Dear City of Clearwater Water Consumer

This report presents important information about the City of Clearwater's drinking water quality. It also discusses our water supplies and methods used for producing drinking water you can trust, delivered to your tap every day. Included is information on how you can participate in water system improvements and decision-making processes.

Our trained, licensed water professionals are committed to producing high-quality drinking water that meets or exceeds all regulatory standards. Our Engineering and Management staff strive to maintain a modern and reliable water system by employing a forward-thinking, proactive approach in anticipating future community needs and regulations.

The City of Clearwater routinely monitors for contaminants in your drinking water in accordance with Federal and State laws, rules and regulations. This report is based in the results of monitoring from January 1 through December 31, 2014.

Community Participation Is Welcome

You are invited to participate in our regularly scheduled meetings. The City of Clearwater Council normally meets at 6 p.m. on the first and third Thursdays of each month at City Hall, 112 S. Osceola Ave., Clearwater, FL. The meeting agendas are published on the City's Web site at www.myclearwater.com. For more information, call (727) 562-4090.

The Pinellas County Board of County Commissioners meets typically twice a month, usually, but not always, on the first and third Tuesdays of the month. The earlier meeting in the month begins at 9:30 a.m. Meetings in the latter part of the month are held in two parts. Agenda items are discussed with the Board at 2 p.m., after which there is a break and the Board reconvenes at 6 p.m. The public is invited to attend these meetings held in the fifth floor Assembly Room of the Pinellas County Courthouse located at 315 Court St., Clearwater, FL 33765. 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 a.m. at Tampa Bay Water, 2575 Enterprise Rd., Clearwater, FL 33763. For more information, visit their Web site at www.tampabaywater.org or call (727) 796-2355.

Bring Reclaimed Water into Your Neighborhood!

If your neighborhood does not currently have reclaimed water service and you would like it, it is easy to initiate a project. Neighbors along the proposed pipeline route would need to sign a citizen-initiated petition form to express interest in getting reclaimed service. More than 50 percent of property owners along the route are required for approval leading to construction. To learn more, call (727) 562-4960 or visit myclearwater.com/reclaimed.

City Water Treatment Plants

The City of Clearwater has three water treatment plants, two of which are reverse-osmosis (RO) plants. The newly constructed RO plant that treats brackish water is located at 21133 U.S. Highway 19 N. in Clearwater; a Grand Opening event will take place in June 2015. The City produces its own water and purchases the rest from Pinellas County Utilities to meet the water demand of city residents.

Where Does My Water Come From?

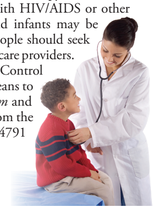
City of Clearwater residents use approximately 11.2 million gallons of potable water every day. Approximately 60 percent is pumped from City-owned and -operated groundwater wells; the remaining daily demand is supplied by water purchased from Pinellas County Utilities. The groundwater source for Clearwater is the groundwater supply called the Floridan Aquifer. This aquifer is one of the major sources of groundwater in the United States; it underlies all of Florida, southern Georgia, and small parts of adjacent Alabama and South Carolina.

Pinellas County Utilities receives drinking water from Tampa Bay Water, a regional water supplier, which in turn becomes part of the water supplied to the residents of Clearwater. The water supplied by Tampa Bay Water is a blend of groundwater, treated surface water, and desalinated seawater. Eleven regional wellfields, pumping from the Floridan Aquifer, are the primary source for the regional groundwater supply. The Alafia River, the Hillsborough River, C.W. Bill Young Regional Reservoir, and the Tampa Bypass Canal are the primary supplies for the regional treated surface water supply. Hillsborough Bay is the primary supply of seawater for the regional desalinated supply. For more information on the Tampa Bay Water system, visit their Web site at www.tampabaywater.org.

Important Health Information

While your drinking water meets the U.S. EPA's standard for arsenic, it does contain low levels of arsenic. The EPA's standard balances the current understanding of arsenic's possible health effects against the costs of removing arsenic from drinking water. The EPA continues to research the health effects of low levels of arsenic, which is a mineral known to cause cancer in humans at high concentrations and is linked to other health effects such as skin damage and circulatory problems.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immunocompromised persons such as those with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, those 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/CDC (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 http://water.epa.gov/drink/hotline.



