ANNUAL WATER QUALITY REPORT

Water testing performed in 2015

Presented by:
CITY OF PINELLAS PARK

PWS ID#:6521406

Meeting the Challenge

The City of Pinellas Park is pleased to provide our Annual Water Quality Report. This edition covers all testing completed from January 1, 2015 through December 31, 2015. The City's Public Utilities Division is committed to delivering drinking water that meets or exceeds all state and federal drinking water standards. Rest assured, we remain vigilant in meeting the challenge of source water protection, water conservation, and community education while continuing to serve the needs of all our water users. Should you ever have any questions, we are always available to assist you.

ONCE AGAIN, CITY OF PINELLAS PARK DRINKING WATER MEETS OR EXCEEDS ALL FEDERAL AND STATE REQUIREMENTS

Contaminants That May Be Present In Source Water

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.

Contamination that may be present in source water include:

Microbial Contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.

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.

Pesticides and Herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources, such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses.

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.

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 U.S. EPA prescribes regulations, which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. 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 U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

Source Water Assessment

Between 2004 and 2015, the Department of Environmental Protection performed a Source Water Assessment for Tampa Bay Water. 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 web site at www.dep.state.fl.us/swapp or they can be obtained from Tampa Bay Water, 2535 Landmark Drive, Clearwater, FL 33761, phone (727) 796-2355.

Your Participation is Welcome!

For more information about your drinking water and opportunities to get more involved, please contact Marty Reich (727) 369-5622 email mreich@pinellas-park.com or mail at 6051 78th Avenue, Pinellas Park, FL 33781. City Council meets the 2nd & 4th Thursday of each month.

What's In My Water?

According to federal and state laws, rules, and regulations, the City of Pinellas Park routinely monitors for contaminants in your drinking water. Except where indicated otherwise, this report is based on the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1, 2015 to December 31, 2015. Data obtained before January 1, 2015 and presented in this report are from the most recent testing done in accordance with the laws, rules, and regulations. We are pleased to report that during the past year, the water delivered to your home or business complied with all state and federal drinking water requirements. For your information, we have compiled the table below to show which substances were detected in your drinking water during 2015. Although all the substances listed below are under the Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) set by the U.S. EPA, we feel it is important that you know exactly what was detected and how much of the substance was present in the water.

The state requires us to monitor for certain substances less than once per year because the concentrations of these substances do not change frequently. In these cases, the most recent sample data are included, along with the year in which the sample was taken.

**Results in the Level Detected column for radioactive contaminants, inorganic contaminants, 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.

PRIMARY REGULATED CONTAMINANTS

Microbiological Contaminants

		Pinellas Park		Pinellas County Utilities		Tampa Bay Water (TBW)				
CONTAMINANT AND UNIT OF MEASUREMENT	MCL VIOLATION (YES/NO)	DATE OF SAMPLING (MO./YR.)	HIGHEST MONTHLY PERCENTAGE	DATE OF SAMPLING (MO./YR.)	HIGHEST MONTHLY PERCENTAGE	DATE OF SAMPLING (MO./YR.)	HIGHEST MONTHLY PERCENTAGE	MCLG	MCL	LIKELY SOURCE OF CONTAMINATION
Total Coliform Bacteria (% positive samples)	No	1/15-12/15	2.0	1/15-12/15	2.6	NA	NA	0	Presence of coliform bacteria in 5% of monthly samples	Naturally present in the environment

(PP & PCU) Total Coliform Bacteria: Highest Monthly Percentage/Number is the highest monthly percentage of positive samples for systems collecting at least 40 samples per month. *For systems collecting at least 40 samples per month: presence of coliform bacteria in 5% or more of monthly samples. (TBW) *For systems collecting fewer than 40 samples per month: presence of coliform bacteria in one or more samples collected during a month.

**A fecal or E. Coli positive followed by the proper repeat sampling absent of any contamination does not generate a violation as long as the total coliform rule has not been violated. For a system taking over 40 samples per month, this result is then totaled with any total coliform positive compliance results for the month to determine percentage compliance with the total coliform rule.

