

Tampa Water Department Water Quality Report 2011



The Tampa Water Department is proud to present our Water Quality Report to our drinking water customers in Tampa and portions of unincorporated Hillsborough County. The report contains the analysis performed for our water during 2011. Almost 300 employees support our 24-hours-a-day, 7-days-a-week operation to deliver drinking water of higher quality than required by all state and federal standards.

Why did you receive this report?

This water quality report, a requirement of the Safe Drinking Water Act Amendments of 1996, is intended to share with you what the Tampa Water Department is doing to ensure that public health and safety are protected in our drinking water supply.

The Tampa Water Department is part of the City of Tampa government. Our legislative branch is the Tampa City Council, which holds hearings on budget and other financial matters, approves contracts and considers ordinances that create or amend local laws. Some of these matters affect the operation of the Tampa Water Department. The City Council meets on Thursdays at 9 a.m. in City Hall, 315 E. Kennedy Blvd., third floor chambers. The meetings are televised live on the local government access cable channel, either Channel 15 or 615 depending on your cable provider. Agendas for upcoming meetings may be requested from the City Clerk's office, (813) 274-8397, or viewed online at www.TampaGov.net.

En Español: Este es un importante informe sobre la calidad de su agua. Si no tienes a alguien que pueda traducir este informe, llame al Departamento de Agua de la Ciudad de Tampa al (813) 274-8121 para obtener ayuda.



Water Department

306 E. Jackson Street, 5th Floor East
Tampa, FL 33602
(813) 274-8121

Visit us at www.tampagov.net/WaterQuality

Where does our drinking water come from?

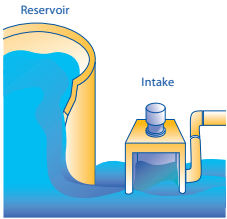
The Hillsborough River is the surface water source that supplies most of Tampa’s drinking water, an average of 65 million gallons per day. During our dry season, usually April through June, Tampa’s river supply may be supplemented by the Aquifer Storage and Recovery (ASR) system and regional groundwater, surface water and desalinated seawater purchased from Tampa Bay Water. During 2011, approximately 2 percent of the water supplied to our customers was purchased from Tampa Bay Water.

Is My Drinking Water Safe?

The sources of drinking water (both tap 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 materials and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity. In order to ensure 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 EPA’s Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

How is Tampa’s Drinking Water Treated?

Tampa’s demand for water averages about 65 million gallons a day. Most of the demand, pumped from the Hillsborough River reservoir, is treated with a six-step process that includes fluoridation for dental health benefits and disinfection with ozone and monochloramine.



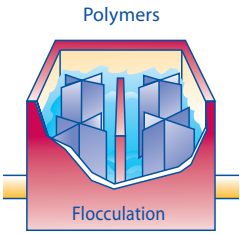
Step 1: Rapid Mix



Naturally occurring organic matter found in Florida streams and rivers gives the Hillsborough River its tea-like color. A coagulant, ferric sulfate, and sulfuric acid are added to the water, and they react with the organic matter to form substances called floc.

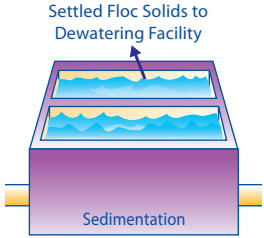
Step 2: Flocculation

During this step, polymers are added to the water, which is circulated to allow the floc particles to form larger, heavier floc solids.

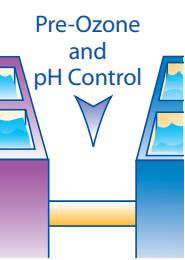


Step 3: Sedimentation

After flocculation the water flows into rectangular settling basins. As the water moves down the length of the basin, the floc settles to the bottom. Clear, settled water is collected at the end of the basins. Computerized traveling siphon bridges clean the bottom of the basins, and floc vacuumed from the bottom is further treated and removed.