City of Clearwater
P.O. Box 4748
Clearwater, FL 33758-4748

Groundwater Replenishment

The City of Clearwater is looking at using purified water to replenish local groundwater supplies, with the goal of helping to ensure the availability of more drinking water in the future. This project, if implemented, could potentially improve groundwater levels within the City so more drinking water will be available. A study is underway that will determine how much the groundwater level can be improved by directly adding up to 3 million gallons a day of purified water into a brackish water zone below the fresh water zone of the Upper Florida Aquifer. A 2011 feasibility study concluded this groundwater replenishment project to be safe and economical.

The City has completed the pilot and demonstration phase of the study. A small-scale pilot plant went online in June 2013. The study is cooperatively funded by the Southwest Florida Water Management District. Informational presentations are available for neighborhood and civic associations by calling (727) 562-4960. For project information, visit myclearwater.com/groundwater.

Water Restrictions

Citywide watering restrictions change on a regular basis, usually once or twice a year. Make sure your household is following current watering restrictions while watering lawns and landscaping. For your watering schedule, visit myclearwater.com/watering or call the Water Conservation Hotline at (727) 562-4WTR (4987).

Lead in Home Plumbing

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. We are responsible for providing high-quality drinking water, but we 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.

How Is My Water Treated?

Clearwater uses Best Available Treatment (BAT) technologies to ensure that the drinking water delivered to our consumers meets or exceeds all drinking water standards.

At RO Plant No. 1, water from wells in the Upper Floridan Aquifer is filtered to remove suspended solids such as iron. Then it is processed by reverse osmosis (RO) to remove selected dissolved molecules, including hardness-causing salts. The water is disinfected using monochloramines, stabilized to protect the pipeline system, and then pumped to consumers.

At RO Plant No. 2, brackish water from deep wells below the Upper Floridan Aquifer is treated by reverse osmosis (RO) to remove selected dissolved molecules, including hardness-causing salts. The water is then treated with ozone to remove sulfide, disinfected using monochloramines, stabilized to protect the pipeline system, and pumped to consumers.

At Water Plant No. 3, raw water from the Upper Floridan Aquifer is blended with water supplied by Pinellas County Utilities, disinfected using monochloramines, stabilized to protect the pipeline system, and pumped to consumers.

Substances That Could Be in 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.

Contaminants 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 that 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 that 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 (800) 426-4791.

QUESTIONS?

Please contact Glenn Daniel, Water Division Manager, at (727) 562-4960 if you have questions about this report.

PRIMARY REGULATED CONTAMINANTS

Microbiological Contaminants

CONTAMINANT AND UNIT OF MEASUREMENT	MCL VIOLATION (YES/NO)	City of Clearwater: DATE OF SAMPLING (MO./YR.)	City of Clearwater: HIGHEST MONTHLY PERCENTAGE	Pinellas County Utilities: DATE OF SAMPLING (MO./YR.)	Pinellas County Utilities: HIGHEST MONTHLY PERCENTAGE	MCLG	MCL	LIKELY SOURCE OF CONTAMINATION
Total Coliform Bacteria (% positive samples)	No	01/2014; 11/2014	0.88	1/14–12/14	1.6	0	Presence of coliform bacteria in 5% of monthly samples	Naturally present in the environment

CONTAMINANT AND UNIT OF MEASUREMENT	MCL VIOLATION (YES/NO)	City of Clearwater: DATE OF SAMPLING (MO./YR.)	City of Clearwater: TOTAL NUMBER OF POSITIVE SAMPLES FOR THE YEAR	Pinellas County Utilities: DATE OF SAMPLING (MO./YR.)	Pinellas County Utilities: TOTAL NUMBER OF POSITIVE SAMPLES FOR THE YEAR	MCLG	MCL	LIKELY SOURCE OF CONTAMINATION
Fecal coliform and E.coli [in the distribution system] (# positive samples)	No	11/03/2014	1	NA	NA	0	0	Human and animal fecal waste

Radioactive Contaminants

CONTAMINANT AND UNIT OF MEASUREMENT	MCL VIOLATION (YES/NO)	City of Clearwater: DATE OF SAMPLING (MO./YR.)	City of Clearwater: LEVEL DETECTED	City of Clearwater: RANGE OF RESULTS	Pinellas County Utilities: DATE OF SAMPLING (MO./YR.)	Pinellas County Utilities: LEVEL DETECTED	Pinellas County Utilities: RANGE OF RESULTS	Tampa Bay Water: DATE OF SAMPLING (MO./YR.)	Tampa Bay Water: LEVEL DETECTED	Tampa Bay Water: RANGE OF RESULTS	MCLG	MCL	LIKELY SOURCE OF CONTAMINATION
Alpha Emitters (pCi/L)	No	02/13/2014	3	2.9–3	3/11	0.806	ND–0.806	NA	NA	NA	0	15	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium 226 + 228 [Combined Radium] (pCi/L)	No	02/13/2014	3.1	1.3–3.1	NA	NA	NA	4/2014	3.1	NA	0	5	Erosion of natural deposits
Uranium (ppb)	No	02/13/2014	0.092	0.076–0.092	NA	NA	NA	4/2014	1.4	NA	0	30	Erosion of natural deposits

