

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 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 2019, the Department of Environmental Protection performed a Source Water Assessment for Pasco County Utilities, which in turn purchases its water from Tampa Bay Water (TBW). The assessments were conducted to provide information about any potential sources of contamination in the vicinity of the TBW 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

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

COLONIAL MANOR PWS ID# 6510355 2019 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

Currently our customers are receiving drinking water from Pasco County Utility Department. The Water Quality Report for PCUD has also been provided. Chloramination for disinfection is the treatment process used in this water system.

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, 2019. Data obtained before January 1, 2019, 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.

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>.

WATER QUALITY SUMMARY TABLE

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
Chloramines (ppm)	01/2019 – 12/2019	N	2.39	0.95 – 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)	01, 05, 08, 11/2019	N	15.78	12.82 - 19.3	N/A	MCL = 60	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TTHM [Total trihalomethanes] (ppb)	01, 05, 08, 11/2019	N	19.99	15.53 – 23.0	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)	06/2018	N	0.83	0	1.3	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Lead (tap water) (ppb)	06/2018	N	2.3	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.

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

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

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

Maximum residual disinfectant level goal or MRDLG: the level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health.

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

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

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.

2019 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report
Pasco County Utilities - Pasco County Regional Water System
PWS ID No. 651-1361

Pasco County Utilities (PCU) is pleased to present the 2019 Annual Water Quality Report. This report is designed to inform Regional customers about the quality water and services delivered every day. PCU's constant goal is to provide customers with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. This report is provided to better understand the efforts made to continually improve the water treatment process and protect water resources.

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

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 PCU Environmental Lab at 727-847-8902, or visit the PCU website at PascoCountyUtilities.com. For additional information or questions concerning TBW's water quality, please call 813-996-7009 or visit the TBW website at TampaBayWater.org.

Both PCU and TBW routinely monitor for contaminants in drinking water according to Federal and State laws, rules, and regulations. Except where indicated otherwise, this report is based on the results of monitoring for the period of January 1, to December 31, 2019. Data obtained before January 1, 2019, 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 the 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 stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming.
- (C) **Pesticides and herbicides**, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses.
- (D) **Organic chemical contaminants**, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems.
- (E) **Radioactive contaminants**, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

To ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The 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 EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline 800-426-4791.

In 2019 the Florida Department of Environmental Protection (FDEP) performed a Source Water Assessment on the PCU Regional Water System. The assessment was conducted to provide information about any potential sources of contamination in the vicinity of PCU Regional wells. There are four (4) potential sources of contamination identified for this system with a low susceptibility level. In 2019, the Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) also performed Source Water Assessments for Tampa Bay Water Facilities and a search of the data sources indicated no potential sources of contamination near the groundwater wells operated by TBW. The TBW surface water system assessment was also conducted by FDEP to provide information about any potential sources of contamination in the vicinity of surface water intake. The 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 by contacting PCU, TBW, or by accessing them on the FDEP Source Water Assessment and Protection Program (SWAPP) website at:

https://fldep.dep.state.fl.us/swapp/DisplayPWS.asp?pws_id=6511361&odate=01-OCT-19.

PCU has been monitoring for Unregulated Contaminants (UC) as part of a study to help the EPA determine the occurrence in drinking water of UC and whether or not these contaminants need to be

regulated. At present, no health standards (for example, maximum contaminant levels) have been established for UC. However, PCU is required to publish the analytical results of the UC monitoring in the annual water quality report. For more information on the EPA's Unregulated Contaminants Monitoring Rule (UCMR), please call the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800-426-4791. For additional information concerning UC sampling results for PWS 651-1361, or to request a hard copy, please contact PCU Water Operations Supervisor, Jim Kaplan, at 813-929-2755 Ext: 6882.

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/Center for Disease Control (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.

Terms And Abbreviations

The following table contains terms and abbreviations that might not be familiar. To help better understand the terms listed, the following definitions are provided:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Key

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

Note: The State allows PCU to monitor for some contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Therefore, some of the 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.

