

ADDITIONAL HEALTH INFORMATION

FOR CUSTOMERS WITH SPECIAL HEALTH CONCERNS

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* and other microbiological contaminants are available from the **Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791)**.

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.

Table Notes

- A.** Results in the Level Detected column for radiological contaminants, inorganic contaminants, synthetic organic contaminants including pesticides and herbicides, and volatile organic 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.
- B.** For bromate, chloramines, or chlorine, the level detected is the 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.
- C.** For haloacetic acids or TTHM, the level detected is the highest RAA, computed quarterly, of quarterly averages of all samples collected if the system is monitoring quarterly or is the average of all samples taken during the year if the system monitors less frequently than quarterly. Range of results is the range of individual samples (lowest to highest) for all monitoring locations.
- D.** 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. The FGUA 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 <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's **Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791**.

HOW TO REACH US

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact your local FGUA office at (727) 372-0115 or visit our web site at <http://www.fgua.com>. The local FGUA office is open from 8:00 AM until 5:00 PM, Monday through Friday.

Si tiene preguntas acerca de este reporte o su servicio de agua potable por favor comuníquese con su oficina local al teléfono (727) 372-0115 o visite nuestra página en internet <http://www.fgua.com>. La oficina está abierta de 8:00 AM a 5:00 PM de Lunes a Viernes.

The FGUA encourages its customers to become involved in decisions that may affect the quality of their drinking water. Customers interested in becoming involved may attend regularly scheduled meetings of the FGUA Board of Directors. These meetings are advertised in your local newspaper and also on the FGUA web site.

SOURCE WATER ASSESSMENT PLAN

In 2014 the Florida Department of Environmental Protection performed a Source Water Assessment on our system which indicated no potential sources of contamination near our well. For additional information about the Source Water Assessment, please contact Pasco County Utilities and Tampa Bay Water Authority. The assessment results are available on the FDEP Source Water Assessment and Protection Program website at www.dep.state.fl.us/swapp.

This report shows our water quality results and what they mean.

VIRGINIA CITY PWS ID# 6511907 2014 ANNUAL DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT



Este reporte contiene información muy importante sobre su agua potable. Tradúscalo o hable con un amigo que lo entienda bien.

We are pleased to present to you this year's Annual Water Quality Report. This report is designed to inform you about the quality water and services we deliver to you every day. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We want you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water.

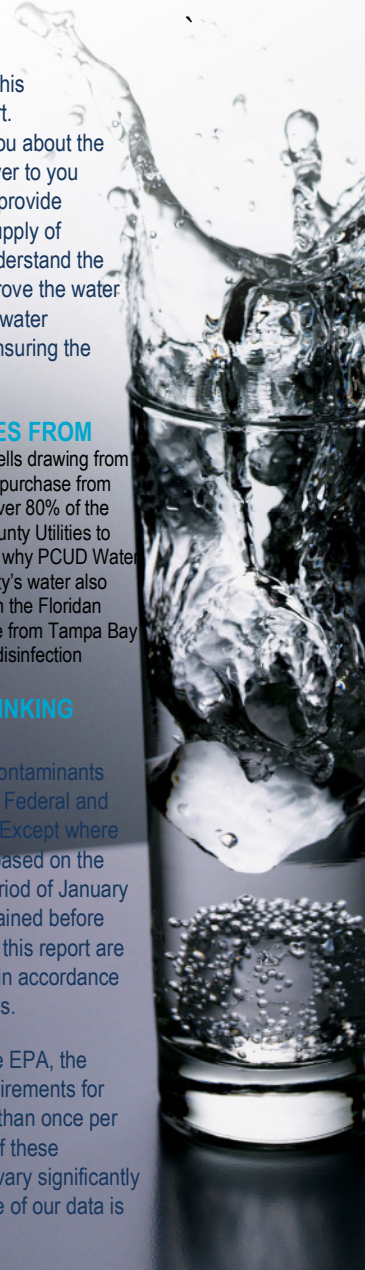
WHERE YOUR WATER COMES FROM

Our water sources are ground water wells drawing from the Floridan Aquifer and water that we purchase from Pasco County Utilities. We purchase over 80% of the water we supply to you from Pasco County Utilities to supplement our own supplies, which is why PCUD Water Quality report is included. Pasco County's water also comes from wells that pump water from the Floridan Aquifer plus water which they purchase from Tampa Bay Water. Our water is chloraminated for disinfection purposes.

HOW WE ENSURE YOUR DRINKING WATER IS SAFE

The FGUA 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 our monitoring for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2014. Data obtained before January 1, 2014, and presented in this report are from the most recent testing done in accordance with the laws, rules, and regulations.

As authorized and approved by the EPA, the State has reduced monitoring requirements for certain contaminants to less often than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants are not expected to vary significantly from year to year. As a result some of our data is more than one year old.



