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Tampa Bay Water reliably provides clean, safe water to the region now and for future generations.
Tampa Bay Water is pleased to present its 2019 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report, also known as the Consumer Confidence Report. The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency and the Florida Department of Environmental Protection require that all water utilities provide their customers with a water quality report annually.

This report contains details about your sources of drinking water, how it is treated, what it contains and how it compares to federal and state standards.

This report is a snapshot of last year’s water quality.
Providing You With High Quality Water

If you live in Hillsborough, Pasco or Pinellas counties, chances are you get your water from a utility that is served by Tampa Bay Water. We are a regional water utility that provides wholesale water to those three counties as well as the cities of New Port Richey, St. Petersburg and Tampa. These municipalities, in turn, provide drinking water to about 2.5 million people in the Tampa Bay region.

We consider it a tremendous responsibility, and honor, to provide our region with high-quality drinking water 24 hours a day, 365 days a year. Water is vital not only to our health and well-being but to our economy and way of life. We are pleased to report that in 2019 the water we provided to our member governments met or was better than all state and federal drinking water health standards. Public health and safety are top priorities and Tampa Bay Water is committed to providing a clean, safe and reliable drinking water supply.

Tampa Bay Water works hard to ensure the quality of your drinking water. Last year, we collected more than 6,000 samples and conducted more than 60,000 water quality tests in our state-certified laboratory to ensure we meet:

- More than 100 local, state federal drinking water parameters
- 17 additional, stringent parameters established by our member governments

Our high-quality supply is also a great value. We withdraw, treat, disinfect and supply your local utility with high-quality water for less than a penny a gallon. The next time you reach for a glass of water, you can feel confident in its quality as well as its cost.
Most residents who live in Hillsborough, Pasco and Pinellas counties get their water from Tampa Bay Water through their local utility. Your drinking water comes from a diverse water supply network that is designed to be responsive to weather conditions, environmental conditions, water quality and more. Tampa Bay Water’s supply is a blend of treated groundwater, river water and desalinated seawater. Our supplies are interconnected, so we can shift sources as needed. For example, when river water is plentiful, we can use more of that supply and less of others.

Groundwater comes from 13 wellfields pumping water from the Floridan Aquifer. River water is withdrawn from the Alafia River, Hillsborough River and the Tampa Bypass Canal. Surplus river water is stored in the C.W. Bill Young Regional Reservoir, which supplies our surface water treatment plant during dry times. Hillsborough Bay is the source of seawater for the Tampa Bay Seawater Desalination Plant.

After treatment, all of these potable water supplies meet stringent Safe Drinking Water Standards as set by the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and the Florida Department of Environmental Protection (FDEP). Even more, our member utilities have 17 additional parameters that Tampa Bay Water must meet beyond what is required. We are also studying ways to further improve the quality of water delivered to our member governments.
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 regulations establish limits for constituents in bottled water.

Understanding Source Water Quality

The sources of drinking water for both tap water and bottled water include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, seawater and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally-occurring minerals and radioactive material, and can pick-up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity. Constituents that may be present in source water include:

- Microbial constituents such as viruses and bacteria that may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural-livestock operations and wildlife.
- Inorganic constituents such as salts and metals that can be naturally-occurring or result from stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, mining or farming.
- Pesticides and herbicides that may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, stormwater runoff and residential uses.
- Organic chemical constituents including synthetic and volatile organics that are by-products of industrial processes, and can come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff and septic systems.
- Radioactive constituents that can be naturally occurring or the result of 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 regulations establish limits for constituents in bottled water.
Tampa Bay Water’s water treatment plants use proven technology, advanced disinfection, corrosion control and state-certified operators to ensure a high-quality product.

Cleaning and Disinfecting Your Water

With three different sources of supply, Tampa Bay Water has three different treatment processes, each engineered to clean and disinfect drinking water so it meets or is better than the health-based standards for drinking water established in the Safe Drinking Water Act. Our water treatment plants use proven technology, advanced disinfection, corrosion control and state-certified operators to ensure a high-quality product.

Groundwater requires less treatment than river water and seawater because nature does most of the cleaning for us. The Floridan Aquifer serves as a natural filter as water moves through it, leaving only the need to disinfect and stabilize water before we blend it with our other sources.

Our surface water treatment plant and seawater desalination plant use multi-step processes for added safety. Both facilities strain water to remove large debris, then they each use a conventional treatment process where chemicals are added that cause small particles to clump together and settle out. At the surface water treatment plant the water is disinfected using ozone, one of the most powerful disinfectants available in water treatment. The water is again filtered and disinfected with chloramines before being blended with other sources and distributed to our members.

At the seawater desalination plant, after the conventional process, water flows through progressively finer filters to remove any remaining matter. Highly filtered seawater is then forced at high pressure through reverse osmosis (RO) membranes that remove salt. The size of each RO membrane pore is about .001 microns, which is about 1/100,000th the diameter of a human hair. Chemicals are added to stabilize the desalinated seawater, which is then disinfected with chloramines before being blended and distributed.

Tampa Bay Water uses chloramines as a final disinfectant because it reduces disinfection byproducts, reduces the potential for chlorine smell and produces better tasting water. Tampa Bay Water determined that it is a prudent practice to maintain disinfection residuals higher than the regulatory minimums in our regional water systems. These higher levels ensure microbial safety throughout our vast distribution network and to our most distant customers.
Tampa Bay Water determined that it is a prudent practice to maintain disinfection residuals higher than the regulatory minimums in our regional water systems.

About Water Quality

All drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain small amounts of some constituents. The presence of constituents does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. More information about constituents and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the EPA’s Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791) or by visiting https://www.epa.gov/wqs-tech.

