



PINELLAS COUNTY UTILITIES 2006
Consumer Confidence Report



Table of Contents

Delivering Quality	2
Our Water Sources	2
Public Health	3
What It All Means	3
Terms To Know	4
Water Quality Analysis	5
Conservation Programs	9
Your Local Government	10
Awards	11
Conservation Challenge	12

**“Thousands have lived
without love,
not one without water.”**

— W. H. Auden

Delivering Quality!

Pinellas County delivers tap water that is a clean, quality product. Pinellas County Utilities (PCU) 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 (FDEP) and the United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA). 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. We hope that you will take a few minutes to review this important information.

To increase public awareness about fundamental drinking water information, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency requires water suppliers to provide an annual Consumer Confidence Report (on water quality) to each of their customers.

Hardness

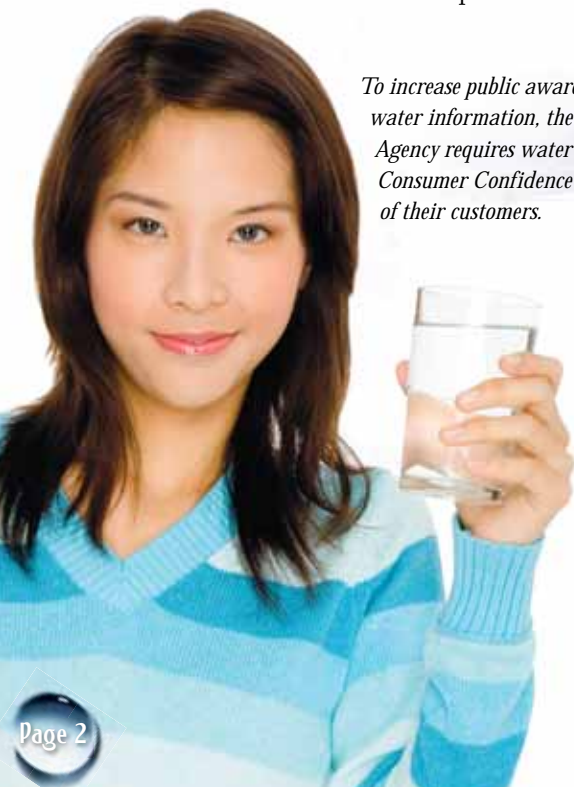
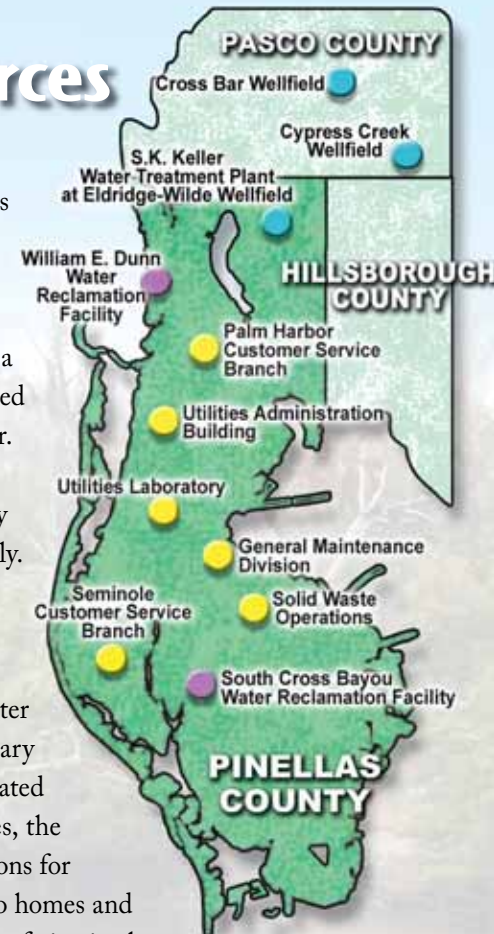
The current hardness levels of Pinellas County water ranges between **120-220 milligrams per liter** (mg/L) or parts per million (ppm). This is equivalent to **7~12.8 grains per gallon** (gpg).



Our Water Sources

Pinellas County Utilities customers receive potable (drinking) water from sources managed by the regional water supplier, Tampa Bay Water (TBW). This regional water supply is a blend composed of groundwater, treated surface water and desalinated seawater.

