Another Successful Year of Keeping Your Water Safe

Calendar Year 2018
Annual Consumer Confidence Report
Seaboard
Public Water System 6290333
Introduction
In 1996, the U.S. Congress amended the Safe Drinking Water Act to include a provision requiring community water systems to annually publish information about their water, including its source, how it is treated, and compliance with regulations, called the Consumer Confidence Report (CCR).

Hillsborough County Public Utilities is pleased to present our annual Water Quality Report detailing the analyses performed during the 2018 calendar year.

Our Continuing Commitment to You:
• Provide our customers with a safe, dependable supply of high-quality drinking water
• Our customers can be confident that we strive to provide the best possible drinking water delivered to your tap daily
We pledge to continue providing this high-quality drinking water to you in a manner that is environmentally – sensitive, cost-conscious, and that anticipates future community needs by taking advantage of new processes and technology.

Utility History
Hillsborough County began supplying water and wastewater in 1967 with the acquisition of two small utility systems and a customer base of 2,000 connections.

Today, Hillsborough County Public Utilities provides over 60 million gallons of drinking water to 646,899 people, and treats about 42 million gallons of wastewater each day. 26.5 million gallons of reclaimed water are delivered to 24,581 residential and commercial customers each day. The County operates four major water plants, six wastewater treatment plants, a biosolids facility, two customer service centers, an environmental laboratory, more than 800 sewage lift stations, and over 5,280 miles of pipeline.

Water Quality Report Highlights
- Our team collected approximately 6,884 water samples, performed 24,033 tests on our drinking water, and continues to do analyses beyond those presented in this report to monitor and optimize water quality.
- We actively maintain the quality of our water supplies and continue to monitor and constantly improve.
- Hillsborough’s water treatment systems ensure that our water is protected from disease-causing microorganisms and other harmful contaminants.
- We encourage customers to pursue additional information about their drinking water, and we are here to answer any questions you may have.

Letter from the Director
We’re proud to report that once again in 2018, the high-quality drinking water we provide to our Hillsborough County customers is safe and has met health and safety requirements.

We pride ourselves in delivering superior drinking water with an ongoing commitment to quality and customer satisfaction. Meeting these health and safety requirements is and has always been our number one priority.

Each year Hillsborough County publishes a Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) that provides important information about the drinking water we produce and provide to our customers. This report is a requirement from the Safe Drinking Water Act, and is for your protection. The report holds us accountable for doing routine tests for different chemicals and potential contaminants to ensure the health and welfare of our community. In this report, you’ll find our 2018 water quality testing results, background on our local water resources, and information on our continued investment into local water infrastructure.

We recognize that quality drinking water is not only a basic need, but essential – to continued economic growth and development in Hillsborough County. We will continue improvements to our production and delivery systems to ensure that our customers have quality water for years to come.

This year we’ve invested in the infrastructure that delivers your water. We’ve replaced old pipelines, installed additional water quality monitoring capabilities, and we’ve opened a new certified environmental laboratory that provides state-of-the-art testing for all the water quality analysis that we perform.

As we look into 2019, we do face challenges of drought and water shortage, which is why we continue to ask customers to partner with us by following water conservation practices to help us preserve our precious water resources, especially during these critical times.

I am proud to share this report with you, as well as some of the initiatives that help keep our drinking water world-class, and to encourage you to continue drinking healthy and affordable Hillsborough County tap water.

Sincerely,

George B. Cassady
George B. Cassady, P.E.
Director, Hillsborough County Public Utilities Department
Interesting Facts

In 2018, Hillsborough County collected approximately 6,884 water samples and performed 24,033 tests on our drinking water. This report lists those compounds found in our drinking water during 2018. The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency has reduced monitoring requirements for certain compounds to less frequently than once per year because the concentrations of those compounds are not expected to vary significantly from year to year. Therefore, while all of our data is representative for 2018, some tests were run in prior years.

Water Utilization

Water Uses

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Use</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Residential</td>
<td>78.83%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Industrial/Commercial</td>
<td>11.47%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flushing</td>
<td>1.47%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water Loss</td>
<td>8.23%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Water Utilization is a Hillsborough County department under the County Administrator’s organization. We encourage public interest and participation in the decision-making processes affecting water issues. County government’s legislative branch is the Board of County Commissioners.