Some people may be more vulnerable to constituents in drinking water than the general population. Immunocompromised persons such as patients 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 of infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. The EPA and Center for Disease Control guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by cryptosporidium and other microbial constituents are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).
Lead in Drinking Water

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.

Tampa Bay Water 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 epa.gov/safewater/lead.

Source Water Assessments

The FDEP’s Source Water Assessment & Protection Program is meant to ensure that your drinking water is safe, not just at the tap, but at its source. Initiated as part of the federal Safe Drinking Water Act, the program identifies potential threats to drinking water supplies with the goal to protect our vital resources.

The most recent Source Water Assessment reported by the FDEP for Tampa Bay Water facilities was in 2018. Potential sources of contamination were assessed by the FDEP as “high risk” near Tampa Bay Water’s surface water intakes. The classification is for source waters and does not apply to the finished water we deliver to our members. A multi-step, advanced treatment process is used at Tampa Bay Water’s Regional Surface Water Treatment Plant to ensure clean, safe water for our members and their customers. The assessment results are available on the FDEP Source Water Assessment and Protection Program website at fldep.dep.state.fl.us/swapp.
Your efforts, along with local and state ordinances, and best management practices, help promote a healthy watershed and protect our drinking water sources for future generations.

Safeguarding Our Sources of Supply

Protecting river water, groundwater and Tampa Bay from contamination protects your drinking water, the environment, and saves money and energy. The cleaner the source water, the less treatment that’s required — which means less energy and fewer chemicals are needed to clean the water. You can help prevent pollution by following a few simple steps:

- **PUT TRASH IN THE PROPER PLACE**
  Whether it’s the trash can or recycle bin, put trash where it belongs. Plastic does not decompose and can harm many animals and fish as well as pollute the water.

- **USE AN ASHTRAY**
  Discarded cigarette butts are carried by rainwater to the nearest storm drain, drainage ditch, pond, lake or bay. Cigarettes are not biodegradable — they are pollution.

- **USE FLORIDA-FRIENDLY FERTILIZER**
  Use slow-release fertilizer in the garden and on the lawn with only ¼ inch of water. Watch the weather and never fertilize before rain. Rain washes fertilizer into the environment. When possible, use Florida-friendly plants — they use minimal water and fertilizer.

- **PICK UP AFTER YOUR PET**
  Pet waste contains harmful bacteria that make people sick and cause harmful algae blooms.

- **NEVER DUMP INTO STORM DRAINS**
  In many municipalities, it is illegal to dump chemicals, oil, sewage and yard waste into the stormwater system. If you see someone polluting, report the incident to your local city or county government.

- **PUT TRASH IN THE PROPER PLACE**
  Whether it’s the trash can or recycle bin, put trash where it belongs. Plastic does not decompose and can harm many animals and fish as well as pollute the water.

- **USE AN ASHTRAY**
  Discarded cigarette butts are carried by rainwater to the nearest storm drain, drainage ditch, pond, lake or bay. Cigarettes are not biodegradable — they are pollution.
Key Terms in This Report

Some of the terms, acronyms and abbreviations used in this report are unique to the water industry and may be unfamiliar to some readers. Following are some definitions of key terms to make this report easier to understand.

**CONTAMINANT/CONSTITUENT:** An undesirable or potentially harmful physical, biological, chemical or radiological substance.

**FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION (FDEP):** The government agency that has the primary role of regulating public water systems in Florida.

**MAXIMUM CONTAMINANT LEVEL OR MCL:** The highest level of a constituent 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 OR MCLG:** The level of a constituent 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 constituents.

**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 constituents.

**NEPHELOMETRIC TURBIDITY UNITS (NTU):** Measure of the clarity of water. Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is just noticeable to the average person.

**NO DETECT:** Not detected in laboratory analysis.

**PARTS PER BILLION (PPB):** One ppb is comparable to one drop of water in 55,000 gallons.

**PARTS PER MILLION (PPM):** One ppm is comparable to one drop of water in 55 gallons.

**PICOCURIES PER LITER (pCi/L):** A measure of radiation.

**SAFE DRINKING WATER ACT (SDWA):** A federal law passed in 1974 and amended in 1986 and 1996 that sets health-based standards for drinking water and requires treatment and monitoring of those standards; established maximum constituent levels and treatment techniques for chemicals, metals and pathogens.

**TURBIDITY:** 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.

**U.S. ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY (EPA):** The federal agency responsible for protecting public health and the environment by developing and enforcing regulations, including the Safe Drinking Water Act.

**WTP:** Water treatment plant.
About Tampa Bay Water

Tampa Bay Water was created through enabling legislation to provide wholesale drinking water to Hillsborough, Pasco and Pinellas counties and the cities of New Port Richey, St. Petersburg and Tampa. We are a not-for-profit government utility funded solely through the sale of water to our members.

We encourage public interest and participation in decisions affecting drinking water. Tampa Bay Water’s board of directors meets at 9:30 a.m. on the third Monday of every other month at 2575 Enterprise Road, Clearwater, FL 33763-1102. Public comment is taken at every meeting. Find out more about Tampa Bay Water at tampabaywater.org. For more information about this report, contact Tampa Bay Water’s Public Affairs department at (727) 796-2355 or (813) 996-7009.
Results for Regulated Water Constituents

HOW TO READ THESE TABLES

Tampa Bay Water continually monitors for constituents 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, 2019. Data obtained before January 1, 2019, if presented in this report, are from the most recent testing done in accordance with the laws, rules, and regulations.

The table shows the results of our water quality analyses. Every regulated constituent that we detected in the water, even in the most minute traces, is listed in this report. The table contains the name of each substance, the maximum level allowed by regulation (MCL), the ideal goals for public health (MCLG), the amount detected, the usual sources of such contamination, footnotes explaining our findings, and a key to the units of measurement. Definitions of MCL and MCLG are important. The State allows us to monitor for some constituents less than once per year because the concentrations of these constituents do not change frequently. Some data, though representative, are more than one year old.

