



Dear Customers:

It is with great pride that I present your 2017 Water Quality Report, which details the outstanding quality of your drinking water and reflects the dedication of more than 400 employees who serve you 24 hours a day, seven days a week.

Customer safety is our first priority, and the 2017 test results presented in this report demonstrate that your drinking water surpassed the water quality standards established by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.

In 2017, Tampa Bay Water and Pinellas County Utilities collected more than 10,000 water samples and conducted more than 100,000 tests to ensure that the highest quality water reaches residents and businesses in Pinellas County.

Here at Pinellas County Utilities, we're "In the know about H₂O." It's our business and our passion.

How well do you know your H₂O? We invite you and your family to learn more about the journey your drinking water takes and also have some fun testing your water knowledge by visiting www.tampabayh2o.com.

We are committed to providing you with the best water available at the lowest possible price and we're committed to protecting your drinking water source for generations to come.

If you have questions, concerns or suggestions, please contact us at (727) 464-4000 or visit us online at www.pinellascounty.org/utilities.

Megan Ross, P.E. ENV SP
Interim Director
Pinellas County Utilities
"In the Know about H₂O"



YOU USE IT EVERY DAY, BUT HOW WELL DO YOU KNOW YOUR H2O?

We recognize the tremendous responsibility to provide you with high quality drinking water 24 hours a day, 365 days a year. Water is vital not only to our health and well-being, but to our economy and way of life.

Your drinking water comes from a diverse mix of groundwater, river water and desalinated seawater.

Pinellas County and the regional supplier, Tampa Bay Water, monitor and test your water throughout the supply system. Together, we **collect more than 10,000 samples** and **conduct more than 100,000 water quality tests** in **state-certified laboratories** each year.

Depending on the source, your water is cleaned and disinfected through multi-step processes using proven technology, advanced disinfection and corrosion control measures.

Your tap water has quite a journey by the time it reaches you. It has been monitored and tested for quality thousands of times.

Your water is checked by:

- ✓ Tampa Bay Water, the regional wholesale supplier
- ✓ The Florida Department of Environmental Protection
- ✓ The Environmental Protection Agency
- ✓ Pinellas County

These agencies are there every step of the way to ensure water is safe for you and your family.

Your water **meets or beats all local, federal and state water quality standards** including those in the Safe Drinking Water Act. That's more than **100 water quality parameters!**



HOW WELL DO YOU KNOW YOUR H2O?

Learn more about the journey of your drinking water
and test your water knowledge at

tampabayh2o.com





2017 Consumer Confidence Water Quality Report

This report confirms that your drinking water continues to:

- Surpass all state and federal standards for safe drinking water.
- Be as fresh as possible, with minimal storage times.



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Federal and State Standards

Pinellas County Utilities proudly reports that the water provided to customers meets all Federal and State standards for safe drinking water. All the information contained in this report has been collected and reported in accordance with the rules and regulations of the Florida Department of Environmental Protection and the United States Environmental Protection Agency. Each day, Utilities employees work to ensure that the water provided meets these standards and expectations for safety, reliability and quality. We hope that you will take a few minutes to review this important information.

Pinellas County Utilities and Tampa Bay Water 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, 2017**. Data obtained before January 1, 2017, 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 USEPA, 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. Some of our data, though representative, is more than one year old. The USEPA requires monitoring of over 80 drinking water contaminants. Those contaminants listed in the accompanying tables are the only contaminants detected in your drinking water.

If you would like to request a copy of the Tampa Bay Water 2017 CCR, please contact them at **(727) 796-2355**.

Your drinking water surpasses all state and federal standards.

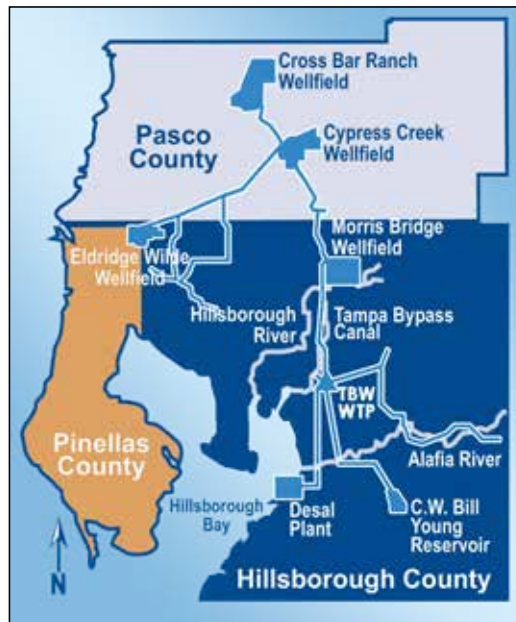
Utilities customers receive potable (drinking) water from sources managed by the regional water supplier, Tampa Bay Water. This regional water supply is a blend of groundwater, treated surface water and desalinated seawater. Eleven regional well fields pumping water from the Floridan Aquifer are the primary sources for the regional groundwater supply. The Alafia River, Hillsborough River, C. W. Bill Young Regional Reservoir, and the Tampa Bypass Canal are the primary sources for the regional treated surface water supply. Hillsborough Bay is the primary source of seawater for the regional desalinated supply.