Pasco County Regional Test Results Tables

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)	2/2014	N	2.4	0.9 – 2.4	0	5	Erosion of natural deposits

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

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
Barium (ppm)	3/2017	N	0.0055	0.0055 – 0.013	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes, discharge from metal refineries, erosion of natural deposits
Cyanide (ppb)	3/2017	N	26.0	ND – 26.0	200	200	Discharge from steel/metal factories; discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories
Fluoride (ppm)	3/2017	N	0.29	0.14 – 0.29	4	4.0	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories. Water additive which promotes strong teeth when at the optimum level of 0.7 ppm
Nitrate (as Nitrogen) (ppm)	1/2019	N	1.6	0.04 – 1.6	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use, leaching from septic tanks, sewage, erosion of natural deposits
Nitrite (as Nitrogen) (ppm)	1/2019	N	0.013	0.009 – 0.013	1	1	Runoff from fertilizer use, leaching from septic tanks, sewage, erosion of natural deposits
Sodium (ppm)	3/2017	N	34.6	6.9 – 34.6	N/A	160	Saltwater intrusion; leaching from soil

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

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 Sample Sites Exceeding the AL	MCLG	AL (Action Level)	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper [tap water] (ppm)	7/2017	N	0.78	1	1.3	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Lead [tap water] (ppb)	7/2017	N	2.3	1	0	15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits

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. PCU is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing the tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may 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 at 800-426-4791 or at epa.gov/safewater/lead.

Water Quality Testing Results: Stage 1 Disinfectants & Disinfection By-Products

Disinfectant or Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling (mo./yr.)	MCL or MRDL Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Range of Results	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL or MRDL	Likely Source of Contamination
Chlorine and Chloramines (ppm)	Jan-Dec 2019	Y	2.91	0.6 – 5.1	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4.0	Water additive used to control microbes

For 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.

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.

Water Quality Testing Results: Stage 2 Disinfectants & Disinfection By-Products							
Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling (mo./yr.)	MCL Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Range of Results	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	1,4,7,10/2019	N	14.2	ND – 14.20	N/A	60	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (ppb)	1,4,7,10/2019	N	21.8	1.64 – 21.80	N/A	80	By-product of drinking water disinfection

PCU encourages public participation in community decisions that affect drinking water. Regular Pasco County Board of County Commissioners (BOCC) meetings are traditionally held every other week at 10 a.m. Please call the West Pasco Government Center at 727-847-2411 to inquire on the exact date, time, and location for future BOCC meetings, or visit PascoCountyFL.net.

The meetings are held at one of the following locations:

West Pasco Government Center
 Board Room, 1st Floor
 8731 Citizens Drive
 New Port Richey, FL 34654

Historic Pasco County Courthouse
 Board Room, 2nd Floor
 37918 Meridian Avenue
 Dade City, FL 33525

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

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. More information about TBW and TBW’s water quality is available by calling 813-996-7009 or visiting: TampaBayWater.org.

Tampa Bay Water Test Results Tables

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

Regulated Water Contaminants in River Water Sources

Tampa Bay Water – Regional Surface Water Treatment Plant (RSWTP)							
Inorganic Contaminants - (RSWTP)							
Compound and Unit of Measurement	MCL	MCLG	Level Detected	Range of Results	MCL Violation	Sample Date	Likely Source of Contamination
Antimony (ppb)	6	6	0.110	N/A	NO	4/19	Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics; electronics; solder
Arsenic (ppb)	10	0	0.120	N/A	NO	4/19	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronic production wastes
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.110	N/A	NO	4/19	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	4.0	4	0.380	N/A	NO	4/19	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories. Water additive which promotes strong teeth when at the optimum level of 0.7 ppm
Nitrate (as Nitrogen) (ppm)	10	10	0.440	0.366 – 0.440	NO	1/19, 4/19, 7/19, 10/19	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Sodium (ppm)	160	N/A	26	N/A	NO	4/19	Saltwater intrusion, leaching from soil
Stage 1 Disinfection/Disinfection By-Products (D/DBP) - (RSWTP)							
Disinfectant or Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	MCL or MRDL	MCLG or MRDLG	Level Detected	Range of Results	MCL or MRDL Violation	Sample Date	Likely Source of Contamination
Bromate (ppb)	10	0	1.83 Highest RAA	ND – 5.68	NO	1/19 – 12/19	By-product of drinking water disinfection

