

2024 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report
Pasco County Utilities - Pasco County Regional Water System
PWS ID No. 651-1361

Pasco County Utilities is pleased to present the 2024 Annual Water Quality Report. This report is designed to inform Regional Water System customers about the quality of water and services delivered every day. Pasco County Utilities' constant goal is to provide customers with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. This report is provided to better understand the efforts made to continually improve the water treatment process and protect water resources.

The Pasco County Regional Water System is a member of the regional water supplier known as Tampa Bay Water (TBW). The Pasco County Regional Water System receives an estimated 95 percent of our drinking water from TBW-operated treatment plants. These plants supply a dynamic blend of groundwater, surface water, and desalinated water, depending on availability of supply. Water quality testing results for each of the individual TBW treatment plants are included in the information below.

The Pasco County Regional Water System's primary water source is groundwater from 15 deep wells, located throughout Pasco County. These wells draw from the Floridan Aquifer. The Alafia River, Hillsborough River, C.W. Bill Young Regional Reservoir, and the Tampa Bypass Canal are the primary sources for the regional surface water supply. Hillsborough Bay is the primary source of seawater for the regional desalinated supply.

The Pasco County Regional Water System uses chloramines to disinfect the water supply. For more information on chloramines, please contact Pasco County Utilities Environmental Lab at 727-847-8902. For additional information or questions concerning TBW's water quality, please contact TBW's Public Affairs department at 727-796-2355. Additional information is available by visiting PascoCountyUtilities.com, or by visiting the TBW website at TampaBayWater.org.

Both Pasco County Utilities and TBW routinely monitors for contaminants in your drinking water according to federal and state laws, rules, and regulations. Except where indicated otherwise, this report is based on the results of monitoring for the period of Jan. 1, to Dec. 31, 2024. Data obtained before Jan. 1, 2024, and presented in this report is from the most recent testing done in accordance with the laws, rules, and regulations.

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- (A) **Microbial contaminants**, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
- (B) **Inorganic contaminants**, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining or farming.

- (C) **Pesticides and herbicides**, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff and residential uses.
- (D) **Organic chemical contaminants**, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems.
- (E) **Radioactive contaminants**, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

To ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (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.

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800-426-4791.

In 2024, the Florida Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) performed a Source Water Assessment on the Pasco County Utilities Regional Water System. The assessment was conducted to provide information about any potential sources of contamination in the vicinity of Pasco County Utilities Regional Water System's 15 wells. There are three potential sources of contamination identified for this system with a low susceptibility level. The assessment results are available on the DEP Source Water Assessment and Protection Program (SWAPP) website at <https://prodapps.dep.state.fl.us/swapp/Welcome/detailsByPublicOutreachDate/6511361/10012024> or they can be obtained from Pasco County Utilities.

In 2024, the DEP performed a Source Water Assessments on the Tampa Bay Water (TBW) facilities, and a search of the data sources indicated no potential sources of contamination near the groundwater wells operated by TBW. The assessment results are available on the SWAPP website at <https://prodapps.dep.state.fl.us/swapp/Welcome/detailsByPublicOutreachDate/6512230/10012024> or they can be obtained from TBW. In 2024, the DEP performed a Source Water Assessments on the TBW surface water system. The assessment was conducted to provide information about any potential sources of contamination in the vicinity of TBW's surface water intakes. The surface water system is considered to be at high risk because of the many potential sources of contamination present in the assessment area. The assessment results are available on the SWAPP website at <https://prodapps.dep.state.fl.us/swapp/Welcome/detailsByPublicOutreachDate/6296139/10012024> or they can be obtained from TBW.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. U.S. Environmental Protection Agency/Center for Disease Control guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* and other microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800-426-4791.

Terms and Abbreviations

In the tables below, you may find unfamiliar terms and abbreviations. To help you better understand these terms the following definitions are being provided:

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

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

Maximum 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 Contaminant Level Goal or MCLG: The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

Maximum residual disinfectant level or MRDL: The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

Maximum residual disinfectant level goal or MRDLG: The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

'ND': Means "not detected" and indicates that the substance was not found by laboratory analysis.

Parts per billion (ppb) or micrograms per liter ($\mu\text{g}/\text{l}$): one part by weight of analyte to 1 billion parts by weight of the water sample.

Parts per million (ppm) or milligrams per liter (mg/l): one part by weight of analyte to 1 million parts by weight of the water sample.

Parts per trillion (ppt) or nanograms per liter ($\text{nanograms}/\text{l}$): One part by weight of analyte to 1 trillion parts by weight of the water sample.

Picocurie per liter (pCi/l): Measure of the radioactivity in water.

Range of Results: Indicates the lowest and highest concentrations detected for each contaminant. If only one sample was taken, 'Range of Results' = N/A.

Treatment Technique or TT: A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

Key

- AL = Action Level
- LRAA = Locational Running Annual Average
- MCL = Maximum Contaminant Level
- MCLG = Maximum Contaminant Level Goal
- MRDL = Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level
- MRDLG = Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal
- N/A = Not Applicable
- ND = Not Detected
- ppm = parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/l)
- ppb = parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (µg/l)
- ppt = parts per trillion (ppt) or nanograms per liter (nanograms/l)
- pCi/l = picocuries per liter
- TT = Treatment Technique

Pasco County Regional Test Results Tables

Radioactive Contaminants

Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling (mo./yr.)	MCL Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Range of Results	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Alpha emitters (pCi/L)	2/23, 3/23	N	2.98	ND – 2.98	0	15	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium 226 + 228 or combined radium (pCi/L)	2/23, 3/23	N	1.713	ND – 1.713	0	5	Erosion of natural deposits
Uranium (µg/L)	2/23, 3/23	N	1.41	ND – 1.41	0	30	Erosion of natural deposits

Results in the Level Detected column for radioactive contaminants are the highest average at any of the sampling points or the highest detected level at any sampling point, depending on the sampling frequency.

