

# 2007 Water Quality Data

## Understanding Your Water

Hillsborough County Water Resource Services routinely monitors for contaminants in your drinking water according to federal and state laws.

This table shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2007, or the most recent sampling as otherwise indicated in the table.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency requires some compounds to be sampled less frequently than annually, since they do not vary significantly over time.

As water travels over the land or underground, it can pick up substances or contaminants such as microbes, inorganic and organic chemicals, and radioactive substances.

All drinking water, including bottled water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. It's important to remember that the presence of these contaminants does not necessarily pose a health risk.

## Terms And Definitions



In the adjacent table, you may find unfamiliar terms and abbreviations. To help you better understand these terms, we've provided the following definitions:

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

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

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

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

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

**N/A:** Not Applicable.

**ND:** Means not detected and indicates the substance was not found by laboratory analysis.

**Parts Per Million or (ppm) or Milligrams Per Liter (mg/l):** One part by weight of contaminant to 1 million parts by weight of the water sample.

**Parts Per Billion (ppb) or Micrograms Per Liter (ug/l):** One part by weight of contaminant to 1 billion parts by weight of the water sample.

**Picocurie Per Liter (pCi/L):** Measure of the radioactivity in water.

Sun City Utilities PWS 6291253 - This report includes data collected from January 1 through December 31, 2007

Radiological Contaminants							
Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling	MCL Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Range of Results	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Alpha emitters (pCi/L)	Jan/May 2005	N	3	ND - 3	0	15	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium 226 + 228 or combined radium (pCi/L)	Jan/May 2005	N	1.8	ND - 1.8	0	5	Erosion of natural deposits
Inorganic Contaminants							
Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling	MCL Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Range of Results	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Barium (ppm)	April 2006	N	0.047	N/A	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	April 2006	N	0.88	N/A	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories; water additive which promotes strong teeth
Nickel (ppb)	April 2006	N	0.091	N/A	N/A	100	Pollution from mining and refining operations; natural occurrence in soil
Nitrate (as Nitrogen) (ppm)	April 2007	N	0.011	N/A	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Sodium (ppm)	April 2006	N	43	N/A	N/A	160	Salt water intrusion; leaching from soil
Stage 1 Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products							
Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling	MCL Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Range of Results	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL or MRDL	Likely Source of Contamination
Chlorine (ppm)	Jan-Dec 2007	N	1.7	1.0 - 3.1	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4.0	Water additive used to control microbes
Haloacetic Acids (five) (HAA5) (ppb)	August 2007	N	14.0	N/A	N/A	MCL = 60	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TTHM (Total Trihalomethanes) (ppb)	August 2007	N	42.84	N/A	N/A	MCL=80	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Lead and Copper (Tap Water)							
Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling	Action Level (A.L.) Violation Y/N	90 <sup>th</sup> Percentile Result	Number of Sampling Sites Exceeding the A.L.	MCLG	Action Level	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper (Tap Water) (ppm)	June 2007	N	0.079	0	1.3	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Lead (Tap Water) (ppb)	June 2007	N	0.69	0	0	15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Secondary Drinking Water Standards							
Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling	MCL Violation Y/N	Highest Result	Range of Results	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Odor (Threshold Odor Number)	April 2006	Y <sup>1</sup>	167	N/A	N/A	3	Result of disinfectant added to water
Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)	May 2006	Y <sup>2</sup>	544	N/A	N/A	500	Natural occurrence from soil leaching
Note <sup>1</sup> : The Odor MCL was exceeded at the Sun City Utilities water treatment facility. The odor is a result of the disinfectant added to the water, as required.							
Note <sup>2</sup> : The TDS MCL was exceeded at the Sun City Utilities water treatment facility.							
According to the Florida Department of Environmental Protection, no adverse health effects are generally associated with the secondary drinking water contaminants.							

## Simple Ways To Save Water Every Day

- Save up to 6 gallons of water a day by turning off the faucet while brushing your teeth or when you're shaving.
- Check for leaks in your toilet. Oftentimes, a worn flapper is the culprit.
- Use your dishwasher and washing machine for full loads only. A clothes washer uses about 50 gallons of water; it takes 12 to 20 gallons of water to run an automatic dishwasher for one cycle.
- Discover Florida-friendly landscaping. Landscape with drought-tolerant grasses, plants and trees. Group plants together based on similar water needs. Mulch to retain moisture and reduce weeds. Avoid overfertilizing.
- Conserve 100 gallons of water a day by fixing leaky faucets.
- Take shorter showers or use low-flow showerheads. The average five-minute shower uses 12.5 to 50 gallons of water.
- Make or buy rain barrels to capture rain for use on indoor and outdoor plants.
- Put a nozzle on your garden hose so you use only what you need when washing your car or watering plants.
- Conserve up to 200 gallons of water a day by



## Showering Your Bathroom With Water Savings

A 5-gallon-a-minute showerhead will deliver 25 gallons of water during a 5-minute shower. Install a 2-gallon-a-minute showerhead - available from Water Resource Services - and you'll save 15 gallons a day. That adds up to 450 gallons a month, and 5,475 gallons in a year!

Here's the best part: you may pick up a water-saving showerhead at any Hillsborough County Water Resource Services customer service center - for FREE!

The centers are open weekdays from 8 a.m. to 5 p.m. For more

information, call 274-6800, and press "1" for the Water Conservation Team.

- **South-Central** - Brandon Crossings Shopping Center  
Southwest corner of State Road 60 and Falkenburg Road
- **Northwest** - 15610 Premiere Drive in Northdale  
Off Northdale Drive, west of Dale Mabry Highway
- **SouthShore Regional Service Center**  
410 30<sup>th</sup> Street S.E., Ruskin