

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.

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 2016 the Florida 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. 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.

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 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>.

ALOHA GARDENS PWS ID# 6510050 2016 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.

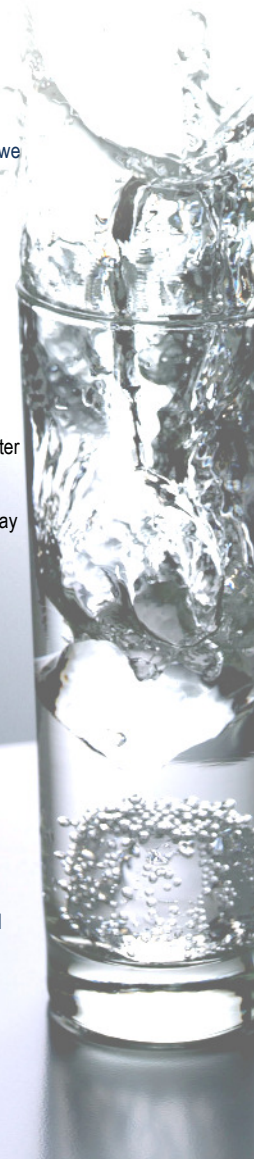
We are pleased to present to you this year's Annual Water Quality Report. This report is designed to inform you about the quality water and services we deliver to you every day. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We want you to understand the efforts 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 source is a ground water well 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, 2016. Data obtained before January 1, 2016, 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.



WATER QUALITY SUMMARY TABLE

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
Barium (ppm)	02/2014	N	0.022	N/A	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	02/2014	N	0.096	N/A	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
Nitrate (as Nitrogen) (ppm)	08/2016	N	2.2	N/A	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Sodium (ppm)	02/2014	N	51	N/A	N/A	160	Saltwater intrusion, leaching from soil
Synthetic Organic Contaminants including Pesticides and Herbicides							
Heptachlor epoxide (nanograms/l)	02/2016	N	170	N/A	0	200	Breakdown of heptachlor
Chlordane (ppb)	02/2016	N	1.0	N/A	0	2	Residue of banned termiticide

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
Chloramine (ppm)	01/2016 – 12/2016	N	2.4	1.3 – 3.5	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4.0	Water additive used to control microbes

STAGE 2 DISINFECTANTS AND DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS

Haloacetic Acids (five) (HAA5) (ppb)	Quarterly 2016	N	8.78	3.17 – 13.5	N/A	MCL = 60	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TTHM [Total trihalomethanes] (ppb)	Quarterly 2016	N	15.4	11.78 – 17.8	N/A	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)	08 & 08/2016	N	0.48	0	1.3	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives

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.

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.

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.

2016 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

Pasco County Utilities - Pasco County Regional Water System

PWS ID No. 651-1361

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.

Tampa Bay Water (TBW), the regional water supplier of which Pasco County is a member, provides an estimated 95 percent of our drinking water. Water quality testing results for each of our water sources are included in this report. The Pasco County Regional Water System's primary water source is groundwater from a number of 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 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, 2016. Data obtained before January 1, 2016, and presented in this report are from the most recent testing done in accordance with the laws, rules, and regulations. Because the concentrations of certain contaminants are not expected to vary significantly from year to year, some of our data; e.g. for organic contaminants, though representative, may be more than one year old.

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 2016, the Department of Environmental Protection performed a Source Water Assessment on our system and a search of the data sources identified four potential sources of contamination near our wells with moderate susceptibility. In 2016, the Department of Environmental Protection also performed Source Water Assessments for Tampa Bay Water Facilities. A search of the data sources indicated no potential sources of contamination near the groundwater wells operated by Tampa Bay Water. The Tampa Bay Water surface water system is considered to be at high risk because of the number of potential sources of contamination present in the assessment area. All assessment results are available on the FDEP Source Water Assessment and Protection Program website at:

https://fldep.dep.state.fl.us/swapp/DisplayPWS.asp?pws_id=6511361&odate=01-OCT-16.

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.

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.

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.



TERMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

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 (µg/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.*

Key

AL = Action Level

MCL = Maximum Contaminant Level

MCLG = Maximum Contaminant Level Goal

pCi/l = picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)

ppm = parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/l)

ppb = parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (µg/l)

Note: The state allows us to monitor for some contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Therefore, some of our data, though representative, may be more than one year old. Results in the 'Level Detected' column for radioactive contaminants and inorganic contaminants are either the highest average at any of the sampling points –or– the highest detected level at any sampling point, depending on the sampling frequency. 'Range of Results' indicates the lowest and highest concentrations detected for each contaminant. If only one sample was taken, 'Range of Results' = N/A.