Tampa Bay Water – RSWTP Continued

Stage 1 Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products - Total Organic Carbon - (RSWTP)

Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	MCL	MCLG	Range of Monthly Removal Ratios	Lowest Running Annual Avg. Computed Quarterly of Monthly Removal Ratios	TT Violation	Sample Date	Likely Source of Contamination
Total Organic Carbon (ratio)	TT	N/A	1.68 – 3.06	2.24	NO	1/19 – 12/19	Naturally present in the environment

Stage 2 Disinfection/Disinfection By-Products (D/DBP) - (RSWTP)

Disinfectant or Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	MCL	MCLG	Level Detected	Range of Results	MCL or MRDL Violation	Sample Date	Likely Source of Contamination
HAA5 (ppb)	60	N/A	14.95 Highest LRAA	ND – 22.42	NO	1/19, 4/19, 7/19, 10/19	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TTHMs (ppb)	80	N/A	22.46 Highest LRAA	7.58 – 27.16	NO	1/19, 4/19, 7/19, 10/19	By-product of drinking water disinfection

Radioactive Contaminants - (RSWTP)

Compound and Unit of Measurement	MCL	MCLG	Level Detected	Range of Results	MCL Violation	Sample Date	Likely Source of Contamination
Alpha emitters (pCi/L)	15	0	2.4	N/A	NO	4/19	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium 226 + 228 (pCi/L)	5	0	0.4	N/A	NO	4/19	Erosion of natural deposits
Uranium (ug/l)	30	0	0.54	N/A	NO	4/19	Erosion of natural deposits

Turbidity - (RSWTP)

Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	MCL	MCLG	Highest Single Measure	The Lowest Monthly Percentage of Samples Meeting Regulatory Limits	MCL Violation	Sample Date	Likely Source of Contamination
Turbidity (NTU)	TT	N/A	0.101	100	NO	1/19 – 12/19	Soil Runoff

Regulated Water Contaminants in Seawater Desalination

Tampa Bay Water Seawater Desalination Plant (DESAL)

Inorganic Contaminants - (DESAL)

Compound and Unit of Measurement	MCL	MCLG	Level Detected	Range of Results	MCL Violation	Sample Date	Likely Source of Contamination
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.0053	N/A	NO	4/19	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Sodium (ppm)	160	N/A	51	N/A	NO	4/19	Saltwater intrusion, leaching from soil

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

Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	MCL	MCLG	Highest Monthly Average	Highest Average	MCL Violation	Sample Date	Likely Source of Contamination
Chlorite (ppm)	1.0	0.8	0.00702	N/A	NO	1/19 – 12/19	By-product of drinking water disinfection

Stage 1 Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products - Chlorine Dioxide (D/DBP) - (DESAL)

Disinfectant and Unit of Measurement	MRDLG	MRDL	Level Detected	Non-Acute Violation	Acute Violation	Sample Date	Likely Source of Contamination
Chlorine Dioxide (ppb)	800	800	0.50	NO	NO	4/19	Water additive used to control microbes

Stage 1 Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products - Total Organic Carbon - (DESAL)

Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	MCL	MCLG	Range of Monthly Removal Ratios	Lowest Running Annual Avg. Computed Quarterly of Monthly Removal Ratios	TT Violation	Sample Date	Likely Source of Contamination
Total Organic Carbon (ratio)	TT	N/A	3.75 – 3.90	3.8	NO	1/19 – 5/19, 12/19	Naturally present in the environment

Stage 2 Disinfection/Disinfection By-Products (D/DBP) - (DESAL)

