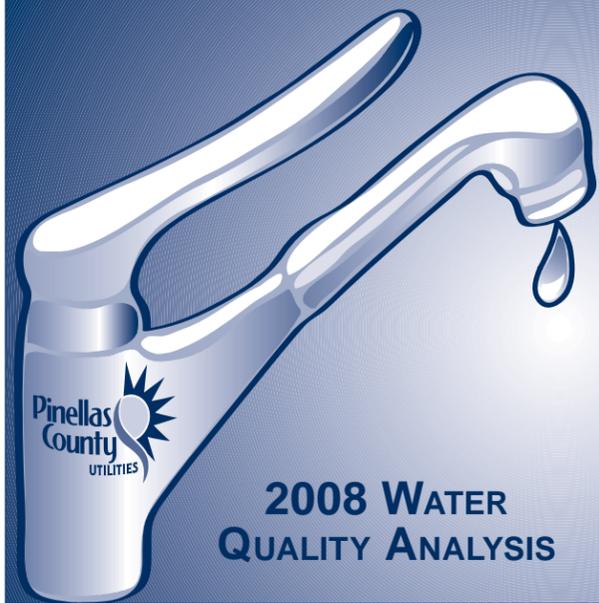


PINELLAS COUNTY UTILITIES

CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT



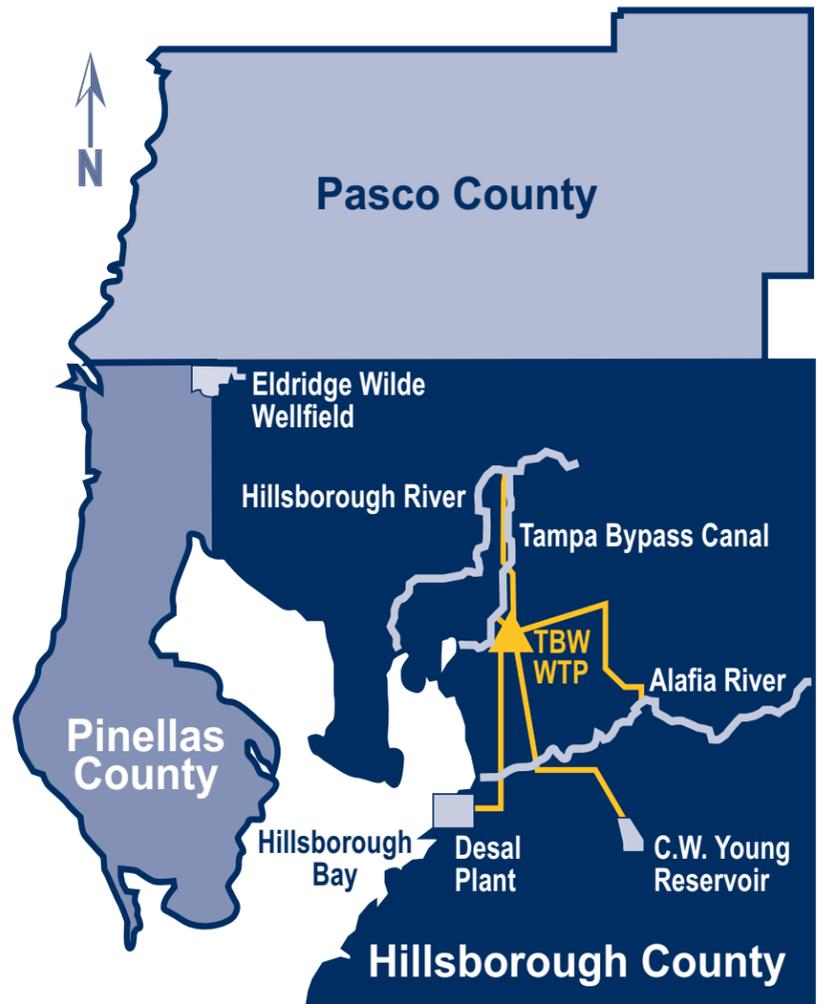
Our Water Sources

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. Eleven regional 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. 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 Wellfield, potable water is transferred to pumping stations where it undergoes additional minor processes before being pumped to homes and businesses through 2,002 miles of pipe in Pinellas County Utilities' distribution system.