TEST RESULTS TABLES

Water Quality Testing Results: 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
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)	2,4/2016	N	1.2	ND – 1.2	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use, leaching from septic tanks, sewage, erosion of natural deposits
Nitrite (ppm)	2,4/2016	N	0.27	ND – 0.27	1	1	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

Water Quality Testing Results: 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) 90 th Percentile	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper [tap water] (ppm)	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

Water Quality Testing Results: 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

Water Quality Testing Results: Disinfectants & Disinfection By-Products (D/DBP)

For the following disinfectant residuals, 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 (lowest to highest) of all the individual samples collected during the past year.

Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling (mo./yr.)	MCL Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Range of Results	MRDLG	MRDL	Likely Source of Contamination
Chloramines (ppm)	Jan – Dec. 2016	N	3.27	0.5 – 4.8	4	4	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	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Haloacetic Acids (ppb) (five) (HAA5)	2,6,8,11/2016	N	11.72	1.76 – 14.2	N/A	60	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TTHM (ppb) [Total Trihalomethanes]	2,6,8,11/2016	N	19.18	2.8 – 19.3	N/A	80	By-product of drinking water disinfection

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>.

We encourage public participation in our community's decision affecting drinking water. Regular Pasco County Board of County Commissioners meetings are held every other week at 10:00 a.m. The meetings are held at one of the following locations:

West Pasco Government Center
Board Room
8731 Citizens Drive
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.

Tampa Bay Water's Board of Directors meetings occur on the third Monday of every other month, at 9:30 a.m. at 2575 Enterprise Road, Clearwater, FL 33763-1102. The public is welcome. For more information about Tampa Bay Water, visit www.tampabaywater.org.

Note: 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 following pages.

For more information or questions concerning Tampa Bay Water's water quality, call (813) 929-4521 or visit <http://tampabaywater.org/drinking-water-quality.aspx>.

TAMPA BAY WATER – DESALINATION WATER TREATMENT PLANT FACILITY (DESALWTPEFF)

Water Quality Testing Results: Disinfectant/Disinfection By-Products (D/DBP)

For the following contaminants monitored under Stage 2 D/DBP regulations, 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	3.53 - 16	N	1,4,7,10/2016	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHMs (ppb)	80	N/A	N/A	11.7 - 30.83	N	1,4,7,10/2016	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	0.0082	N/A	N	1-12/2016	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	0.70	N	N	4/2016	Water additive used to control microbes

Water Quality Testing Results: Inorganic Contaminants - DESAL WTP FACILITY (DESALWTPEFF)

Compound and Unit of Measurement	MCL	MCLG	Level Detected	Range	MCL Violation	Sample Date	Major Sources
Nitrate (ppm)	10	10	0.03	ND – 0.03	N	5,12/2016	Runoff from fertilizer use, leaching from septic tanks, sewage, erosion of natural deposits
Sodium (ppm)	160	N/A	39.1	N/A	N	5/2016	Salt water intrusion; leaching from soil

Water Quality Testing Results: Turbidity - DESAL WTP FACILITY (DESALWTPEFF)							
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	4-6/2016; 12/2016	Soil Runoff

Water Quality Testing Results: Organic Compounds - DESAL WTP FACILITY (DESALWTPEFF)							
Compound and Unit of Measurement	MCL	MCLG	Range of Monthly Removal Ratios	Lowest Running Annual Avg. Computed Quarterly Monthly Removal Ratios	MCL Violation	Sample Date	Major Sources
Total Organic Carbon (ppm)	TT	N/A	3.2 – 3.8	3.6	N	4-6/2016; 12/2016	Naturally present in the environment

TAMPA BAY WATER – BUD5 WATER TREATMENT PLANT (BUD5WTPEFF)

Water Quality Testing Results: 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	1.5	N/A	N	4/2016	Erosion of natural deposits
Uranium (ppb)	30	0	0.6	N/A	N	4/2016	Erosion of natural deposits

Water Quality Testing Results: Inorganic Contaminants - BUD5 WATER TREATMENT PLANT (BUD5WTPEFF)