The groundwater acquired from the Eldridge-Wilde Well Field undergoes water treatment processes that are comprised of three steps. First, the water goes through a hydrogen sulfide removal process. Hydrogen sulfide is a natural element that has a displeasing odor. Next, the groundwater is treated to a standard of 99.99% microbial inactivation by adding free chlorine as the primary disinfectant. Then,

chloramine disinfectant is formed by adding chlorine and ammonia for disinfectant residual maintenance in the distribution system. Lastly, the Eldridge-Wilde Well Field water is blended with the water blend provided by Tampa Bay Water.

All the blended water is further treated by Utilities. The chloramine residual is adjusted with sodium hypochlorite to meet the required level residual set point. The pH (acid-alkali) is adjusted and stabilized using sodium hydroxide.

The water is treated with a polyphosphate inhibitor to control corrosion, and then fluoridated for dental health purposes as of March 2013. This final blend of potable water is transferred to pumping stations where it undergoes additional chloramine residual adjustment, if needed, before being pumped to homes and businesses.



Terms to Know

In the following tables, 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.

Chloramine, (NH₂Cl):

A compound made by chemically combining chlorine with ammonia. Monochloramine, one of three possible combinations, is the desired chloramine form for disinfection of potable water.

Chlorine, (Cl):

An element used in gaseous form that readily combines with other elements in water to disinfect potable water.

Haloacetic Acids, (HAAs):

A group of disinfection by-products formed as a result of the chemical disinfection of water.

Initial Distribution System Evaluation, (IDSE):

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

Maximum Contaminant Level or MCL:

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

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal or MCLG:

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

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level or MRDL:

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

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal or MRDLG:

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

Nephelometric Turbidity Unit, (NTU):

A measure of the clarity of water. Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is just noticeable to the average person.

Not Applicable, (NA):

Not applicable to this contaminant.

Not Detected, (ND):

Not detected; indicates that the substance was not found by laboratory analysis.

Parts per billion, (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, (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):

A measure of the radioactivity in water.

Treatment Technique, (TT):

A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

Total Trihalomethanes, (TTHMs):

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.



Required Additional Health Information

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.



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**.

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

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

For Your Reference (as of December 2017)

Analyte and Unit of Measure	Average Result	Range of Results
Iron (ppm)	0.031	0.008 – 0.122
Chloride (ppm)	26.1	19 – 36
Sulfate (ppm)	61.5	29 - 110
Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)	299	282 - 390
Calcium (ppm)	76.8	69.8 – 87.8
Magnesium (ppm)	5.90	4.57 – 7.11
pH (SU)	7.88	7.70 – 8.25
Alkalinity as CaCO ₃ (ppm) conc.	177	160 - 210
Total hardness (ppm)	216	196 - 249
Water softener setting for hardness: Equivalent to 11.3 -14.7 grains per gallon		



Lead in 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. Pinellas County Utilities is responsible for providing 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.

The current Federal Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) regulatory potable water 90th percentile Lead Action Level is 15 ppb (parts per billion). During 2017 Pinellas County Utilities completed tri-annual Residential Tap Water sampling resulting in a 1.6 ppb 90th percentile for Lead that is well below the 15 ppb Action Level. In addition the Florida Department of Environmental Protection (FDEP) requires lead levels in the source water be analyzed annually to confirm the quality of the source water supply. The 2017 source water lead sample analysis results reported no detection for lead. Pinellas County Utilities shall be collecting Residential Tap Water samples again between June and September of 2020 with the results being reported in the 2020 CCR.

Source Water Assessment

In 2017, the Department of Environmental Protection performed Source Water Assessments for Tampa Bay Water facilities. The assessment results are available on the FDEP Source Water Assessment and Protection Program website at www.dep.state.fl.us/swapp or they can be obtained from Tampa Bay Water, 2575 Enterprise Road, Clearwater, FL 33763, phone (727) 796-2355.

Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water. It is monitored for because it is a good indicator of the effectiveness of the filtration system. High turbidity can hinder the effectiveness of disinfectants.