2014 WATER QUALITY SUMMARY TABLE – PWS ID NO. 6511907

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)	10/2009	N	4.3	N/A	0	15	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium 226 + 228 or Combined Radium (pCi/L)	Quarterly 2014	N	5.0	2.9 – 5.0	0	5	Erosion of natural deposits
Uranium (ug/L)	10/2009	N	2.1	N/A	0	30	Erosion of natural deposits

INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS

Antimony (ppb)	03/2012	N	0.1	N/A	6	6	Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics; electronics; solder
Arsenic (ppb)	03/2012	N	6.0	N/A	0	10	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium (ppm)	03/2012	N	0.033	N/A	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Cyanide (ppb)	03/2012	N	5	N/A	200	200	Discharge from steel/metal factories; discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories
Lead (point of entry) (ppb)	03/2012	N	0.4	N/A	N/A	15	Residue from man-made pollution such as auto emissions and paint; lead pipe, casing, and solder
Nitrate (as nitrogen) (ppm)	03/2014	N	0.66	N/A	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Selenium (ppb)	03/2012	N	4.8	N/A	50	50	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines
Sodium (ppm)	03/2012	Y	170	140 - 170	N/A	160	Saltwater intrusion, leaching from soil

We constantly monitor for various contaminants in the water supply to meet all regulatory requirements. Our water system was in violation of federal and state water quality standards for Sodium in 2012. The Florida Department of Environmental Protection (FDEP) has set the drinking water standard for sodium at 160 parts per million (ppm) to protect individuals that are susceptible to sodium-sensitive hypertension or diseases that cause difficulty in regulating body fluid volume. Sodium is monitored so that individuals who have been placed on sodium (salt) restricted diets may take into account the sodium in their drinking water. Drinking water contributes only a small fraction (less than 10 percent) to the overall sodium intake. Sodium levels in drinking water can be increased by ion-exchange softeners at water treatment facilities or certain point-of-use treatment devices. If you have been placed on a sodium restricted diet, please inform your physician that our water contains 170 ppm of sodium.

SECONDARY CONTAMINANTS

Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Dates of sampling (mo./yr.)	MCL Violation Y/N	Highest Result	Range of Results	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Chloride (ppm)	03 & 04/2012	Y	320	260 - 320		250	Natural occurrence from soil leaching
Sulfate (ppm)	03 & 04/2012	Y	550	68 – 550		250	Natural occurrence from soil leaching
Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)	01 – 03/2013	Y	756	660 - 756		500	Natural occurrence from soil leaching

Our system was also in violation of water quality standards in 2012 for Chlorides, Sulfate and Total Dissolved Solids (TDS) during 2012. The levels of these contaminants are shown above. Chlorides, Sulfate and TDS are secondary contaminants and are considered to be aesthetic, the EPA does not consider them to be a health risk.

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
Chloamine (ppm)	01/2014 – 12/2014	N	3.3	2.6 – 3.8	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4.0	Water additive used to control microbes

STAGE 2 DISINFECTANTS AND DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS

Haloacetic Acids (five) (HAA5) (ppb)	08/2014	N	14.35	4.85 – 31.22	N/A	MCL = 60	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TTHM [Total trihalomethanes] (ppb)	08/2014	N	10.00	4.2 – 16.4	NA	MCL = 80	By-product of drinking water disinfection

LEAD AND COPPER (TAP WATER)							
Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Dates of sampling (mo./yr.)	AL Violation Y/N	90th Percentile Result	Exceeding the AL	MCLG	AL (Action Level)	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper (tap water) (ppm)	10/2012	N	0.34	0	1.3	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Lead (tap water) (ppb)	10/2012	N	2.2	0	0	15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits

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

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

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

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.

Millions fibers per littler (MFL): measure of the presence of asbestos fibers that are longer than 10 micrometers.

Millirem per year (mrem/yr): measure of radiation absorbed by the body.

Nephelometric Turbidity Unit (NTU): measure of the clarity of the water.

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

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.

ND: means not detected and indicates that the substance was not found by laboratory analysis.

ppm: parts per million or milligrams per liter is one part by weight of analyte to one million parts by weight of the water sample.

ppb: parts per billion or micrograms per liter is one part by weight of analyte to one billion parts by weight of the water sample.

pCi/l: picocuries per liter is a measure of the radioactivity in water.

TT: means treatment technique, a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

2014 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report
Pasco County Utilities - Pasco County Regional Water System
PWS ID No. 6511361

We are pleased to present to you this year's Annual Water Quality Report. This report is designed to inform you about the quality water and services we deliver to you every day. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We want you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water.

The Pasco County Regional Water System's water source is from groundwater that comes from a number of deep wells located in various well fields throughout Pasco County. These wells draw from the Floridian Aquifer. Eleven different well fields pumping water from the Floridian Aquifer are the primary sources for the regional groundwater supply. The Alafia River, Hillsborough River, C.W. Bill Young Regional Reservoir and the Tampa Bypass Canal are the primary supplies for the regional treated surface water supply. Hillsborough Bay is the primary supply of seawater for the regional desalinated supply. Tampa Bay Water (TBW), a regional water supplier of which Pasco County is a member, augments an estimated 95 percent of our water source. Water quality testing results for all these sources are provided in this report.