Every regulated contaminant that we detected in the water, even in the most minute traces, is listed in this report.

THIS REPORT WAS PREPARED BY TAMPA BAY WATER.

For more information, call Tampa Bay Water at

(727) 796-2355 or (813) 996-7009
### Definitions

**Inorganic Contaminants:** Results in the “Level Detected” column are the highest detected level at any sampling point. Potential sources of contamination generally identified by the FDEP Consumer Confidence Report Template Instructions and Template, FRWA/DEP, February 2020.

**Maximum Contaminant Level Goal or MCLG:** The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLGs are set as close to the MCLs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

**Maximum Contaminant Level Goal or MCL** - The highest level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

**MONTHLY OPERATING REPORT:** Report sent to Florida Department of Environmental Protection for public water systems treating raw ground water or purchased finished water.

**Radioactive Contaminants:** Have units of Measurement of the clarity of water. Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is too visible to the average person.

**Turbidity:** The result in the “Lowest Monthly Percentage” column is the lowest of the three sample set collected in the distribution system.

**Sampling Point:** Point of entry or point of connection to the distribution system where sample is collected.

## Table: Regulated Water Contaminants in River Water Sources

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Compound</th>
<th>Unit of Measurement</th>
<th>MCL</th>
<th>MCLG</th>
<th>Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal or MRDLG</th>
<th>Range of Results</th>
<th>MCL Violation</th>
<th>Dates of Sampling</th>
<th>Likely Source of Contamination</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Inorganic Contaminants:</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arsenic</td>
<td>ppm</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.05</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>6/18</td>
<td>Runoff from mining operations, metal mining, industrial processes, use of natural deposits, disposal of wastewater from metal smelters, use of natural deposits.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arsenic</td>
<td>ppm</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>0.012</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>6/18</td>
<td>Runoff from mining operations, metal mining, industrial processes, use of natural deposits, disposal of wastewater from metal smelters, use of natural deposits.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barium</td>
<td>ppm</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0.015</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>6/18</td>
<td>Runoff from mining operations, metal mining, industrial processes, use of natural deposits, disposal of wastewater from metal smelters, use of natural deposits.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fluoride</td>
<td>ppm</td>
<td>4.0</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>0.18</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>6/18</td>
<td>Runoff from mining operations, metal mining, industrial processes, use of natural deposits, disposal of wastewater from metal smelters, use of natural deposits.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nickel</td>
<td>ppm</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>0.012</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>6/18</td>
<td>Runoff from roadways, from mining activities, use of natural deposits, disposal of wastewater from metal smelters, use of natural deposits.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sodium</td>
<td>ppm</td>
<td>360</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>6/18</td>
<td>Salt water intrusion, leaching from soil.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Disinfection By-Products:</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bromate</td>
<td>ppm</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1.45</td>
<td>Highest RAA</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>Runoff from roadways, from mining activities, use of natural deposits, disposal of wastewater from metal smelters, use of natural deposits.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fluoride</td>
<td>ppm</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>1.68</td>
<td>0.4</td>
<td>0.06</td>
<td>0.101</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>Naturally present in the environment.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MMA</td>
<td>ppm</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>1.91</td>
<td>Highest RAM</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>6/18</td>
<td>Runoff from roadways.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TTHM</td>
<td>ppm</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>0.3</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>6/18</td>
<td>Runoff from roadways.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uranium</td>
<td>ppm</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>0.54</td>
<td>0.54</td>
<td>0.54</td>
<td>1/19-12/19</td>
<td>Runoff from roadways.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Volatile Organic Contaminants:</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>VOCs:</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
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</table>
| **Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal or MRDL:** The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants. **MONTHLY OPERATING REPORT:** Report sent to Florida Department of Environmental Protection for public water systems treating raw ground water or purchased finished water. **Radioactive Contaminants:** Have units of Measurement of the clarity of water. Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is too visible to the average person. **Turbidity:** The result in the “Lowest Monthly Percentage” column is the lowest of the three sample set collected in the distribution system. **Sampling Point:** Point of entry or point of connection to the distribution system where sample is collected. **Stage 2 Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products:** A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

#### Volatile Organic Contaminants

- **For bromate, the “Level Detected” is the highest running monthly average (RMA), 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 chlorine dioxide, the result in the “Level Detected” column is the highest single measurement collected at the entrance to the distribution system.** For chlorite, the result in the “Highest Monthly Average” column is the highest monthly average from the three sample set collected in the distribution system.
- **For total organic carbon, the result in the “Lowest Running Annual Average” column is the lowest monthly percentage of samples reported in the Monthly Operation Report that meet the required turbidity limits.**
- **For total carbon, the result in the “Lowest Running Annual Average” column is the lowest monthly percentage of samples reported in the Monthly Operation Report that meet the required turbidity limits.**

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**For chlorine dioxide, the result in the “Level Detected” column is the highest detected level at any sampling point.**

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**Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal or MRDL:** The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

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#### Turbidity

- **For total organic carbon, the result in the “Lowest Running Annual Average” column is the lowest monthly percentage of samples reported in the Monthly Operation Report that meet the required turbidity limits.**
- **For total carbon, the result in the “Lowest Running Annual Average” column is the lowest monthly percentage of samples reported in the Monthly Operation Report that meet the required turbidity limits.**

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**INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS:** Results in the “Level Detected” column are the highest detected level at any sampling point. **LICYLCE SOURCE OF CONTAMINATION:** Potential sources of contamination generally identified by the FDEP Consumer Confidence Report Template Instructions and Template, FRWA/DEP, February 2020.

