



2012

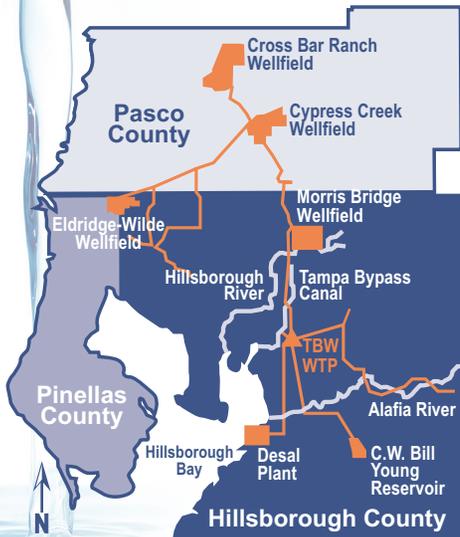
Consumer Confidence Report on Water Quality

Pinellas County delivers tap water that is a clean, quality product. Pinellas County proudly reports that the water provided to customers meets or exceeds 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, County employees work around-the-clock to ensure that the water provided meets or exceeds these standards and expectations for safety, reliability and quality; our water system had no violations. We hope that you will take a few minutes to review this important information.

Pinellas County 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, 2012**. Data obtained before January 1, 2012, 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 2012 CCR, please contact them at **(727) 796-2355**.

Pinellas County customers receive potable (drinking) water from sources managed by the regional water supplier, Tampa Bay Water. This regional water supply is a blend composed of groundwater, treated surface water and desalinated seawater. Thirteen 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. From blends of these water sources as well as the Eldridge-Wilde Well field, potable water is transferred to pumping stations where it undergoes additional minor processes before being pumped to homes and businesses through 1,748 miles of pipe in the Pinellas County distribution system.



The blended water provided by TBW is treated by PC with a polyphosphate inhibitor to control corrosion, and then fluoridated for dental health purposes as of March 2013. The groundwater acquired from the Eldridge-Wilde Well field undergoes water quality enhancements that are comprised of five steps. First, the water goes through a hydrogen sulfide removal process. Hydrogen sulfide is a natural element that has a displeasing odor. A polyphosphate inhibitor is then added to control corrosion in the distribution system and home plumbing. Next, the groundwater is treated to a standard of 99.99% effectiveness by adding the chlorine

disinfectant to ensure against bacteria growth. Then the chloramine disinfectant is added for residual maintenance. Lastly, the pH (acid-alkali) is adjusted and stabilized using sodium hydroxide. For calendar year 2012, the addition of fluoride to drinking water supplied by Pinellas County was discontinued.

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:

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.

In order 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 contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. 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. 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).



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 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>.

Source water assessment

In 2012, the Department of Environmental Protection performed a Source Water Assessment for Tampa Bay Water. 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**.

Between 2004 and 2012, the Department of Environmental Protection performed Source Water Assessments for Tampa Bay Water facilities. The assessments were conducted to provide information about any potential sources of contamination in the vicinity of the Tampa Bay Water surface water intakes. The surface water system is considered to be at high risk because of the many potential sources of contamination present in the assessment area. The assessment results are available on the FDEP Source Water Assessment and Protection Program 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**.

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 9:00 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**.

Contact Pinellas County

Pinellas County 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 at www.pinellascounty.org/utilities.



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Results in the Level Detected column for radioactive contaminants and inorganic contaminants are the highest average at any of the sampling points or the highest detected level at any sampling point, depending on the sampling frequency.

Pinellas County

| Microbiological Contaminants | | | | | | | |
|--|------|-----|-----------------------------|-------------------|------------------------------------|--|--------------------------------------|
| Contaminant and Unit of Measurement | MCLG | MCL | Dates of Sampling (mo./yr.) | MCL Violation Y/N | Highest Monthly Percentage/ Number | | Likely Source of Contamination |
| Total Coliform Bacteria (positive samples) | 0 | * | 1/12 - 12/12 | No | 3.5% | | Naturally present in the environment |

Total Coliform Bacteria: Highest Monthly Percentage/Number is the highest monthly percentage of positive samples for systems collecting at least 40 samples per month.