Inorganic Contaminants

Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling (mo./yr.)	MCL Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Range of Results	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Arsenic (ppb)	2/23, 3/23	N	1.2	ND – 1.2	0	10	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium (ppm)	2/23, 3/23	N	0.016	0.005 – 0.016	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits

Inorganic Contaminants Continued

Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling (mo./yr.)	MCL Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Range of Results	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Fluoride (ppm)	2/23, 3/23	N	0.28	0.061 – 0.28	4	4.0	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories. Water additive which promotes strong teeth when at the optimum level of 0.7 ppm
Nitrate (as Nitrogen) (ppm)	1/24	N	1.43	ND – 1.43	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Nitrite (as Nitrogen) (ppm)	1/24	N	0.005	ND – 0.005	1	1	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Sodium (ppm)	2/23, 3/23	N	32.3	7.4 – 32.3	N/A	160	Saltwater intrusion, leaching from soil

Results in the Level Detected column for inorganic contaminants are the highest average at any of the sampling points or the highest detected level at any sampling point, depending on the sampling frequency.

Stage 1 Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products

Disinfectant or Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling (mo./yr.)	MCL or MRDL Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Range of Results	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL or MRDL	Likely Source of Contamination
Chlorine and Chloramines (ppm)	1/24 – 12/24	N	3.26	0.6 - 5.7	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4.0	Water additive used to control microbes

For chlorine or chloramines, the level detected 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.

Stage 2 Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products

Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling (mo./yr.)	MCL Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Range of Results	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	1/24 – 12/24	N	12.4 (highest LRAA at Site 6)	1.5 – 15.6	N/A	60	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (ppb)	1/24 – 12/24	N	21.8 (highest LRAA at Site 12)	3.0 – 29.0	N/A	80	By-product of drinking water disinfection

Lead and Copper (Tap Water)

Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling (mo./yr.)	AL Exceeded (Y/N)	90 th Percentile Result	No. of sampling sites exceeding the AL	MCLG	AL (Action Level)	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper (tap water) (ppm)	6/23	N	0.975	0	1.3	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Lead (tap water) (ppb)	6/23	N	<1	0	0	15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems and service lines connecting buildings to water mains; erosion of natural deposits

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. Pasco County Utilities 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 a load of dishes. If you have a lead service line or galvanized requiring replacement service line, you may need to flush your pipes for a longer period. If you are concerned about lead in your water and wish to have your water tested, contact Pasco County Environmental Laboratory at 727-847-8902 to have your water tested for a nominal fee and to learn more about potential lead levels in your drinking water. Or, you may contact any certified laboratory to have your water tested for lead. Any costs associated with outside laboratories, or vendors, will be your responsibility. 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>.

On December 16, 2021, the Federal Government updated the National Lead and Copper Rule Revision (LCRR) as part of the Safe Drinking Water Act, overseen by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). The EPA's Lead and Copper Rules Revisions began on October 16, 2024, which included lead testing in schools and childcare facilities, improved lead testing procedures, better public notifications, and a mandate for public water systems to inventory and report all service lines. The update enhances protections for public health by reducing lead and copper levels in public drinking water systems. One of the most significant changes includes a requirement for all public water systems to create a detailed inventory of the water service lines serving their customers. This inventory tracks the material used in the pipes and service lines between the meter and each home

and business and will assist to identifying and prioritizing the replacement of lead or other materials of concern. Pasco County's source water and water mains do not contain lead. Pasco County Utilities submitted a lead service line inventory to the Florida Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) and will continue field investigations for the next several years to complete the identification of all water service lines by 2034. Pasco County Utilities has more than 145,000 service lines and offers an interactive lead service line lookup map, a water service line material survey, along with additional information and resources at bit.ly/PascoWaterServiceLine.

Pasco County Utilities, along with five other regional member utilities, are participating in sampling for the U. S. Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) nationwide fifth Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR 5) Study to identify PFAS concentrations. This study involves testing raw and treated drinking water and helps EPA set regulations for PFAS. Pasco County Utilities began testing in July 2023 and will continue sampling through December 2025.

UCMR sampling collects data for contaminants that are suspected to be present in drinking water but do not have health-based standards set under the Safe Drinking Water Act. The UCMR provides the scientifically valid data needed to regulate previously unregulated contaminants in drinking water. EPA regularly monitors and evaluates water quality data and human health effects studies involving these unregulated contaminants to ensure safe drinking water standards. Learn more by visiting https://pascocountyfl.net/services/utilities/water_resources/pfas.php.

Unregulated Contaminants – Little Rd. WTP (ID: 1361001)

Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Dates of sampling (mo/yr)	Level Detected (average)	Range	Likely Source of Contamination
PFHxA (ppt)	1/24, 4/24	1.55	ND - 3.10	Industrial and commercial applications such as textiles, aqueous film forming foams (AFFF), metal plating, semi-conductors, paper and food packaging, coating additives, cleaning products, pesticides and personal care products.
PFPeA (ppt)	1/24, 4/24	2.05	ND - 4.10	Industrial and commercial applications such as textiles, aqueous film forming foams (AFFF), metal plating, semi-conductors, paper and food packaging, coating additives, cleaning products, pesticides and personal care products.