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**MONTHLY OPERATING REPORT:** Report sent to Florida Department of Environmental Protection for public water systems treating raw ground water or purchased finished water.

**Particulate Contaminants:** Results in the “Level Detected” column are the highest detected level at any sampling point. **ORGANIC CONTAMINANTS:** Results in the “Level Detected” column are the highest detected level at any sampling point.

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**Part 1:** For chlorite, the result in the “Level Detected” column is the highest single measurement collected at the entrance to the distribution system. For chlorite, the result in the “Highest Monthly Average” column is the highest monthly average from the three sample set collected in the distribution system.

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**Part 2:** Results in the “Level Detected” column are the highest detected level at any sampling point. **ORGANIC CONTAMINANTS:** Results in the “Level Detected” column are the highest detected level at any sampling point.
For chlorine dioxide, the result in the "Level Detected" column is the highest MRDLG MRDL Level Detected. Non-Acute Violation Acute Violation Dates of Sampling Likely Source of Contamination.

Definitions

Inorganic Contaminants: Results in the "Level Detected" column are the highest detected level at any sampling point.

Organic Contaminants: Results in the "Level Detected" column are the highest detected level at any sampling point.

Maximun Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG): The level of a disinfectant in drinking water 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.

Monthly Operating Reports: Report sent to Florida Department of Environmental Protection for public water systems treating raw ground water or purchased finished water.

Volatile Organic Contaminants: Results in the level "Level Detected" column are the highest detected level at any sampling point.

Acute Violation: Acute Violation Dates of Sampling Likely Source of Contamination.

Disinfectant or Contaminant Unit of Measurement MCL MCLG Highest Monthly Average Highest Average MCL Violation Dates of Sampling Likely Source of Contamination.

Instructions and Template, FRWA/DEP, February 2020.

Likely Source of Contamination:

Stage 1 Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products - Total Organic Carbon

Stage 1 Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products - Chlorine Dioxide

Stage 2 Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products - Total Organic Carbon

Stage 2 Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products - Trihalomethanes

Stage 2 Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products - Haloacetic Acids


Turbidity:

Normalized present in the environment.

By-product of drinking water disinfection.

By-product of drinking water disinfection.

Erosion of natural deposits.

By-product of drinking water disinfection.

Erosion of natural deposits.

By-product of drinking water disinfection.

By-product of drinking water disinfection.

By-product of drinking water disinfection.

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By-product of drinking water disinfection.

By-product of drinking water disinfection.

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## Definitions

**INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS:** Results in the “Level Detected” column are the highest detected level at any sampling point.

**LIKELY SOURCE OF CONTAMINATION:** Potential sources of contamination generally identified by the FDEP, Consumer Confidence Report Template Instructions and Template, FRWA/DEP, February 2020.

**MAXIMUM CONTAMINANT LEVEL GOAL OR MCLG:** The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLGs are set as close to the MCLs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

**MAXIMUM RESIDUAL DISINFECTANT LEVEL GOAL OR MRDLG:** The level of a disinfecting water treatment practice 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.

**MONTHLY OPERATING REPORT:** Report sent to Florida Department of Environmental Protection for public water systems treating raw ground water or purchased finished water.

**TREATMENT TECHNIQUE OR TT:** A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

**TURBIDITY:** The result of monthly removal ratios.

**STAGE 2 DISINFECTANTS AND DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS:** Results in the “Level Detected” column are the highest detected level at any sampling point.

**STAGE 3 DISINFECTANTS AND DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS:**
- **Fluoride**: the “Highest Running Annual Average” (HRAA) column contains the highest range of results. The result of monthly removal ratios.
- **Selenium**: the “Highest Running Annual Average” (HRAA) column contains the highest range of results. The result of monthly removal ratios.
- **Sodium**: the “Highest Running Annual Average” (HRAA) column contains the highest range of results. The result of monthly removal ratios.
- **Brackishwater**: the “Highest Monthly Average” column is the highest running annual average.

### Table: Regulated Water Contaminants in Groundwater Sources

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Compound</th>
<th>Unit of Measurement</th>
<th>MCL</th>
<th>MCLG</th>
<th>Level Detected</th>
<th>Range of Results</th>
<th>MCL Violation</th>
<th>Dates of Sampling</th>
<th>Likely Source of Contamination</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Radioactive Contaminants:</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alpha emitters</td>
<td>pg/L</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2.3</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>NO</td>
<td>4/19</td>
<td>Erosion of natural deposits</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Radium 226 + 228</td>
<td>pg/L</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.4</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>NO</td>
<td>4/19</td>
<td>Erosion of natural deposits</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uranium</td>
<td>ug/L</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1.6</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>NO</td>
<td>4/19</td>
<td>Erosion of natural deposits</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Organic Contaminants:</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chlorine</td>
<td>ppm</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.730</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>NO</td>
<td>4/19</td>
<td>Erosion of natural deposits</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Antimony</td>
<td>ppm</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>0.110</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>NO</td>
<td>4/19</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barium</td>
<td>ppm</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0.212</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>NO</td>
<td>NO</td>
<td>4/19</td>
<td>Erosion of natural deposits</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fluoride</td>
<td>ppm</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>0.088</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>NO</td>
<td>NO</td>
<td>4/19</td>
<td>Erosion of natural deposits</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nitrate (as Nitrogen)</td>
<td>ppm</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>1.62</td>
<td>0.945-1.02</td>
<td>NO</td>
<td>NO</td>
<td>4/19</td>
<td>Erosion of natural deposits</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Selenium</td>
<td>ppm</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>0.070</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>NO</td>
<td>4/19</td>
<td>Erosion of natural deposits</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sodium</td>
<td>ppm</td>
<td>160</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>0.870</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>NO</td>
<td>4/19</td>
<td>Erosion of natural deposits</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thalium</td>
<td>ppm</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>0.070</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>NO</td>
<td>4/19</td>
<td>Erosion of natural deposits</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal or MRDLG (in ppm):</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chlorine</td>
<td>ppm</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>1.02</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>NO</td>
<td>4/19</td>
<td>Erosion of natural deposits</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fluoride</td>
<td>ppm</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>0.088</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>NO</td>
<td>NO</td>
<td>4/19</td>
<td>Erosion of natural deposits</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nitrate (as Nitrogen)</td>
<td>ppm</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>1.62</td>
<td>0.945-1.02</td>
<td>NO</td>
<td>NO</td>
<td>4/19</td>
<td>Erosion of natural deposits</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Selenium</td>
<td>ppm</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>0.070</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>NO</td>
<td>4/19</td>
<td>Erosion of natural deposits</td>
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<tr>
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<td>ppm</td>
<td>160</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>0.870</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>NO</td>
<td>4/19</td>
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<tr>
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<td>ppm</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>0.070</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>NO</td>
<td>4/19</td>
<td>Erosion of natural deposits</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**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.