		Pinellas Park			Pinellas County Utilities			Tampa Bay Water (TBW)					
CONTAMINANT AND UNIT OF MEASUREMENT	MCL VIOLATION (YES/NO)	DATE OF SAMPLING (MO./YR.)	HIGHEST SINGLE MEASUREMENT	LOWEST MONTHLY PERCENTAGE OF SAMPLES MEETING REGULATORY LIMITS	DATE OF SAMPLING (MO./YR.)	HIGHEST SINGLE MEASUREMENT	LOWEST MONTHLY PERCENTAGE OF SAMPLES MEETING REGULATORY LIMITS	DATE OF SAMPLING (MO./YR.)	HIGHEST SINGLE MEASUREMENT	LOWEST MONTHLY PERCENTAGE OF SAMPLES MEETING REGULATORY LIMITS	MCLG	MCL	LIKELY SOURCE OF CONTAMINATION
Turbidity (NTU)	No	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1/15-4/15 5/15	.38	100%	NA	TT	Soil runoff

NOTE: The result in the lowest monthly percentage column is the lowest monthly percentage of samples reported in the Monthly Operating Report meeting the required turbidity limits.

Radioactive Contaminants

		Pinellas Park			Pinellas County Utilities			Tampa Bay Water (TBW)					
CONTAMINANT AND UNIT OF MEASUREMENT	MCL VIOLATION (YES/NO)	DATE OF SAMPLING (MO./YR.)	LEVEL DETECTED	RANGE OF RESULTS	DATE OF SAMPLING (MO./YR.)	LEVEL DETECTED	RANGE OF RESULTS	DATE OF SAMPLING (MO./YR.)	LEVEL DETECTED	RANGE OF RESULTS	MCLG	MCL	LIKELY SOURCE OF CONTAMINATION
Alpha Emitters (pCi/L)	No	NA	NA	NA	3/11	0.806	ND - 0.806	NA	NA	NA	0	15	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium 226 + 228 (pCi/L)	No	NA	NA	NA	3/11	0.806	ND - 0.806	4/15	2.8	NA	0	5	Erosion of natural deposits
Uranium (ug/L)	No	NA	NA	NA	3/11	0.806	ND - 0.806	4/15	1.2	NA	0	30	Erosion of natural deposits

*EPA considers 50 pCi/L to be the level of concern for beta results reported in pCi/L. Level detected is the highest detected level at sampling point.

Inorganic Contaminants

		Pinellas Park			Pinellas County Utilities			Tampa Bay Water (TBW)					
CONTAMINANT AND UNIT OF MEASUREMENT	MCL VIOLATION (YES/NO)	DATE OF SAMPLING (MO./YR.)	LEVEL DETECTED	RANGE OF RESULTS	DATE OF SAMPLING (MO./YR.)	LEVEL DETECTED	RANGE OF RESULTS	DATE OF SAMPLING (MO./YR.)	LEVEL DETECTED	RANGE OF RESULTS	MCLG	MCL	LIKELY SOURCE OF CONTAMINATION
Antimony (ppb)	No	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	5/15	ND	NA	6	6	Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics; electronics; solder
Arsenic (ppb)	No	NA	NA	NA	1/15	.2	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	10	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium (ppm)	No	NA	NA	NA	1/15	0.0153	NA	NA	.NA	NA	2	2	Discharge of drilling metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Chromium (ppb)	No	NA	NA	NA	1/15	2.2	NA	NA	NA	NA	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
Cyanide (ppb)	No	NA	NA	NA	1/15	16	NA	NA	NA	NA	200	200	Discharge from steel/metal factories; discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories
Fluoride (ppm)	No	NA	NA	N/A	1/15	0.42	NA	NA	NA	NA	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories; water additive that promotes strong teeth when at optimum levels of 0.7
Lead (point of entry) (ppb)	No	NA	NA	N/A	1/15	0.2	NA	1/14, 4/14, 7/14, 10/14	2	ND-2	0	15	Residue from man-made pollution such as auto emissions and paint; lead pipe, casing and solder
Nickel (ppb)	No	NA	NA	NA	1/15	1.3	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	100	Pollution from mining and refining operations; natural occurence in soil
Nitrate [as Nitrogen] (ppm)	No	NA	NA	NA	1/15	.07	NA	1/15, 4/15 7/15, 10/15	.05	ND - .05	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Sodium (ppm)	No	NA	NA	NA	1/15	22.6	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	160	Salt water intrusion; leaching from soil
Thallium (ppb)	No	NA	NA	NA	1/15	.1	NA	8/14	0.37	NA	0.5	2	Leaching from ore-processing sites; dischards from electronics, glass and drug factories