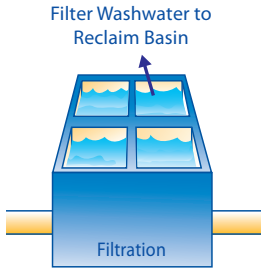
Step 4: Stabilization and Disinfection



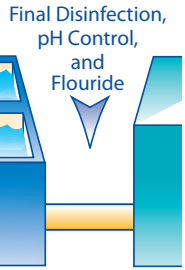
Clear, settled water is collected at the end of the settling basins and treated with ozone in a large rectangular ozone contactor. Ozone is a strong oxidant capable of destroying harmful bacteria and viruses and inactivating microbial pathogens such as Giardia and Cryptosporidium. Ozone also destroys taste and odor-causing compounds. Lime is added to the water before and sodium hydroxide is added after ozonation to stabilize the pH of the treated water.

Step 5: Filtration

The disinfected water is filtered through mixed bed filters containing sand and activated carbon coal to remove any remaining particles. The filters are periodically backwashed to remove collected particles. An automated, computerized backwash program removes dirty filters from service and begins a reversed-flow washing process. Air scouring helps dislodge material collected in the filter media. Backwash water removes dislodged material to a thickener tank for reclamation. After settling in the thickener, the backwash water is recycled to the beginning of the treatment stream for reprocessing. Solids collected in the thickener are removed for dewatering and disposal.



Step 6: Final Disinfection



After filtration, chlorine and ammonia are added to the treated water to prepare it for storage. The combination of ammonia and chlorine produce a disinfectant called monochloramine. Monochloramine is the final residual disinfectant for the finished water. It maintains the disinfectant integrity of the water in the distribution system and inhibits the formation of byproducts that may form when only chlorine is used. Sodium hydroxide is added to produce the final desired drinking water pH before storage for later distribution. Fluoride is added to provide dental health benefits.

Clearwell Storage

Finished water is stored in large concrete underground tanks called clearwells. High service process pumps send the finished water from storage to Tampa’s water distribution system to meet the demand for drinking water.





To take a virtual tour of the David L. Tippin Water Treatment Facility and find more information on Tampa’s treatment process, visit www.tampagov.net/WaterQuality or call (813) 274-8121.

How is Tampa’s Drinking Water Tested?

Our state-certified laboratory, located at the David L. Tippin Water Treatment Facility, continuously analyzes water quality throughout the treatment process to ensure the delivery of superior quality drinking water to Tampa’s customers. In 2011 we collected approximately 10,000 water samples and performed approximately 50,000 analysis of both our “raw,” or untreated, and “finished,” or treated, water. The table on the other side of this report lists only those compounds found in our finished water during calendar year 2011. Except where indicated otherwise, this report is based on the results of monitoring for the period of Jan. 1, 2011 to Dec. 31, 2011. As authorized and approved by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), the state has reduced monitoring requirements for certain contaminants to less than once per year because the concentrations of those contaminants are not expected to vary significantly from year to year. Some of our data, though representative, are more than a year old.

Who is Involved in the Treatment, Testing and Distribution of the Water to My Home or Business?

The City of Tampa Water Department staff includes state-licensed water system operators, water distribution system operators and water quality laboratory technicians. These dedicated professionals are on duty all day, every day, working to provide safe and reliable drinking water to our entire customer base. Our water utility professionals adhere to high standards and take pride in their provision of a consistently safe drinking water to all of our customers. Rest assured, when you drink water produced and delivered by the City of Tampa, you are getting a safe product that exceeds federal and state water quality standards.

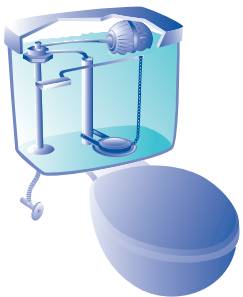
Commonly requested information:

Hardness: 170-300 ppm or 10-17 grains/gallon
pH: 7.5-8.5
(average range; may vary by season)

What Can I Do to Protect Tampa’s Water Resources?

- Learn about your watershed. Visit www.tampagov.net/WaterQuality for a link to a virtual Watershed Excursion of the Hillsborough River.
- Common watershed pollutants are bacteria and nutrients. Leaks from septic systems and pet waste are common sources of bacteria. Nutrients most commonly come from yard fertilizer, which contain nitrates and phosphates. Rainwater washes excess nutrients from lawns into water bodies, where they cause algal blooms that lower the amount of oxygen in lakes and streams to levels harmful or fatal to aquatic plants and animals. Visit www.swfwmd.state.fl.us/Education/Watersheds to identify ways you can help prevent polluted runoff from your home or business.
- Do your part to reduce the unnecessary waste of drinking water by checking for and quickly repairing plumbing and irrigation leaks.