Compound and Unit of Measurement	MCL	MCLG	Level Detected	Range	MCL Violation	Sample Date	Major Sources
Arsenic (ppb)	10	10	0.76	N/A	N	4/2016	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronic production wastes.
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.010	N/A	N	4/2016	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	0.20	N/A	N	4/2016	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	0.62	0.58 - 0.62	N	1,4,7,10/2016	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Sodium (ppm)	160	N/A	13.6	N/A	N	4/2016	Salt water intrusion; leaching from soil

Water Quality Testing Results: Disinfectant/Disinfection By-Products (D/DBP)

For the following contaminants monitored under Stage 2 D/DBP regulations, 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	3.53 – 16	N	1,4,7,10 /2016	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHMs (ppb)	80	N/A	N/A	11.7 – 30.83	N	1,4,7,10 /2016	By-product of drinking water chlorination

TAMPA BAY WATER – BUD7 WATER TREATMENT PLANT (BUD7WTPEFF)

Water Quality Testing Results: Inorganic Contaminants

Compound and Unit of Measurement	MCL	MCLG	Level Detected	Range	MCL Violation	Sample Date	Major Sources
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.010	N/A	N	4/2016	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	0.15	N/A	N	4/2016	Erosion of natural deposits, discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories; water additive which promotes strong teeth when at optimum level of 0.7 ppm.
Lead [Point of entry] (ppb)	15	0	3	ND - 3	N	1,4,7,10 / 2016	Residue from man-made pollution such as auto emissions and paint; lead pipe, casing, and solder.
Nitrate (ppm)	10	10	3.23	2.76 – 3.23	N	1,4,7,10 / 2016	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Sodium (ppm)	160	N/A	15	N/A	N	4/2016	Salt water intrusion; leaching from soil

Water Quality Testing Results: Radioactive Contaminants - BUD7 WATER TREATMENT PLANT (BUD7WTPEFF)

Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	MCL	MCLG	Level Detected	Range	MCL Violation	Sample Date	Major Sources
Alpha emitters (pCi/L)	15	0	0.6	N/A	N	4/2016	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium 226 + 228 (pCi/L)	5	0	0.7	N/A	N	4/2016	Erosion of natural deposits

Water Quality Testing Results: Disinfectant/Disinfection By-Products (D/DBP)

For the following contaminants monitored under Stage 2 D/DBP regulations, 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	3.53 – 16	N	1,4,7,10 /2016	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHMs (ppb)	80	N/A	N/A	11.7 – 30.83	N	1,4,7,10 /2016	By-product of drinking water chlorination

Water Quality Testing Results: Organic Contaminants (Including pesticides and herbicides)

Compound and Unit of Measurement	MCL	MCLG	Level Detected	Range	MCL Violation	Sample Date	Major Sources
Di(2-Ethylhexyl) Adipate (ppb)	400	400	0.61	ND – 0.61	N	4,5,7,10/2016	Discharge from chemical factories.

TAMPA BAY WATER – REGIONAL SURFACE WATER TREATMENT PLANT FACILITY (RSWTPEFF)

Water Quality Testing Results: 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	1.0	N/A	N	4/2016	Erosion of natural deposits
Uranium (ppb)	30	0	0.7	N/A	N	4/2016	Erosion of natural deposits

Water Quality Testing Results: Turbidity - REGIONAL SURFACE WATER TREATMENT PLANT (RSWTPEFF)

Compound and Unit of Measurement	MCL	MCLG	Highest Single Measure	Lowest Monthly %	MCL Violation	Sample Date	Major Sources
Turbidity (NTU)	TT	N/A	0.201	100	N	1 - 12/2016	Soil runoff

Water Quality Testing Results: Disinfectant/Disinfection By-Products (D/DBP) - (RSWTPEFF)

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 (lowest to highest) of all the individual samples collected during the past year.

Compound and Unit of Measurement	MCL	MCLG	Level Detected	Range	MCL Violation	Sample Date	Major Sources
Bromate (ppb)	10	0	2.2	0.8 – 6.49	N	1 – 12 / 2016	By-product of drinking water chlorination
HAA5s (ppb)	60	N/A	N/A	3.53 – 16	N	1,4,7,10/2016	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHMs (ppb)	80	N/A	N/A	11.7 – 30.83	N	1,4,7,10/2016	By-product of drinking water chlorination

Water Quality Testing Results: Inorganic Contaminants - REGIONAL SURFACE WATER TREATMENT PLANT (RSWTPEFF)