Thirteen wellfields 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. The Hillsborough Bay is the primary source of seawater for the regional desalinated supply. From blends of these water sources, the water is then transferred to pumping stations for further processing before being pumped to homes and businesses through more than 1,998 miles of pipe in the PCU distribution system. The blended water 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 taste and odor. A polyphosphate inhibitor is then added to control corrosion in the distribution system and home plumbing. Fluoride is also added to improve community dental health. Next, a chemical disinfectant, chloramine, is added to the water to guard against bacteria. Lastly, the pH (acid-alkali) is adjusted and stabilized using sodium hydroxide.



Public Health

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. 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 1 (800) 426-4791.

What Does It All Mean?

The following text is written verbatim in accordance with the Florida Department of Environmental Protection CCR Template instructions, January 8, 2007.

Pinellas County Utilities routinely monitors for drinking water contaminants as directed by Federal and State laws, rules, and regulations. Except where indicated otherwise, this report is based on the results of monitoring for the period of **January 1, 2006 to December 31, 2006** as reported to the FDEP and the USEPA. Data obtained before January 1, 2006, and presented in this report is 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. The accompanying tables list the monitored contaminants and the levels of those found in our water, as well as Tampa Bay Water's water. The tables also list the maximum allowed level (MCL) of each contaminant.

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.



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:

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

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 that readily combines with other elements in water to disinfect potable water.

Data Qualifier Codes, (I), (U) & (V)

I: Indicates the reported value is between the laboratory detection limit and the laboratory quantitation limit.

U: Indicates specific component analyzed for but not detected.

V: Indicates that the analyte/contaminant was detected in both the sample and the associated method blank.

Haloacetic Acids, (HAAs): A group of disinfection by-products formed as a result of the chemical disinfection of water.

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.

Millirem per year, (mrem/yr): A measure of radiation absorbed by the body.

Nephelometric Turbidity Unit, (NTU): A measure of the clarity of water. Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is just noticeable to the average person.

No Goal Established, (NGE): No maximum contaminant level goal (MCLG) established for this contaminant.

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.

Parts per trillion (ppt) or Nanograms per liter (nanograms/L): One part by weight of analyte to 1 trillion parts by weight of the water sample.

Parts per quadrillion (ppq) or Picograms per liter (picograms/L): One part by weight of analyte to 1 quadrillion parts by weight of the water sample.

Picocurie per liter, (pCi/L): A measure of the radioactivity in water.

Primary Contaminants: Health-related standards established by federal and state agencies.

Secondary Contaminants: Constituents which affect taste, odor, and appearance (color). These are not considered a health concern.

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.



2006 Water Quality Analysis

Pinellas County Utilities (PCU)

Tampa Bay Water (TBW)

Microbiological Contaminants

Total Coliform Bacteria: Highest Monthly Percentage/Number is the highest monthly number of positive samples for systems collecting fewer than 40 samples per month.

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

Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Dates of Sampling (mo./yr.)	MCL Violation Y/N	Highest Monthly Percentage		Dates of Sampling (mo./yr.)	MCL Violation Y/N	Highest Monthly Number of Positive Samples		Water Source	Likely Source of Contamination
Total Coliform Bacteria	0	*	1/06-12/06	No	3.2%		1/06, 10/06	No	1		Lake Bridge Effluent Regional Surface Water WTP	Naturally present in the environment

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

* TBW - For systems collecting fewer than 40 samples per month: presence of coliform bacteria in 1 sample collected during a month.

NOTE: "All" Water Source reference includes Desal WTP, Regional Surface Water WTP, Morris Bridge WTP, Lake Bridge Effluent, and Cypress Creek WTP

(WTP - Water Treatment Plant)

Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Dates of Sampling (mo./yr.)	MCL Violation Y/N	Total No. of Positive Samples for the Year		Dates of Sampling (mo./yr.)	MCL Violation Y/N	Total No. of Positive Samples for the Year		Water Source	Likely Source of Contamination
Fecal coliform and E. coli	0	0	1/06-12/06	No	0		NA	NA	NA		NA	Human and animal fecal waste

In the following tables, results in the Level Detected column for radiological contaminants, inorganic contaminants, synthetic organic contaminants including pesticides and herbicides, and volatile organic 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.

Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Dates of Sampling (mo./yr.)	MCL Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Range of Results	Dates of Sampling (mo./yr.)	MCL Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Range of Results	Water Source	Likely Source of Contamination
-------------------------------------	------	-----	-----------------------------	-------------------	----------------	------------------	-----------------------------	-------------------	----------------	------------------	--------------	--------------------------------

Radiological Contaminants

Beta/photon emitters (mrem/yr)	0	4	NA	NA	NA	NA	8/06	No	2.2**	NA	Regional Surface Water WTP	Decay of natural and man-made deposits
Alpha emitters (pCi/L)	0	15	3/05	No	2.6	0.8U-2.6	8/06	No	3.1	NA	Regional Surface Water WTP	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium 226 + 228 or combined radium (pCi/L)	0	5	3/05	No	1.1	0.1U-1.1	8/06	No	1.3	NA	Regional Surface Water WTP	Erosion of natural deposits
Uranium (ug/L)	0	30	3/05	No	3.9*	NA	8/06	No	ND	NA	Morris Bridge WTP	Erosion of natural deposits

NOTE: The USEPA considers 50 pCi/l to be the level of concern for beta particles. * Uranium is a calculated result.

**Results reported in pCi/L

2006 Water Quality Analysis

In the following tables, results in the Level Detected column for radiological contaminants, inorganic contaminants, synthetic organic contaminants including pesticides and herbicides, and volatile organic 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 Utilities (PCU)				Tampa Bay Water (TBW)						
Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Dates of Sampling (mo./yr.)	MCL Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Range of Results	Dates of Sampling (mo./yr.)	MCL Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Range of Results	Water Source	Likely Source of Contamination	
Inorganic Contaminants													
Antimony (ppb)	6	6	2/06	No	0.62 I	0.40 I - 0.62 I	8/04	No	2	NA	Desal WTP	Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics; electronics; solder	
Arsenic (ppb)	NA	10	2/06	No	0.86 I	0.51 I - 0.86 I	NA	NA	ND	NA	All	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes	
Barium (ppm)	2	2	2/06	No	0.019	0.016 - 0.019	8/06	No	0.022	NA	Morris Bridge WTP	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits	
Beryllium (ppb)	4	4	2/06	No	0.15 U	0.15 U	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	Discharge from metal refineries and coal-burning factories; discharge from electrical, aerospace, and defense industries	
Cadmium (ppb)	5	5	2/06	No	0.32 U	0.32 U	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	Corrosion of galvanized pipes; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from metal refineries; runoff from waste batteries and paints	
Chromium (ppb)	100	100	2/06	No	0.59 U	0.59 U	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits	
Cyanide (ppb)	200	200	2/06	No	5 U	5 U	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	Discharge from steel/metal factories; discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories	
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4.0	11/06	No	0.93	0.75 - 0.93	8/06	No	0.27	NA	Regional Surface Water WTP	Water additive which promotes strong teeth when at optimum levels between 0.7 and 1.2 ppm. Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories; erosion of natural deposits.	
Lead (point of entry) (ppb)	NA	AL=15	2/06	No	0.13 I	0.038 U - 0.13 I	4/06	No	2	ND - 2	Regional Surface Water WTP Cypress Creek WTP	Residue from man-made pollution such as auto emissions and paint; lead pipe, casing, and solder	
Mercury (inorganic) (ppb)	2	2	2/06, 11/06	No	0.031 IV	0.023 IV - 0.031 IV	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from refineries and factories; runoff from landfills; runoff from cropland	
Nickel (ppb)	NA	100	2/06	No	1.2 U	1.2 U	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	Pollution from mining and refining operations; natural occurrence in soil	
Nitrate (as Nitrogen) (ppm)	10	10	2/06	No	0.08 I	0.02 U - 0.08 I	1/06	No	0.52	0.14 - 0.52	Regional Surface Water WTP	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits	
Nitrite (as Nitrogen) (ppm)	1	1	2/06	No	0.02 U	0.02 U	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits	
Selenium (ppb)	50	50	2/06	No	0.14 I	0.13 U - 0.14 I	8/04	No	1	NA	Desal WTP	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines	
Sodium (ppm)	NA	160	11/06	No	14.9	10.9 - 14.9	8/04	No	33	NA	Desal WTP	Salt water intrusion; leaching from soil	
Thallium (ppb)	0.5	2	2/06	No	0.12 U	0.12 U	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	Leaching from ore-processing sites; discharge from electronics, glass, and drug factories	