The blended water provided by Tampa Bay Water is treated with a polyphosphate inhibitor to control corrosion then fluoridated for dental health purposes. The groundwater acquired from the Eldridge-Wilde Wellfield 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. As the inhibitor is added, fluoride is also added for

dental health purposes. Next, a chemical disinfectant, chloramines, is added to the water to guard against bacteria. Lastly, the pH (acid-alkali) is adjusted and stabilized using sodium hydroxide.



Delivering Excellence



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).

Pinellas County Utilities 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, 2008**. Data obtained before January 1, 2008, and presented in this report are from the most recent testing done in accordance with the applicable 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 2008 CCR, please contact them at **727-796-2355**.

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. Immunocompromised 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**).

What Does It All Mean?

The following text is written verbatim in accordance with the Florida Department of Environmental Protection CCR Template instructions, January 1, 2009.

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:

- Microbial contaminants, such as viruses 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.

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 Utilities 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 2004 the Department of Environmental Protection performed a Source Water Assessment for Tampa Bay Water (TBW). The assessment results are available on the FDEP Source Water Assessment and Protection Program Web site at www.dep.state.fl.us/swapp or they can be obtained from Tampa Bay Water, 2575 Enterprise Rd., Clearwater, FL 33763, phone **727-796-2355**.

Between 2004 and 2008, the Department of Environmental Protection performed a Source Water Assessment for Tampa Bay Water facilities. The assessments were conducted to provide information about any potential sources of contamination in the vicinity of the TBW 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 Web site at www.dep.state.fl.us/swapp or they can be obtained from Tampa Bay Water, 2575 Enterprise Rd., Clearwater, FL 33763, phone **727-796-2355**.



In the accompanying 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 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.

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.

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.

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 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. The meeting agendas are published on the County's Web site 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 Web site at www.tampabaywater.org or call 727-796-2355.

Pinellas County Utilities (PCU)

Microbiological Contaminants

Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Dates of Sampling (mo./yr.)	MCL Violation Y/N	Highest Monthly Percentage	Likely Source of Contamination
Total Coliform Bacteria	0	*	1/08-12/08	No	4.7%	Naturally present in the environment

Total Coliform Bacteria: Highest Monthly Percentage 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 No. of Positive Samples for the Year	Likely Source of Contamination
Fecal coliform and E. coli	0	0*	1/08-12/08	No	1 ++	Human and animal fecal waste

* MCL for fecal coliforms is 0 for acute violations only where a fecal or E. Coli positive is followed by a repeat sample positive for fecal, E. Coli or total coliform.

++ A fecal or E. Coli positive followed by proper repeat sampling absent of any contamination does not generate a violation as long as the total coliform rule has not been violated. For a system taking over 40 samples per month, this result is then totaled with any total coliform positive compliance results for the month to determine percentage compliance with the total coliform rule.

** Results in the Level Detected column for radiological contaminants, inorganic contaminants, 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.

Radiological 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
Radium 226 + 228 or combined radium (pCi/L)	0	5	3/08	No	0.9	ND - 0.9	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)	NA	10	3/08	No	0.4	0.3 - 0.4	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium (ppm)	2	2	3/08	No	0.017	0.011 - 0.017	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Cyanide (ppb)	200	200	3/08 & 5/08	No	62	ND - 62	Discharge from steel/metal factories; discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4.0	3/08	No	0.76	0.75 - 0.76	Water additive which promotes strong teeth when at optimum levels between 0.7 and 1.3 ppm. Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories; erosion of natural deposits.
Lead (point of entry) (ppb)	NA	15	3/08	No	0.1	0.1	Residue from man-made pollution such as auto emissions and paint; lead pipe, casing, and solder
Nitrate (as Nitrogen) (ppm)	10	10	3/08 - 4/08	No	0.06	ND - 0.06	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Nitrite (as Nitrogen) (ppm)	1	1	3/08 - 4/08	No	0.03	ND - 0.03	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Sodium (ppm)	NA	160	3/08	No	43.8	8.64 - 43.8	Salt water intrusion, leaching from soil

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.

Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL or MRDL	Dates of Sampling (mo./yr.)	MCL Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Range of Results	Likely Source of Contamination
Chlorine (ppm)	MRDLG=4	MRDL=4.0	1/08 - 12/08	No	3.36	0.88 - 5.07	Water additive used to control microbes
Haloacetic Acids (five) (HAA5) (ppb)	NA	MCL=60	1/08 - 12/08	No	17	4.5 - 53.5	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TTHM [Total trihalomethanes] (ppb)	NA	MCL=80	1/08 - 12/08	No	36	13.5 - 85.2	By-product of drinking water disinfection

Lead and Copper (Tap Water)

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	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper (tap water) (ppm)	1.3	1.3	6/08-8/08	No	0.604	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Lead (tap water) (ppb)	0	15	6/08-8/08	No	1	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits

Tampa Bay Water (TBW)

Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Dates of Sampling (mo./yr.)	MCL Violation Y/N	Highest Single Measure	Lowest Monthly % of Samples Meeting Regulatory Limits	Likely Source of Contamination
Turbidity (NTU)	TT	NA	11/08	No	0.32	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.

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
Beta/alpha emitters (mrem/yr)	0	4	8/06	No	2.2*	NA	Decay of natural and man-made deposits
Antimony (ppb)	6	6	07/08	No	0.16	NA	Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics; electronics; solder
Nickel (ppb)	NA	100	07/08	No	2.6	NA	Pollution from mining and refining operations. Natural occurrence in soil
Selenium (ppb)	50	50	07/08	No	0.97	NA	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines
Dalapon (ppb)	200	200	03/08	No	1.7	ND - 1.7	Runoff from herbicide used on rights of way
Di(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate (ppb)	0	6	07/08	No	0.71	ND - 0.71	Discharge from rubber and chemical factories
Bromate (ppb)	0	10	1/08-12/08	No	7.12	0.84 - 14.80	By-product of drinking water disinfection

* Beta results reported in pCi/L.

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	11/08	No	0.00531	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	MRDLG	MRDL (at the entrance to the distribution system)	Dates of Sampling (mo./yr.)	Acute Violation Y/N	Non-Acute Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Likely Source of Contamination
Chlorine Dioxide (ppb)	800	800	07/08	No	No	430	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.)	TT Violation Y/N	Lowest Running Annual Average, Computed Quarterly, of Monthly Removal Ratio	Range of Monthly Removal Ratios	Likely Source of Contamination
Total organic carbon (ppm)	NA	TT	4/08 - 12/08	No	3.16	1.87 - 6.05	Naturally present in the environment

Prepared by Pinellas County Utilities, March 2009, with reference to CCR data provided by Tampa Bay Water.

For Your Reference

Hardness	Levels of Pinellas County water range between 134-216 milligrams per liter (mg/L) or parts per million (ppm). This is equivalent to 9-15 grains per gallon (gpg).		
pH	7.6-7.9 standard units	Chloramines	2.87-3.45 ppm

This publication was printed at a cost of \$0.06 per copy.



Questions or Comments

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 Lab** 727 582-2302
Conservation 727 464-3896 **Emergencies** 727 464-4000

Multi-Unit Customers: Please display this report in your common area or on a bulletin board. For additional copies, please call 464-4000. You may also visit www.pinellascounty.org/utilities.





FOR YOUR REFERENCE

2008 Additional Parameters of Interest

The additional parameters of interest are water quality characteristics that are not necessarily required to be reported in the annual Consumer Confidence Report, but are found to be of particular interest to the potable [drinking] water customers of Pinellas County Utilities.

The ranges for the following parameters of interest are considered **typical ranges** for the Pinellas County Utilities distribution system. It is important to note that results outside of these typical ranges does not imply unsafe drinking water or water that does not meet federal or state standards for safe drinking water.

Parameter	Typical Range
Hardness	134–216 milligrams per liter (mg/L) or parts per million (ppm). This is equivalent to 9–15 grains per gallon (gpg).
pH	7.6–8.0 standard units
Chloramines	2.87–3.45 milligrams per liter (mg/L)
Total Chlorine	0.6–4.0 milligrams per liter (mg/L)
Iron	0.05–0.10 milligrams per liter (mg/L) <i>under normal system conditions*</i>

**under normal system conditions: with use of plastic, concrete or lined iron pipe; in the absence of fire flows/flushing, construction, etc.*