Please note that the Pasco County Regional Water System uses chloramines to disinfect the water supply. This process is called chloramination. Chloramination is basically adding a small amount of ammonia (less than one part per million) to water in the treatment process along with chlorine, thereby forming chloramines, or combined chlorine. For more information on chloramines, please contact Pasco County Utilities at (727) 847-8145, or visit our website at www.pascocountyutilities.com. For additional information or questions concerning Tampa Bay Water's water quality, call (813) 929-4521 or visit their website at www.tampabaywater.org.

Both Pasco County Utilities and Tampa Bay Water (TBW) routinely monitor for contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws, rules, and regulations. Except where indicated otherwise, this report is based on the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2014. As authorized and approved by the Environmental Protection Agency, the State has reduced monitoring requirements for certain contaminants to less often than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants are not expected to vary significantly from year to year. Since certain parameters are only required to be sampled once every three years, some of our data (e.g., for organic contaminants), though representative, is more than one year old.

In the table below you will find terms and abbreviations you might not be familiar with. To help you better understand these terms we have provided the following definitions:

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

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

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.

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

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

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

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

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

N/A: Not applicable.

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

Turbidity: 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.

TEST RESULTS TABLES

Results in the Level Detected column for radioactive contaminants, inorganic contaminants, synthetic organic contaminants including pesticides and herbicides, and volatile organic 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.

Water Quality Testing Results: Microbiological Contaminants						
Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling (mo./yr.)	MCL Violation Y/N	Highest Monthly No. of Positive Samples	MCLG	MCL	Major Sources
Total Coliform Bacteria	1 – 12 /2014	N	1	0	*	Naturally present in the environment

*For systems collecting fewer than 40 samples per month, MCL = presence of coliform bacteria in one or more samples collected during a month. For systems that collect ≥40 samples /month, MCL= presence of coliform bacteria in 5% of monthly samples.

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)	2,4/2014	N	6.2	ND – 6.2	0	15	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium 226 + 228 or combined radium (pCi/L)	02/2014	N	2.4	1.2 – 2.4	0	5	Erosion of natural deposits

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)	02/2014	N	1.9	ND – 1.9	N/A	10	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium (ppm)	02/2014	N	0.015	0.0054 - 0.015	2.0	2.0	Discharge of drilling wastes, discharge from metal refineries, erosion of natural deposits
Beryllium (ppb)	02/2014	N	0.14	ND – 0.14	4	4	Discharge from metal refineries and coal-burning factories; discharge from electrical, aerospace, and defense industries
Cadmium (ppb)	02/2014	N	0.87	ND – 0.87	5	5	Corrosion of galvanized pipes; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from metal refineries; runoff from waste batteries and paints
Chromium (ppb)	02/2014	N	7.1	3.6 – 7.1	N/A	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
Cyanide (ppb)	02/2014	N	4.0	ND – 4.0	N/A	200	Discharge from steel/metal factories; discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories
Fluoride (ppm)	02/2014	N	0.42	0.06 - 0.42	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories. Water additive which promotes strong teeth when at the optimum level of 0.7 ppm

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
Lead (point of entry) (ppb)	02/2014	N	0.49	ND – 0.49	0	15	Residue from man-made pollution such as auto emissions and paint; lead pipe, casing, and solder
Nickel (ppb)	02/2014	N	2.8	1.7 - 2.8	N/A	100	Pollution from mining and refining operations. Natural occurrence in soil
Nitrate (ppm) (as Nitrogen)	02/2014	N	1.51	0.03 – 1.51	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use, leaching from septic tanks, sewage, erosion of natural deposits
Selenium (ppb)	02/2014	N	2.6	ND – 2.6	N/A	50	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries, erosion of natural deposits, discharge from mines
Sodium (ppm)	02/2014	N	26	7.8 - 26	N/A	160	Salt water intrusion; leaching from soil

Disinfectants & Disinfection By-Products (D/DBP)							
For the following disinfectant residuals, the level detected is the highest quarterly average for any single monitoring site. Range of Results is the range of results (lowest to highest) at all monitoring sites.							
Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling (mo./yr.)	MCL Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Range of Results	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL or MRDL	Likely Source of Contamination
Chlorine (ppm)	Jan-Dec /2014	N	3.8	1.1 – 4.6	MRDLG = 4.0	MRDL = 4.0	Water additive used to control microbes
For the following disinfectant residuals and disinfection by-products monitored under Stage 2 D/DBP regulations, the level detected is the highest Locational Running Annual Average (LRAA), computed quarterly, for any single sampling point. Range of Results is the range of individual sample results (lowest to highest) for all monitoring locations.							
Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling (mo./yr.)	MCL Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Range of Results	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL or MRDL	Likely Source of Contamination
TTHM (ppb) [Total Trihalomethanes]	4,7,10/2013 2,4,9,11,12/2014	N	21.05	ND – 22.6	N/A	MCL = 80	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Haloacetic Acids (ppb) (five) (HAA5)	4,7,10/2013 2,4,9,11,12/2014	N	12.34	ND - 16.44	N/A	MCL = 60	By-product of drinking water disinfection