2006 Water Quality Analysis

			Pinellas County Utilities (PCU)				Tampa Bay Water (TBW)					
Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Dates of Sampling (mo./yr.)	MCL Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Range of Results	Dates of Sampling (mo./yr.)	MCL Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Range of Results	Water Source	Likely Source of Contamination
Volatile Organic Contaminants												
Benzene (ppb)	0	1	2/06	No	0.12 U	0.12 U	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	Discharge from factories; leaching from gas storage tanks and landfills
Carbon Tetrachloride (ppb)	0	3	2/06	No	0.12 U	0.12 U	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	Discharge from chemical plants and other industrial activities
Chlorobenzene (ppb)	100	100	2/06	No	0.080 U	0.080 U	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	Discharge from chemical and agricultural chemical factories
o-Dichlorobenzene (ppb)	600	600	2/06	No	0.070 U	0.070 U	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
p-Dichlorobenzene (ppb)	75	75	2/06	No	0.070 U	0.070 U	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
1,2-Dichloroethane (ppb)	0	3	2/06	No	0.13 U	0.13 U	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
1,1-Dichloroethylene (ppb)	7	7	2/06	No	0.22 U	0.22 U	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
cis-1,2-Dichloroethylene (ppb)	70	70	2/06	No	0.11 U	0.11 U	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
trans-1,2-Dichloroethylene (ppb)	100	100	2/06	No	0.13 U	0.13 U	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Dichloromethane (ppb)	0	5	2/06	No	0.38 I*	0.35 I - 0.38 I*	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	Discharge from pharmaceutical and chemical factories
1,2-Dichloropropane (ppb)	0	5	2/06	No	0.090 U	0.090 U	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Ethylbenzene (ppb)	700	700	2/06	No	0.30 U	0.30 U	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	Discharge from petroleum refineries
Styrene (ppb)	100	100	2/06	No	0.080 U	0.080 U	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	Discharge from rubber and plastic factories; leaching from landfills
Tetrachloroethylene (ppb)	0	3	2/06	No	0.090 U	0.090 U	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	Discharge from factories and dry cleaners
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene (ppb)	70	70	2/06	No	0.10 U	0.10 U	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	Discharge from textile-finishing factories
1,1,1-Trichloroethane (ppb)	200	200	2/06	No	0.080 U	0.080 U	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories
1,1,2-Trichloroethane (ppb)	3	5	2/06	No	0.080 U	0.080 U	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Trichloroethylene (ppb)	0	3	2/06	No	0.14 U	0.14 U	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories
Toluene (ppm)	1	1	2/06	No	0.060 U	0.060 U	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	Discharge from petroleum factories
Vinyl Chloride (ppb)	0	1	2/06	No	0.17 U	0.17 U	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	Leaching from PVC piping; discharge from plastics factories
Xylenes (ppm)	10	10	2/06	No	0.13 U	0.13 U	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	Discharge from petroleum factories; discharge from chemical factories

* The laboratory Method Detection Limit (MDL) of 0.27ppm is less than the Regulatory Detection Limit (RDL) of 0.50ppm. The result 0.38 I is below the RDL.

2006 Water Quality Analysis

Pinellas County Utilities (PCU)				Tampa Bay Water (TBW)				
Dates of Sampling (mo./yr.)	MCL Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Range of Results	Dates of Sampling (mo./yr.)	MCL Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Range of Results	Water Source

Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs) and Stage 1 Disinfectant/Disinfection By-Product (D/DBP) Parameters

For the following parameters monitored under Stage 1 D/DBP regulations, the level detected is the annual average of the quarterly averages: Bromate, Chloramines, Chlorine, Haloacetic Acids, and/or TTHM (MCL 80 ppb).
Range of Results is the range of results (lowest to highest) at the individual sampling sites, including IDSE results.

Bromate (ppb)	MCLG=0	MCL=10	NA	NA	NA	NA	1/06-12/06	No	1.03	ND - 5.02	Regional Surface Water WTP	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Chloramines (ppm) [See NOTE below]	MRDLG=4	MRDL=4.0	1/06-12/06	No	3.37	1.01 - 4.90	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	Water additive used to control microbes
Chlorine (ppm)	MRDLG=4	MRDL=4.0	1/06-12/06	No	3.19	0.99 - 4.68	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	Water additive used to control microbes
Haloacetic Acids (five) (HAA5) (ppb)	NA	MCL=60	2/06, 4/06, 8/06, 11/06	No	18	3 - 48	1/06-12/06	No	8.9 (avg)	5.6 - 13.1	All	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TTHM [Total trihalomethanes] (ppb)	NA	MCL=80	2/06, 4/06, 8/06, 11/06	No	27	11 - 62	1/06-12/06	No	13.1 (avg)	5.2 - 21.5	All	By-product of drinking water disinfection

NOTE: The Chloramines values have not been calculated as a Running Annual Average (RAA).