Inorganic Contaminants

CONTAMINANT AND UNIT OF MEASUREMENT	MCL VIOLATION (YES/NO)	City of Clearwater: DATE OF SAMPLING (MO./YR.)	City of Clearwater: LEVEL DETECTED	City of Clearwater: RANGE OF RESULTS	Pinellas County Utilities: DATE OF SAMPLING (MO./YR.)	Pinellas County Utilities: LEVEL DETECTED	Pinellas County Utilities: RANGE OF RESULTS	Tampa Bay Water: DATE OF SAMPLING (MO./YR.)	Tampa Bay Water: LEVEL DETECTED	Tampa Bay Water: RANGE OF RESULTS	MCLG	MCL	LIKELY SOURCE OF CONTAMINATION
Antimony (ppb)	No	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	4/2014	0.026	NA	6	6	Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics; electronics; solder
Arsenic (ppb)	No	02/13/2014	8.5	4.9–8.5	3/14	0.3	0.1–0.3	NA	NA	NA	NA	10	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium (ppm)	No	02/13/2014	0.027	0.022–0.027	3/14	0.0172	0.0148–0.0172	NA	NA	NA	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Beryllium (ppb)	No	02/13/2014	0.27	0.22–0.27	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	4	4	Discharge from metal refineries and coal-burning factories; discharge from electrical, aerospace, and defense industries
Chromium (ppb)	No	02/13/2014	4.9	4.6–4.9	3/14	4.6	4.0–4.6	NA	NA	NA	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
Cyanide (ppb)	No	02/13/2014	30	ND–30	3/14	33	ND–33	NA	NA	NA	200	200	Discharge from steel/metal factories; discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories
Fluoride (ppm)	No	02/13/2014	0.42	0.27–0.42	3/14	0.64	0.62–0.64	NA	NA	NA	4	4.0	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories; water additive that promotes strong teeth when at optimum levels between 0.7 and 1.3 ppm
Lead [point of entry] (ppb)	No	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1/2014; 4/2014; 7/2014; 10/2014	2	ND–2	NA	15	Residue from man-made pollution such as auto emissions and paint; lead pipe, casing, and solder
Nickel (ppb)	No	02/13/2014	2.9	2.8–2.9	3/14	3.7	2.6–3.7	NA	NA	NA	NA	100	Pollution from mining and refining operations; natural occurrence in soil
Nitrate [as Nitrogen] (ppm)	No	02/13/2014	0.13	0.12–0.13	3/14	0.14	0.04–0.14	NA	NA	NA	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Selenium (ppb)	No	02/13/2014	10	5.7–10	3/14	1	ND–1	NA	NA	NA	50	50	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines
Sodium (ppm)	No	02/13/2014	93	67–93	3/14	21.1	10.2–21.1	NA	NA	NA	NA	160	Salt water intrusion; leaching from soil
Thallium (ppb)	No	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	8/2014	0.37	NA	0.5	2	Leaching from ore-processing sites; discharge from electronics, glass, and drug factories

Synthetic Organic Contaminants including Pesticides and Herbicides

CONTAMINANT AND UNIT OF MEASUREMENT	MCL VIOLATION (YES/NO)	Pinellas County Utilities: DATE OF SAMPLING (MO./YR.)	Pinellas County Utilities: LEVEL DETECTED	Pinellas County Utilities: RANGE OF RESULTS	MCLG	MCL	LIKELY SOURCE OF CONTAMINATION
Dalapon (ppb)	No	3/14, 6/14, 8/14, 10/14	1.8	ND–1.8	200	200	Runoff from herbicide used on rights of way