- ▶ You can use your water meter to help determine if you have a leak. Make sure water is not being used inside or outside (washing machine, shower, outdoor watering, etc.). Locate your water meter box, carefully remove the cover and lift the top of the meter. Find the leak detector (the small red triangle on the face of the meter dial). If all your water sources are off and the leak detector is rotating, you may have a leak. The leak indicator may not help identify leaks that only occur when an isolated system or appliance is in operation (such as an irrigation system or toilet).
- ▶ Broken sprinkler heads and damaged underground water pipes are common sources of leaks in sprinkler systems. Lawn mowers and car tires can break sprinkler heads, so it is important to watch your system run at least once a month to find problems early. Look for wet depressions in grass and plant areas, which can be an indicator of broken pipes or damaged low volume/drip irrigation tubing.
- ▶ Slow, silent toilet leaks are quite common and can be one of the biggest water wasters inside the home. Add specially designed toilet leak tablets or a few drops of dark food coloring to the toilet tank. Wait at least 15 minutes and then check the water in the toilet bowl. If color has traveled into the bowl, the toilet tank is leaking. If the flapper is warped or cracked, be sure to replace it with one that matches the brand and model of the toilet to ensure a tight seal.



For more information on checking and repairing leaks, go online to www.tampagov.net/SaveWater or call the City of Tampa Water Efficiency Section at (813) 274-8121 to request materials be mailed to you.

Water Quality Table

Listed are 22 compounds or compound groups detected in Tampa’s drinking water during the 2011 reporting period. Not listed are the hundreds of other compounds for which we tested that were not detected.

TABLE DEFINITIONS

Range of Results - The range, lowest to highest, of compounds detected in finished water processed by the Tampa Water Department.

Units: ppm (Parts Per Million) - The equivalent of 1 cent in \$10 thousand; ppb (Parts Per Billion) - The equivalent of 1 cent in \$10 million; cfu/100ml (Colony Forming Unit per 100 milliliters) - A measure of bacteria; pCi/L (picoCuries Per Liter) - A measure of radioactivity; mrem/yr (millirems per year) - A measure of radiation absorbed by the body.

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

MCL (Maximum Contaminant Level) - The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the Maximum Contaminant Level Goals (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.

Microbiological Parameters - A group of bacteria which by themselves do not usually represent a health risk but whose presence may indicate contamination by other disease-causing organisms.

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 Goals) - The level of 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.

N/A - Not applicable.

ND - Indicates that the substance was not found by laboratory analysis.

NTU (Nephelometric Turbidity Unit) - Measure of the clarity of the water. Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is just noticeable to the average person. Monitored as an indicator of the effectiveness of filtration systems. High turbidity can hinder the effectiveness of disinfectants.

Radioactive Parameters - Compounds found in drinking water which emit radiation.

Sources - The major sources of the compounds detected in the finished water.

Trihalomethanes - Compounds formed during chloramination (disinfection) of drinking water. 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 system and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

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

Y/N - Y indicates "yes" : N indicates "no."

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, that 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, that 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, that may be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

Florida’s Source Water Assessment and Protection Program (SWAPP) performed a Source Water Assessment for our system in 2010 and 2011. The assessment was conducted to provide information about any potential sources of contamination in the vicinity of water sources. Three of our ASR wells have a moderate susceptibility for potential contamination from petroleum storage tanks located nearby. Our surface water system is considered to be at high risk from potential sources of contamination present in the watershed. For additional information about the SWAPP or the assessment for Tampa’s source water, contact Florida’s drinking water program at (850) 245-2118 or visit www.dep.state.fl.us/swapp.

What Special Information Should Immuno-Compromised People Know About Drinking Water?

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. Environmental Protection Agency and Center for Disease Control guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* and other microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

What are Cryptosporidium and Giardia?
Cryptosporidium and *Giardia* are microscopic organisms that may enter surface waters from runoff containing animal wastes. If ingested, *Cryptosporidium* and *Giardia* may cause diarrhea, fever and other gastrointestinal symptoms. In the 20 years that the Tampa Water Department has tested for *Cryptosporidium* and *Giardia*, the organisms never have been detected in the finished water. The Tampa Water Department tests for *Cryptosporidium* and *Giardia* in both the raw and finished water. Samples of our finished and raw water were collected an average of twice a month during 2011. In 2011, it was found that 43 percent of the raw water samples were found to contain these organisms. *Cryptosporidium* and *Giardia* were not found in any of the finished water samples.