(avg, annual average)

Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Dates of Sampling (mo./yr.)	TT Violation Y/N	Lowest Annual Average Monthly Removal Ratio	Range of Monthly Removal Ratios	Dates of Sampling (mo./yr.)	TT Violation Y/N	Annual Average Monthly Removal Ratio	Range of Monthly Removal Ratios	Water Source	Likely Source of Contamination
-------------------------------------	------	-----	-----------------------------	------------------	---	---------------------------------	-----------------------------	------------------	--------------------------------------	---------------------------------	--------------	--------------------------------

The monthly TOC removal ratio is the ratio between the actual TOC removal and the TOC rule removal requirements.

Total organic carbon (ppm)	NA	TT	NA	NA	NA	NA	1/06-12/06	No	2.0	1.7 - 2.2	Regional Surface Water WTP	Naturally present in the environment
----------------------------	----	----	----	----	----	----	------------	----	-----	-----------	----------------------------	--------------------------------------

Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	MCLG	AL (Action Level)	Dates of Sampling (mo./yr.)	AL Violation Y/N	90th Percentile Result	No. of Sampling Sites Exceeding the AL	Dates of Sampling (mo./yr.)	AL Violation Y/N	90th Percentile Result	No. of Sampling Sites Exceeding the AL	Water Source	Likely Source of Contamination
-------------------------------------	------	-------------------	-----------------------------	------------------	------------------------	--	-----------------------------	------------------	------------------------	--	--------------	--------------------------------

Lead and Copper (Tap Water)

Copper (tap water) (ppm)	1.3	1.3	6/06-8/06	No	0.71	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Lead (tap water) (ppb)	0	15	6/06-8/06	No	2.3	3	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits

Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Dates of Sampling (mo./yr.)	MCL Violation Y/N	Highest Result	Range of Results	Dates of Sampling (mo./yr.)	MCL Violation Y/N	Highest Result	Range of Results	Water Source	Likely Source of Contamination
-------------------------------------	------	-----	-----------------------------	-------------------	----------------	------------------	-----------------------------	-------------------	----------------	------------------	--------------	--------------------------------

Secondary Contaminants

Fluoride (ppm)	NGE	2.0	1/06-12/06	No	1.09	0.00 - 1.09	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	Water additive which promotes strong teeth when at optimum levels between 0.7 and 1.2 ppm. Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories; erosion of natural deposits.
----------------	-----	-----	------------	----	------	-------------	----	----	----	----	----	---

NOTE: Daily post-treatment sample at point of entry to distribution system.

Prepared by Pinellas County Utilities, March 2007, with reference to CCR data provided by Tampa Bay Water.

Conservation Programs

Conservation Success

As a result of successful conservation efforts, water usage per person per day has significantly declined over the past decade. The following reductions in per capita use exemplify the success of our current programs.

As of 2006, Pinellas County Utilities' per capita water usage averages 89 gallons per person per day (gpd). In 1989, the per capita water usage rate was 153 gpd.



Alternate Water Sources Rebate Program

Rebates are available as a financial incentive to property owners to use wells or other non-potable water sources for irrigation. In addition to PCU potable water customers, this program is available to qualified residents within the water service areas of the cities of Safety Harbor, Pinellas Park and Oldsmar. To determine eligibility and be placed in the database for participation, call (727) 464-3688.



Ultra Low Flow Toilet (ULFT) Rebate Program

Through September, 2007, rebates of up to \$100 will be available for each high flow toilet (3.5 or more gallons per flush) replaced by an ultra low flow 1.6-gallon toilet. In cooperation with the Pinellas-Anclote River Basin Board of the Southwest Florida Water Management District, Pinellas County Utilities offers this financial incentive to single family, multi-family, and commercial customers who receive their water supply directly from Pinellas County or from the cities of Clearwater, Pinellas Park, Safety Harbor, Oldsmar and Tarpon Springs. To participate in this program, call (727) 725-2604.