Stage 1 Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products

CONTAMINANT AND UNIT OF MEASUREMENT	MCL VIOLATION (YES/NO)	City of Clearwater: DATE OF SAMPLING (MO./YR.)	City of Clearwater: LEVEL DETECTED	City of Clearwater: RANGE OF RESULTS	Pinellas County Utilities: DATE OF SAMPLING (MO./YR.)	Pinellas County Utilities: LEVEL DETECTED	Pinellas County Utilities: RANGE OF RESULTS	Tampa Bay Water: DATE OF SAMPLING (MO./YR.)	Tampa Bay Water: LEVEL DETECTED	Tampa Bay Water: RANGE OF RESULTS	MCLG OR [MRDLG]	MCL OR [MRDL]	LIKELY SOURCE OF CONTAMINATION
Bromate (ppb)	No	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1/2014–12/2014	2.07	ND–2.07	0	10	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Chloramines (ppm)	No	01/2014-5/2014; 7/2014-8/2014; 10/2014-12/2014	3.2	0.6–4.9	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	[4]	[4.0]	Water additive used to control microbes
Chlorine (ppm)	No	6/2014; 9/2014	3.2	0.6–4.6	1/14–12/14	3.8	1.6–5.5	NA	NA	NA	[4]	[4.0]	Water additive used to control microbes

[1] The monthly TOC removal ratio is the ratio between the actual TOC removal and the TOC rule removal requirements.

[2] Our water system was in violation of Federal and State water quality standards for Odor from 01/2014 to 12/2014. The levels of Odor are shown in the Secondary Contaminants table. Although Odor only affects the aesthetics of drinking water, we are continuing to monitor to ensure the quality of the water we provide.

[3] Our water system was in violation of Federal and State water quality standards for Total Dissolved Solids (TDS) in February of 2014. The levels of TDS are shown in the Secondary Contaminants table. At the time of the sample collection, Reverse Osmosis Plant #1 was undergoing construction and the Reverse Osmosis portion of the plant was not in operation. The construction is now completed and the plant is functioning normally. Although TDS generally only affects the aesthetics of drinking water, we monitor TDS on a daily basis to ensure the quality of the water we provide.

CONTAMINANT AND UNIT OF MEASUREMENT	ACUTE VIOLATIONS (YES/NO)	City of Clearwater: DATE OF SAMPLING (MO./YR.)	City of Clearwater: NON-ACUTE VIOLATIONS (YES/NO)	City of Clearwater: LEVEL DETECTED	Pinellas County Utilities: DATE OF SAMPLING (MO./YR.)	Pinellas County Utilities: NON-ACUTE VIOLATIONS (YES/NO)	Pinellas County Utilities: LEVEL DETECTED	Tampa Bay Water: DATE OF SAMPLING (MO./YR.)	Tampa Bay Water: NON-ACUTE VIOLATIONS (YES/NO)	Tampa Bay Water: LEVEL DETECTED	MRDL (AT THE ENTRANCE TO THE DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM)	MRDLG	LIKELY SOURCE OF CONTAMINATION
Chlorine Dioxide (ppb)	No	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1/2014–6/2014; 12/2014	NA	696	800	800	Water additive used to control microbes

CONTAMINANT AND UNIT OF MEASUREMENT	MCL VIOLATION (YES/NO)	City of Clearwater: DATE OF SAMPLING (MO./YR.)	City of Clearwater: HIGHEST MONTHLY AVERAGE (THREE SAMPLE SET COLLECTED IN THE DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM)	Pinellas County Utilities: DATE OF SAMPLING (MO./YR.)	Pinellas County Utilities: HIGHEST MONTHLY AVERAGE (THREE SAMPLE SET COLLECTED IN THE DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM)	Tampa Bay Water: DATE OF SAMPLING (MO./YR.)	Tampa Bay Water: HIGHEST MONTHLY AVERAGE (THREE SAMPLE SET COLLECTED IN THE DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM)	MCLG	MCL	LIKELY SOURCE OF CONTAMINATION
Chlorite (ppm)	No	NA	NA	NA	NA	1/2014–12/2014	0.101	0.8	1.0	By-product of drinking water disinfection

CONTAMINANT AND UNIT OF MEASUREMENT	TT VIOLATION (YES/NO)	Tampa Bay Water: DATE OF SAMPLING (MO/YR)	Tampa Bay Water: ANNUAL AVERAGE MONTHLY REMOVAL RATIO OR LOWEST ANNUAL AVERAGE MONTHLY REMOVAL RATIO	Tampa Bay Water: RANGE OF MONTHLY REMOVAL RATIOS	MCLG	MCL	LIKELY SOURCE OF CONTAMINATION
Total Organic Carbon[1] (ppm)	No	1/2014–6/2014; 12/2014	4.0	3.86–6.67	NA	TT	Naturally present in the environment