Disinfectant or Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	MCL	MCLG	Level Detected	Range of Results	MCL Violation	Sample Date	Likely Source of Contamination
HAA5 (ppb)	60	N/A	14.95 Highest LRAA	ND – 22.42	NO	1/19, 4/19, 7/19, 10/19	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TTHMs (ppb)	80	N/A	22.46 Highest LRAA	9.04 – 27.60	NO	1/19, 4/19, 7/19, 10/19	By-product of drinking water disinfection

Tampa Bay Water – DESAL Continued

Radioactive Contaminants - (DESAL)

Compound and Unit of Measurement	MCL	MCLG	Level Detected	Range of Results	MCL Violation	Sample Date	Likely Source of Contamination
Radium 226 + 228 (pCi/L)	5	0	0.7	N/A	NO	4/19	Erosion of natural deposits

Turbidity - (DESAL)

Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	MCL	MCLG	Highest Single Measure	The Lowest Monthly Percentage of Samples Meeting Regulatory Limits	MCL Violation	Sample Date	Likely Source of Contamination
Turbidity (NTU)	TT	N/A	0.08	100	NO	1/19 – 5/19 12/19	Soil Runoff

Regulated Water Contaminants in Groundwater Sources

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

Inorganic Contaminants - (BUD5WTPEFF)

Compound and Unit of Measurement	MCL	MCLG	Level Detected	Range of Results	MCL Violation	Sample Date	Likely Source of Contamination
Antimony (ppb)	6	6	0.130	N/A	NO	4/19	Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics; electronics; solder
Arsenic (ppb)	10	0	0.730	N/A	NO	4/19	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronic production wastes
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.012	N/A	NO	4/19	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	4.0	4	0.188	N/A	NO	4/19	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

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

Inorganic Contaminants - (BUD5WTPEFF)

Compound and Unit of Measurement	MCL	MCLG	Level Detected	Range of Results	MCL Violation	Sample Date	Likely Source of Contamination
Nitrate (as Nitrogen) (ppm)	10	10	1.02	0.88-1.38	NO	1/19, 4/19, 7/19, 10/19	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Selenium (ppb)	50	50	0.870	N/A	NO	4/19	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines
Sodium (ppm)	160	N/A	16	N/A	NO	4/19	Saltwater intrusion, leaching from soil
Thallium (ppb)	2	0.5	0.070	N/A	NO	4/19	Leaching from ore-processing sites; discharge from electronics, glass, and drug factories

Stage 2 Disinfection/Disinfection By-Products (D/DBP) - (BUD5WTPEFF)

Disinfectant or Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	MCL	MCLG	Level Detected	Range of Results	MCL or MRDL Violation	Sample Date	Likely Source of Contamination
HAA5 (ppb)	60	N/A	14.95 Highest LRAA	ND – 22.42	NO	1/19, 4/19, 7/19, 10/19	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TTHMs (ppb)	80	N/A	22.46 Highest LRAA	9.04 – 27.60	NO	1/19, 4/19, 7/19, 10/19	By-product of drinking water disinfection

Radioactive Contaminants - (BUD5WTPEFF)

Compound and Unit of Measurement	MCL	MCLG	Level Detected	Range of Results	MCL Violation	Sample Date	Likely Source of Contamination
Alpha emitters (pCi/L)	15	0	2.3	N/A	NO	4/19	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium 226 + 228 (pCi/L)	5	0	0.4	N/A	NO	4/19	Erosion of natural deposits
Uranium (ug/l)	30	0	1.6	N/A	NO	4/19	Erosion of natural deposits

Regulated Water Contaminants in Groundwater Sources

Tampa Bay Water – Brandon Urban Dispersed Well 7 (BUD7WTPEFF)

Inorganic Contaminants - (BUD7WTPEFF)