Unregulated Contaminants - Southwest WTP (ID: 1361003)

Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Dates of sampling (mo/yr)	Level Detected (average)	Range	Likely Source of Contamination
PFHxA (ppt)	1/24, 4/24	2.05	ND – 4.10	Industrial and commercial applications such as textiles, aqueous film forming foams (AFFF), metal plating, semi-conductors, paper and food packaging, coating additives, cleaning products, pesticides and personal care products.
PFPeA (ppt)	1/24, 4/24	2.70	ND – 5.40	Industrial and commercial applications such as textiles, aqueous film forming foams (AFFF), metal plating, semi-conductors, paper and food packaging, coating additives, cleaning products, pesticides and personal care products.

Unregulated Contaminants - Southeast WTP (ID: 1361006)

Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Dates of sampling (mo/yr)	Level Detected (average)	Range	Likely Source of Contamination
PFOS (ppt)	1/24, 4/24	7.95	7.80 – 8.10	Industrial and commercial applications such as textiles, aqueous film forming foams (AFFF), metal plating, semi-conductors, paper and food packaging, coating additives, cleaning products, pesticides and personal care products.
PFBS (ppt)	1/24, 4/24	8.45	8.30 – 8.60	Industrial and commercial applications such as textiles, aqueous film forming foams (AFFF), metal plating, semi-conductors, paper and food packaging, coating additives, cleaning products, pesticides and personal care products.

Unregulated Contaminants - TBW-US 41 (Cypress Creek) Intertie (ID: 138002)

Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Dates of sampling (mo/yr)	Level Detected (average)	Range	Likely Source of Contamination
PFHxA (ppt)	1/24, 4/24	1.50	ND - 3.00	Industrial and commercial applications such as textiles, aqueous film forming foams (AFFF), metal plating, semi-conductors, paper and food packaging, coating additives, cleaning products, pesticides and personal care products.
PFPeA (ppt)	1/24, 4/24	1.90	ND – 3.80	Industrial and commercial applications such as textiles, aqueous film forming foams (AFFF), metal plating, semi-conductors, paper and food packaging, coating additives, cleaning products, pesticides and personal care products.

Unregulated Contaminants - Tampa Lakebridge Intertie (ID: 1361012)

Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Dates of sampling (mo/yr)	Level Detected (average)	Range	Likely Source of Contamination
PFOS (ppt)	1/24, 4/24	2.10	ND - 4.20	Industrial and commercial applications such as textiles, aqueous film forming foams (AFFF), metal plating, semi-conductors, paper and food packaging, coating additives, cleaning products, pesticides and personal care products.
PFBS (ppt)	1/24, 4/24	4.15	4.10 – 4.20	Industrial and commercial applications such as textiles, aqueous film forming foams (AFFF), metal plating, semi-conductors, paper and food packaging, coating additives, cleaning products, pesticides and personal care products.
PFBA (ppt)	1/24, 4/24	3.35	ND – 6.70	Industrial and commercial applications such as textiles, aqueous film forming foams (AFFF), metal plating, semi-conductors, paper and food packaging, coating additives, cleaning products, pesticides and personal care products.

Unregulated Contaminants - Tampa Lakebridge Intertie (ID: 1361012) Continued

Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Dates of sampling (mo/yr)	Level Detected (average)	Range	Likely Source of Contamination
PFHpA (ppt)	1/24, 4/24	1.65	ND - 3.30	Industrial and commercial applications such as textiles, aqueous film forming foams (AFFF), metal plating, semi-conductors, paper and food packaging, coating additives, cleaning products, pesticides and personal care products.
PFHxA (ppt)	1/24, 4/24	5.85	5.50 – 6.20	Industrial and commercial applications such as textiles, aqueous film forming foams (AFFF), metal plating, semi-conductors, paper and food packaging, coating additives, cleaning products, pesticides and personal care products.
PFPeA (ppt)	1/24, 4/24	7.90	7.40 - 8.40	Industrial and commercial applications such as textiles, aqueous film forming foams (AFFF), metal plating, semi-conductors, paper and food packaging, coating additives, cleaning products, pesticides and personal care products.

Pasco County Utilities has been monitoring for unregulated contaminants (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.

Pasco County Utilities encourages public participation in community decisions that affect drinking water. Regular [Pasco County Board of County Commissioners](#) (BOCC) meetings are normally held every other Tuesday, either at the West Pasco Government Center in New Port Richey or the Pasco County Historic Courthouse in Dade City. Meetings are broadcast live on [Pasco Television](#) and streamed online (and available on-demand) on [Pasco County's YouTube Channel](#).

Please contact the West Pasco Government Center at 727-847-2411 to inquire on the exact date, time, and location or forum type for future BOCC meetings or visit [PascoCountyFL.net](#).

Helpful Pasco County Links:

- Pasco Television:
https://www.pascocountyfl.net/services/media_relations_and_communications/pasco_tv.php
- Commission Meeting Information:
https://pascocountyfl.net/government/county_commissioners/index.php

Pasco County Utilities would like customers to understand the efforts made to continually improve the water treatment process and protect water resources. Pasco County Utilities is committed to ensuring water quality. If there are any questions or concerns about the information provided, please contact any of the numbers listed or the Pasco County Utilities Laboratory Manager at 727-847-8902.