*EPA considers 50pCi/L to be the level of concern for beta particles. Beta results reported in pCi/L. Level detected is the highest detected level at sampling point.

Synthetic Organic Contaminants

		Pinellas Park			Pinellas County Utilities			Tampa Bay Water (TBW)					
DISINFECTANT OR CONTAMINANT AND UNIT OF MEASUREMENT	MCL OR MRDL VIOLATION (YES/NO)	DATE OF SAMPLING (MO./YR.)	LEVEL DETECTED	RANGE OF RESULTS	DATE OF SAMPLING (MO./YR.)	LEVEL DETECTED	RANGE OF RESULTS	DATE OF SAMPLING (MO./YR.)	LEVEL DETECTED	RANGE OF RESULTS	MCLG	MCL	LIKELY SOURCE OF CONTAMINATION
Dalapon (ppb)	No	NA	NA	N/A	3/14, 6/14, 8/14, 10/14	1.8	ND-1.8	4/15, 7/15 10/15	1.2	.78-1.2	200	200	Runoff from herbicide used on rights of way

Stage 1 Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products - For chlorine, the level detected is the highest running annual average (RAA), computed quarterly, of monthly averages of all samples collected. 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 sample results (lowest to highest) for all monitoring locations, including Initial Distribution System Evaluation (IDSE) results as well as Stage 1 compliance results.

		Pinellas Park			Pinellas County Utilities			Tampa Bay Water (TBW)					
CONTAMINANT AND UNIT OF MEASUREMENT	MCL VIOLATION (YES/NO)	DATE OF SAMPLING (MO./YR.)	LEVEL DETECTED	RANGE OF RESULTS	DATE OF SAMPLING (MO./YR.)	LEVEL DETECTED	RANGE OF RESULTS	DATE OF SAMPLING (MO./YR.)	LEVEL DETECTED	RANGE OF RESULTS	MCLG OR [MRDLG]	MCL OR [MRDL]	LIKELY SOURCE OF CONTAMINATION
Bromate (ppb)	No	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1/15-12/15	1.72	ND-2.47	ND-6.85	10	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Chlorine and **Cloramines** (ppm)	No	1/15-12/15	.30-5.2	2.9	1/15-12/15	3.7	0.6-5.5	NA	NA	NA	[4]	[4.0]	Water additive used to control microbes

Stage 1 monitoring ceased March 31, 2012 to make way for Stage 2 monitoring, requiring reporting of the first quarter range of individual results but not the Level Detected.

		Pinellas Park		Pinellas County Utilities		Tampa Bay Water (TBW)				
CONTAMINANT AND UNIT OF MEASUREMENT	ACUTE VIOLATIONS (YES/NO)	DATE OF SAMPLING (MO./YR.)	LEVEL DETECTED	DATE OF SAMPLING (MO./YR.)	LEVEL DETECTED	DATE OF SAMPLING (MO./YR.)	LEVEL DETECTED	MRDLG	MRDLG (AT THE ENTRANCE TO THE DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM)	LIKELY SOURCE OF CONTAMINATION
Chlorine Dioxide (ppb)	No	NA	NA	NA	NA	1/15, 4/15, 5/15	340	800	800	Water additive used to control microbes