It conducts meetings on budgetary and other financial matters, approves contracts, and considers ordinances that create or amend local laws, including those affecting the Public Utilities customer rates and fees. The Board of County Commissioners generally holds its regular meeting on the first and third Wednesday of each month at 9 a.m. at Frederick B. Karl County Center, 601 E. Kennedy Blvd. in downtown Tampa. Links to agendas can be found at HCFLGov.net/BOCC.

The meetings are televised live on Hillsborough County Television (HTV), Channel 637 on Spectrum, Channel 22 on Frontier, and through live streaming on the County’s website. Comments can also be submitted through the County’s website at HCFLGov.net/AtYourService.
Is My Drinking Water Safe?

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 land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally-occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material. It can also 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 virus 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 USEPA 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.

For additional information about contaminants and potential health affects contact the Environmental Protection Agency’s Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791

Notice About Lead Levels

The USEPA requires that utility systems include information in their annual water quality reports about lead levels in drinking water. If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant woman and young children.

Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. The Hillsborough County Public Utilities 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 two 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.
Immuno-Compromised Customers

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 (1-800-426-4791).

Home Water Treatment Systems

Hillsborough County routinely monitors the quality of its drinking water. A water softener or filtration system might change the taste or “feel” of the water, but the water is perfectly safe to drink without these additional treatments.

At no time will a County employee ask to enter your home to test your water unless a specific problem has been reported. County employees wear official uniforms, and carry County identification.

If you experience a concern with your water (for example, unusual taste or odor) contact the Water Quality Hotline at (813) 264-3835.

Installing a water softener or filtration system is a matter of personal preference. If you choose to purchase one then do your research and remember that these systems often require routine maintenance. Neglecting to perform the maintenance on these systems can degrade the quality of your water.

Where Does My Water Come From?

Hillsborough County’s Seaboard system is a consecutive system to City of Tampa, which means that Seaboard customers receive water that is purchased from the City of Tampa. The Hillsborough River is the City of Tampa’s primary drinking water source. When the river supply cannot meet City of Tampa demand during dry periods, up to 1 billion gallons of finished water stored underground in Aquifer Storage and Recovery (ASR) augments the supply. At times, during extended or extreme dry periods, City of Tampa also buys treated regional groundwater, surface water and desalination seawater from Tampa Bay Water (TBW).

Seaboard

Depending on the source water, water treatment could include coagulation, settling, filtration, pH adjustment, Reverse Osmosis (RO), stabilization, ozonation, chloramination, and fluoridation.

The Florida Department of Environmental Protection (FDEP) has developed a Source Water Assessment and Protection Program. The program is meant to ensure that not only is the water at your tap safe to drink, but also that the source is protected. Specific information for your water system is discussed below.

In addition, the FDEP has developed a website for the Source Water Assessment Results for the public to obtain information on individual public water systems. The web link is fldep.dep.state.fl.us/swapp. To obtain a copy of an assessment form from FDEP, or if you have questions about this program, call (850) 245-8658.

In 2018, the FDEP updated their Source Water Assessments information about potential sources of contamination in the vicinity of surface water intakes and wells, which supply the water provided to Hillsborough County Customers. The water sources are considered by FDEP to be at low to high risk because of the many potential sources of contamination present in the assessment area. The potential sources of contamination, the susceptibility scores, and the levels of concern assigned by FDEP are available on the Source Water Assessment and Protection Program website at fldep.dep.state.fl.us/swapp or by contacting Florida’s drinking water program at (850) 245-2118.
**Our Water Treatment Process**

The City of Tampa and Hillsborough County have testing systems in place to ensure that water delivered to customers meets quality standards. At Seaboard no further treatment of the water purchased from the City of Tampa takes place prior to delivery to our customers.

**Water Quality Table**

**Understanding the Table**

Hillsborough County routinely monitors drinking water quality parameters according to federal and state laws. The table in this report includes those analytes that were detected in our routine compliance monitoring for the period of January 1 through December 31, 2018, or the most recent testing as otherwise indicated in the table. FDEP regulations allow monitoring for some contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. As a result, some of the data, though representative, is more than one year old.