Compound and Unit of Measurement	MCL	MCLG	Level Detected	Range of Results	MCL Violation	Sample Date	Likely Source of Contamination
Arsenic (ppb)	10	0	0.450	N/A	NO	4/19	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronic production wastes
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.012	N/A	NO	4/19	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	4.0	4	0.143	N/A	NO	4/19	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories. Water additive which promotes strong teeth when at the optimum level of 0.7 ppm
Mercury	2	2	0.051	N/A	NO	4/19	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from refineries and factories; runoff from landfills; runoff from cropland.
Nitrate (as Nitrogen) (ppm)	10	10	3.08	2.87–3.08	NO	1/19, 4/19, 7/19, 10/19	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Sodium (ppm)	160	N/A	17	N/A	NO	4/19	Saltwater intrusion, leaching from soil
Thallium	2	0.5	0.062	N/A	NO	4/19	Leaching from ore-processing sites; discharge from electronics, glass, and drug factories

Stage 2 Disinfection/Disinfection By-Products (D/DBP) - (BUD7WTPEFF)

Disinfectant or Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	MCL	MCLG	Level Detected	Range of Results	MCL or MRDL Violation	Sample Date	Likely Source of Contamination
HAA5 (ppb)	60	N/A	14.95 Highest LRAA	ND – 22.42	NO	1/19, 4/19, 7/19, 10/19	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TTHMs (ppb)	80	N/A	22.46 Highest LRAA	9.04 – 27.60	NO	1/19, 4/19, 7/19, 10/19	By-product of drinking water disinfection

Tampa Bay Water – BUD7WTPEFF Continued

Radioactive Contaminants - (BUD7WTPEFF)

Compound and Unit of Measurement	MCL	MCLG	Level Detected	Range of Results	MCL Violation	Sample Date	Likely Source of Contamination
Radium 226 + 228 (pCi/L)	5	0	0.7	N/A	NO	4/19	Erosion of natural deposits
Uranium (ug/l)	30	0	0.51	N/A	NO	4/19	Erosion of natural deposits

Regulated Water Contaminants in Groundwater Sources

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

Inorganic Contaminants - (MBWTPEFF)

Compound and Unit of Measurement	MCL	MCLG	Level Detected	Range of Results	MCL Violation	Sample Date	Likely Source of Contamination
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.017	N/A	NO	4/19	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	4.0	4	0.109	N/A	NO	4/19	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories. Water additive which promotes strong teeth when at the optimum level of 0.7 ppm
Nitrate (as Nitrogen) (ppm)	10	10	0.055	ND – 0.55	NO	1/19, 4/19, 7/19, 10/19	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Sodium (ppm)	160	N/A	12	N/A	NO	4/19	Saltwater intrusion, leaching from soil

Stage 2 Disinfection/Disinfection By-Products (D/DBP) - (MBWTPEFF)

Disinfectant or Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	MCL	MCLG	Level Detected	Range of Results	MCL or MRDL Violation	Sample Date	Likely Source of Contamination
HAA5 (ppb)	60	N/A	14.95 Highest LRAA	ND – 22.42	NO	1/19, 4/19, 7/19, 10/19	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TTHMs (ppb)	80	N/A	22.46 Highest LRAA	9.04 – 27.60	NO	1/19, 4/19, 7/19, 10/19	By-product of drinking water disinfection

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

Radioactive Contaminants - (MBWTPEFF)

Compound and Unit of Measurement	MCL	MCLG	Level Detected	Range of Results	MCL Violation	Sample Date	Likely Source of Contamination
Alpha emitters (pCi/L)	15	0	5.0	N/A	NO	4/19	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium 226 + 228 (pCi/L)	5	0	1.8	N/A	NO	4/19	Erosion of natural deposits

Regulated Water Contaminants in Groundwater Sources

Tampa Bay Water - Lake Bridge to Regional (LBWTPREG)

Inorganic Contaminants - (LBWTPREG)

Compound and Unit of Measurement	MCL	MCLG	Level Detected	Range of Results	MCL Violation	Sample Date	Likely Source of Contamination
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.013	N/A	NO	4/19	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	4.0	4	0.114	N/A	NO	4/19	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	9.8	N/A	NO	4/19	Saltwater intrusion, leaching from soil

Stage 2 Disinfection/Disinfection By-Products (D/DBP) - (LBWTPREG)