		Pinellas Park		Pinellas County Utilities		Tampa Bay Water (TBW)				
CONTAMINANT AND UNIT OF MEASUREMENT	MCL VIOLATION (YES/NO)	DATE OF SAMPLING (MO./YR.)	HIGHEST MONTHLY AVERAGE (THREE SAMPLE SET COLLECTED IN THE DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM)	DATE OF SAMPLING (MO./YR.)	HIGHEST MONTHLY AVERAGE (THREE SAMPLE SET COLLECTED IN THE DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM)**	DATE OF SAMPLING (MO./YR.)	HIGHEST MONTHLY AVERAGE (THREE SAMPLE SET COLLECTED IN THE DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM)*	MCLG	MCL	LIKELY SOURCE OF CONTAMINATION
Chlorite (ppm)	No	NA	NA	NA	NA	1/15-12/15	0.00878	0.8	1.0	By-product of drinking water disinfection

*For Highest Monthly Average: three sample set collected in the distribution system. **For Highest Average: three sample set collected in the distribution system following a daily MCL exceedance at the entrance to the distribution system.

		Pinellas Park			Pinellas County Utilities			Tampa Bay Water (TBW)					
CONTAMINANT AND UNIT OF MEASUREMENT	TT VIOLATION (YES/NO)	DATE OF SAMPLING (MO./YR.)	ANNUAL AVERAGE MONTHLY REMOVAL RATIO OR LOWEST ANNUAL AVERAGE MONTHLY REMOVAL RATIO	RANGE OF MONTHLY REMOVAL RATIOS	DATE OF SAMPLING (MO./YR.)	ANNUAL AVERAGE MONTHLY REMOVAL RATIO OR LOWEST ANNUAL AVERAGE MONTHLY REMOVAL RATIO	RANGE OF MONTHLY REMOVAL RATIOS	DATE OF SAMPLING (MO./YR.)	LOWEST RUNNING ANNUAL AVERAGE, COMPUTED QUARTERLY, OF MONTHLY REMOVAL RATIOS	RANGE OF MONTHLY REMOVAL RATIOS	MCLG	MCL	LIKELY SOURCE OF CONTAMINATION
Total Organic Carbon (ppm)	No	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1/15, 5/15	4.0	4.0-5.69	NA	TT	Naturally present in the environment

Stage 2 Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products - For chlorine, the level detected is the highest running annual average (RAA), computed quarterly, of monthly averages of all samples collected. 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 sample results (lowest to highest) for all monitoring locations, including Initial Distribution System Evaluation (IDSE) results as well as Stage 1 compliance results.

		Pinellas Park			Pinellas County Utilities			Tampa Bay Water (TBW)					
DISINFECTANT OR CONTAMINANT AND UNIT OF MEASUREMENT	MCL VIOLATION (YES/NO)	DATE OF SAMPLING (MO./YR.)	LEVEL DETECTED	RANGE OF RESULTS	DATE OF SAMPLING (MO./YR.)	LEVEL DETECTED	RANGE OF RESULTS	DATE OF SAMPLING (MO./YR.)	LEVEL DETECTED	RANGE OF RESULTS	MCLG OR [MRDLG]	MCL OR [MRDL]	LIKELY SOURCE OF CONTAMINATION
Haloacetic Acids (five) [HAA5] (ppb)	No	2/15, 5/15 8/15	20.77	15.84-26.50	2/15, 5/15 8/15, 11/15	20.55	10.7-24.88	NA	NA	NA	NA	60	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TTHM [Total trihalomethanes (ppb)	No	2/15, 5/15 8/15, 11/15	35.45	21.1-37.7	4/15, 5/15 8/15, 11/15	38.5	29.4-40.1	NA	NA	NA	NA	80	By-product of drinking water disinfection

Stage 2 monitoring became effective April 1, 2012, requiring reporting of the individual Stage 2 results in the range column and nothing in the Level Detected column.

Lead and Copper (Tap Water)

		Pinellas Park			Pinellas County Utilities			Tampa Bay Water (TBW)					
CONTAMINANT AND UNIT OF MEASUREMENT	AL EXCEEDANCE (YES/NO)	DATE OF SAMPLING (MO./YR)	90TH PERCENTILE RESULT	NO. OF SAMPLING SITES EXCEEDING THE AL	DATE OF SAMPLING (MO./YR)	90TH PERCENTILE RESULT	NO. OF SAMPLING SITES EXCEEDING THE AL	DATE OF SAMPLING (MO./YR)	90TH PERCENTILE RESULT	NO. OF SAMPLING SITES EXCEEDING THE AL	MCLG	AL (ACTION LEVEL)	LIKELY SOURCE OF CONTAMINATION
Copper (tap water) (ppm)	No	7/14	0.42	0	6/14-7/14	0.41	0	NA	NA	NA	1.3	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Lead (tap water) (ppb)	No	7/14	ND	1	6/14-7/14	0.8	0	NA	NA	NA	0	15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits

UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS

The City of Pinellas Park has been monitoring for unregulated contaminants (UCs) as part of a study to help the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) determine the occurence in drinking water of UCs and whether or not these contaminants need to be regulated. At present, no health standards (for example, maximum contaminant levels) have been established for UCs. However, we are required to publish the analytical results of our UC monitoring in our annual water quality report. If you would like more information on the EPA's Unregulated Contaminants Monitoring Rule, please call the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

Unregulated Contaminants (Entry Point)

	Pinellas County Utilities			City of Pinellas Park			
CONTAMINANT AND UNIT OF MEASUREMENT	DATE OF SAMPLING (MO./YR.)	LEVEL DETECTED	RANGE OF RESULTS	DATE OF SAMPLING (MO./YR.)	LEVEL DETECTED	RANGE OF RESULTS	LIKELY SOURCE OF CONTAMINATION
Vanadium (ppb)	3/15, 6/15, 9/15, 12/15	0.46	0.31-0.68	12/13, 3/14, 6/14, 9/14	.43	.38-.58	Naturally-occuring elemental metal; used as vanadium pentoxide which is a chemical intermediate and a catalyst
Strontium (ppb)	3/15, 6/15, 9/15, 12/15	345	250-390	12/13, 3/14, 6/14, 9/14	397.5	320-440	Naturally-occuring elemental; historically, commercial use of strontium has been in the faceplate glass of cathode-ray tube televisions to block x-ray emissions
Chromium (total) (ppb)	3/15, 6/15, 9/15, 12/15	0.12	0.2-0.27	12/13, 3/14, 6/14, 9/14	.0775	.ND-.31	Naturally-occurring element; used in making steel and other alloys. Chromium-3 or -6 forms are used for chrome plating, dyes and pigments, leather tanning and wood preservation
Chromium-6 (ppb) (Dissolved)	3/15, 6/15, 9/15, 12/15	0.057	0.045-0.072	12/13, 3/14, 6/14, 9/14	.053	.042-.065	Naturally-occurring element; used in making steel and other alloys. Chromium-3 or -6 forms are used for chrome plating, dyes and pigments, leather tanning and wood preservation
Chlorate (ppb)	3/15, 6/15, 9/15, 12/15	547.5	200-980	12/13, 3/14, 6/14, 9/14	367.5	140-780	Agriculture defoliant or desiccant; used in the production of chloring dioxide
Molybdenum (ppb)				12/13, 3/14, 6/14, 9/14	.25	.ND-1	Naturally-occuring element found in ores and present in plants, animals and bacteria; commonly used form molybdenum trioxide used as a chemical reagent
Halon 1011 (ppb)				12/13, 3/14, 6/14, 9/14	.0275	.ND-11	Used as a fire-extinguishing fluid, an explosive suppressant, and as a solvent in the manufacturing of pesticides

Unregulated Contaminants (Distribution System)