Your Participation Is Welcome!

The Pinellas County Board of County Commissioners meets twice a month, usually, but not always, on the first and third Tuesdays. The earlier meeting in the month begins at 9:30 a.m. Meetings in the latter part of the month

are actually held in two parts. Agenda items are discussed with the Board at 2:00 p.m., after which there is a break and the Board reconvenes at 6:00 p.m. The public is invited to attend these meetings held in the 5th floor Assembly Room of the Pinellas County Courthouse located at 315 Court Street, Clearwater, Florida 33756. Meetings are televised live (and closed captioned) on PCC-TV, the Pinellas County Connection Television cable channel, and repeated during the week. The meeting agendas are published on the County's website at www.pinellascounty.org. For more information, call (727) 464-3485.

Tampa Bay Water's Board of Directors meetings occur on the third Monday of every other (even) month at 9:30 a.m. at 2575 Enterprise Road, Clearwater, Florida 33763. To view their agenda, visit their website at www.tampabaywater.org or call (727) 796-2355.

Closing statement from Pinellas County Utilities

Pinellas County Utilities personnel work around the clock to provide top quality water to every tap. We ask all our customers to help us protect our water sources, which are the heart of our community, our way of life and our children's future.

Please **DO NOT FLUSH** your unused/unwanted medications down toilets or sink drains. More information is available at www.dep.state.fl.us/waste/categories/medications/pages/disposal.htm.

We at Pinellas County Utilities would like you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water. If you have any questions or concerns about the information provided, please feel free to call any of the numbers listed below.

Contact Pinellas County

Pinellas County Utilities works hard to ensure our customers' satisfaction. If you have questions or comments about this report or other issues, please call us:

Customer Service (727) 464-4000
Laboratory (727) 582-2302
Emergencies (727) 464-4000

You may also visit us on our website at www.pinellascounty.org/utilities.



Pinellas County 2017 Water Quality Report

Pinellas County Utilities

Microbiological Contaminants

Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Dates of sampling (mo./yr.)	TT Violation (Y/N)	Result	MCLG	TT	Likely Source of Contamination
Total Coliform Bacteria	1/17 – 12/17	No	0	NA	TT	Naturally present in the environment

Pinellas County Utilities collects at least 210 water samples a month for Total Coliform Bacteria Analysis.

Contaminant	Dates of sampling (mo./yr.)	MCL Violation (Y/N)	Total Number of Positive Samples for the Year	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
E. coli	1/17 – 12/17	No	0	0	Routine and repeat samples are total coliform-positive and either is <i>E. coli</i> -positive or system fails to take repeat samples following <i>E. coli</i> -positive routine sample or system fails to analyze total coliform-positive repeat sample for <i>E. coli</i>	Human and animal fecal waste

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)	3/11	No	0.806	ND – 0.806	0	15	Erosion of natural deposits

Inorganic Contaminants

Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Dates of sampling (mo./yr.)	MCL Violation (Y/N)	Level Detected	Range of Results	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Arsenic (ppb)	3/17	No	0.3	NA	NA	10	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium (ppm)	3/17	No	0.0136	NA	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Chromium (ppb)	3/17	No	3.2	NA	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
Cyanide, Free (ppb)	3/17	No	13	NA	200	200	Discharge from steel/metal factories; discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories
Fluoride (ppm)	3/17	No	0.6	NA	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
Nickel (ppb)	3/17	No	2.4	NA	NA	100	Pollution from mining and refining operations. Natural occurrence in soil
Nitrate (as Nitrogen) (ppm)	3/17	No	0.05	NA	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Sodium (ppm)	3/17	No	27.3	NA	NA	160	Salt water intrusion, leaching from soil

Synthetic Organic Contaminants including Pesticides and Herbicides

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
Dalapon (ppb)	3/17 – 5/17	No	1.1	ND – 1.1	200	200	Runoff from herbicide used on rights of way

Pinellas County 2017 Water Quality Report

Pinellas County Utilities

Stage 1 Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products

Disinfectant and Unit of Measurement	Dates of sampling (mo./yr.)	MCL or MRDL Violation (Y/N)	Level Detected	Range of Results	MRDLG	MRDL	Likely Source of Contamination
Chlorine and Chloramines (ppm)	1/17 – 12/17	No	3.7	1.1 – 5.0	4	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 highest and lowest result of all the individual samples collected during the past year.