Lead and Copper (Tap Water)							
Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling (mo./yr.)	AL Violation 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) Pasco	7,8/2014	N	1.01	1	1.3	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Lead (tap water) (ppb)	7,8/2014	N	1.9	1	0	15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits

In 2014, the Department of Environmental Protection performed a Source Water Assessment on our system and a search of the data sources indicated no potential sources of contamination near our wells. In 2014, the Department of Environmental Protection also performed Source Water Assessments for Tampa Bay Water Facilities. 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 FDEP Source Water Assessment and Protection Program website at http://www.dep.state.fl.us/swapp/DisplayPWS.asp?pws_id=6511361&odate=01-OCT-14, or they can be obtained from Tampa Bay Water at (813) 929-4521.

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. Pasco County Utilities 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 <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

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

Contaminants that may be present in source water 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 storm water 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 storm water 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 storm water runoff, and septic systems.
- (E) *Radioactive contaminants*, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Food and Drug Administration 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 EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800) 426-4791.

MCLs are set at very stringent levels. To understand the possible health effects described for many regulated contaminants, a person would have to drink two liters of water every day at the MCL level for a lifetime to have a one-in-a-million chance of having the described health effect.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/Centers 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 (800) 426-4791.

Pasco County Utilities would like you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water. If you have any questions or concerns about the information provided, please call any of the numbers listed, or the Pasco County Utilities Customer Information & Services at (727) 847-8131 x7574. We encourage public participation in our community's decision affecting drinking water.

Regular Pasco County Board of County Commissioners meetings is held every other week at 10:00 a.m. or 1:30 p.m. The meetings are held at one of the following locations:

West Pasco Government Center
Board Room
7530 Little Road
New Port Richey, FL34654

Historic Pasco County Courthouse
Board Room
37918 Meridian Avenue
Dade City, FL33525

Please call the Zoning/Code Compliance Division at (727) 847-8110 for date, time, and location of the meetings or visit www.pascocountyfl.net for more information.

For more information or questions concerning the City of Zephyrhills Council meetings, please call (813) 780-0008.

City Hall
5335 -8th Street
Zephyrhills, FL 33542

For more information or questions concerning Tampa Bay Water's water quality, call (813) 929-4521.

TAMPA BAY WATER – DESAL WTP FACILITY (DESALWTPEFF)

Radioactive Contaminants

Compound and Unit of Measurement	MCL	MCLG	Level Detected	Range	MCL Violation (Y/N)	Sample Date	Major Sources
Radium 226 + 228 (pCi/L)	5	0	0.8	N/A	N	4/2014	Erosion of natural deposits

Inorganic Contaminants

Compound and Unit of Measurement	MCL	MCLG	Level Detected	Range	MCL Violation	Sample Date	Major Sources
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.004	N/A	N	4/2014	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate (ppm)	10	10	0.04	ND – 0.04	N	1,4,12/2014	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Sodium (ppm)	160	N/A	41.8	N/A	N	4/2014	Salt water intrusion; leaching from soil

Disinfectant/Disinfection By-Products (D/DBP)

For the following contaminants monitored under Stage 2 D/DBP regulations, the level detected is the annual average of the quarterly averages: Bromate, Chloramines, Chlorine, Haloacetic Acids, and/or TTHMs. Range of Results is the range of results (lowest to highest) at the individual sampling sites.

Compound and Unit of Measurement	MCL	MCLG	Level Detected	Range	MCL Violation	Sample Date	Major Sources
HAA5s (ppb)	60	N/A	N/A	3.97 - 25.07	N	1,4,7,10/2014	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHMs (ppb)	80	N/A	N/A	8.01 - 34.89	N	1,4,7,10/2014	By-product of drinking water chlorination

Compound and Unit of Measurement	MCL	MCLG	Highest Monthly Average	Highest Average	MCL Violation	Sample Date	Major Sources
Chlorite (ppm)	1	0.8	0.101	N/A	N	1-12/2014	By-product of drinking water chlorination

Compound and Unit of Measurement	MRDLG	MRDL	Level Detected	Non-Acute Violation	Acute Violation	Sample Date	Major Sources
Chlorine Dioxide (ppb)	800	800	696	N	N	1,6,12/2014	Water Additive used to control microbes

Turbidity

Compound and Unit of Measurement	MCL	MCLG	Highest Single Measure	Lowest Monthly %	MCL Violation	Sample Date	Major Sources
Turbidity (NTU)	TT	N/A	1.0	100	N	1,6,12 / 2014	Soil Runoff