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

**Terms & Definitions**

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Term</th>
<th>Definition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Action Level (AL):</td>
<td>The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maximum contaminant Level (MCL):</td>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG):</td>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL):</td>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG):</td>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N/A:</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ND:</td>
<td>Not Detected and indicates that the substance was not found by laboratory analysis.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nephelometric Turbidity Unit (NTU):</td>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parts Per Million (ppm) or Milligrams Per Liter (mg/l):</td>
<td>One part by weight of analyte to 1 million parts by weight of the water sample.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parts Per Billion (ppb) or Micrograms Per Liter (µg/l):</td>
<td>One part by weight of analyte to 1 billion parts by weight of the water sample.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Picocuries Per Liter (pCi/L):</td>
<td>Measure of the radioactivity in water.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Treatment Technique (TT):</td>
<td>A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Stage 1 Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Disinfectant or Contaminant and Unit of Measurement</th>
<th>Dates of Sampling</th>
<th>MCL or MRDL Violation</th>
<th>Level Detected</th>
<th>Range of Results</th>
<th>MCLG or MRDLG</th>
<th>MCL or MRDL</th>
<th>Likely Source of Contamination</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Chloramines (ppm)</td>
<td>January 2018-December 2018</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>3.2</td>
<td>0.3-4.1</td>
<td>MRDLG = 4</td>
<td>MRDL = 4</td>
<td>Water additive used to control microbes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Stage 2 Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Contaminant and Unit of Measurement</th>
<th>Dates of Sampling</th>
<th>MCL Violation</th>
<th>Level Detected</th>
<th>Range of Results</th>
<th>MCLG</th>
<th>MCL</th>
<th>Likely Source of Contamination</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Halocarbons (five) (HAAS) (ppb)</td>
<td>January 2018-December 2018</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>12.7</td>
<td>7.0-18.5</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>MCL = 60</td>
<td>By-product of drinking water disinfection</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TTHM (Total Trihalomethanes) (ppb)</td>
<td>January 2018-December 2018</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>24.0</td>
<td>10.9-27.5</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>MCL = 80</td>
<td>By-product of drinking water disinfection</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Lead and Copper (Tap Water)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Contaminant and Unit of Measurement</th>
<th>Dates of Sampling</th>
<th>Action Level Exceeded</th>
<th>90th Percentile Result</th>
<th>Number of sampling sites exceeding the Action Level</th>
<th>MCLG</th>
<th>Action Level</th>
<th>Likely Source of Contamination</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Copper (Tap Water) (ppm)</td>
<td>January-2017December 2017</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>0.365</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1.3</td>
<td>1.3</td>
<td>Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lead (Tap Water) (ppb)</td>
<td>January-2017December 2017</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>1.12</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Turbidity

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Contaminant and Unit of Measurement</th>
<th>Dates of Sampling</th>
<th>MCL Violation</th>
<th>Highest Single Measurement</th>
<th>Lowest Monthly Percentage of Samples Meeting Regulatory Limits</th>
<th>MCLG</th>
<th>MCL</th>
<th>Likely Source of Contamination</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Turbidity (NTU)</td>
<td>January-December 2019</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>0.10</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>TT</td>
<td>Soil runoff</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Contaminant and Unit of Measurement</th>
<th>Dates of Sampling (mo./yr.)</th>
<th>MCL Violation</th>
<th>Level Detected</th>
<th>Range of Results</th>
<th>MCLG</th>
<th>MCL</th>
<th>Likely Source of Contamination</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Alpha emitters (pCi/L)</td>
<td>March / May 2017</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>3.0</td>
<td>ND - 3.0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>Erosion of natural deposits</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Radium 226 + 228 (pCi/L)</td>
<td>March / May 2017</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>1.2</td>
<td>1.0 - 1.2</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>Erosion of natural deposits</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Results in the level detected column for radioactive 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.