*For systems collecting at least 40 samples per month: presence of coliform bacteria in 5% or more of monthly samples.

| Contaminant and Unit of Measurement | MCLG | MCL | Dates of Sampling (mo./yr.) | MCL Violation Y/N | Total Number of Positive Samples for the Year | | Likely Source of Contamination |
|---|------|-----|-----------------------------|-------------------|---|--|--------------------------------|
| Fecal coliform and E.coli in the distribution system (positive samples) | 0 | 0** | 1/12-12/12 | No | 1* | | Human and animal fecal waste |

*One non-acute sample for E. coli bacteria did not violate the MCL for the Total Coliform Rule because repeat samples were absent of any coliform contamination. Non-acute E. coli positive results were included within the monthly total coliform percentage.

**MCL for fecal coliform is exceeded only where a fecal or E. coli positive is followed by a repeat sample positive for fecal, E. coli or total coliform.

| Radioactive Contaminants | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------------------|------|-----|-----------------------------|-------------------|----------------|------------------|--------------------------------|
| Contaminant and Unit of Measurement | MCLG | MCL | Dates of Sampling (mo./yr.) | MCL Violation Y/N | Level Detected | Range of Results | Likely Source of Contamination |
| Alpha emitters (pCi/L) | 0 | 15 | 3/11 | No | 0.806 | ND - 0.806 | Erosion of natural deposits |

| Inorganic Contaminants | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------------------|------|-----|-----------------------------|-------------------|----------------|------------------|---|
| Contaminant and Unit of Measurement | MCLG | MCL | Dates of Sampling (mo./yr.) | MCL Violation Y/N | Level Detected | Range of Results | Likely Source of Contamination |
| Arsenic (ppb) | 0 | 10 | 1/12 | No | 0.3 | 0.1-0.3 | Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes |
| Barium (ppm) | 2 | 2 | 1/12 | No | 0.0179 | 0.0123-0.0179 | Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits |
| Chromium (ppb) | 100 | 100 | 1/12 | No | 5.4 | 3.6-5.4 | Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits |
| Cyanide (ppb) | 200 | 200 | 1/12, 3/12 | No | 1.1 | ND-1.1 | Discharge from steel/metal factories; discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories |
| Fluoride (ppm) | 4 | 4.0 | 1/12 | No | 0.27 | 0.12-0.27 | Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories. Water additive which promotes strong teeth when at optimum level of 0.7. |
| Nickel (ppb) | NA | 100 | 1/12 | No | 1.9 | 0.6 - 1.9 | Pollution from mining and refining operations. Natural occurrence in soil. |
| Nitrate (as Nitrogen) (ppm) | 10 | 10 | 1/12 | No | 0.05 | ND-0.05 | Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits |
| Sodium (ppm) | NA | 160 | 1/12 | No | 24.5 | 8.04-24.5 | Salt water intrusion, leaching from soil |



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Synthetic Organic Contaminants including Pesticides and Herbicides

| Disinfectant or Contaminant and Unit of Measurement | MCLG | MCL | Dates of Sampling (mo./yr.) | MCL Violation Y/N | Level Detected | Range of Results | Likely Source of Contamination |
|---|------|-----|-----------------------------|-------------------|----------------|------------------|---|
| Dalapon (ppb) | 200 | 200 | 1/12, 4/12, 7/12, 10/12 | No | 1.4 | 0.98-1.4 | Runoff from herbicide used on rights of way |

Stage 1 Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products

For chlorine, the level detected is the the highest running annual average (RAA), computed quarterly, of monthly averages of all samples collected. For haloacetic acids or TTHM, the level detected is the highest RAA, computed quarterly, of quarterly averages of all samples collected if the system is monitoring quarterly or is the average of all samples taken during the year if the system monitors less frequently than quarterly. Range of Results is the range of individual sample results (lowest to highest) for all monitoring locations, including Initial Distribution System Evaluation (IDSE) results as well as Stage 1 compliance results.

| Disinfectant or Contaminant and Unit of Measurement | MCLG or MRDLG | MCL or MRDL | Dates of Sampling (mo./yr.) | MCL or MRDL Violation Y/N | Level Detected | Range of Results | Likely Source of Contamination |
|---|---------------|-------------|-----------------------------|---------------------------|----------------|------------------|---|
| Chlorine and Chloramines (ppm) | MRDLG=4 | MRDL=4.0 | 1/12-12/12 | No | 3.7 | 1.5 - 5.8 | Water additive used to control microbes |
| Haloacetic Acids (five) (HAA5) (ppb) | NA | MCL=60 | 1/12 | No | NA | 11.4-35.32 | By-product of drinking water disinfection |
| TTHM [Total trihalomethanes] (ppb) | NA | MCL=80 | 1/12 | No | NA | 18.4-51.5 | By-product of drinking water disinfection |

