023	No No No	0.18 0.13 0.22	N/A N/A N/A	4 4 4	4 4 4	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories. Water additive which promotes strong teeth when at optimum level of 0.7.
Lead (Point of Entry) (ppb)	ASR Well	3/1/2023	No	1.3	N/A	0	15	Residue from man-made pollution such as auto emissions and paint; lead pipe, casing, and solder.
Nitrate (as Nitrogen) (ppm)	North Regional South Regional ASR Well	3/5/2025 3/5/2025 3/5/2025	No No No	0.085 0.086 0.64	N/A N/A N/A	10 10 10	10 10 10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits.
Sodium (ppm)	North Regional South Regional ASR Well	3/1/2023 3/1/2023 3/1/2023	No No No	76 65 97	N/A N/A N/A	N/A N/A N/A	160 160 160	Salt water intrusion, leaching from soil.

TTHMs and Stage 1 Disinfectant/Disinfection By-Product (D/DBP) Contaminants

Contaminant & Units	Date of Sample	MCL/AL Violation	Level Detected	Range	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Chloramines (ppm)	2025	No	3.2 (RAA)	1.0 - 4.6	MRDLG = 4.0	MRDL = 4.0	Water additive used to control microbes.
Haloacetic Acids (ppb)	2025	No	21.42 (LRAA)	1.53 - 20.46	N/A	MCL = 60	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
TTHM (Total Tri-halomethanes) (ppb)	2025	No	38.79 (LRAA)	0.44 - 52.29	N/A	MCL = 80	By-product of drinking water disinfection.

2025 Testing Data Cont.

Lead and Copper Home Sampling

Contaminant & Units	Date of Sample	MCL/AL Violation	Level Detected	Range	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper (Tap Water) (ppm)	September 2023	No	0.062 (90th Percentile)	ND - 0.49	1.3	AL = 1.3	Erosion of natural deposits; corrosion of household plumbing systems, leaching from wood preservatives.
Lead (Tap Water) (ppb)	September 2023	No	2.2 (90th Percentile)	ND - 5.1	0	AL = 15	Erosion of natural deposits; corrosion of household plumbing systems.

Lead and Copper Rule Revisions Update

Our water system is currently participating in the required Lead and Copper Rule Revisions (LCRR) triennial sampling event, which extends from June 1 through September 30. During this time, water samples are collected from selected residential locations throughout the distribution system in accordance with the criteria established by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and the Florida Department of Environmental Protection (FDEP). Under the LCRR, sampling locations are not selected randomly. Instead, residences are ranked and prioritized based on factors that may increase the potential for lead exposure, including the age of the home, service line materials, and the presence of lead-containing components. Homes identified as having lead service lines, galvanized service lines requiring replacement, or lead plumbing materials are given the highest priority for sampling. If an insufficient number of high-priority sites are available, additional homes are selected according to the EPA's site selection criteria to ensure representative monitoring throughout the system.

Because the monitoring period remains underway, final sampling results and related compliance determinations are not completed. Data collected during the monitoring period must be reviewed, validated, and submitted to regulatory agencies before final conclusions can be made regarding system-wide lead and copper levels. The purpose of this monitoring is to verify the effectiveness of corrosion control treatment and to ensure that drinking water continues to meet all federal and state health-based standards. While lead is rarely found in source water or within the water treatment process itself, it can enter drinking water through the corrosion of certain plumbing materials. For this reason, the LCRR places a strong emphasis on identifying service line materials, maintaining an accurate inventory, and monitoring locations that represent the highest potential risk for lead exposure.

Our utility remains committed to providing safe, reliable drinking water and to complying with all LCRR requirements. Upon completion of the monitoring period, results will be evaluated in accordance with EPA regulations, and any required notifications or follow-up actions will be provided to customers. Additional information regarding lead in drinking water, service line inventories, and LCRR requirements is available through EPA guidance and from the utility upon request.