### Inorganic Contaminants

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Contaminant and Unit of Measurement</th>
<th>Dates of Sampling (mo./yr.)</th>
<th>MCL Violation</th>
<th>Level Detected</th>
<th>Range of Results</th>
<th>MCLG</th>
<th>MCL</th>
<th>Likely Source of Contamination</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Antimony (ppb)</td>
<td>May 2018</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>0.21</td>
<td>0.21</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics; electronics; solder</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arsenic (ppb)</td>
<td>May 2018</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>0.54</td>
<td>0.54</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barium (ppm)</td>
<td>May 2018</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>0.012</td>
<td>0.012</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cadmium (ppb)</td>
<td>May 2018</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>0.27</td>
<td>0.27</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fluoride (ppm)</td>
<td>May 2018</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>0.55</td>
<td>0.55</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4.0</td>
<td>Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nitrate (as Nitrogen) (ppm)</td>
<td>May 2018</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>0.26</td>
<td>0.26</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sodium (ppm)</td>
<td>May 2018</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>87</td>
<td>87</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>160</td>
<td>Salt water intrusion; leaching from soil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thallium (ppb)</td>
<td>May 2018</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>0.093</td>
<td>0.093</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Leaching from ore-processing sites; discharge from electronics, glass, and drug factories</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The following contaminants were tested by the City of Tampa.
Seaboard PWS 6290333 - This report includes most recent data collected for the system

The following contaminants were tested by the City of Tampa

### Stage 1 Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Disinfectant or Contaminant and Unit of Measurement</th>
<th>Dates of Sampling (mo./yr.)</th>
<th>MCL or MRDL Violation</th>
<th>Level Detected</th>
<th>Range of Results</th>
<th>MCLG or MRDLG</th>
<th>MCL or MRDL</th>
<th>Likely Source of Contamination</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bromate (ppb)</td>
<td>Monthly 2018</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>4.37</td>
<td>0.74 - 6.26</td>
<td>MCLG = 0</td>
<td>MCL = 10</td>
<td>By-product of drinking water disinfection</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Organic Compounds

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
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<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total organic carbon (ppm)</td>
<td>Weekly 2018</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>2.65</td>
<td>1.74 – 2.92</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>TT</td>
<td>Naturally present in the environment</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The City of Tampa Water Department and Hillsborough County Public Utilities are monitoring for unregulated contaminants (UCs) as part of a study to help the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) determine the occurrence in drinking water of UCs and whether or not these contaminants need to be regulated. At present, no health standards (for example, maximum contaminant levels) have been established for UCs. The City's UC data is available at tampagov.net/waterquality. If you would like more information on the EPA's Unregulated Contaminants Monitoring Rule, please call the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.
Water Conservation

Water is one of our most precious and limited natural resources. While it is true that 80 percent of the Earth’s surface is covered in water, only a very small amount is available for use. About 97 percent of the Earth’s water is found in the oceans, making it undrinkable without extensive treatment. Of the remaining 3 percent, 2 percent is frozen in the polar ice caps, leaving only 1 percent of all the world’s water available for use.

What Can You Do To Help Conserve?

- Monitor rainfall with a rain gauge and if you receive ½ inch or more consider skipping the next irrigation cycle
- Adjust sprinklers to ensure they are aimed at landscape and are not broken/leaking
- Check irrigation controller programs, most have an “A” and a “B”. All settings should be on the “A” program
- Turn faucet off while brushing your teeth
- Find and fix leaks (check water meter)
- Take shorter showers
- Use dishwashers and washing machines for full loads only
- Make or purchase rain barrels to capture rain for use on indoor and outdoor plants

Toilet Rebate Program

Install an ultra-low flow (ULF) toilet and you’ll save more than just money. Conserving our water resources is one of the most important issues facing the world today. With only 1 percent of the earth’s water available to humanity and nature, it is paramount that we all help conserve our water. One of the easiest ways to do this is to replace older, high-volume toilets with new, ultra-low flow models. Prior to 1994, the plumbing code allowed the installation of toilets that flushed with 3.5 gallons or more. Since then the plumbing code specifies a maximum 1.6 gallon per flush standard. Today, toilets are even available at as little as 1.28 gallons per flush. Family water use varies, but by making this change, the average household could save 20,000 gallons of water per year. This could lead to a significant reduction in the household’s water bill, plus, you can start saving instantly with up to a $150 rebate from Hillsborough County.