Other Important Information For Our Customers
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 Tampa Water Department 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>.

NON-SECONDARY CONTAMINANTS TABLE

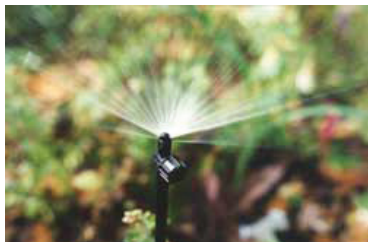
Microbiological Contaminants							
Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling (mo./yr.)	MCL Violation Y/N	Highest Monthly Percentage/Number	MCLG	MCL		Likely Source of Contamination
Total Coliform Bacteria	July 2011	N	0.6/2	0	For systems collecting at least 40 samples per month: presence of coliform bacteria in 5% of monthly samples.		Naturally present in the environment.
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)	March 2011	N	0.273	100%	N/A	TT	Soil runoff
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
Beta/photon emitters (mrem/yr)*	August/Nov 2007/ Sept 2008	N	2.2	ND – 2.2	0	4	Decay of natural and man-made deposits.
Radium 228 (pCi/L)	June 2011	N	1.2	1.2	0	5	Erosion of natural deposits.
Result in the Level Detected column for radioactive contaminants. EPA considers 50 pCi/L to be the level of concern for Beta particles. *Beta particles are reported in pCi/L.							
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)	May 2011	N	1.7	1.7	N/A	10	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes.
Asbestos (MFL)	March 2011	N	0.20	0.20	7	7	Decay of asbestos cement water mains; erosion of natural deposits.
Barium (ppm)	May 2011	N	0.011	0.011	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits.
Chromium (ppb)	May 2011	N	2.9	2.9	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride (ppm)	May 2011	N	0.55	0.55	4	4.0	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories. Water additive which promotes strong teeth when at optimum levels between 0.7 and 1.3 ppm.
Nickel (ppb)	May 2011	N	5.5	5.5	N/A	100	Pollution from mining and refining operations. Natural occurrence in soil.
Nitrate (as Nitrogen) (ppm)	May 2011	N	0.17	0.17	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits.
Selenium (ppb)	May 2011	N	3.8	3.8	50	50	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines.
Sodium (ppm)	May 2011	N	55	55	N/A	160	Salt water intrusion, leaching from soil.
Results in the Level Detected column are the highest detected level at any sampling point. *The Florida Department of Environmental Protection (FDEP) has set the drinking water standard for Sodium at 160 parts per million (ppm) to protect individuals who are susceptible to sodium sensitive hypertension or diseases that cause difficulty in regulating body fluid volume. Sodium is monitored so that individuals who have been placed on sodium (salt) restricted diets may take into account the sodium in their drinking water. Drinking water contributes only a small fraction (less than 10 percent) to the overall sodium intake. If you have been placed on a sodium restricted diet, please inform your physician that our water contains 55 ppm of sodium.							
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
Bromate (ppb)	Monthly 2011	N	3.22	ND – 10.6	MCLG = 0	MCL = 10	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Chloramines (ppm)	Daily 2011	N	3.3	1.0 - 3.9	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4.0	Water additive used to control microbes.
Haloacetic Acids (five) (HAA5) (ppb)	Quarterly 2011	N	10.8	7.03 – 13.8	NA	MCL = 60	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
TTHM [Total trihalomethanes] (ppb)	Quarterly 2011	N	35.1	16.8 – 35.2	NA	MCL = 80	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
The result in the level detected column for Bromate, Chloramines, Haloacetic Acids and Total Trihalomethanes is the highest running annual average from the year 2011 from all sampling sites. The Range of Results is the range (lowest to highest) at individual sampling sites.							
Disinfectant or Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling (mo./yr.)	Acute Violation Y/N	Non Acute Viloation Y/N	Level Detected	MRDLG	MRLD	Likely Source of Contamination
Chlorine Dioxide (ppb) **	Monthly 2008	N	NA	430	MCDLG = 800	MCL = 800	Water additive to control microbes
The level detected for Chlorine Dioxide is the highest single measurement collected at the entrance to the distribution system.							
**Chlorine Dioxide results are from the Tampa Bay Water Consumer Confidence Report for 2008.							
Disinfectant or Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling (mo./yr.)	MCL Violation Y/N	Highest Average	Highest Monthly Average	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Chlorite (ppm) **	Nov 2008	N	NA	0.00531	0.8	1.0	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
For the Highest Monthly Average: Three sample sets collected in the distribution system. For the highest Average three sample sets collected in the distribution system following a daily MCL exceedance at the distribution system.							
**Chlorite results are from the Tampa Bay Water Consumer Confidence Report for 2008.							
Organic Compounds							
Disinfectant or Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling (mo./yr.)	TT Violation Y/N	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)	Weekly 2011	N	2.65	1.90 - 3.60	N/A	TT	Naturally present in the environment.
The monthly TOC removal ratio is the ratio between the actual TOC removal and the required TOC removal.							
Lead and Copper (Tap Water)							
Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling (mo./yr.)	AL Exceede d (Y/N)	90th Percentile Result	Number of sampling sites exceeding the AL	MCLG	AL (Action Level)	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper (tap water) (ppm)	July – September 2011	N	0.06	None	1.3	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives.
Lead (tap water) (ppb)	July – September 2011	N	0.201	None	0	15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits.