Organic Compounds

Compound and Unit of Measurement	MCL	MCLG	Range of Monthly Removal Ratios	Lowest Running Annual Avg. Computed Quarterly Monthly Removal Rates	MCL Violation	Sample Date	Major Sources
Total Organic Carbon (ppm)	TT	N/A	3.86 – 6.67	4.0	N	1,6,12 / 2014	Naturally present in the environment

TAMPA BAY WATER – BUD5 WTP FACILITY (BUD5WTPEFF)

Radioactive Contaminants

Compound and Unit of Measurement	MCL	MCLG	Level Detected	Range	MCL Violation	Sample Date	Major Sources
Alpha emitters (pCi/L)	15	0	1.6	N/A	N	4/2014	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium 226 + 228 (pCi/L)	5	0	1.1	N/A	N	4/2014	Erosion of natural deposits
Uranium (pCi/L)	30	0	1.4	N/A	N	4/2014	Erosion of natural deposits

Inorganic Contaminants

Compound and Unit of Measurement	MCL	MCLG	Level Detected	Range	MCL Violation	Sample Date	Major Sources
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.01	N/A	N	4/2014	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	0.2	N/A	N	4/2014	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	1	N/A	N	4/2014	Pollution from mining and refining operations. Natural occurrence in soil
Nitrate (ppm)	10	10	0.9	0.55 - 0.9	N	1,4,7,11/2014	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Sodium (ppm)	160	N/A	12.8	N/A	N	4/2014	Salt water intrusion; leaching from soil

Disinfectant/Disinfection By-Products (D/DBP)

For the following contaminants monitored under Stage 2 D/DBP regulations, the level detected is the annual average of the quarterly averages: Bromate, Chloramines, Chlorine, Haloacetic Acids, and/or TTHMs. Range of Results is the range of results (lowest to highest) at the individual sampling sites.

Compound and Unit of Measurement	MCL	MCLG	Level Detected	Range	MCL Violation	Sample Date	Major Sources
HAA5s (ppb)	60	N/A	N/A	3.97 – 25.07	N	1,4,7,10 /2014	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHMs (ppb)	80	N/A	N/A	8.01 - 34.89	N	1,4,7,10 /2014	By-product of drinking water chlorination

TAMPA BAY WATER – BUD7 WTP FACILITY (BUD7WTPEFF)

Inorganic Contaminants

Compound and Unit of Measurement	MCL	MCLG	Level Detected	Range	MCL Violation	Sample Date	Major Sources
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.01	N/A	N	4/2014	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Chromium (ppb)	100	100	0.7	N/A	N	4/2014	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	0.16	N/A	N	4/2014	Erosion of natural deposits, discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories; water additive which promotes strong teeth when at optimum level of 0.7 ppm.
Nickel (ppb)	100	N/A	1	N/A	N	4/2014	Pollution from mining and refining operations. Natural occurrence in soil
Nitrate (ppm)	10	10	3.12	3 - 3.12	N	1,4,7/2014	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Nitrite (ppm)	1	1	0.02	ND-0.02	N	1,4,7/2014	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Sodium (ppm)	160	N/A	13.5	N/A	N	4/2014	Salt water intrusion; leaching from soil

Radioactive Contaminants

Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	MCL	MCLG	Level Detected	Range	MCL Violation	Sample Date	Major Sources
Alpha emitters (pCi/L)	15	0	1.6	N/A	N	4/2014	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium 226 + 228 (pCi/L)	5	0	1.1	N/A	N	4/2014	Erosion of natural deposits
Uranium (pCi/L)	30	0	0.5	N/A	N	4/2014	Erosion of natural deposits

Microbiological Contaminants

Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	MCL	MCLG	MCL Violation (Y/N)	Highest Monthly No. of Positive Samples	Sample Date	Major Sources
Total Coliform Bacteria	*	0	N	1	1-8/2014	Naturally present in the environment

*For systems collecting fewer than 40 samples per month, MCL = presence of coliform bacteria in one or more samples collected during a month. For systems that collect ≥40 samples /month, MCL= presence of coliform bacteria in 5% of monthly samples.

Disinfectant/Disinfection By-Products (D/DBP)

For the following contaminants monitored under Stage 2 D/DBP regulations, the level detected is the annual average of the quarterly averages: Bromate, Chloramines, Chlorine, Haloacetic Acids, and/or TTHMs. Range of Results is the range of results (lowest to highest) at the individual sampling sites.