	Pinellas County Utilities			City of Pinellas Park			
CONTAMINANT AND UNIT OF MEASUREMENT	DATE OF SAMPLING (MO./YR.)	LEVEL DETECTED	RANGE OF RESULTS	DATE OF SAMPLING (MO./YR.)	LEVEL DETECTED	RANGE OF RESULTS	LIKELY SOURCE OF CONTAMINATION
Vanadium (ppb)	3/15, 6/15, 9/15, 12/15	0.51	0.37-0.75	12/13, 3/14, 6/14, 9/14	.4525	.36-.53	Naturally-occuring elemental metal; used as vanadium pentoxide which is a chemical intermediate and a catalyst
Strontium (ppb)	3/15, 6/15, 9/15, 12/15	350	280-390	12/13, 3/14, 6/14, 9/14	425	320-460	Naturally-occuring elemental; historically, commercial use of strontium has been in the faceplate glass of cathode-ray tube televisions to block x-ray emissions
Chromium (total) (ppb)	3/15, 6/15, 9/15, 12/15	0.24	0.2-0.46	12/13, 3/14, 6/14, 9/14	.0875	ND-.35	Naturally-occurring element; used in making steel and other alloys. Chromium-3 or -6 forms are used for chrome plating, dyes and pigments, leather tanning and wood preservation
Chromium-6 (ppb) (Dissolved)	3/15, 6/15, 9/15, 12/15	0.086	0.070-0.120	12/13, 3/14, 6/14, 9/14	.0627	.042-.099	Naturally-occurring element; used in making steel and other alloys. Chromium-3 or -6 forms are used for chrome plating, dyes and pigments, leather tanning and wood preservation
Chlorate (ppb)	3/15, 6/15, 9/15, 12/15	537.5	180-960	12/13, 3/14, 6/14, 9/14	525	140-1100	Agriculture defoliant or desiccant; used in the production of chloring dioxide
Molybdenum (ppb)				12/13, 3/14, 6/14, 9/14	.275	.ND-1.1	Naturally-occuring element found in ores and present in plants, animals and bacteria; commonly used form molybdenum trioxide used as a chemical reagent

Lead and Drinking Water

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

Abbreviations and Water Quality Terms

To help you better understand the abbreviations and terms in the Water Quality Analysis table located on the center page we have provided the following definitions:

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

NH2Cl (Chloramine): A compound made by chemically combining chlorine and ammonia. Monochloramine, one of three possible combinations, is the desired chloramine form for disinfection of potable water.

Cl (Chlorine): An element used in gaseous form that readily combines with other elements in water to disinfect potable water.

HAAs (Haloacetic Acids): A group of disinfection by-products formed as a result of the chemical disinfection of water.

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

MCL (Maximum Contaminant Level): 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.

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

MFL (Million Fibers Per Liter): Measure of the presence of asbeston fibers that are larger than 10 micrometers.

MRDL (Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level): 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.

MRDLG (Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal): 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.

NA: Not applicable.

ND (Not Detected): Indicated that the substance was not found by laboratory analysis.

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

pCi/L (picocuries per liter): A measure of radioactivity.

ppb (parts per billion): One part substance per billion parts water (or micrograms per liter).

ppm (parts per million): One part substance per million parts water (or milligrams per liter).

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

TTHMs (Total Trihalomethanes): A group of disinfection by-products formed as a result of the chemical disinfection of water.

Turbidity: Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water. We monitor it because it is a good indicator of the effectiveness of our filtration system. High turbidity can hinder the effectiveness of disinfectants.

Where Does my Water Come From?

The City of Pinellas Park is a consecutive water system which relies on purchased processed water from the Pinellas County Water System. Pinellas County Utilities receives potable drinking water from sources managed by the regional water supplier, Tampa Bay Water . This regional, potable water supply is a blend composed of ground water, treated surface water, and desalinated seawater. Thirteen different well fields pumping water from the Floridan Aquifer are the primary source for the regional ground water supply. Ground water is also provided to Pinellas County's water customers from the Eldridge-Wilde Well Field located in northeastern Pinellas County. The Alafia River, C.W. Bill Young Regional Reservoir, the Hillsborough river, and the Tampa Bypass Canal are the primary suppliers of the regional, treated surface water supply. Hillsborough Bay is the primary source of seawater for the regional desalinated supply. The Tampa Bay processed blend water received by Pinellas County is treated with polyphosphates to inhibit pipeline corrosion. The Eldridge-Wilde Well Field water received by Pinellas County Utilities also undergoes further treatment including hydrogen sulfide removal, corrosion control, chloramine disinfection, and PH adjustment. If you would like a copy please contact Pinellas County Water (727) 464-4000 or visit www.pinellascounty.org/utilities and Tampa Bay Water (727) 796-2355.

Important Health Information

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 may be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. The U.S. EPA/CD (Centers for Disease Control and Prevention) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791 or www.epa.gov/safewater/hotline.