City of Tampa Water Efficiency

The following programs and services are open to qualifying City of Tampa water account holders. Detailed criteria and information is available online at www.tampagov.net/SaveWater or call (813) 274-8121 to speak to a member of the Water Efficiency Team. These programs and services will be provided as funding remains available.

Micro-irrigation Conversion Rebates:

Residential account holders with operable in-ground irrigation systems may qualify for rebates of up to \$250 to convert the irrigation system serving non-turf areas of their landscape to water efficient low volume or micro-irrigation.



Multi-family and non-residential account holders may qualify for rebates of up to \$1000 for micro-irrigation conversion or installation of soil moisture/ET irrigation interruption technology.

Rebate applications will be accepted until July 13, 2012. Customers must be enrolled in the program and complete a pre-inspection of their irrigation system prior to any work being started in order to be eligible for rebates.

Plumbing Retrofit Kit:

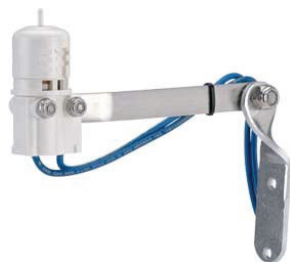
Residential account holders with plumbing fixtures installed prior to 1994 may be eligible for free low-volume showerheads and faucet aerators. The kit also includes a Home Water Efficiency Toolkit.



Multi-family, commercial, industrial and hospitality customers may also be eligible for free showerheads and aerators for their facilities.

Rain Sensors:

Account holders with operable in-ground irrigation systems using an automatic controller may qualify for a free rain sensor to comply with Florida Statute requiring all irrigation systems be outfitted with a working rain shut-off device or other technology to inhibit or interrupt operation of the irrigation system during periods of sufficient moisture.



View the new resource link available at
www.tampagov.net/SaveWater



To continue its role as a leader in the drinking water community, the Tampa Water Department is . . .

- An active member of the Partnership for Safe Water, an organization of more than 200 water utilities voluntarily implementing programs exceeding those required by legislation or regulation. Tampa was the first utility in Florida to receive the Partnership's 10-Year Directors Award by demonstrating our continuing commitment to provide safe water.



- An active member in the Association of Metropolitan Water Agencies, formed in 1981 to represent the interests and concerns of the nation's larger publicly owned drinking water systems. The association's membership serves more than 130 million people from Alaska to Puerto Rico with drinking water.



- An active member in the American Water Works Association, a clearinghouse of water supply information and expertise with more than 60,000 members worldwide.



- A promotional partner in the United States Environmental Protection Agency's WaterSense program, working to protect the future of our nation's water supply by promoting and enhancing the market for water-efficient products and services.



- An active member of the Alliance for Water Efficiency, a stakeholder-based 501(c)(3) non-profit organization, dedicated to the efficient and sustainable use of water. The Alliance serves as a North American advocate for water efficient products and programs, and provides information and assistance on water conservation efforts.



FOR MORE INFORMATION ABOUT . . .

Water Quality: Call the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791

Local Drinking Water Quality: Call the Hillsborough County Department of Health, Environmental Health Services at (813) 307-8059