Hotel/Motel Conservation Program

This voluntary program focuses on the importance of water conservation among hotels/motels. Since 2002, 71 hotels and motels have conducted water audits, developed conservation initiatives, and informed visitors on how they can participate in water conservation during their stay.



Healthy Lawn Program

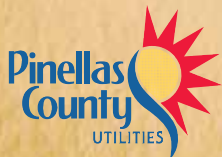
The Healthy Lawn educational initiative offers practical tips and suggestions to help property owners establish and maintain a healthy lawn in a responsible and cost efficient manner. Such tips discourage over-watering to avoid lawn diseases. Other tips include planting the right plant in the right place. For more information call (727) 464-4000 and tell the Utilities representative, "I want a healthy lawn."



Tampa Bay
Water's Board
of Directors
meetings occur
at 9:00 a.m. on

the third Monday of every other
(even) month at 2575 Enterprise
Road, Clearwater, Florida 33763.

To view the agenda, visit
www.tampabaywater.org,
or call (727) 796-2355.



At Pinellas
County Utilities,
we value our
customers and

work hard to ensure
your satisfaction. If you have questions
or comments about this report or other
issues, please call us:

Customer Service(727) 464-4000
Utilities Laboratory(727) 582-2302
Water Conservation .. (727) 464-3896
Emergencies(727) 464-4000

You can also visit
www.pinellascounty.org/utilities.

This publication was printed at a cost of \$0.44 per
copy and mailed at cost of \$0.31 per copy.

Your Local Government



The Pinellas County Board of County Commissioners meets twice a month, 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. Regular County business items are discussed with the Board at 3:00 p.m., after which there is a break and the Board reconvenes at 6:30 p.m. for scheduled public hearings. 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 Pinellas 18 TV, the Pinellas County Government Access cable channel, and repeated during the week. The meeting agendas are published on the county's Web site at ***www.pinellascounty.org***. For more information, call (727) 464-3485.

Your Pinellas County Board of County Commissioners

(L to R) Karen Williams Seel, Robert B. Stewart, Calvin D. Harris, Ronnie E. Duncan, John Morroni, Susan Latvala and Kenneth T. Welch



Florida Water Environment Association

FWEA Public Education Award for Excellence (*Large Facility*)

South Cross Bayou Water Reclamation Facility

Earle B. Phelps Facility Excellence Award

William E. Dunn Water Reclamation Facility

David York Reuse System of the Year Award (*5 – 15 MGD*)

William E. Dunn Water Reclamation Facility

Top 10 Facility Award (*Safety, Leadership & Operational Commitment*)

South Cross Bayou Water Reclamation Facility

Florida Section—American Water Works Association

Water Conservation Awards for Excellence

Meritorious Award for Public Education/Community Relations

“Does Your Castle Need a New Throne?”

Public Education/Community Relations

Honorable Mention – *2004 Consumer Confidence Report*

Florida Water and Pollution Control Operators Association

Safety Award for Wastewater Treatment “A” Category – *William E. Dunn WRF*

Safety Award for Water Treatment “B” Category – *S.K. Keller Water Treatment Facility*

Safety Commendation Certificate for 2005 – *South Cross Bayou WRF*

The Communicator Awards

Award of Excellence – *2004 Consumer Confidence Report (Annual Report/Utility)*

Award of Distinction – *South Cross Bayou Booklet (Brochure/Educational)*

Florida Department of Environmental Protection

Plant Operations Excellence Award – *S.K. Keller Water Treatment Facility*

League of American Communications Professionals

Bronze Award – *Cross Bar Ranch brochure*

Silver Award – *2005 Consumer Confidence Report*

Top 100 Communications Materials of 2006 – *2005 Consumer Confidence Report*

Southwest Florida Water Management District

Partners in Watershed Education Award – *Pinellas County Utilities*

MarCom Creative Awards

Platinum Award – *2005 Consumer Confidence Report (Annual Report)*

Gold Award – *Fats, Oils & Grease BMP Manual (Graphic Design/Cover)*

**Pinellas
County**
UTILITIES

**2006
Awards**

Conservation Challenge

Are You Up For The Challenge?

There are 5 examples of saving water, 5 examples of wasting water, and 5 examples of recycling in this picture. See if you can find and circle them all! For some more fun, you can color it in!



Visit us online at
www.pinellascounty.org/utilities/kids for
more fun activities.