A special message regarding safe disposal of medications:

Pasco County Utilities works around the clock to provide top quality water to every customer and asks that customers help to protect all water sources. Please do not flush unused or unwanted medications down toilets or sink drains. More information about proper disposal methods and disposal locations is available at

https://pascocountyfl.net/services/utilities/garbage_and_recycling/household_hazardous_waste.php.

Tampa Bay Water Test Results Tables

Tampa Bay Water (TBW) was created through enabling legislation to provide wholesale drinking water to Hillsborough, Pasco, and Pinellas counties, as well as the cities of New Port Richey, St. Petersburg, and Tampa. TBW is a not-for-profit, government utility funded solely through the sale of water to their members.

TBW encourages public interest and participation in decisions affecting drinking water. The majority of Tampa Bay Water's Board of Directors meeting take place on the third Monday of every month at 9:30 a.m. at 2575 Enterprise Road, Clearwater, FL 33763-1102. Public comment may be provided in person, via teleconference during the public comment portion of the meeting, or by submitting written comments to be read into the record. Anyone wishing to speak in person must submit a completed speaker card to the Agency Clerk prior to the beginning of the meeting. For additional information about TBW, or to find out details for an upcoming TBW Board of Directors Meeting, please visit TampaBayWater.org. For more information about this report, contact Tampa Bay Water's Public Affairs department at 727-796-2355.

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.

Regulated Water Contaminants in River Water Sources Tampa Bay Water – Regional Surface Water Treatment Plant (RSWTP)

Inorganic Contaminants – (RSWTP)

Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	MCL	MCLG	Level Detected	Range of Results	MCL Violation Y/N	Dates of sampling (mo./yr.)	Likely Source of Contamination
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.012	N/A	NO	4/24	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposit.
Fluoride (ppm)	4.0	4	0.370	N/A	NO	4/24	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
Nickel (ppb)	100	N/A	3	N/A	NO	4/24	Pollution from mining and refining operations. Natural occurrence in soil
Nitrate (as Nitrogen) (ppm)	10	10	0.668	0.230 - 0.668	NO	1/24, 4/24, 7/24, 10/24	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Selenium (ppb)	50	50	2	N/A	NO	4/24	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines
Sodium (ppm)	160	N/A	32.3	N/A	NO	4/24	Saltwater intrusion, leaching from soil

Stage 1 Disinfection and Disinfection By-Products - (RSWTP)

Disinfectant or Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	MCL or MRDL	MCLG or MRDLG	Level Detected	Range of Results	MCL or MRDL Violation Y/N	Dates of Sampling (mo./yr.)	Likely source of Contamination
Bromate (ppb)	MCL = 10	MCLG = 0	0.80 Highest RAA	No Detect - 2.51	NO	1/24-12/24	By-product of drinking water disinfection

Stage 1 Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products - (RSWTP)

Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	MCL	MCLG	Range of Monthly Removal Ratios	Lowest Running Annual Average, Computed Quarterly, of Monthly Removal Ratios	TT Violation Y/N	Dates of sampling (mo./yr.)	Likely Source of Contamination
Total organic carbon (ppm)	TT	N/A	1.58 - 3.47	2.08	NO	1/24-12/24	Naturally present in the environment

Stage 2 Disinfection and Disinfection By-Products - (RSWTP)

Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	MCL	MCLG	Level Detected	Range of Results	MCL Violation Y/N	Dates of sampling (mo./yr.)	Likely Source of Contamination
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	60	N/A	22.65 Highest LRAA	1.45 - 26.79	NO	1/24, 4/24, 7/24, 10/24	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (ppb)	80	N/A	33.55 Highest LRAA	8.75 - 36..15	NO	1/24, 4/24, 7/24, 10/24	By-product of drinking water disinfection

Radioactive Contaminants - (RSWTP)

Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	MCL	MCLG	Level Detected	Range of Results	MCL Violation Y/N	Dates of sampling (mo./yr.)	Likely Source of Contamination
Radium 226 + 228 or combined radium (pCi/L)	5	0	0.900	N/A	NO	4/24	Erosion of natural deposits.
Uranium (µg/L)	30	0	0.467	N/A	NO	4/24	Erosion of natural deposits

Turbidity - (RSWTP)

Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	MCL	MCLG	The Highest Single Measure	The Lowest Monthly Percentage of Samples Meeting Regulatory Limits	MCL Violation Y/N	Dates of sampling (mo./yr.)	Likely Source of Contamination
Turbidity (NTU)	TT	N/A	0.320	100	NO	1/24-12/24	Soil runoff

Regulated Water Contaminants in Seawater Desalination Tampa Bay Water Seawater Desalination Plant (DESAL)

Inorganic Contaminants - (DESAL)

Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	MCL	MCLG	Level Detected	Range of Results	MCL Violation Y/N	Dates of sampling (mo./yr.)	Likely Source of Contamination
Mercury (inorganic) (ppb)	2	2	0.018	N/A	NO	12/24	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from refineries and factories; runoff from landfills; runoff from cropland
Sodium (ppm)	160	N/A	78.5	N/A	NO	12/24	Saltwater intrusion, leaching from soil

Stage 1 Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products - Chlorite - (DESAL)

Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	MCL	MCLG	Highest Monthly Average	Highest Average	MCL Violation Y/N	Dates of sampling (mo./yr.)	Likely Source of Contamination
Chlorite (ppm)	1.0	0.8	0.00913	N/A	NO	1/24-12/24	By-product of drinking water disinfection

Stage 1 Disinfectants and Disinfection By Products – (DESAL)

Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	MCL	MCLG	Range of Monthly Removal Ratios	Lowest Running Annual Average, Computed Quarterly, of Monthly Removal Ratios	TT Violation Y/N	Dates of sampling (mo./yr.)	Likely Source of Contamination
Total organic carbon (ppm)	TT	N/A	3.7	3.7	NO	12/24	Naturally present in the environment

Stage 2 Disinfection and Disinfection By-Products - (DESAL)

Contaminant And Unit of Measurement	MCL	MCLG	Level Detected	Range of Results	MCL Violation Y/N	Dates of sampling (mo./yr.)	Likely Source of Contamination
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	60	N/A	22.65 Highest LRAA	1.45 - 26.79	NO	1/24, 4/24, 7/24, 10/24	By product of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (ppb)	80	N/A	33.55 Highest LRAA	8.75 - 36..15	NO	1/24, 4/24, 7/24, 10/24	By product of drinking water disinfection

Turbidity - (DESAL)

Contaminant And Unit of Measurement	MCL	MCLG	The Highest Single Measurement	The Lowest Monthly Percentage Samples Meeting Regulatory Limits	MCL Violation	Sample Date	Likely Source of Contamination
Turbidity (NTU)	TT	N/A	0.060	100	NO	12/24	Soil Runoff

Regulated Water Contaminants in Groundwater Sources

Tampa Bay Water – Brandon Urban Dispersed Well 5 (BUD5WTPEFF)

Inorganic Contaminants - (BUD5WTPEFF)

Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	MCL	MCLG	Level Detected	Range of Results	MCL Violation Y/N	Dates of sampling (mo./yr.)	Likely Source of Contamination
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.017	N/A	NO	4/24	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	4.0	4	0.204	N/A	NO	4/24	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories. Water additive which promotes strong teeth when at the optimum level of 0.7 ppm
Nitrate (as Nitrogen) (ppm)	10	10	1.10	0.757 - 1.10	NO	1/24, 4/24, 7/24, 10/24	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Selenium (ppb)	50	50	2	N/A	NO	4/24	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines
Sodium (ppm)	160	N/A	16.1	N/A	NO	4/24	Saltwater intrusion, leaching from soil

Stage 2 Disinfection and Disinfection By-Products - (BUD5WTPEFF)

Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	MCL	MCLG	Level Detected	Range of Results	MCL Violation Y/N	Dates of sampling (mo./yr.)	Likely Source of Contamination
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	60	N/A	22.65 Highest LRAA	1.45 - 26.79	NO	1/24, 4/24, 7/24, 10/24	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (ppb)	80	N/A	33.55 Highest LRAA	8.75 - 36.15	NO	1/24, 4/24, 7/24, 10/24	By-product of drinking water disinfection

Radioactive Contaminants - (BUD5WTPEFF)

Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	MCL	MCLG	Level Detected	Range of Results	MCL Violation Y/N	Dates of sampling (mo./yr.)	Likely Source of Contamination
Alpha emitters (pCi/L)	15	0	3.20	N/A	NO	4/24	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium 226 + 228 or combined radium (pCi/L)	5	0	2.10	N/A	NO	4/24	Erosion of natural deposits
Uranium (µg/L)	30	0	1.66	N/A	NO	4/24	Erosion of natural deposits

Regulated Water Contaminants in Groundwater Sources
Tampa Bay Water – Brandon Urban Dispersed Well 7 (BUD7WTPEFF)

Inorganic Contaminants - (BUD7WTPEFF)

Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	MCL	MCLG	Level Detected	Range of Results	MCL Violation Y/N	Dates of sampling (mo./yr.)	Likely Source of Contamination
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.012	N/A	NO	4/24	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Chromium (ppb)	100	100	1	N/A	NO	4/24	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride (ppm)	4.0	4	0.144	N/A	NO	4/24	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories. Water additive which promotes strong teeth when at the optimum level of 0.7 ppm
Nitrate (as Nitrogen) (ppm)	10	10	3.17	2.27 - 3.17	NO	1/24, 4/24, 7/24, 10/24	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Selenium (ppb)	50	50	3	N/A	NO	4/24	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines
Sodium (ppm)	160	N/A	17.2	N/A	NO	4/24	Saltwater intrusion, leaching from soil

Stage 2 Disinfection and Disinfection By-Products - (BUD7WTPEFF)

Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	MCL	MCLG	Level Detected	Range of Results	MCL Violation Y/N	Dates of sampling (mo./yr.)	Likely Source of Contamination
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	60	N/A	22.65 Highest LRAA	1.45 - 26.79	NO	1/24, 4/24, 7/24, 10/24	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (ppb)	80	N/A	33.55 Highest LRAA	8.75 - 36..15	NO	1/24, 4/24, 7/24, 10/24	By-product of drinking water disinfection

Radioactive Contaminants - (BUD7WTPEFF)

Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	MCL	MCLG	Level Detected	Range of Results	MCL Violation Y/N	Dates of sampling (mo./yr.)	Likely Source of Contamination
Alpha emitters (pCi/L)	15	0	1	N/A	NO	4/24	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium 226 + 228 or combined radium (pCi/L)	5	0	0.800	N/A	NO	4/24	Erosion of natural deposits
Uranium (µg/L)	30	0	0.568	N/A	NO	4/24	Erosion of natural deposits