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

Stage 2 Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products

For chlorine, the level detected is the the highest running annual average (RAA), computed quarterly, of monthly averages of all samples collected. For haloacetic acids or TTHM, the level detected is the highest RAA, computed quarterly, of quarterly averages of all samples collected if the system is monitoring quarterly or is the average of all samples taken during the year if the system monitors less frequently than quarterly. Range of Results is the range of individual sample results (lowest to highest) for all monitoring locations, including Initial Distribution System Evaluation (IDSE) results as well as Stage 1 compliance results.

| Disinfectant or Contaminant and Unit of Measurement | MCLG | MCL | Dates of Sampling (mo./yr.) | MCL Violation Y/N | Level Detected | Range of Results | Likely Source of Contamination |
|---|------|-----|-----------------------------|-------------------|----------------|------------------|---|
| Haloacetic Acids (five) (HAA5) (ppb) | NA | 60 | 5/12, 8/12, 11/12 | No | NA | 6.2-56.6 | By-product of drinking water disinfection |
| Total trihalomethanes (TTHM) (ppb) | NA | 80 | 5/12, 8/12, 11/12 | No | NA | 21.1-69.8 | By-product of drinking water disinfection |

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

Lead and Copper (Tap Water)

| Contaminant and Unit of Measurement | MCLG | AL (Action Level) | Dates of Sampling (mo./yr.) | AL Exceeded Y/N | 90th Percentile Result | No. of Sampling Sites Exceeding the AL | Likely Source of Contamination |
|-------------------------------------|------|-------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------|------------------------|--|--|
| Copper (tap water) (ppm) | 1.3 | 1.3 | 6/11 - 7/11 | No | 0.498 | 0 | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives |
| Lead (tap water) (ppb) | 0 | 15 | 6/11 - 7/11 | No | 1.4 | 0 | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits |



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| Contaminants | | | | | | | |
|------------------------------|------|-----|-----------------------------|-------------------|----------------------------|---|--------------------------------|
| Contaminant and Unit of Meaw | MCLG | MCL | Dates of Sampling (mo./yr.) | MCL Violation Y/N | Highest Single Measurement | Lowest Monthly % of Samples Meeting Regulatory Limits | Likely Source of Contamination |
| Turbidity (NTU) | NA | TT | 8/12-12/12 | No | 0.98 | 100 | 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 | MCLG | MCL | Dates of Sampling (mo./yr.) | MCL Violation Y/N | Level Detected | Range of Results | Likely Source of Contamination |
| Alpha emitters (pCi/L) | 0 | 15 | 4/12 | No | 3.9 | NA | Erosion of natural deposits |
| Beta/photon emitters (pCi/L)* | 0 | Not Established | 7/09 | No | 5.1* | NA | Decay of natural and man-made deposits |
| Radium 226 + 228 (pCi/L) | 0 | 5 | 4/12 | No | 2.4 | NA | Erosion of natural deposits |
| Uranium (ug/L) | 0 | 30 | 4/12 | No | 2 | NA | Erosion of natural deposits |

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

| Inorganic Contaminants | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------------------|------|-----|-----------------------------|-------------------|----------------|------------------|---|
| Contaminant and Unit of Measurement | MCLG | MCL | Dates of Sampling (mo./yr.) | MCL Violation Y/N | Level Detected | Range of Results | Likely Source of Contamination |
| Antimony (ppb) | 6 | 6 | 8/12, 9/12, 11/12 | No | 22* | ND-22 | Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics; electronics; solder |
| Lead (point of entry) (ppb) | 0 | 15 | 1/12, 4/12, 7/12 | No | 0.09 | ND-0.09 | Residue from man-made pollution such as auto emissions and paint; lead pipe, casing, and solder |
| Mercury (inorganic) (ppb) | 2 | 2 | 8/12 | No | 0.088 | NA | Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from refineries and factories; runoff from landfills; runoff from cropland |
| Nitrite (as Nitrogen) (ppm) | 1 | 1 | 1/12, 4/12, 7/12 | No | 0.06 | ND - 0.06 | Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits |
| Selenium (ppb) | 50 | 50 | 4/12 | No | 0.96 | NA | Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines |
| Thallium (ppb) | 0.5 | 2 | 4/12 | No | 0.028 | NA | Leaching from ore-processing sites; discharge from electronics, glass and drug factories |

*Although the Level Detected exceeds the MCL, based on guidance from FDEP referencing 62-550.500(7) F.A.C., the level is not recorded as an MCL since the results were averaged from the two quarters the Desal facility was in operation in 2012.