Program requirements:

- Home constructed prior to 1995
- Active Hillsborough County Public Utilities water service at address of installation
- Completed and signed application
- Original receipts for both materials and installation
- Please note that previous rebates issued to a specific premise can affect participation eligibility.

For additional information or to see if your residence qualifies, call (813) 663-3251.

Hillsborough County Bottle Filling Station Retrofit of Drinking Fountains

Public Utilities’ pilot project began in 2016 with installations of retrofit water bottle filling stations at 925 E. Twiggs St. (Public Utilities HQ), 15610 Premiere Drive (North West Service Office), 5460 Columbus Drive (Central Water Plant), Brandon Support Operations Complex and warehouse, the County’s Wellness Center and the Pet Resource Center. A total of 11 units were installed.

Since then, Public Utilities successfully awarded the purchase and installation of a full-scale retrofit to enable installation of bottle filling stations at all public libraries, the Extension office, Hillsborough County Fairgrounds, additional Public Utilities facilities, recreational facilities, senior centers and Head Start locations. Additionally, four bottle-filling station units were awarded in 2018 to Hillsborough County public schools with participation in the annual Florida Section - American Water Works Association Drop Savers Water Conservation Poster Contest.

Through this project and others, Hillsborough County Public Utilities is striving to build confidence in the safety and dependability of public water as compared to off-the-shelf market-purchased bottled water. An adjunct to the program is bringing participating locations into compliance with the American Disabilities Act, along with promotion of water conservation.
Have Additional Questions About...
This Water Quality Report: call (813) 663-3251
Water Quality: call the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency’s Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791
Local Drinking Water Quality: call (813) 264-3835

Memberships/Awards

Awards Received by Hillsborough County Public Utilities

Presented by Florida Section of the American Water Works Association
- Outstanding Class ‘C’ Water Treatment Plant – Lake Park 2017
- Senior Systems Operator – South Service Area 2017
- Outstanding Water Distribution System Division VIII – North Service Area 2017
- David W. York Award / Outstanding Performance & Professionalism – North & South Service Areas 2017
- Most Improved Water Treatment Plant Class ‘B’ – Lithia 2016
- Meritorious Drinking Plant Operator – Lithia 2016
- Most Improved Class ‘C’ Water Treatment Plant – Lake Park 2016
- Outstanding Class ‘B’ Water Treatment Plant – Central 2015
- Most Improved Class ‘B’ Water Treatment Plant – Lithia 2015
- Most Improved Class ‘C’ Water Treatment Plant – Lake Park 2015
- Outstanding Class ‘B’ Water Treatment Plant – Lake Park 2014
- Most Improved Class ‘B’ Water Treatment Plant – Lake Park 2013
- Best Tasting Water Region IV – Lake Park 2013
- Most Improved Class ‘B’ Water Treatment Plant – Lake Park 2011

Presented by Florida Department of Environmental Protection
- Plant Operations Excellence Award – Lake Park & Fawn Ridge 2018
- Plant Operations Excellence Award – Lithia 2017
- Plant Operations Excellence Award – Lake Park & Fawn Ridge 2015
- Plant Operations Excellence Award – Lake Park & Fawn Ridge 2011

Professional and Utility Memberships
- American Public Works Association (APWA)
- American Water Works Association Research Foundation (AWWARF)
- Florida Emergency Preparedness Association
- Florida Society of Environmental Analysts (FSEA)
- Florida Section American Water Works Association (AWWA)
- The NELAC Institute (TNI)
- Water Environmental Research Federation (WERF)
Every Drop Counts When It Comes to Water Conservation.

Help conserve water by filling up a reusable water bottle.

Special thanks to student Brianna LaDawn Gould, who is making a splash when it comes to water conservation. Her first place entry in the 2019 Drop Saver Poster Contest is a crystal-clear example of what being a good environmental steward is all about. As a result, she won a free water bottle filling station for Plant City High School.

To learn more visit HCFLGov.net/WaterConservation.