Compound and Unit of Measurement	MCL	MCLG	Level Detected	Range	MCL Violation	Sample Date	Major Sources
Arsenic (ppb)	10	10	0.67	N/A	N	4/2016	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronic production wastes.
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.007	N/A	N	4/2016	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	0.42	N/A	N	4/2016	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	4/2016	Pollution from mining and refining operations. Natural occurrence in soil
Nitrate (ppm)	10	10	0.4	ND - 0.40	N	1,4,7,10/2016	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Selenium (ppb)	50	50	0.58	N/A	N	4/2016	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines.
Sodium (ppm)	160	N/A	23.8	N/A	N	4/2016	Salt water intrusion; leaching from soil

Water Quality Testing Results: Organic Compounds - REGIONAL SURFACE WATER TREATMENT PLANT (RSWTPEFF)

Compound and Unit of Measurement	MCL	MCLG	Range of Monthly Removal Ratios	Lowest Running Annual Avg. Computed Quarterly Monthly Removal Ratios	MCL Violation	Sample Date	Major Sources
Total Organic Carbon (ppm)	TT	N/A	1.72 – 2.88	2.01	N	1 – 12 / 2016	Naturally present in the environment

TAMPA BAY WATER – MORRISBRIDGE WATER TREATMENT PLANT (MBWTPEFF)

Water Quality Testing Results: Radioactive Contaminants

Compound and Unit of Measurement	MCL	MCLG	Level Detected	Range	MCL Violation	Sample Date	Major Sources
Alpha emitters (pCi/L)	15	0	4.4	N/A	N	4/2016	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium 226 + 228 (pCi/L)	5	0	4.1	N/A	N	4/2016	Erosion of natural deposits

Water Quality Testing Results: Inorganic Contaminants - MORRISBRIDGE WATER TREATMENT PLANT (MBWTPEFF)							
Compound and Unit of Measurement	MCL	MCLG	Level Detected	Range	MCL Violation	Sample Date	Major Sources
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.012	N/A	N	4/2016	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	0.12	N/A	N	4/2016	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	2	N/A	N	4/2016	Pollution from mining and refining operations. Natural occurrence in soil.
Nitrate (ppm)	10	10	0.02	ND – 0.02	N	1,4,7,10/2016	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Sodium (ppm)	160	N/A	11.3	N/A	N	4/2016	Salt water intrusion; leaching from soil

Water Quality Testing Results: Organic Contaminants (Including pesticides and herbicides)							
Compound and Unit of Measurement	MCL	MCLG	Level Detected	Range	MCL Violation	Sample Date	Major Sources
Dalapon (ppb)	200	200	0.74	ND – 0.74	N	1,4,/2016	Runoff from herbicide used on rights of way

Water Quality Testing Results: Disinfectant/Disinfection By-Products (D/DBP)							
For the following contaminants monitored under Stage 2 D/DBP regulations, 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	3.53 – 16	N	1,4,7,10/2016	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHMs (ppb)	80	N/A	N/A	11.7 – 30.83	N	1,4,7,10/2016	By-product of drinking water chlorination

TAMPA BAY WATER - LAKEBRIDGE TO REGIONAL FACILITY (LBWTPREG)							
Water Quality Testing Results: Inorganic Contaminants - LAKEBRIDGE TO REGIONAL FACILITY (LBWTPREG)							
Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	MCL	MCLG	Level Detected	Range	MCL Violation	Sample Date	Major Sources
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.011	N/A	N	4/2016	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	0.13	N/A	N	4/2016	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.
Sodium (ppm)	160	N/A	8.95	N/A	N	4/2016	Salt water intrusion; leaching from soil

Water Quality Testing Results: Radioactive Contaminants - LAKEBRIDGE TO REGIONAL FACILITY (LBWTPREG)							
Compound and Unit of Measurement	MCL	MCLG	Level Detected	Range	MCL Violation	Sample Date	Major Sources
Alpha emitters (pCi/L)	15	0	0.7	N/A	N	4/2016	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium 226 + 228 (pCi/L)	5	0	3.2	N/A	N	4/2016	Erosion of natural deposits

Water Quality Testing Results: Disinfectant/Disinfection By-Products (D/DBP)

For the following contaminants monitored under Stage 2 D/DBP regulations, 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	3.53 – 16	N	1,4,7,10/2016	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHMs (ppb)	80	N/A	N/A	11.7 – 30.83	N	1,4,7,10/2016	By-product of drinking water chlorination

TAMPA BAY WATER - CYPRESS CREEK FACILITY WTP (CCWTPEFF)