Disinfectant or Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	MCL	MCLG	Level Detected	Range of Results	MCL or MRDL Violation	Sample Date	Likely Source of Contamination
HAA5 (ppb)	60	N/A	14.95 Highest LRAA	ND – 22.42	NO	1/19, 4/19, 7/19, 10/19	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TTHMs (ppb)	80	N/A	22.46 Highest LRAA	9.04 – 27.60	NO	1/19, 4/19, 7/19, 10/19	By-product of drinking water disinfection

Tampa Bay Water – LBWTPREG Continued

Radioactive Contaminants - (LBWTPREG)

Compound and Unit of Measurement	MCL	MCLG	Level Detected	Range of Results	MCL Violation	Sample Date	Likely Source of Contamination
Alpha emitters (pCi/L)	15	0	1.9	N/A	NO	4/19	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium 226 + 228 (pCi/L)	5	0	2.1	N/A	NO	4/19	Erosion of natural deposits

Regulated Water Contaminants in Groundwater Sources

Tampa Bay Water - Cypress Creek Water Treatment Plant (CCWTPEF)

Inorganic Contaminants - (CCWTPEF)

Compound and Unit of Measurement	MCL	MCLG	Level Detected	Range of Results	MCL Violation	Sample Date	Likely Source of Contamination
Arsenic (ppb)	10	0	0.320	N/A	NO	4/19	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronic production wastes
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.018	N/A	NO	4/19	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	4.0	4	0.105	N/A	NO	4/19	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories. Water additive which promotes strong teeth when at the optimum level of 0.7 ppm
Nitrate (as Nitrogen) (ppm)	10	10	0.070	0.023 – 0.070	NO	1/19, 4/19, 7/19, 10/19	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Sodium (ppm)	160	N/A	20	N/A	NO	4/19	Saltwater intrusion, leaching from soil

Stage 2 Disinfectant/Disinfection By-Products (D/DBP) - (CCWTPEF)

Disinfectant or Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	MCL	MCLG	Level Detected	Range of Results	MCL or MRDL Violation	Sample Date	Likely Source of Contamination
HAA5 (ppb)	60	N/A	14.95 Highest LRAA	ND – 22.42	NO	1/19, 4/19, 7/19, 10/19	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TTHMs (ppb)	80	N/A	22.46 Highest LRAA	9.04 – 27.60	NO	1/19, 4/19, 7/19, 10/19	By-product of drinking water disinfection

Tampa Bay Water – CCWTPEF Continued

Radioactive Contaminants - (CCWTPEF)

Compound and Unit of Measurement	MCL	MCLG	Level Detected	Range of Results	MCL Violation	Sample Date	Likely Source of Contamination
Alpha emitters (pCi/L)	15	0	4.1	N/A	NO	4/19	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium 226 + 228 (pCi/L)	5	0	1.7	N/A	NO	4/19	Erosion of natural deposits
Uranium (ug/l)	30	0	0.39	N/A	NO	4/19	Erosion of natural deposits

Regulated Water Contaminants in Groundwater Sources

Tampa Bay Water – Maytum Water Treatment Plant (MAYTUMEFF)

Inorganic Contaminants - (MAYTUMEFF)

Compound and Unit of Measurement	MCL	MCLG	Level Detected	Range of Results	MCL Violation	Sample Date	Likely Source of Contamination
Arsenic (ppb)	10	0	0.170	N/A	NO	4/19	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronic production wastes
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.021	N/A	NO	4/19	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	4.0	4	0.600	N/A	NO	4/19	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories. Water additive which promotes strong teeth when at the optimum level of 0.7 ppm
Nitrate (as Nitrogen) (ppm)	10	10	0.070	ND – 0.070	NO	1/19, 4/19, 7/19, 10/19	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Sodium (ppm)	160	N/A	12	N/A	NO	4/19	Saltwater intrusion, leaching from soil

Tampa Bay Water – MAYTUMEFF Continued

Stage 2 Disinfection/Disinfection By-Products (D/DBP) - (MAYTUMEFF)