Compound and Unit of Measurement	MCL	MCLG	Level Detected	Range	MCL Violation	Sample Date	Major Sources
HAA5s (ppb)	60	N/A	N/A	3.97 – 25.07	N	1,4,7,10 /2014	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHMs (ppb)	80	N/A	N/A	8.01 - 34.89	N	1,4,7,10 /2014	By-product of drinking water chlorination

TAMPA BAY WATER – REG SURFACE WATER WTP FACILITY (RSWTPEFF)

Radioactive Contaminants

Compound and Unit of Measurement	MCL	MCLG	Level Detected	Range	MCL Violation	Sample Date	Major Sources
Radium 226 + 228 (pCi/L)	5	0	1	N/A	N	8/2014	Erosion of natural deposits

Turbidity

Compound and Unit of Measurement	MCL	MCLG	Highest Single Measure	Lowest Monthly %	MCL Violation	Sample Date	Major Sources
Turbidity (NTU)	TT	N/A	0.130	100	N	1 - 12/2014	Soil Runoff

Disinfectant/Disinfection By-Products (D/DBP)

For the following contaminants monitored under Stage 2 D/DBP regulations, the level detected is the annual average of the quarterly averages: Bromate, Chloramines, Chlorine, Haloacetic Acids, and/or TTHMs. Range of Results is the range of results (lowest to highest) at the individual sampling sites.

Compound and Unit of Measurement	MCL	MCLG	Level Detected	Range	MCL Violation	Sample Date	Major Sources
Bromate (ppb)	10	0	2.07	ND - 2.47	N	1 – 12 / 2014	By-product of drinking water chlorination
HAA5s (ppb)	60	N/A	N/A	3.97 – 25.07	N	1,4,7,10/2014	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHMs (ppb)	80	N/A	N/A	8.01 - 34.89	N	1,4,7,10/2014	By-product of drinking water chlorination

Inorganic Contaminants

Compound and Unit of Measurement	MCL	MCLG	Level Detected	Range	MCL Violation	Sample Date	Major Sources
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.01	N/A	N	8/2014	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	0.18	N/A	N	8/2014	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	N	8/2014	Pollution from mining and refining operations. Natural occurrence in soil
Nitrate (ppm)	10	10	0.67	0.15 - 0.67	N	1,4,8,10/2014	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Sodium (ppm)	160	N/A	28.6	N/A	N	8/2014	Salt water intrusion; leaching from soil
Thallium (ppb)	2	0.5	0.37	N/A	N	8/2014	Leaching from ore-processing sites; discharge from electronics, glass and drug factories

Organic Compounds

Compound and Unit of Measurement	MCL	MCLG	Range of Monthly Removal Ratios	Lowest Running Annual Avg. Computed Quarterly Monthly Removal Rates	MCL Violation	Sample Date	Major Sources
Total Organic Carbon (ppm)	TT	N/A	1.62 – 2.85	2.13	N	1 – 12 /2014	Naturally present in the environment

TAMPA BAY WATER – MORRISBRIDGE WTP FACILITY (MBWTPEFF)

Radioactive Contaminants

Compound and Unit of Measurement	MCL	MCLG	Level Detected	Range	MCL Violation	Sample Date	Major Sources
Alpha emitters (pCi/L)	15	0	3.5	N/A	N	4/2014	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium 226 + 228 (pCi/L)	5	0	3.1	N/A	N	4/2014	Erosion of natural deposits

Inorganic Contaminants

Compound and Unit of Measurement	MCL	MCLG	Level Detected	Range	MCL Violation	Sample Date	Major Sources
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.026	N/A	N	4/2014	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	0.13	N/A	N	4/2014	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 (ppm)	10	10	0.04	ND – 0.04	N	1,4,7,10/2014	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Sodium (ppm)	160	N/A	12.1	N/A	N	4/2014	Salt water intrusion; leaching from soil

Disinfectant/Disinfection By-Products (D/DBP)

For the following contaminants monitored under Stage 2 D/DBP regulations, the level detected is the annual average of the quarterly averages: Bromate, Chloramines, Chlorine, Haloacetic Acids, and/or TTHMs. Range of Results is the range of results (lowest to highest) at the individual sampling sites.

Compound and Unit of Measurement	MCL	MCLG	Level Detected	Range	MCL Violation	Sample Date	Major Sources
HAA5s (ppb)	60	N/A	N/A	3.97 – 25.07	N	1,4,7,10/2014	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHMs (ppb)	80	N/A	N/A	8.01 – 34.89	N	1,4,7,10/2014	By-product of drinking water chlorination

TAMPA BAY WATER - LAKEBRIDGE TO REGIONAL FACILITY (LBWTPREG)

Inorganic Contaminants

Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	MCL	MCLG	Level Detected	Range	MCL Violation	Sample Date	Major Sources
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.012	N/A	N	4/2014	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	0.13	N/A	N	4/2014	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 POE (ppb)	N/A	15	2	ND - 2	N	1,4,7,10/2014	Residue from man-made pollution such as auto emissions and paint; lead pipe, casing, and solder
Nitrate (ppm)	10	10	0.04	ND - 0.04	N	1,4,7,10/2013	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Sodium (ppm)	160	N/A	8.38	N/A	N	4/2014	Salt water intrusion; leaching from soil

Radioactive Contaminants

Compound and Unit of Measurement	MCL	MCLG	Level Detected	Range	MCL Violation	Sample Date	Major Sources
Alpha emitters (pCi/L)	15	0	1.0	N/A	N	4/2014	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium 226 + 228 (pCi/L)	5	0	1.7	N/A	N	4/2014	Erosion of natural deposits

TAMPA BAY WATER - LAKEBRIDGE TO REGIONAL FACILITY (LBWTPREG) [ctd.]