Stage 2 Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products

CONTAMINANT AND UNIT OF MEASUREMENT	MCL VIOLATION (YES/NO)	City of Clearwater: DATE OF SAMPLING (MO./YR.)	City of Clearwater: LEVEL DETECTED	City of Clearwater: RANGE OF RESULTS	Pinellas County Utilities: DATE OF SAMPLING (MO./YR.)	Pinellas County Utilities: LEVEL DETECTED	Pinellas County Utilities: RANGE OF RESULTS	Tampa Bay Water: DATE OF SAMPLING (MO./YR.)	Tampa Bay Water: LEVEL DETECTED	Tampa Bay Water: RANGE OF RESULTS	MCLG	MCL	LIKELY SOURCE OF CONTAMINATION
Haloacetic Acids (five) [HAA5]–Stage 2 (ppb)	No	2014	37	9–54	1/14, 5/14, 8/14, 11/14	41.85	5.4–56.58	NA	NA	NA	NA	60	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TTHM [Total trihalomethanes]–Stage 2 (ppb)	Yes	2014	81	34–109	1/14, 5/14, 8/14, 11/14	60.4	19.4–68.1	NA	NA	NA	NA	80	By-product of drinking water disinfection

Lead and Copper (Tap water samples were collected from sites throughout our community)

CONTAMINANT AND UNIT OF MEASUREMENT	AL EXCEEDANCE (YES/NO)	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	06/2014–09/2014	0.496	0	1.3	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Lead [tap water] (ppb)	No	06/2014–09/2014	3	0	0	15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits

SECONDARY CONTAMINANTS - CITY OF CLEARWATER

CONTAMINANT AND UNIT OF MEASUREMENT	MCL VIOLATION (YES/NO)	DATE OF SAMPLING (MO./YR.)	HIGHEST RESULT	RANGE OF RESULTS	MCLG	MCL	LIKELY SOURCE OF CONTAMINATION
Odor[2] (Units)	Yes	02/13/2014	12	12–12	NA	3	Naturally occurring organics
Total Dissolved Solids[3] (ppm)	Yes	02/13/2014	520	420–520	NA	500	Natural occurrence from soil leaching

Sampling Results

During the past year, we have taken hundreds of water samples in order to determine the presence of any radioactive, biological, inorganic, volatile organic, or synthetic organic contaminants. The information in the tables shows only those contaminants that were detected in the water. Although all the substances listed here are under the Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL), we feel it is important that you know exactly what was detected and how much of the substance was present in the water. We are pleased to report that our drinking water meets all Federal and State requirements.

The State requires us to monitor for certain substances less often 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.

Source Water Assessment

In 2014, the Department of Environmental Protection performed a Source Water Assessment on the City of Clearwater, Tampa Bay Water (TBW), and Pinellas County utility systems. The assessment was conducted to provide information about any potential sources of contamination in the vicinity of our wells. The well water source is considered to be at low to moderate risk due to potential sources of contamination such as gas stations and waste cleanup sites present in the assessment area. The assessment of the Tampa Bay Water surface water intakes are considered to be at high risk because of the many potential sources of contamination present in their assessment area. The complete 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, 2575 Enterprise Road, Clearwater, FL 33763. Call them at (727) 796-2355.

TTHM MCL Violation

In November of 2014 the City of Clearwater was required by the Florida Department of Environmental Protection (FDEP) to issue a Tier II Public Notice for a Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) exceedance of the Locational Running Annual Average (LRAA) for Total Trihalomethane (TTHM) at one of the eight locations tested quarterly. The LRAA at the location was 81 parts per billion (ppb) and the MCL is 80 ppb. The disinfectant dosage at the water plant serving the location, combined with water age in the distribution system are responsible for the formation of TTHM in the distribution system. The City is working to minimize the formation of TTHM by optimizing disinfectant dosage at the water plant and increasing flushing to lower TTHM formation time. The City has also retained the services of a registered engineer to provide the best available treatment alternatives for TTHM control, which may include capital improvement projects. The City will continue to monitor TTHM results quarterly and report any exceedances as required by the FDEP.

Some people who drink water containing trihalomethanes in excess of the MCL over many years may experience problems with their liver, kidneys, or central nervous systems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

Definitions

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

IDSE (Initial Distribution System Evaluation): 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.

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

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.

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): Indicates 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).

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