Stage 2 Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products

Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Dates of sampling (mo./yr.)	MCL Violation (Y/N)	Level Detected	Range of Results	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	2/17, 5/17, 8/17, 11/17	No	27.55	14.90 – 37.30	NA	60	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (ppb)	2/17, 5/17, 8/17, 11/17	No	43.10	27.50 – 49.80	NA	80	By-product of drinking water disinfection

Lead and Copper (Tap Water)

Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Dates of sampling (mo./yr.)	AL Exceeded (Y/N)	90th Percentile Result	No. of Sampling Sites Exceeding the AL	MCLG	AL (Action Level)	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper (tap water) (ppm)	7/17 – 8/17	No	0.5	1	1.3	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Lead (tap water) (ppb)	7/17 – 8/17	No	1.6	1	0	15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits

Secondary Contaminants

Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Dates of sampling (mo./yr.)	MCL Violation (Y/N)	Highest Result	Range of Results	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Chloride (ppm)	3/17	No	25	NA	NA	250	Natural occurrence from soil leaching
Copper (ppm)	3/17	No	0.001	NA	NA	1	Corrosion byproduct and natural occurrence from soil leaching
Fluoride (ppm)	3/17	No	0.6	NA	NA	2.0	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
Iron (ppm)	3/17	No	0.024	NA	NA	0.3	Natural occurrence from soil leaching
Manganese (ppm)	3/17	No	0.0024	NA	NA	0.05	Natural occurrence from soil leaching
Sulfate (ppm)	3/17	No	57	NA	NA	250	Natural occurrence from soil leaching
Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)	3/17	No	312	NA	NA	500	Natural occurrence from soil leaching

Pinellas County 2017 Water Quality Report

Tampa Bay Water

Turbidity

Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Dates of sampling (mo./yr.)	MCL Violation (Y/N)	The Highest Single Measurement	The Lowest Monthly Percentage of Samples Meeting Regulatory Limits	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Turbidity (NTU)	1/17 – 12/17	No	0.134	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

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)	4/17	No	4.4	ND - 4.4	0	15	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium 226 + 228 (pCi/L)	4/17	No	3.2	ND - 3.2	0	5	Erosion of natural deposits

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

Inorganic Contaminants

Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Dates of sampling (mo./yr.)	MCL Violation (Y/N)	Level Detected	Range of Results	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Lead (point of entry) (ppb)	1/17, 4/17, 7/17, 11/17	No	0.51	ND – 0.51	0	15	Residue from manmade pollution such as auto emissions and paint; lead pipe; casing, and solder
Mercury (inorganic) (ppb)	4/17	No	0.10	NA	2	2	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from refineries and factories; runoff from landfills; runoff from cropland

Synthetic Organic Contaminants including Pesticides and Herbicides

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
Di(2-ethylhexyl) adipate (ppb)	1/17, 4/17, 7/17, 11/17	No	0.67	ND – 0.67	400	400	Discharge from chemical factories
Di(2-ethylhexyl) phthalate (ppb)	4/17	No	0.67	ND – 0.67	0	6	Discharge from rubber and chemical factories



Pinellas County 2017 Water Quality Report

Tampa Bay Water

Volatile Organic Contaminates

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
Carbon tetrachloride (ppb)	4/17, 7/17, 11/17	No	0.60	ND – 0.60	0	3	Discharge from chemical plants and other industrial activities

Stage 1 Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products

Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Dates of sampling (mo./yr.)	MCL Violation (Y/N)	Level Detected	Range of Results	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Bromate (ppb)	1/17 – 12/17	No	2.93	0.71 – 6.98	0	10	By-product of drinking water disinfection

For bromate the level detected is the highest running annual average (RAA), computed quarterly of monthly averages of all samples collected.

Disinfectant and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling (mo./yr.)	Acute Violations? (Y/N)	Non-Acute Violations? (Y/N)	Level Detected	MRDLG	MRDL	Likely Source of Contamination
Chlorine Dioxide (ppb)	5/17	No	No	0.361	800	800	Water additive used to control microbes

For chlorine dioxide, the level detected is the highest single daily sample collected at the entrance to the distribution system. MRDL is at the entrance to the distribution system.

Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Dates of sampling (mo./yr.)	MCL Violation (Y/N)	Highest Monthly Average*	Highest Average**	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Chlorite (ppm)	1/17 – 12/17	No	0.00675	NA	0.8	1.0	By-product of drinking water disinfection

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

Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling (mo./yr.)	TT Violations (Y/N)	Lowest Running Annual Average*	Range of Monthly Removal Ratios	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Total Organic Carbon (ppm)	1/17 – 12/17	No	3.7	1.63 – 3.8	NA	TT	Naturally present in the environment

*Lowest Running Annual Average computed quarterly, of monthly removal ratios

Prepared by Pinellas County Utilities with reference to CCR data provided by Tampa Bay Water, February 2017