Disinfectant/Disinfection By-Products (D/DBP)

For the following contaminants monitored under Stage 2 D/DBP regulations, the level detected is the annual average of the quarterly averages: Bromate, Chloramines, Chlorine, Haloacetic Acids, and/or TTHMs. Range of Results is the range of results (lowest to highest) at the individual sampling sites.

Compound and Unit of Measurement	MCL	MCLG	Level Detected	Range	MCL Violation	Sample Date	Major Sources
HAA5s (ppb)	60	N/A	N/A	3.97 - 25.07	N	1,4,7,10/2014	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHMs (ppb)	80	N/A	N/A	8.01 - 34.89	N	1,4,7,10/2014	By-product of drinking water chlorination

TAMPA BAY WATER - CYPRESS CREEK FACILITY WTP (CCWTPEFF)

Radioactive Contaminants

Compound and Unit of Measurement	MCL	MCLG	Level Detected	Range	MCL Violation	Sample Date	Major Sources
Radium 226 + 228 (pCi/L)	5	0	0.6	N/A	N	4/2014	Erosion of natural deposits

Disinfectant/Disinfection By-Products (D/DBP)

For the following contaminants monitored under Stage 2 D/DBP regulations, the level detected is the annual average of the quarterly averages: Bromate, Chloramines, Chlorine, Haloacetic Acids, and/or TTHMs. Range of Results is the range of results (lowest to highest) at the individual sampling sites.

Compound and Unit of Measurement	MCL	MCLG	Level Detected	Range	MCL Violation	Sample Date	Major Sources
HAA5s (ppb)	60	N/A	N/A	3.97 – 25.07	N	1,4,7,10/2014	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHMs (ppb)	80	N/A	N/A	8.01 - 34.89	N	1,4,7,10/2014	By-product of drinking water chlorination

Inorganic Contaminants

Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	MCL	MCLG	Level Detected	Range	MCL Violation	Sample Date	Major Sources
Antimony (ppb)	6	6	1.1	ND – 1.1	N	1,4 / 2014	Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics; electronics; solder.
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.014	N/A	N	4/2014	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	0.08	N/A	N	4/2014	Erosion of natural deposits, discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories; water additive which promotes strong teeth when at optimum level of 0.7 ppm.
Nitrate (ppm)	10	10	0.07	0.02 – 0.07	N	1,4,7,10/2014	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits.
Sodium (ppm)	160	N/A	15.5	N/A	N	4/2014	Salt water intrusion; leaching from soil

Secondary Contaminants**

Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	SMCL	SMCLG	Level Detected	Range	MCL Violation	Sample Date	Major Sources
Odor (T.O.N.) [threshold odor number]	3	-	4	ND – 4	Y	4,7,10 / 2014	Naturally occurring organics.

**Note: Secondary contaminants are substances which are not directly health concerns, but may affect the taste, color, odor or some other aesthetic aspect of drinking water. The Secondary Drinking Water Standards are non-mandatory guidelines, and these contaminants are not considered to present a risk to human health at the SMCL. For more information about Secondary Standards, visit: <http://water.epa.gov/drink/contaminants/secondarystandards.cfm>.

TAMPA BAY WATER – MAYTUM WTP FACILITY (MAYTUMEFF)

Radioactive Contaminants

Compound and Unit of Measurement	MCL	MCLG	Level Detected	Range	MCL Violation	Sample Date	Major Sources
Alpha emitters (pCi/L)	15	0	3	N/A	N	4/2014	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium 226 + 228 (pCi/L)	5	0	1.3	N/A	N	4/2014	Erosion of natural deposits

Inorganic Contaminants

Compound and Unit of Measurement	MCL	MCLG	Level Detected	Range	MCL Violation	Sample Date	Major Sources
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.015	N/A	N	4/2014	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	0.64	N/A	N	4/2014	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 (ppm)	10	10	0.08	0.06 - 0.08	N	1,4,7,10/2014	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Nitrite (ppm)	1	1	0.06	ND – 0.06	N	1,4,7,10/2014	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Sodium (ppm)	160	N/A	11.2	N/A	N	4/2014	Salt water intrusion; leaching from soil

Disinfectant/Disinfection By-Products (D/DBP)

For the following contaminants monitored under Stage 2 D/DBP regulations, the level detected is the annual average of the quarterly averages: Bromate, Chloramines, Chlorine, Haloacetic Acids, and/or TTHMs. Range of Results is the range of results (lowest to highest) at the individual sampling sites.