Water Quality Testing Results: Radioactive Contaminants

Compound and Unit of Measurement	MCL	MCLG	Level Detected	Range	MCL Violation	Sample Date	Major Sources
Alpha Emitters (pCi/L)	15	0	3.7	N/A	N	4/2016	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium 226 + 228 (pCi/L)	5	0	1.6	N/A	N	4/2016	Erosion of natural deposits

Water Quality Testing Results: Disinfectant/Disinfection By-Products (D/DBP)

For the following contaminants monitored under Stage 2 D/DBP regulations, 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	3.53 – 16	N	1,4,7,10/2016	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHMs (ppb)	80	N/A	N/A	11.7 – 30.83	N	1,4,7,10/2016	By-product of drinking water chlorination

Water Quality Testing Results: Inorganic Contaminants

Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	MCL	MCLG	Level Detected	Range	MCL Violation	Sample Date	Major Sources
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.014	N/A	N	4/2016	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	0.11	N/A	N	4/2016	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	0.05	ND – 0.05	N	1,4,7,10/2016	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits.
Sodium (ppm)	160	N/A	16.2	N/A	N	4/2016	Salt water intrusion; leaching from soil

TAMPA BAY WATER – MAYTUM WATER TREATMENT PLANT (MAYTUMEFF)							
Water Quality Testing Results: Radioactive Contaminants							
Compound and Unit of Measurement	MCL	MCLG	Level Detected	Range	MCL Violation	Sample Date	Major Sources
Alpha Emitters (pCi/L)	15	0	5.2	N/A	N	4/2016	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium 226 + 228 (pCi/L)	5	0	0.7	N/A	N	4/2016	Erosion of natural deposits

Water Quality Testing Results: Inorganic Contaminants - MAYTUM WATER TREATMENT PLANT (MAYTUMEFF)							
Compound and Unit of Measurement	MCL	MCLG	Level Detected	Range	MCL Violation	Sample Date	Major Sources
Arsenic (ppb)	10	10	1	N/A	N	4/2016	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronic production wastes.
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.015	N/A	N	4/2016	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	0.57	N/A	N	4/2016	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)	N/A	15	0.083	ND – 0.083	N	1,4,7,10/2016	Residue from man-made pollution such as auto emissions and paint; lead pipe, casing, and solder
Nitrate (ppm)	10	10	0.07	0.03 – 0.07	N	1,4,7,10/2016	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Nitrite (ppm)	1	1	0.03	ND – 0.03	N	1,4,7,10/2016	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Sodium (ppm)	160	N/A	11.3	N/A	N	4/2016	Salt water intrusion; leaching from soil

Water Quality Testing Results: Disinfectant/Disinfection By-Products (D/DBP)							
For the following contaminants monitored under Stage 2 D/DBP regulations, 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	3.53 – 16	N	1,4,7,10/2016	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHMs (ppb)	80	N/A	N/A	11.7 – 30.83	N	1,4,7,10/2016	By-product of drinking water chlorination

TAMPA BAY WATER – SOUTH PASCO WATER TREATMENT PLANT FACILITY (SPWTPEFF)							
Water Quality Testing Results: 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	1.5	N/A	N	5/2016	Erosion of natural deposits

Water Quality Testing Results: Inorganic Contaminants - SOUTH PASCO WATER TREATMENT PLANT FACILITY (SPWTPEFF)							
Compound and Unit of Measurement	MCL	MCLG	Level Detected	Range	MCL Violation	Sample Date	Major Sources
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.016	N/A	N	5/2016	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits.
Nitrate (ppm)	10	10	0.03	ND – 0.03	N	2,5,7,11/2016	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits.
Sodium (ppm)	160	N/A	12.8	N/A	N	5/2016	Salt water intrusion; leaching from soil.

Water Quality Testing Results: Disinfectant/Disinfection By-Products (D/DBP)							
For the following contaminants monitored under Stage 2 D/DBP regulations, 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	3.53 – 16	N	1,4,7,10/2016	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHMs (ppb)	80	N/A	N/A	11.7 – 30.83	N	1,4,7,10/2016	By-product of drinking water chlorination

A special message regarding safe disposal of medications:

At Pasco County Utilities, we work around the clock to provide top quality water to every tap. We ask that all our customers help us protect our water sources.

Please DO NOT FLUSH your unused/unwanted medications down toilets or sink drains. More information is available at <http://www.pascocountyfl.net/index.aspx?nid=1233>.

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 insuring the quality of your water. If you have any questions or concerns about the information provided, please call Pasco County Utilities Customer Information & Services at (727) 847-8131 x6813.