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Stage 1 Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products

| Disinfectant or Contaminant and Unit of Measurement | MCLG | MCL | Dates of Sampling (mo./yr.) | MCL Violation Y/N | Level Detected | Range of Results | Likely Source of Contamination |
|---|------|-----|-----------------------------|-------------------|----------------|------------------|---|
| Bromate (ppb) | 0 | 10 | 1/12-12/12 | No | 3.22 | ND-9.52 | By-product of drinking water disinfection |

Contamination

| Disinfectant and Unit of Measurement | MRDLG | MRDL (at the entrance to the distribution system) | Dates of Sampling (mo./yr.) | Acute Violations Y/N | Non-Acute Violations Y/N | Level Detected | Likely Source of Contamination |
|--------------------------------------|-------|---|-----------------------------|----------------------|--------------------------|----------------|---|
| Chlorine Dioxide (ppb) | 800 | 800 | 8/12-12/12 | No | No | 743 | 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.

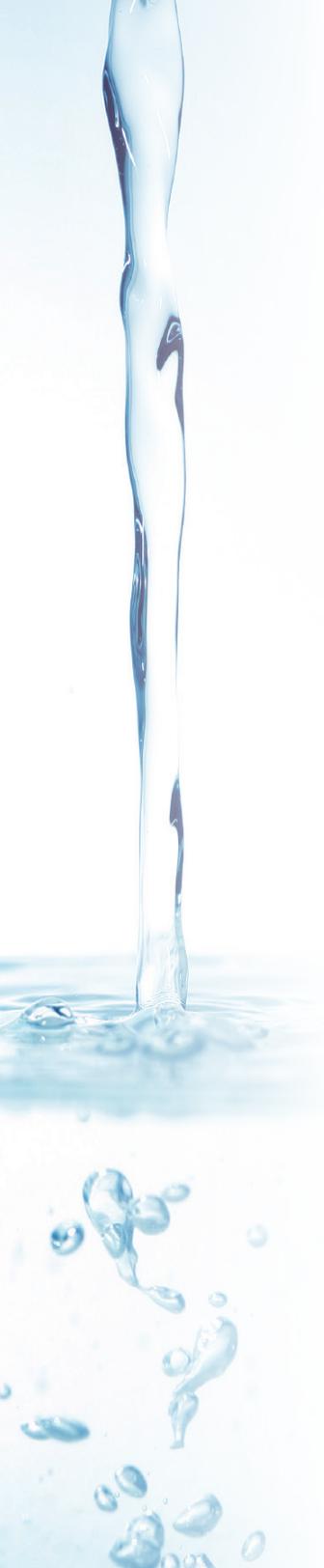
| Contaminant and Unit of Measurement | MCLG | MCL | Dates of Sampling (mo./yr.) | MCL Violation Y/N | Highest Monthly Average* | Highest Average** | Likely Source of Contamination |
|-------------------------------------|------|-----|-----------------------------|-------------------|--------------------------|-------------------|---|
| Chlorite (ppm) | 0.8 | 1.0 | 8/12-12/12 | No | 0.0051 | NA | By-product of drinking water disinfection |

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

| Contaminant and Unit of Measurement | MCLG | MCL | Dates of Sampling (mo./yr.) | TT Violation Y/N | Lowest Running Annual Average, Computed Quarterly, of Monthly Removal Ratios | Range of Monthly Removal Ratios | Likely Source of Contamination |
|-------------------------------------|------|-----|-----------------------------|------------------|--|---------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| Total organic carbon (ppm) | NA | TT | 8/12-12/12 | No | 3.94 | 3.88-4.0 | Naturally present in the environment |

| Contaminant and Unit of Measurement | MCLG | MCL | Dates of Sampling (mo./yr.) | MCL Violation Y/N | Highest Result | Range of Results | Likely Source of Contamination |
|-------------------------------------|------|-----|-----------------------------|-------------------|----------------|------------------|--------------------------------|
| Odor (threshold odor number) | NA | 3 | 4/12, 7/12, 10/12 | Yes | 16 | ND-16 | Naturally occurring organics |

Prepared by Pinellas County, March 2013, with reference to CCR data provided by Tampa Bay Water



For Your Reference

Hardness range140 – 210 mg/L; equivalent to 8 –12 grains per gallon

pH7.6 – 7.9 standard units