



## Understanding This Report

The Hillsborough County Public Utilities Department routinely monitors drinking water quality parameters according to federal and state laws. The tables in this report only include those components that were detected in our routine compliance monitoring for the period of January 1 through December 31, 2010, or the most recent testing as otherwise indicated in the table. The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency allows some components to be sampled less frequently than annually, as their concentrations 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.



# 2010 Water Quality Data

**Sun City Utilities PWS 6291253 - This report includes data collected from January 1 through December 31, 2010**

Radioactive Contaminants							
Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling	MCL Violation	Level Detected	Range of Results	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Alpha emitters (pCi/L)	Mar 2009	No	3.6	N/A	0	15	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium 226 + 228 (pCi/L)	Mar 2009	No	3.0	N/A	0	5	Erosion of natural deposits

Inorganic Contaminants							
Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling	MCL Violation	Level Detected	Range of Results	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Barium (ppm)	Mar 2009	No	0.0438	N/A	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Chromium (ppb)	Mar 2009	No	0.563	N/A	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	Mar 2009	No	0.796	N/A	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
Sodium (ppm)	Mar 2009	No	35.8	N/A	N/A	160	Salt water intrusion; leaching from soil

Stage 1 Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products							
Disinfectant or Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling	MCL or MRDL Violation	Level Detected	Range of Results	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL or MRDL	Likely Source of Contamination
Chlorine (ppm)	Jan-Dec 2010	No	1.4	1.1 - 1.8	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4.0	Water additive used to control microbes
Haloacetic Acids (five) (HAA5) (ppb)	Aug 2010	No	12.8	N/A	N/A	MCL = 60	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TTHM (Total Trihalomethanes) (ppb)	Aug 2010	No	49.0	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 Exceeded	90 <sup>th</sup> Percentile Result	Number of sampling sites exceeding the Action Level	MCLG	Action Level	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper (Tap Water) (ppm)	Mar 2009	No	0.0701	0	1.3	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Lead (Tap Water) (ppb)	Mar 2009	No	0.596	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	Highest Result	Range of Results	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)	Jan, Apr, July, Oct 2010	Yes <sup>1</sup>	593	573 - 614	N/A	500	Natural occurrence from soil leaching

Note 1: The TDS MCL was exceeded at the water treatment plant. The "Highest Result" is the average of the 2010 quarterly test results. According to the Florida Department of Environmental Protection, no adverse health effects are generally associated with the secondary drinking water contaminants.



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

**Maximum Contaminant Level (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 (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 (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 (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.

**Nephelometric Turbidity Unit (NTU):** Measure of the clarity of water. Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is just noticeable to the average person. High turbidity can hinder the effectiveness of disinfectants.

**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.

**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.

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

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

## Source Water Assessment

Under the Florida Department of Environmental Protection's Source Water Assessment and Protection Program, an assessment to provide information about any potential sources of contamination in the vicinity of this system's two groundwater wells was conducted in 2009. A potential source, which has since been removed, was identified to have a very low potential for causing contamination, and accordingly assigned a "susceptibility score" of 14.3 out of 333. Current and past monitoring performed by the Hillsborough County Public Utilities Department has not detected any contamination that would have been associated with such a source. The assessment results are available at [www.dep.state.fl.us/swapp/](http://www.dep.state.fl.us/swapp/) or they can be obtained from the Public Utilities Department.

## 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 the Hillsborough County Public Utilities Department - and you'll save 15 gallons of water 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 one of our customer service centers - for FREE!

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

information, call (813) 272-5977, and dial ext. 43391 for the Water Conservation Team.

The centers are located at:

- **South-Central** - Brandon Support Operations Complex  
332 N. Falkenburg Road, just south of Animal Services
- **Northwest** - 15610 Premiere Drive in Northdale  
Off Northdale Boulevard, west of Dale Mabry Highway

## 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.

- Conserve 100 gallons of water a day by fixing leaky faucets.

- Take shorter showers or use low-flow showerheads. The average 5-minute shower uses 12.5 to 50 gallons of water.

- Conserve up to 200 gallons of water a day by

checking 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.

- Make or buy rain barrels to capture rain for use on indoor and outdoor plants.

- 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.

- Put a nozzle on your garden hose so you use only what you need when washing your car or watering plants.