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 PBUD 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 doing a load of dishes. If you have a lead service line or galvanized line 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 PBUD's Customer Care Division at **(321) 952-4320** or email **water@palmbayfl.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**.*

*The City's Lead Service Line Inventory was completed and posted on our website in 2024. Customers can view the inventory and access all lead tap sampling data online by visiting the Lead Reduction Program page on palmbayfl.gov. For assistance in reviewing these results, contact our Customer Care Division at **(321) 952-3420** or email **water@palmbayfl.gov**.*

2025 Testing Data

Unregulated Contaminants*

Contaminant & Units	POE Samples	Date of Sample	MCL/AL Violation	Level Detected	Range	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Perfluorobutane-sulfonic Acid (PFBS) (ppb)	North Regional South Regional ASR Well	Jun - Dec 2024 Jun - Dec 2024 Aug - Dec 2024	N/A N/A N/A	0.00605 (avg) Below MRL 0.00595 (avg)	0.0065 - 0.0056 Below MRL 0.0058 - 0.0061	0.01 ppb or 1 on the Hazard Index	1 on the Hazard Index	PFAS are a group of synthetic chemicals used in a wide range of consumer products and industrial applications including: non-stick cookware, water-repellent clothing, stain-resistant fabrics and carpets, cosmetics, firefighting foams, electroplating, and other products that resist grease, water, and oil. PFAS are found in the blood of people and animals, in water, air, fish, and soils at locations across the United States and around the world.
Perfluoro-heptanoic Acid (PFHpA) (ppb)	North Regional South Regional ASR Well	Jun - Dec 2024 Jun - Dec 2024 Aug - Dec 2024	N/A N/A N/A	0.0035 (avg) Below MRL 0.00365 (avg)	0.0032 - 0.0038 Below MRL 0.0036 - 0.0037	No MCLG	No MCL	
Perfluoro-hexanoic Acid (PFHxA) (ppb)	North Regional South Regional ASR Well	Jun - Dec 2024 Jun - Dec 2024 Aug - Dec 2024	N/A N/A N/A	0.0065 (avg) Below MRL 0.00695 (avg)	0.0061 - 0.0072 Below MRL 0.0068 - 0.0071	No MCLG	No MCL	
Perfluoro-hexanesulfonic Acid (PFHxS) (ppb)	North Regional South Regional ASR Well	Jun - Dec 2024 Jun - Dec 2024 Aug - Dec 2024	N/A N/A N/A	0.00765 (avg) Below MRL 0.00485 (avg)	0.0046 - 0.0047 Below MRL 0.0048 - 0.0049	0.01 ppb or 1 on the Hazard Index	0.01	
Perluoro-octanoic Acid (PFOA) (ppb)	North Regional South Regional ASR Well	Jun - Dec 2024 Jun - Dec 2024 Aug - Dec 2024	N/A N/A N/A	0.0079 (avg) Below MRL 0.0083 (avg)	0.0078 - 0.0080 Below MRL 0.0081 - 0.0085	0	0.004	The Hazard Index mentioned in the “MCLG” and “MCL” columns refers to a value determined via calculation that applies to mixtures containing two or more of PFHxS, PFNA, HFPO-DA, and PFBS.
Perfluorooctane-sulfonic Acid (PFOS) (ppb)	North Regional South Regional ASR Well	Jun - Dec 2024 Jun - Dec 2024 Aug - Dec 2024	N/A N/A N/A	0.0080 (avg) Below MRL 0.00865	0.0073 - 0.0087 Below MRL 0.0078 - 0.0095	0	0.004	
Perfluoro-pentanoic Acid (PFPeA) (ppb)	North Regional South Regional ASR Well	Jun - Dec 2024 Jun - Dec 2024 Aug - Dec 2024	N/A N/A N/A	0.00735 (avg) Below MRL 0.0090 (avg)	0.0072 - 0.0075 Below MRL 0.0087 - 0.0093	No MCLG	No MCL	

**In 2024, we sampled a series of unregulated contaminants (UC), including 31 PFAS compounds (per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances) and one metal, lithium. There was no required sampling due in 2025. Sampling is underway for 2026, and these results will be available in the 2027 Water Quality Report.*