Secondary Contaminants - (BUD7WTPEFF)

Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	MCL	MCLG	Highest Result	Range of Results	MCL Violation Y/N	Dates of sampling (mo./yr.)	Likely Source of Contamination
Odor (threshold odor number) (TON)	3	N/A	11.8	5.9 - 11.8	YES	4/8/24 - 4/18/24	Naturally occurring organics

Regulated Water Contaminants in Groundwater Sources

Tampa Bay Water – Morris Bridge Water Treatment Plant (MBWTPEFF)

Inorganic Contaminants - (MBWTPEFF)

Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	MCL	MCLG	Level Detected	Range of Results	MCL Violation Y/N	Dates of sampling (mo./yr.)	Likely Source of Contamination
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.024	N/A	NO	4/24	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	4.0	4	0.111	N/A	NO	4/24	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories. Water additive which promotes strong teeth when at the optimum level of 0.7 ppm
Nitrate (as Nitrogen) (ppm)	10	10	0.064	0.041 - 0.064	NO	1/24, 4/24, 7/24, 10/24	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Selenium (ppb)	50	50	2	N/A	NO	4/24	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines
Sodium (ppm)	160	N/A	10.8	N/A	NO	4/24	Saltwater intrusion, leaching from soil

Stage 2 Disinfection and Disinfection By-Products - (MBWTPEFF)

Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	MCL	MCLG	Level Detected	Range of Results	MCL Violation Y/N	Dates of sampling (mo./yr.)	Likely Source of Contamination
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	60	N/A	22.65 Highest LRAA	1.45 - 26.79	NO	1/24, 4/24, 7/24, 10/24	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (ppb)	80	N/A	33.55 Highest LRAA	8.75 - 36..15	NO	1/24, 4/24, 7/24, 10/24	By-product of drinking water disinfection

Radioactive Contaminants - (MBWTPEFF)

Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	MCL	MCLG	Level Detected	Range of Results	MCL Violation Y/N	Dates of sampling (mo./yr.)	Likely Source of Contamination
Alpha emitters (pCi/L)	15	0	4.0	N/A	NO	4/24	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium 226 + 228 or combined radium (pCi/L)	5	0	2.5	N/A	NO	4/24	Erosion of natural deposits

Regulated Water Contaminants in Groundwater Sources Tampa Bay Water – Lake Bridge to Regional (LBWTPREG)

Inorganic Contaminants – (LBWTPREG)

Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	MCL	MCLG	Level Detected	Range of Results	MCL Violation Y/N	Dates of sampling (mo./yr.)	Likely Source of Contamination
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.014	N/A	NO	4/24	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	4.0	4	0.124	N/A	NO	4/24	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
Mercury (inorganic) (ppb)	2	2	0.610	N/A	NO	4/24	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from refineries and factories; runoff from landfills; runoff from cropland
Nitrate (as Nitrogen) (ppm)	10	10	0.043	No Detect - 0.043	NO	1/24, 4/24, 7/24, 10/24	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Nitrite (as Nitrogen) (ppm)	1	1	0.045	No Detect - 0.045	NO	1/24, 4/24, 7/24, 10/24	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Selenium (ppb)	50	50	3	N/A	NO	4/24	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines
Sodium (ppm)	160	N/A	8.99	N/A	NO	4/24	Saltwater intrusion, leaching from soil

Stage 2 Disinfection and Disinfection By-Products - (LBWTPREG)

Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	MCL	MCLG	Level Detected	Range of Results	MCL Violation Y/N	Dates of sampling (mo./yr.)	Likely Source of Contamination
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	60	N/A	22.65 Highest LRAA	1.45 - 26.79	NO	1/24, 4/24, 7/24, 10/24	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (ppb)	80	N/A	33.55 Highest LRAA	8.75 - 36..15	NO	1/24, 4/24, 7/24, 10/24	By-product of drinking water disinfection

Radioactive Contaminants - (LBWTPREG)

Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	MCL	MCLG	Level Detected	Range of Results	MCL Violation Y/N	Dates of sampling (mo./yr.)	Likely Source of Contamination
Alpha emitters (pCi/L)	15	0	2.8	N/A	NO	4/24	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium 226 + 228 or combined radium (pCi/L)	5	0	1.7	N/A	NO	4/24	Erosion of natural deposits

Regulated Water Contaminants in Groundwater Sources
Tampa Bay Water - Cypress Creek Water Treatment Plant (CCWTPEF)

Inorganic Contaminants - (CCWTPEF)

Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	MCL	MCLG	Level Detected	Range of Results	MCL Violation Y/N	Dates of sampling (mo./yr.)	Likely Source of Contamination
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.016	N/A	NO	4/24	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	4.0	4	0.106	N/A	NO	4/24	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories. Water additive which promotes strong teeth when at the optimum level of 0.7 ppm
Nitrate (as Nitrogen) (ppm)	10	10	0.077	0.029 - 0.077	NO	1/24, 4/24, 7/24, 10/24	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Selenium (ppb)	50	50	4	N/A	NO	4/24	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines
Sodium (ppm)	160	N/A	14.4	N/A	NO	4/24	Saltwater intrusion, leaching from soil

Stage 2 Disinfectant and Disinfection By-Products - (CCWTPEF)

Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	MCL	MCLG	Level Detected	Range of Results	MCL Violation Y/N	Dates of sampling (mo./yr.)	Likely Source of Contamination
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	60	N/A	22.65 Highest LRAA	1.45 - 26.79	NO	1/24, 4/24, 7/24, 10/24	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (ppb)	80	N/A	33.55 Highest LRAA	8.75 - 36..15	NO	1/24, 4/24, 7/24, 10/24	By-product of drinking water disinfection

Radioactive Contaminants - (CCWTPEF)

Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	MCL	MCLG	Level Detected	Range of Results	MCL Violation Y/N	Dates of sampling (mo./yr.)	Likely Source of Contamination
Alpha emitters (pCi/L)	15	0	1.8	N/A	NO	4/24	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium 226 + 228 or combined radium (pCi/L)	5	0	1.8	N/A	NO	4/24	Erosion of natural deposits
Uranium (µg/L)	30	0	0.464	N/A	NO	4/24	Erosion of natural deposits

**Regulated Water Contaminants in Groundwater Sources
Tampa Bay Water – Maytum Water Treatment Plant (MAYTUMEFF)**

Inorganic Contaminants - (MAYTUMEFF)

Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	MCL	MCLG	Level Detected	Range of Results	MCL Violation Y/N	Dates of sampling (mo./yr.)	Likely Source of Contamination
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.016	N/A	NO	4/24	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	4.0	4	0.591	N/A	NO	4/24	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
Mercury (inorganic) (ppb)	2.0	2	0.016	N/A	NO	4/24	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from refineries and factories; runoff from landfills; runoff from cropland.
Nitrate (as Nitrogen) (ppm)	10	10	0.075	0.044 - 0.075	NO	1/24, 4/24, 7/24, 10/24	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Sodium (ppm)	160	N/A	12.3	N/A	NO	4/24	Saltwater intrusion, leaching from soil

Stage 2 Disinfection and Disinfection By-Products - (MAYTUMEFF)

Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	MCL	MCLG	Level Detected	Range of Results	MCL Violation Y/N	Dates of sampling (mo./yr.)	Likely Source of Contamination
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	60	N/A	22.65 Highest LRAA	1.45 - 26.79	NO	1/24, 4/24, 7/24, 10/24	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (ppb)	80	N/A	33.55 Highest LRAA	8.75 - 36..15	NO	1/24, 4/24, 7/24, 10/24	By-product of drinking water disinfection

Radioactive Contaminants - (MAYTUMEFF)

Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	MCL	MCLG	Level Detected	Range of Results	MCL Violation Y/N	Dates of sampling (mo./yr.)	Likely Source of Contamination
Alpha emitters (pCi/L)	15	0	4.3	N/A	NO	4/24	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium 226 + 228 or combined radium (pCi/L)	5	0	1.7	N/A	NO	4/24	Erosion of natural deposits

Regulated Water Contaminants in Groundwater Sources

Tampa Bay Water – South Pasco Water Treatment Plant (SPWTPEFF)

Inorganic Contaminants - (SPWTPEFF)

Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	MCL	MCLG	Level Detected	Range of Results	MCL Violation Y/N	Dates of sampling (mo./yr.)	Likely Source of Contamination
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.018	N/A	NO	4/24	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	4.0	4	0.071	N/A	NO	4/24	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
Lead (point of entry) (ppb)	15	0	0.367	N/A	NO	4/24	Residue from man-made pollution such as auto emissions and paint; lead pipe, casing and solder
Nitrate (as Nitrogen) (ppm)	10	10	0.090	No Detect - 0.090	NO	1/24, 4/24, 7/24, 10/24	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Selenium (ppb)	50	50	3	N/A	NO	4/24	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mine
Sodium (ppm)	160	N/A	20	N/A	NO	4/24	Saltwater intrusion, leaching from soil

Stage 2 Disinfection and Disinfection By-Products - (SPWTPEFF)

Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	MCL	MCLG	Level Detected	Range of Results	MCL Violation Y/N	Dates of sampling (mo./yr.)	Likely Source of Contamination
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	60	N/A	22.65 Highest LRAA	1.45 - 26.79	NO	1/24, 4/24, 7/24, 10/24	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (ppb)	80	N/A	33.55 Highest LRAA	8.75 - 36.15	NO	1/24, 4/24, 7/24, 10/24	By-product of drinking water disinfection

Radioactive Contaminants - (SPWTPEFF)

Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	MCL	MCLG	Level Detected	Range of Results	MCL Violation Y/N	Dates of sampling (mo./yr.)	Likely Source of Contamination
Alpha emitters (pCi/L)	15	0	1.8	N/A	NO	4/24	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium 226 + 228 or combined radium (pCi/L)	5	0	2.1	N/A	NO	4/24	Erosion of natural deposits

Tampa Bay Water Footnotes & Definitions

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

Contaminant (Footnote): Any physical, chemical, biological, or radiological substance or matter in water.

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

Likely Source of Contamination (Footnote): Potential sources of contamination generally identified by the FDEP, Consumer Confidence Report Template Instructions and Template, FRWA/DEP, February 2024.

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

Maximum 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 Contaminant Level Goal or MCLG: The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level or MRDL: The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

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

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 or (ppb) or Micrograms per liter (ug/L): One part by weight of analyte to 1 billion parts by weight of the water sample.

Parts per million or (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.

Secondary Contaminants (Footnote): Results in the "Level Detected" column are the highest detected level at any sample point.