Compound and Unit of Measurement	MCL	MCLG	Level Detected	Range	MCL Violation	Sample Date	Major Sources
HAA5s (ppb)	60	N/A	N/A	3.97 – 25.07	N	1,4,7,10/2014	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHMs (ppb)	80	N/A	N/A	8.01 - 34.89	N	1,4,7,10/2014	By-product of drinking water chlorination

TAMPA BAY WATER – SOUTH PASCO FACILITY (SPWTPEFF)

Radioactive Contaminants

Compound and Unit of Measurement	MCL	MCLG	Level Detected	Range	MCL Violation	Sample Date	Major Sources
Radium 226 + 228 (pCi/L)	5	0	1.1	N/A	N	6/2014	Erosion of natural deposits

Inorganic Contaminants

Compound and Unit of Measurement	MCL	MCLG	Level Detected	Range	MCL Violation	Sample Date	Major Sources
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.022	N/A	N	6/2014	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits.
Cyanide (ppb)	200	200	4.9	N/A	N	6/2014	Discharge from steel and metal factories; discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories.
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	0.09	N/A	N	6/2014	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 (ppm)	10	10	0.05	ND – 0.05	N	1,6,7,10/2014	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits.
Nitrite (ppm)	1	1	0.02	ND – 0.02	N	1,6,7,10/2014	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits.
Sodium (ppm)	160	N/A	11.2	N/A	N	6/2014	Salt water intrusion; leaching from soil.

Disinfectant/Disinfection By-Products (D/DBP)

For the following contaminants monitored under Stage 2 D/DBP regulations, the level detected is the annual average of the quarterly averages: Bromate, Chloramines, Chlorine, Haloacetic Acids, and/or TTHM. Range of Results is the range of results (lowest to highest) at the individual sampling sites.

Compound and Unit of Measurement	MCL	MCLG	Level Detected	Range	MCL Violation	Sample Date	Major Sources
HAA5s (ppb)	60	N/A	N/A	3.97 – 25.07	N	1,4,7,10/2014	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHMs (ppb)	80	N/A	N/A	8.01 – 34.89	N	1,4,7,10/2014	By-product of drinking water chlorination



TAMPA BAY WATER

Wholesale Provider to Pasco, Hillsborough & Pinellas

2014 Report to Consumers on Water Quality

REGIONAL POTABLE WATER SUPPLY SYSTEM

We are pleased to present a summary of the quality of the water provided to you during the past year. The Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) requires that utilities issue an annual Consumer Confidence Report to customers in addition to other notices that may be required by law. This report details where our water comes from and what it contains. Tampa Bay Water is committed to providing you with the safest and most reliable water supply. Informed consumers are our best allies in maintaining safe drinking water.

We encourage public interest and participation in our community's decisions affecting drinking water. Tampa Bay Water's Board of Directors meetings occur on the third Monday of every other month, at 9:30 am at 2575 Enterprise Road, Clearwater, FL 33763-1102. The public is welcome. Find out more about Tampa Bay Water on the Internet at www.tampabaywater.org.

Water Source

Tampa Bay Water's Regional Potable Water Supply System is a blended water supply composed of groundwater, treated surface water and desalinated seawater. Eleven different wellfields pumping water from the Floridan Aquifer are the primary sources for the regional groundwater supply. The Alafia River, Hillsborough River, C.W. Bill Young Regional Reservoir and the Tampa Bypass Canal are the primary supplies for the regional treated surface water supply. Hillsborough Bay is the primary supply of seawater for the regional desalinated supply. After treatment, all of these potable water supplies meet stringent Safe Drinking Water Standards as set by the USEPA and the State of Florida.

How to Read This Table

Tampa Bay Water 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 our monitoring for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2014. Data obtained before January 1, 2014 and 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 contaminant that we detected in the water, even in the most minute traces, is listed here. The table contains the name of each substance, the highest 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 contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Some data, though representative, are more than one year old.

Required Additional Health Information

As a regional potable water provider, Tampa Bay Water has 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 the microbial safety throughout our vast distribution network and to our most distant customers.

To ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes limits on the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water.

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

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. 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 <http://epa.gov/safewater/lead>

Tampa Bay Water constantly monitors for various contaminants in the water supply to meet all regulatory requirements. Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

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 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 storm 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, stormwater runoff, and residential uses.

- D. Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organics, 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. In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that must provide the same protection for public health.

During 2014, the Department of Environmental Protection performed Source Water Assessments for Tampa Bay Water facilities. The assessments were conducted to provide information about any potential sources of contamination in the vicinity of the Tampa Bay Water 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 FDEP Source Water Assessment and Protection Program website at www.dep.state.fl.us/swapp

National Primary Drinking Water Regulation Compliance

This report was prepared by Tampa Bay Water. For more information, call Tampa Bay Water at (813) 929-4521.