*The Palm Bay Utilities Department has been monitoring for UC as part of a study to help the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) determine the occurrence in drinking water of UC and whether or not these contaminants need to be regulated. At present, no health standards (for example, maximum contaminant levels) have been established for UC. However, we are required to publish the analytical results of our UC monitoring in our annual water quality report. If you would like more information on the EPA's Unregulated Contaminants Monitoring Rule (UCMR), please call the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at **(800) 426-4791**.*

*You have the right to know this data is available.This table shows results for any of the 31 contaminants with detectable quantities. If you are interested in learning more about these results, please call the City of Palm Bay Utilities Department's Customer Care Division at **(321) 952-3420**.*

2025 Testing Data Cont.

Microbiological Contaminants

Contaminant & Units	Date of Sample	MCL/AL Violation	Total Number of Positive Samples for the Year	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
E. coli	12/15/2025	Yes	1	0	Routine and repeat samples are total coliform positive and either is *E. coli* positive or system fails to take repeat samples following *E. coli* positive routine sample or system fails to analyze total coliform positive repeat sample for *E. coli*.	Human and animal fecal waste.

The PBUD is required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants on a regular basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not your drinking water meets health standards. The PBUD collects over 1,440 bacteriological samples each year. In December 2025, E. coli bacteria was detected in one routine distribution system sample location. E. coli are bacteria whose presence indicates that the water may be contaminated with human or animal wastes. Human pathogens in these wastes can cause short-term effects, such as diarrhea, cramps, nausea, headaches, or other symptoms. They may pose a greater health risk for infants, young children, the elderly, and people with severely compromised immune systems.

In response, we collected a repeat sample and an upstream sample, ***both of which met regulatory standards****. Because the original sample location was at a dead end, a downstream sample could not be collected. Under required sampling procedures, an additional upstream sample should have been collected. We failed to take all required repeat samples (3) following an E. coli positive routine sample and to notify you of this failure at that time. While this incident* ***was not an emergency****, we believe it's important for our customers to be informed about what occurred and the steps we are taking to address and rectify the issue.*

No adverse health effects are believed to have resulted from this failure to collect the required repeat samples. General guidelines on ways to lessen the risk of infection by microbes are available from the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at ***(800) 426-4791*** *or by visiting* ***www.epa.gov****.*

Conservation Mission

The PBUD's misison and commitment to promoting water conservation relies on the number of people reached each year. Water conservation is essential, and we strive to reach our to all residents of Palm Bay and share information about our vital yet fragile resource.

The world only has a small amount of fresh water available for consumption. More than 70% of the world is covered by water; however, only 2.5% of it is fresh, with the rest being saline and ocean-based. Just 1% of our freshwater is easily accessible, while the rest is trapped in glaciers and snowfields. According to the latest report from the U.S. Geological Survey, the United States uses 408 billion gallons of water per day. In Florida, each person uses up to 120 to 150 gallons of water per day. According to the World Resources Institute, global projections for potable water (consumable water) availability are becoming more strained every year. It is exceedingly important to educate our communities as it relates to water conservation.

Drink It! Enjoy It! Don't Waste It!

Outdoor Conservation Tips:

- Outfit your hose with a shut-off nozzle that can be adjusted down to a fine spray so that water flows only as needed. When finished, turn the water off at the faucet instead of at the nozzle to avoid leaks.
- Plant the right plant in the right place. Ask a landscape professional to help you choose native plants. Use drought-tolerant grass, shrubs, ground cover, and trees.
- Using a hose to clean a driveway can waste hundreds of gallons of water. Use a blower or broom to clean leaves and other debris from these areas.
- Your grass is often your yard's biggest water user. Save grass for areas where children or pets will play. In other areas, consider mulch, gravel, or ground cover.
- Do not leave sprinklers or hoses unattended. Your garden hose can put out 600 gallons or more in just a few hours.

Indoor Conservation Tips:

- Check for leaks. Leaks can drip away 90 gallons or more a day from old fixtures such as leaky faucets.
- Insulate your water pipes. You'll get hot water faster and avoid wasting water while it heats.
- Reuse household water instead of just pouring it down the drain; use it for watering a plant or garden or for cleaning.
- Don't let water run while shaving, washing your face, or brushing your teeth.
- Don't use running water to thaw frozen foods. Instead, defrost the food overnight in the refrigerator or use the defrost setting on your microwave.
- Store drinking water in the refrigerator rather than letting the tap run every time you want a cool glass of water.