Stage 1 Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products:

- For bromate, the "Level Detected" 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.
- For chlorine dioxide, the result in the "Level Detected" column is the highest single measurement collected at the entrance to the distribution system. For 2024, the TBW facilities did not use any chlorine dioxide in its operation.
- 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 chlorite, the "Highest Average" is for additional monitoring of three sample sets collected in the distribution system following a daily MCL exceedance at the entrance to the distribution system.
- For total organic carbon, the result in the "Lowest Running Annual Average Computed Quarterly Monthly Removal Ratio" column contains the lowest running annual average result of monthly removal ratios.

Stage 2 Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products: Results in the level detected for haloacetic acids and total trihalomethanes are based on a locational running annual average (LRAA). The range of results is lowest to highest at individual sampling sites.

Treatment Technique or TT: A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

Total Organic Carbon (Footnote): The "Range of Monthly Removal Ratios" is the ratio between the actual TOC removal and the required TOC removal. 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.

Turbidity: The "Range of Monthly Removal Ratios" is the ratio between the actual TOC removal and the required TOC removal. 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.

Tampa Bay Water - Unregulated Contaminants

Tampa Bay Water tested the regional drinking water supply for PFAS, alongside its member utilities during EPA's nationwide study. This helps EPA set regulations for PFAS and it helps Tampa Bay Water determine if treatment is needed, where treatment is needed and how much treatment is needed. Tampa Bay Water and five of its members began testing in July 2023. The City of Tampa began testing in January 2023.

Tampa Bay Water elected to supplement the Unregulated Contaminant (UC) data obtained by our member utilities. These data are presented in this table in accordance with the EPA's MRL reporting requirements. These data are also presented on the agency's web site in accordance with the Tampa Bay Water Laboratory MDL reporting requirements at: <https://www.tampabaywater.org/quality/water-quality-concerns/pfas/epa-study-results/>. If you would like more information about the Tampa Bay Water supplemental UC sampling and analysis events, please call 727-796-2355 or email records@tampabaywater.org.

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.

Unregulated Contaminants - Regional Surface Water Treatment Plant - 301REGHILLS

Unregulated Contaminants and Unit of Measurement	MRL	Average Level Detected	Range of Results	MCL Violation	Dates of Sampling	Likely Source of Contamination
PFBS (ppt)	3	4.2	4.0 - 4.4	NO	1/24, 4/24	Discharge from manufacturing and industrial chemical facilities, use of certain consumer products, occupational exposures, and certain firefighting activities.
PFHxA (ppt)	3	5.0	4.9 - 5.2	NO	1/24, 4/24	
PFPeA (ppt)	3	6.8	6.8 - 6.9	NO	1/24, 4/24	

Unregulated Contaminants - Brandon Urban Dispersed Well 7 - SCHREG

Unregulated Contaminants and Unit of Measurement	MRL	Average Level Detected	Range of Results	MCL Violation	Dates of Sampling	Likely Source of Contamination
PFBS (ppt)	3	4.5	4.4 - 4.5	NO	1/24, 4/24	Discharge from manufacturing and industrial chemical facilities, use of certain consumer products, occupational exposures, and certain firefighting activities.
PFHxA (ppt)	3	4.1	4.0 - 4.1	NO	1/24, 4/24	
PFPeA (ppt)	3	5.5	5.4 - 5.6	NO	1/24, 4/24	

Unregulated Contaminants - Lake Bridge to Regional Water Treatment Plant - LBREGPASCO

Unregulated Contaminants and Unit of Measurement	MRL	Average Level Detected	Range of Results	MCL Violation	Dates of Sampling	Likely Source of Contamination
PFBS (ppt)	3	4.5	4.3 - 4.7	NO	1/24, 4/24	Discharge from manufacturing and industrial chemical facilities, use of certain consumer products, occupational exposures, and certain firefighting activities.
PFHxA (ppt)	3	5.7	5.1 - 6.3	NO	1/24, 4/24	
PFPeA (ppt)	3	7.5	6.9 - 8.1	NO	1/24, 4/24	

Tampa Bay Water Unregulated Contaminants Footnotes and Definitions

Hazard Index or HI: The Hazard Index is an approach that determines the health concerns associated with mixtures of certain PFAS in drinking water. Low levels of multiple PFAS that individually would not likely result in adverse health effects may pose health concerns when combined in a mixture. The Hazard Index MCL represents the maximum level for mixtures of PFHxS, PFNA, HFPO-DA, and/or PFBS allowed in water delivered by a public water system. An HI greater than 1 requires a system to take action.

Likely Source of Contamination: Potential sources of contamination generally identified by the FDEP, Consumer Confidence Report Template Instructions and Template, FRWA/DEP, February 2024

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.

Minimum Detection Limit or MDL: The level of an unregulated contaminant in drinking water that can be measured as qualitatively present but not quantitatively accurate when using EPA-approved analytical methods, 40 CFR 136. The MDL is lower than the MRL.

Minimum Reporting Level or MRL: The level of an unregulated contaminant in drinking water that can be reliably measured at or above the EPA assigned UCMR 5 minimum reporting level, 40 CFR 141.153.

N/A: Not applicable

Parts per trillion or (ppt) or nanograms per liter (ng/L): One part of weight of analyte to 1 trillion parts by weight of the water sample.

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

Unregulated Contaminants: Results in the 'Average Level Detected' column is the average of all samples found to be higher than the MRL at any sampling point during the reporting period.