**MONTHLY OPERATING REPORT:** Report sent to Florida Department of Environmental Protection for public water systems treating raw ground water or purchased finished water.

**TREATMENT TECHNIQUE OR TT:** A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

**TURBIDITY:** The result of monthly removal ratios.

**STAGE 3 DISINFECTANTS AND DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS:**
- **Fluoride**: the “Level Detected” column is the highest running annual average.
- **Selenium**: the “Level Detected” column is the highest running annual average.
- **Sodium**: the “Level Detected” column is the highest running annual average.

**Brackishwater:** the “Highest Running Annual Average” (HRAA) column contains the highest range of results. The result of monthly removal ratios.

**STAGE 4 DISINFECTANTS AND DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS:**
- **Fluoride**: the “Level Detected” column is the highest running annual average.
- **Selenium**: the “Level Detected” column is the highest running annual average.
- **Sodium**: the “Level Detected” column is the highest running annual average.
DEFINITIONS

INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS: Results in the “Level Detected” column are the highest detected level at any sampling point. Results in the “Level Detected” column are the highest detected level at any sampling point. ORGANIC CONTAMINANTS: Results in the “Level Detected” column are the highest detected level at any sampling point.

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.

MONTHLY OPERATING REPORT: Report sent to Florida Department of Environmental Protection for public water systems treating raw ground water or purchased finished water.

PARTS PER BILLION (ppb) OR MICROGRAMS PER LITER (ug/L): One part by weight of analyte to 1 million parts by weight of the water sample.

PARTS PER MILLION (ppm) OR MILLIGRAMS PER LITER (mg/L): One part of weight of analyte to 1 million parts by weight of the water sample.

PICOCURIE PER LITER (pCi/L): Measure of the radioactivity in water.

RADIOACTIVE CONTAMINANTS: Results in the “Level Detected” column are the highest detected level at any sampling point. Sampling point: Point of entry or point of connection to the distribution system where sample is collected.

STAGE 1 DISINFECTANTS AND DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS: The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

STAGE 2 DISINFECTANTS AND DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS: Results in the “Level Detected” column are the highest detected level at any sampling point. Sampling point: Point of entry or point of connection to the distribution system where sample is collected.

STAGE 3 DISINFECTANTS AND DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS: The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

TREAND TECHNIQUE OR TT: A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

TURBIDITY: The result in the “Lowest Monthly Percentage” column is the lowest monthly percentage of samples collected in the Monitoring Operation Report that meet the required turbidity limits.

VOLATILE ORGANIC CONTAMINANTS: Results in the “Level Detected” column are the highest detected level at any sampling point.
Regulated Water Contaminants in Groundwater Sources

The results for the tables below are regulated by federal and state agencies. For a complete list including unregulated contaminants, please call 727-796-2355 or email records@tampabaywater.org

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Compound</th>
<th>Unit of Measurement</th>
<th>MCL</th>
<th>MCLG</th>
<th>Lawn Bridge Water Treatment Plant (MBWTTP)</th>
<th>Range of Results</th>
<th>MCL Violation</th>
<th>Dates of Sampling</th>
<th>Likely Source of Contamination</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>pH</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Turbidity</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E. coli</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Staph</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CFUs/L</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fecal coliforms</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>E. coli</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**DEFINITIONS**

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**MAXIMUM CONTAMINANT LEVEL GOAL OR MCLG:** The level of a drinking water contaminant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

**MONTHLY OPERATING REPORT:** Report sent to Florida Department of Environmental Protection for public water systems treating raw ground water or purchased finished water.

**RADIOACTIVE CONTAMINANTS**:

**Alpha emitters**

**Beta emitters**

**Picocuries per liter (pCi/L)**

**Microcuries per liter (µCi/L)**

**Noble Gases**

**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.

**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.

**VOLATILE ORGANIC CONTAMINANTS:** By-products of drinking water disinfection. Volatile organic contaminants are organic compounds that are present in ground water and are volatilized during disinfection.

**STAGE 1 DISINFECTANTS AND DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS:**

**STAGE 2 DISINFECTANTS AND DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS:**

**TREATMENT TECHNIQUE OR TT:** A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

**TURBIDITY:** The result in the “Lowest Monthly Percentage” column is the lowest monthly percentage of samples reported in the Monthly Operation Report that meet the required turbidity limits.