Watering Days

Watering restrictions are established and enforced by the St. Johns River Water Management District. For residential customers, watering days are based on your house number (even or odd). You should only water before 10:00 a.m. and after 4:00 p.m. and on your designated day(s).

St. Johns Watering Guidelines

Season	Frequency	Designated Day
March 9 - November 1	Water one time per week	Wednesday, Saturday (Odd Addresses) Thursday, Sunday (Even Addresses) Tuesday, Friday (Commercial)
November 2 - March 8	Water one time per week	Saturday (Odd Addresses) Sunday (Even Addresses) Tuesday (Commercial)

Reclaimed Water

Reclaimed water is the highly treated, filtered, and disinfected water from PBUD's wastewater treatment facilities that may be safely used for irrigation of residential lawns, medians, common areas, etc. Because of its nature and origin, reclaimed water may **NOT** be used for drinking or other sanitary purposes, although incidental human contact, such as being splashed with reclaimed water, is not cause for alarm.

In order to maintain a healthy system and bring you quality service, the PBUD has implemented an irrigation schedule for reclaimed water customers.

Neighborhoods currently under irrigation schedules are:

- Sandy Pines Preserve
- Country Club Estates

Scan the QR code below or visit **www.palmbayfl.gov** for more information about reclaimed water and a copy of your community's irrigation schedule.

Get Connected

If your organization or school is interested in partnering with the City of Palm Bay Utilities Department to promote water conservation efforts or other educational opportunities, please contact the PBUD at outreach@palmbayfl.gov.

We Love Feedback!

We value our customers' opinions and would like to hear how you think we are doing. We welcome any suggestions you may have about how we can better serve the public. Visit **www.palmbayfl.gov** for more information.

Stay Informed

We encourage our customers to stay informed about their Palm Bay Utilities Department and the services we provide. There are several ways for customers and the public to receive updates and information including the website and our social medias. We invite you to take advantage of these resources.

Regular City Council Meetings:
Council Chambers
120 Malabar Road SE
6:00 p.m. | 1st & 3rd Thursday of the month

For More Information...

Palm Bay Utilities Department
Customer Care
120 Malabar Road SE
Palm Bay, FL 32907
(321) 952-3420

Palm Bay Utilities Department
Administration
250 Osmosis Drive SE
Palm Bay, FL 32909
(321) 952-3410
PalmBayFL.gov/Utilities

@cityofpalmbayfl

Fats, Oils, and Grease

Fats, oils, and grease (FOG) that make their way into the wastewater system can cause problems in the system and the wastewater treatment plant. FOG may not seem harmful, but as they cool, they congeal and build up along the surface of interior pipes. This buildup decreases pipe capacity and leads to blockages and backups. Wastewater overflow from these stoppages and backups goes into the local environment and directly impacts nearby residents and local wildlife. Additionally, these backups can be costly to taxpayers as they often require frequent maintenance, cleaning, and infrastructure replacement.

Here's how you can help:

- NEVER pour fats, oils, or grease down drains or toilets.
- Before washing dishes, scrape food scraps that contain FOG into your garbage or pour them into a covered, disposable container and throw it away.
- Soak up the remaining oils and grease with an absorbent material such as a paper towel and throw it into your garbage.
- Commercial establishments are encouraged to contact our compliance inspectors at **(321) 952-3499** or via email at **Utilities.FOG@palmbayfl.gov** to learn more and obtain the required forms and applications.

Education

The PBUD's commitment to sustainability is dependent on an active outreach and education program. Each year staff members visit local K-12 schools to educate young people about conservation, water and wastewater treatment, careers in the water industry, and how the department uses technology such as geographic information systems (GIS) to assist in day-to-day operations and decisions.

In 2013, the PBUD launched an internship pilot program with two students, and the program steadily grew with up to four students per year. Teaching today's young people how to effectively manage our water resources and the value of clean, safe, and reliable drinking water is imperative, and we are excited to partner with our community in this effort.