Disinfectant or Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	MCL	MCLG	Level Detected	Range of Results	MCL or MRDL Violation	Sample Date	Likely Source of Contamination
HAA5 (ppb)	60	N/A	14.95 Highest LRAA	ND – 22.42	NO	1/19, 4/19, 7/19, 10/19	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TTHMs (ppb)	80	N/A	22.46 Highest LRAA	9.04 – 27.60	NO	1/19, 4/19, 7/19, 10/19	By-product of drinking water disinfection

Radioactive Contaminants - (MAYTUMEFF)

Compound and Unit of Measurement	MCL	MCLG	Level Detected	Range of Results	MCL Violation	Sample Date	Likely Source of Contamination
Radium 226 + 228 (pCi/L)	5	0	1.5	N/A	NO	4/19	Erosion of natural deposits

Regulated Water Contaminants in Groundwater Sources

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

Inorganic Contaminants - (SPWTPEFF)

Compound and Unit of Measurement	MCL	MCLG	Level Detected	Range of Results	MCL Violation	Sample Date	Likely Source of Contamination
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.017	N/A	NO	4/19	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	4.0	4	0.062	N/A	NO	4/19	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories. Water additive which promotes strong teeth when at the optimum level of 0.7 ppm
Nitrate (as Nitrogen) (ppm)	10	10	0.057	ND - 0.057	NO	1/19, 4/19, 7/19, 10/19	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Sodium (ppm)	160	N/A	13	N/A	NO	4/19	Saltwater intrusion, leaching from soil

Tampa Bay Water – SPWTPEFF Continued

Volatile Organic Contaminants - (SPWTPEFF)

Compound and Unit of Measurement	MCL	MCLG	Level Detected	Range of Results	MCL Violation	Sample Date	Likely Source of Contamination
Carbon Tetrachloride (ppb)	3	0	0.53	0.32 – 0.53	NO	1/19, 4/19	Discharge from chemical plants and other industrial activities

Stage 2 Disinfection/Disinfection By-Products (D/DBP) - (SPWTPEFF)

Disinfectant or Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	MCL	MCLG	Level Detected	Range of Results	MCL or MRDL Violation	Sample Date	Likely Source of Contamination
HAA5 (ppb)	60	N/A	14.95 Highest LRAA	ND – 22.42	NO	1/19, 4/19, 7/19, 10/19	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TTHMs (ppb)	80	N/A	22.46 Highest LRAA	9.04 – 27.60	NO	1/19, 4/19, 7/19, 10/19	By-product of drinking water disinfection

Water Quality Testing Results: Radioactive Contaminants - (SPWTPEFF)

Compound and Unit of Measurement	MCL	MCLG	Level Detected	Range of Results	MCL Violation	Sample Date	Likely Source of Contamination
Alpha emitters (pCi/L)	15	0	2.20	N/A	NO	4/19	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium 226 + 228 (pCi/L)	5	0	1.60	N/A	NO	4/19	Erosion of natural deposits

Footnotes & Definitions

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

N/A: Not applicable.

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

No Detect (ND): Indicates the substance was not found by laboratory analysis.

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

Parts per million or (ppm) or Milligrams per liter (Mg/L): One part of weight of analyte to 1 million parts by weight of the water sample.

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

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

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

Stage 1 Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products:

- For bromate, the "Level Detected" is the highest running annual average (RAA), computed quarterly, of monthly averages of all samples collected. The range of results is the range of results of all the individual samples collected during the past year.
- For chlorine dioxide, the result in the "Level Detected" column is the highest single measurement collected at the entrance to the distribution system.
- For chlorite, the result in the "Highest Monthly Average" column is the highest monthly average from the three sample set collected in the distribution system.
- For total organic carbon, the result in the "Lowest Running Annual Average Computed Quarterly Monthly Removal Ratio" column contains the lowest running annual average result of monthly removal ratios.

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

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

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

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

A special message regarding safe disposal of medications:

PCU works around the clock to provide top quality water to every customer and asks that customers help to protect all water sources. Please do not flush unused or unwanted medications down toilets or sink drains. More information is available at pascocountyfl.net/index.aspx?NID=3022.