**VOLATILE ORGANIC CONTAMINANTS:** Results in the “Level Detected” column are the highest detected level at any sampling point.
Regulated Water Contaminants in Groundwater Sources

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### Definitions

**Inorganic Contaminants**: Results in the “Level Detected” column are the highest detected level at any sampling point.

**Organic Contaminants**: Results in the “Level Detected” column are the highest detected level at any sampling point.

**Disinfectant or Contaminant**: Stage 1 and Stage 2 Disinfection and Disinfection By-Products.

**Radioactive Contaminants**: The results for the tables below are regulated by federal and state agencies.

#### Table 1: Inorganic Contaminants

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Compound</th>
<th>Unit of Measurement</th>
<th>MCL</th>
<th>MCLG</th>
<th>Lake Bridge to Regional</th>
<th>Level Detected</th>
<th>Range of Results</th>
<th>MCL Violation</th>
<th>Dates of Sampling</th>
<th>Likely Source of Contamination</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Barium</td>
<td>ppm</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0.033</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td></td>
<td>NO</td>
<td>4/09</td>
<td>Discharge of drilling waters; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fluoride</td>
<td>ppm</td>
<td>4.0</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>0.14</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td></td>
<td>NO</td>
<td>4/09</td>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sodium</td>
<td>ppm</td>
<td>160</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>9.8</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td></td>
<td>NO</td>
<td>4/09</td>
<td>Saline intrusion, leaching from soil.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Table 2: Disinfectant or Contaminant

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Compound</th>
<th>Unit of Measurement</th>
<th>MCL</th>
<th>MCLG</th>
<th>Level Detected</th>
<th>Range of Results</th>
<th>MCL or MRDL Violation</th>
<th>Dates of Sampling</th>
<th>Likely Source of Contamination</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>HAAS</td>
<td>ppb</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>14.05</td>
<td>Highest LRAA</td>
<td>No detect -22.42</td>
<td>NO</td>
<td>1/09, 4/09, 7/19, 10/19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>THMs</td>
<td>ppb</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>22.46</td>
<td>Highest LRAA</td>
<td>9.04 - 27.80</td>
<td>NO</td>
<td>1/09, 4/09, 7/19, 10/19</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Table 3: Radioactive Contaminants

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Compound</th>
<th>Unit of Measurement</th>
<th>MCL</th>
<th>MCLG</th>
<th>Level Detected</th>
<th>Range of Results</th>
<th>MCL Violation</th>
<th>Dates of Sampling</th>
<th>Likely Source of Contamination</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Alpha emitters</td>
<td>pCi/L</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1.9</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>NO</td>
<td>4/09</td>
<td>Erosion of natural deposits.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Radon 222 + 228</td>
<td>pCi/L</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2.1</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>NO</td>
<td>4/09</td>
<td>Erosion of natural deposits.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

** DEFINITIONS**

**INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS**: Results in the “Level Detected” column are the highest detected level at any sampling point.

**ORGANIC CONTAMINANTS**: Results in the “Level Detected” column are the highest detected level at any sampling point.

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**RADIOACTIVE CONTAMINANTS**: The results for the tables below are regulated by federal and state agencies.

#### 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. MRLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

#### Monthly Operating Report:

Report sent to Florida Department of Environmental Protection for public water systems treating raw ground water or purchased finished water.

#### Sampling Point:

Point of entry or point of connection to the distribution system where sample is collected.

#### Treatment Technique or TT:

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

#### Turbidity:

The level of a contaminant in drinking water. Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is just noticeable to the average person.

#### Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal or MRDL:

The highest level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

#### Monthly Percentage of Samples Reported in the Monthly Operation Report that Meet the Required Turbidity Limits:

The percentage of samples reported in the Monthly Operation Report that meet the required turbidity limits.

#### Total Organic Carbon:

The level of a contaminant in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

#### Maximum Contaminant Level Goal or MCLG:

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

#### Maximum Contaminant Level or 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 Residual Disinfectant Level Goal or MRDL:

The highest level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

#### Radioactive Contaminants:

MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

#### Turbidity:

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

#### Total Organic Carbon:

The level of a contaminant in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

#### Maximum Contaminant Level Goal or MCLG:

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

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<th>MCLG</th>
<th>Level Detected</th>
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<th>Dates of Sampling</th>
<th>Likely Source of Contamination</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Inorganic Contaminants:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arsenic</td>
<td>ppm</td>
<td>0.01</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.020</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>NO</td>
<td>4/15, 4/19, 7/19, 10/19</td>
<td>Runoff or applications of pesticides.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barium</td>
<td>ppm</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0.008</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>NO</td>
<td>4/19</td>
<td>Salt water intrusion, leaching from soil.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bicarbonate</td>
<td>ppm</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>0.010</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>NO</td>
<td>4/19, 10/19, 7/19, 10/19</td>
<td>Erosion of deposits.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nitrate (as Nitrogen)</td>
<td>ppm</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>0.070</td>
<td>0.025–0.370</td>
<td>NO</td>
<td>4/19, 7/19, 10/19</td>
<td>Discharge from fertilizer and leaching from septic tanks.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sodium</td>
<td>ppm</td>
<td>160</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>NO</td>
<td>4/19, 4/19, 10/19, 7/19</td>
<td>Salt water intrusion, leaching from soil.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Microbiological or Biotoxin</th>
<th>Unit of Measurement</th>
<th>MCL</th>
<th>MCLG</th>
<th>Level Detected</th>
<th>Range of Results</th>
<th>MCL or MRDL Violation</th>
<th>Dates of Sampling</th>
<th>Likely Source of Contamination</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Stage 1 Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HAMS</td>
<td>ppm</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>14.00 (highest DBA)</td>
<td>No detect-22.40</td>
<td>NO</td>
<td>4/19, 10/19, 7/19</td>
<td>Reproduction of drinking water disinfection.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TTHMs</td>
<td>ppm</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>22.46 (highest DBA)</td>
<td>9.04-77.60</td>
<td>NO</td>
<td>4/19, 10/19, 7/19</td>
<td>Reproduction of drinking water disinfection.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Radioactive Contaminants:</th>
<th>Unit of Measurement</th>
<th>MCL</th>
<th>MCLG</th>
<th>Level Detected</th>
<th>Range of Results</th>
<th>MCL Violation</th>
<th>Dates of Sampling</th>
<th>Likely Source of Contamination</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Alpha emitters</td>
<td>pCi/L</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>4.1</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>NO</td>
<td>4/19</td>
<td>Erosion of natural deposits.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Americium 241 + 242</td>
<td>pCi/L</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1.7</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>NO</td>
<td>4/19</td>
<td>Erosion of natural deposits.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uranium</td>
<td>µg/l</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.39</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>NO</td>
<td>4/19</td>
<td>Erosion of natural deposits.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**DEFINITIONS**

**INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS:** Results in the “Level Detected” column are the highest detected level at any sampling point.

**LICELY SOURCE OF CONTAMINATION:** Potential sources of contamination generally identified by the FDEP, Consumer Confidence Report Template Instructions and Template, FPKD/DEP, February 2020.

**MAXIMUM CONTAMINANT LEVEL OR MCL:** The highest level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology. These levels are established to protect the health of the population from the long-term and short-term health effects of contaminants in drinking water, with a margin of safety; however, MCLs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control 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.

**MONTHLY OPERATING REPORT:** Report sent to Florida Department of Environmental Protection for public water systems treating raw ground water or purchased finished water.

**N/A:** Not applicable

**NEPHELOMETRIC TURBIDITY UNITS (NTU):** Measure of the clarity of water. Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is just noticeable to the average person.

**NO DETECT:** Indicates 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 of weight of analyte to 1 million parts by weight of the water sample.

**PICOCURIE PER LITER (pCi/L):** Measure of the radioactivity in water.

**RADIOACTIVE CONTAMINANTS:** Results in the “Level Detected” column are the highest detected level at any sampling point.

**MCL:** Maximum contaminant level, the highest level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology. MCLs are enforceable standards for public water systems treating raw ground water or purchased finished water.

**MCLG:** Maximum contaminant level goal, the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

**MRDLG:** Maximum residual disinfectant level goal, 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.

**STAGE 1 DISINFECTANTS AND DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS:** Disinfectant or Contaminant Unit of Measurement MCL MCLG

**STAGE 2 DISINFECTANTS AND DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS:** Disinfectant or Contaminant Unit of Measurement MCL MCLG

**TREATMENT TECHNOLOGY OR TT:** A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

**TURBIDITY:** The result in the “Lowest Monthly Percentage” column is the lowest monthly percentage of samples reported in the Monthly Operation Report that meet the required turbidity limits.

**VOLATILE ORGANIC CONTAMINANTS:** Results in the “Level Detected” column are the highest detected level at any sampling point.
Regulated Water Contaminants in Groundwater Sources
The results for the tables below are regulated by federal and state agencies. For a complete list including unregulated contaminants, please call 727-796-2355 or email records@tampabaywater.org

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Compound</th>
<th>Measurement</th>
<th>MCL (ppb)</th>
<th>MCLG (ppb)</th>
<th>Measurement</th>
<th>MCL (ppb)</th>
<th>MCLG (ppb)</th>
<th>Range of Results</th>
<th>MCL Violation</th>
<th>Dates of Sampling</th>
<th>Likely Source of Contamination</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Inorganic Contaminants:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arsenic</td>
<td>ppb</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.170</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
<td>NO</td>
<td>4/19</td>
<td>Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards/runoff from glass and electronic production wastes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fluoride</td>
<td>ppm</td>
<td>4.0</td>
<td>4.0</td>
<td>1.600</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td>NO</td>
<td>4/19</td>
<td>Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nitrates (as Nitrogen)</td>
<td>ppm</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>0.070</td>
<td>No detection - 0.070</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
<td>NO</td>
<td>1/19, 4/19, 7/19, 10/19</td>
<td>Runoff from fertilizer use, leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sodium</td>
<td>ppm</td>
<td>160</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
<td>NO</td>
<td>4/19</td>
<td>Salt water intrusion, leaching from soil.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disinfectant or Contaminant</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stage 1 Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TTHMs</td>
<td>ppm</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>22.46</td>
<td>0.04-27.60</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
<td>NO</td>
<td>1/19, 4/19, 7/19, 10/19</td>
<td>Reproduction of drinking water disinfection.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stage 2 Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HAA</td>
<td>ppm</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>14.95</td>
<td>0-10-22.40</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
<td>NO</td>
<td>1/19, 4/19, 7/19, 10/19</td>
<td>Reproduction of drinking water disinfection.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Radioactive Contaminants:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Radium 226 + 228</td>
<td>pCi/L</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
<td>NO</td>
<td>4/19</td>
<td>Erosion of natural deposits.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Definitions**

**Inorganic Contaminants**: Results in the “Level Detected” column are the highest detected level at any sampling point.

**Likely Source of Contamination**: Potential sources of contamination generally identified by the FDEP, Consumer Confidence Report Template Instructions and Template, FRWA/DEP, February 2020.

**Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG)**: The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLGs are set as close to the MCLs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

**Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL)**: The highest level of a contaminant allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible and are enforceable under the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA).

**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.

**Monthly Operating Report**: Report sent to Florida Department of Environmental Protection for public water systems treating raw ground water or purchased finished water.

**N/A**: Not applicable.

**Nephelometric Turbidity Units (NTU)**: Measure of the clarity of water. Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is just noticeable to the average person.

