

## ADDITIONAL HEALTH INFORMATION

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

(A) **Microbial contaminants**, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.

(B) **Inorganic contaminants**, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming.

(C) **Pesticides and herbicides**, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses.

(D) **Organic chemical contaminants**, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems.

(E) **Radioactive contaminants**, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. 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**.

## FOR CUSTOMERS WITH SPECIAL HEALTH CONCERNS

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)**.

## HOW TO REACH US

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact the FGUA's MacDill AFB Utility Operations Center at (813) 828-3984 or visit our web site at <http://www.fgua.com>. The FGUA office at MacDill AFB is open from 7:30 AM until 4:30 PM, Monday through Friday.

The FGUA encourages its customers to become involved in decisions that may affect the quality of their drinking water. Customers interested in becoming involved may attend regularly scheduled meetings of the FGUA Board of Directors. These meetings are advertised in your local newspaper and also on the web site.

## SOURCE WATER ASSESSMENT PLAN

In 2011, the Florida Department of Environmental Protection (FDEP) performed a Source Water Assessment for the City of Tampa Water Department. The assessment results are available on the FDEP Source Water Assessment and Protection Program website at [www.dep.state.fl.us/swapp](http://www.dep.state.fl.us/swapp).



## MACDILL AIR FORCE BASE (AFB) PWS ID# 6296193 2011 ANNUAL DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT

We are pleased to present to you this year's Annual Water Quality Report. This report is designed to inform you about the quality water and services we deliver to you every day.

We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water. If you have any questions or concerns about the information provided in this report, please feel free to contact us.

## WHERE YOUR WATER COMES FROM

The David L. Tippin Water Treatment Facility (DLTWTF) produces the City of Tampa's drinking water and is the sole source of drinking water for MacDill AFB. The primary source of water for the DLTWTF is the Hillsborough River. Water treatment at DLTWTF includes: coagulation/flocculation, sedimentation/filtration, ozonation, pH adjustment, fluoridation, and disinfection. During the dry season, the City also purchases water from Tampa Bay Water (TBW). This is supplied from the TBW Aquifer Storage and Recovery (ASR) system, groundwater, surface water, and desalinated seawater supplies.

To better control disinfectant residual levels, the FGUA uses calcium hypochlorite and aqueous ammonia to form the chloramine compounds that supplement the disinfectant residual provided by the City of Tampa and required by state and federal regulation.

## HOW WE ENSURE YOUR DRINKING WATER IS SAFE

The FGUA's MacDill AFB Water System routinely monitors 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, 2011. Data obtained before January 1, 2011, and presented in this report are from the most recent testing done in accordance with the laws, rules, and regulations.

As authorized and approved by the EPA, the State has reduced monitoring requirements for certain contaminants to less often the once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants are not expected to vary significantly from one year to another. As a result some of our data is more than one year old.

## HOW TO READ THE TABLE

In the table below, 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 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.

**ppm** – parts per million or milligrams per liter is one part by weight of analyte to one million parts by weight of the water sample.

**ppb** – parts per billion or micrograms per liter is one part by weight of analyte to one billion parts by weight of the water sample.

## 2010 WATER QUALITY SUMMARY TABLE – FGUA MacDill AFB ,PWS ID NO. 6296193

### STAGE 1 DISINFECTANTS AND DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS

Disinfectant or Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Dates of sampling (mo./yr.)	MCL or MRDL Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Range of Results	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL or MRDL	Likely Source of Contamination
Chloramines (ppm)	Daily/2011	N	1.6	0.0 – 4.1	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4.0	Water additive used to control microbes
Halacetic Acids (five) (HAA5) (ppb)	Quarterly 2011	N	19.3	4.0 – 48.9	NA	MCL = 60	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TTHM [Total trihalomethanes] (ppb)	Quarterly 2011	N	25.1	14.8 - 33.5	NA	MCL = 80	By-product of drinking water disinfection

### LEAD AND COPPER (TAP WATER)

Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Dates of sampling (mo./yr.)	AL Violation Y/N	90th Percentile Result	Exceeding the AL	MCLG	AL (Action Level)	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper (tap water) (ppm)	September 2011	N	0.98	0	1.3	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Lead (tap water) (ppb)	September 2011	N	3.5	0	0	15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives

### TABLE NOTES

- A. For chloramines, the level detected is the the highest running annual average (RAA), computed quarterly, of monthly averages of all samples collected. For haloacetic acids or TTHM, the level detected is the highest RAA, computed quarterly, of quarterly averages of all samples collected if the system is monitoring quarterly or is the average of all samples taken during the year if the system monitors less frequently than quarterly. Range of Results is the range of individual sample results (lowest to highest) for all monitoring locations, including Initial Distribution System Evaluation (IDSE) results as well as Stage 1 compliance results.
- B. 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. The FGUA's MacDill AFB Water System 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>.
- C. We work hard to provide top quality water to every tap, and ask that all our customers help us protect our water sources, which are the heart of our community, our way of life, and our children's future.