**No Detect**: Indicates the substance was not found by laboratory analysis.

**Picocuries per Liter (pCi/L)**: Measure of the radioactivity in water.

**Radon**: The level of a contaminant allowed in drinking water. Radon is a radioactive gas that can originate in soil and water and enter homes through cracks and other openings in the foundation. Radon is the leading cause of lung cancer among the general population.

**Radioactive Contaminants**: Results in the “Level Detected” column are the highest detected level at any sampling point.

**Sampling Point**: Point of entry or point of connection to the distribution system where sample is collected.

**Stage 5 Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products**: For chlorine dioxide, the result in the “Level Detected” column 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.

**Source of Contamination**: The result of monthly removal ratios.

**Turbidity**: The result in the “Lowest Monthly Percentage” column is the lowest monthly percentage of samples reported in the Monthly Operation Report that meet the required turbidity limits.

**Volatile Organic Contaminants**: Results in the “Level Detected” column are the highest detected level at any sampling point.
# Regulated Water Contaminants in Groundwater Sources

The results for the tables below are regulated by federal and state agencies. For a complete list including unregulated contaminants, please call 727-796-2355 or email records@tampabaywater.org

## Definitions

**Inorganic Contaminants**: Results in the “Level Detected” column are the highest detected level at any sampling point.

**Likely Source of Contamination**: Potential sources of contamination generally identified by the FDEP, Consumer Confidence Report Template Instructions and Template , FWARA/DEP, February 2020.

**Maximum Contaminant Level Goal or MCLG**: The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLGs are set as close to the MCLs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

**Maximum Contaminant Level or MCL**: The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible.

**Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal or MRDLG**: The highest level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to microbial contaminants.

**Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level or MRDL**: The level of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants. Disinfectant or Contaminant Unit of Measurement MCL MCLG South Pasco Water Treatment Plant SPWTP Level Detected Range of Results MCL Violation Dates of Sampling Likely Source of Contamination

### Inorganic Contaminants

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Compound</th>
<th>Unit of Measurement</th>
<th>MCL</th>
<th>MCLG</th>
<th>South Pasco Water Treatment Plant SPWTP Level Detected</th>
<th>Range of Results</th>
<th>MCL Violation</th>
<th>Dates of Sampling</th>
<th>Likely Source of Contamination</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Barium</td>
<td>ppm</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0.037</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>NO</td>
<td>4/19</td>
<td>Discharge of drilling waters, discharge from metal refineries, erosion of natural deposits.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fluoride</td>
<td>ppm</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>0.062</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>NO</td>
<td>4/19</td>
<td>Erosion of natural deposits, discharge from fertilizer and chemical factories. Water additive which promotes strong teeth.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nitrate (as Nitrogen)</td>
<td>ppm</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>0.067</td>
<td>No Detect - 0.067</td>
<td>NO</td>
<td>1/19, 4/19, 7/19, 10/19</td>
<td>Runoff from fertilizer, septic tank and septic tank, erosion of natural deposits.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sodium</td>
<td>ppm</td>
<td>160</td>
<td></td>
<td>15</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>NO</td>
<td>4/19</td>
<td>Salt water intrusion, leaching from soil.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Volatile Organic Contaminants

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Compound</th>
<th>Unit of Measurement</th>
<th>MCL</th>
<th>MCLG</th>
<th>South Pasco Water Treatment Plant SPWTP Level Detected</th>
<th>Range of Results</th>
<th>MCL or MRDL Violation</th>
<th>Dates of Sampling</th>
<th>Likely Source of Contamination</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Carbon Tetrachloride</td>
<td>ppm</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.51</td>
<td>0.12 - 0.53</td>
<td>NO</td>
<td>1/19-4/19</td>
<td>Discharge from chemical plants and other industrial activities.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Disinfectant or Contaminant

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Stage 2 Disinfection and Disinfection By-Products</th>
<th>Unit of Measurement</th>
<th>MCL</th>
<th>MCLG</th>
<th>South Pasco Water Treatment Plant SPWTP Level Detected</th>
<th>Range of Results</th>
<th>MCL or MRDL Violation</th>
<th>Dates of Sampling</th>
<th>Likely Source of Contamination</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>HAAS</td>
<td>ppm</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>1495 highest LRAA</td>
<td>No detect -22.40</td>
<td>NO</td>
<td>1/19-4/19</td>
<td>Reuse of drinking water disinfection.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>THM</td>
<td>ppm</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>2246 highest LRAA</td>
<td>0.04-27.60</td>
<td>NO</td>
<td>1/19-4/19</td>
<td>Reuse of drinking water disinfection.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Radioactive Contaminants

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Compound</th>
<th>Unit of Measurement</th>
<th>MCL</th>
<th>MCLG</th>
<th>South Pasco Water Treatment Plant SPWTP Level Detected</th>
<th>Range of Results</th>
<th>MCL Violation</th>
<th>Dates of Sampling</th>
<th>Likely Source of Contamination</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Alpha emitters</td>
<td>pCi/L</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2.00</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>NO</td>
<td>4/19</td>
<td>Erosion of natural deposits.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Radon 222 + 228</td>
<td>pCi/L</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1.60</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>NO</td>
<td>4/19</td>
<td>Erosion of natural deposits.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 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. MCLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

### Monthly Operating Report

Maximum level of a contaminant determined by analyzing a single measurement collected at the entrance to the distribution system.

### Maximum Contaminant Level Goal or MCLG

The highest level of a contaminant in drinking water. MCLGs are set as close to the MCLs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

### Maximum Contaminant Level or MCL

The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible.

### Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal or MRDLG

The highest level of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

### Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level or MRDL

The level of a disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to microbial contaminants.

### Volatile Organic Contaminants

Volatile Organic Contaminants: Results in the "Level Detected" column are the highest detected level at any sampling point.