



**MACDILL AIR FORCE BASE  
(AFB) PWS ID#  
6296193  
2023 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 with treatment by: coagulation, flocculation, sedimentation, ozonation, pH adjustment, filtration, disinfection, and fluoridation. The City also purchases water from Tampa Bay Water (TBW) that is produced from groundwater, surface water, and desalinated seawater supplies.

The FGUA uses sodium hypochlorite and ammonium sulfate to form the chloramine compounds that supplement the disinfectant provided by the City of Tampa and required by state and federal regulation. We also use a corrosion control inhibitor to minimize the leaching of lead and copper from water pipes and plumbing fixtures.

**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, 2023. Data obtained before January 1, 2023, 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 than 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 may be 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.

Location Running Annual Average (LRAA) - the average of sample results taken at a particular monitoring location during the previous four calendar quarters.

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 the addition of a disinfectant is necessary for the 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.

Level 1 Assessment: A Level 1 Assessment is a study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system

### **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:

Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and

bacteria, 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.

To ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the EPA prescribes regulations, which limit the number 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 protections 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**

### **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 the web at <http://www.fgua.com>

The FGUA office at MacDill AFB is open from 7:30 AM until 4:00 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 FGUA's website.

### **SOURCE WATER ASSESSMENT PLAN**

In 2023, the Florida Department of Environmental Protection (FDEP) performed a Source Water Assessment for the City of Tampa Water Department. These assessments are updated every year. The 2023 assessment identified fifteen (15) potential sources of contamination in the vicinity of the city's system with susceptibility levels ranging from low to moderate. The assessment results are available on the FDEP Source Water Assessment and Protection Program website:

<https://prodapps.dep.state.fl.us/swapp>

PWS ID 6290327

2023 WATER QUALITY SUMMARY TABLE

**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)   | Jan, Feb, Mar, Apr, May, Jun, Jul, Aug, Sep, Oct, Nov, Dec 2023 | N                         | 2.3            | 0.6 - 4.1        | MRDLG = 4     | MRDL = 4.0  | Water additive used to control microbes |
| For chloramines, the level detected is the highest running annual average (RAA), computed quarterly, of monthly averages of all samples collected. The range of results is the range of results of all the individual samples collected during the past year. |   |                           |                |                  |               |             |   |

**STAGE 2 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            |
|--|-----------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------------|------------------|---------------|-------------|---|
| Haloacetic Acids (five) (HAA5) (ppb)   | Mar, Jun, Sept, Dec 2023    | N                         | 22.9<br>LRAA Highest Site # 4 | 6.0-19.0         | NA            | MCL = 60    | By-product of drinking water disinfection |
| TTHM [Total trihalomethanes] (ppb)   | Mar, Jun, Sept, Dec 2023    | N                         | 37.4<br>LRAA Highest Site #4  | 15.5-34-2        | NA            | MCL = 80    | By-product of drinking water disinfection |
| 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. |                             |                           |                               |                  |               |             |   |

**LEAD AND COPPER (TAP WATER)**

| Contaminant and Unit of Measurement | Dates of sampling (mo./yr.) | AL Exceedance Y/N | 90 <sup>th</sup> Percentile Results | Number of Sampling Sites Exceeding the AL | MCL G | AL (Action Level) | Likely Source of Contamination   |
|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------|-------------------------------------|---|-------|-------------------|--|
| Copper (tap water) (ppm)            | Aug & Sept 2023             | N                 | 0.60                                | 0   | 1.3   | 1.3               | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives |
| Lead (tap water) (ppb)              | Aug & Sept 2023             | N                 | 2.30                                | 0   | 0     | 15                | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits                                   |

**UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS**

| Unregulated Contaminants and Unit of Measurement | Dates of sampling (mo/yr)                                  | Level Detected (Average) | Range of Results   | Likely Source of Contamination   |
|--|--|--------------------------|--------------------|--|
| Perfluorobutanoic acid (PFBA), (ng/L)            | March 2023<br>June 2023<br>September 2023<br>December 2023 | 6.1                      | Not Detected - 6.5 | Industrial and commercial applications such as textiles, aqueous film forming foams (AFFF), metal plating, semi-conductors, paper and food packaging, coating additives, cleaning products, pesticides and personal care products. |
| Perfluoropentanoic acid (PFPeA), (ng/L)          | March 2023<br>June 2023<br>September 2023<br>December 2023 | 5.7                      | 5.0 - 6.0          | Industrial and commercial applications such as textiles, aqueous film forming foams (AFFF), metal plating, semi-conductors, paper and food packaging, coating additives, cleaning products, pesticides and personal care products. |

**UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS (Continued)**

| <b>Unregulated Contaminants and Unit of Measurement</b> | <b>Dates of sampling (mo/yr)</b>                           | <b>Level Detected (Average)</b> | <b>Range of Results</b> | <b>Likely Source of Contamination</b>  |
|---|--|---------------------------------|-------------------------|--|
| Perfluorohexanoic acid (PFHxA), (ng/L)                  | March 2023<br>June 2023<br>September 2023<br>December 2023 | 4.3                             | 3.6 – 5.4               | Industrial and commercial applications such as textiles, aqueous film forming foams (AFFF), metal plating, semi-conductors, paper and food packaging, coating additives, cleaning products, pesticides and personal care products. |
| Perfluorobutanesulfonic acid (PFBS), (ng/L)             | March 2023<br>June 2023<br>September 2023<br>December 2023 | 5.1                             | 3.7 – 5.9               | Industrial and commercial applications such as textiles, aqueous film forming foams (AFFF), metal plating, semi-conductors, paper and food packaging, coating additives, cleaning products, pesticides and personal care products. |
| Perfluorohexanesulfonic acid (PFHxS), (ng/L)            | March 2023<br>June 2023<br>September 2023<br>December 2023 | 3.5                             | Not Detected – 3.7      | Industrial and commercial applications such as textiles, aqueous film forming foams (AFFF), metal plating, semi-conductors, paper and food packaging, coating additives, cleaning products, pesticides and personal care products. |
| Perfluorooctanesulfonic acid (PFOS), (ng/L)             | March 2023<br>June 2023<br>September 2023<br>December 2023 | 5.4                             | 5.2 – 5.7               | Industrial and commercial applications such as textiles, aqueous film forming foams (AFFF), metal plating, semi-conductors, paper and food packaging, coating additives, cleaning products, pesticides and personal care products. |

The FGUA MacDill Air Force Base Utility has been monitoring for unregulated contaminants (UC) as part of a study to help the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) determine the occurrence in drinking water of UC and whether or not these contaminants need to be regulated. At present, no health standards (for example, maximum contaminant levels) have been established for UC. However, we are required to publish the analytical results of our UC monitoring in our annual water quality report. If you would like more information on the EPA’s Unregulated Contaminants Monitoring Rule (UCMR), please call the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

\* The average levels detected is the average results of all distribution location results. The range of results is lowest and highest levels detected from individual sampling sites.

## NOTES

- A. 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>.
- B. Copper is an essential nutrient, but some people who drink water in excess of the action level over a relatively short amount of time could experience gastrointestinal distress. Some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over many years suffer liver or kidney damage. People with Wilson's disease should consult their personal doctor. Copper in drinking water is normally associated with plumbing components (e.g., copper piping in the building's plumbing system or in the tap fixtures themselves) and can be corrected by flushing the tap before using the water. In May 2017, the FGUA initiated corrosion control treatment as recommended by a Corrosion Control Study performed by the Florida Rural Water Association and approved by the Hillsborough County Health Department. The treatment involves the addition of a corrosion inhibitor (polyphosphate) at prescribed and monitored concentrations into drinking water. Water quality data collected since 2017 indicate the treatment has been effective in reducing copper concentrations in drinking water.
- C. Please DO NOT FLUSH your unused/unwanted medications down toilets or sink drains. For more information, please go to <http://www.dep.state.fl.us/waste/categories/medications/pages/disposal.htm>
- D. 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.
- E. 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. U.S. Environmental Protection Agency/Center for Disease Control 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).

# 2023 CITY OF TAMPA WATER QUALITY REPORT FOR 2024 REPORTING (3.12.24 FINAL)

## Turbidity

| Contaminant and Unit of Measurement | Dates of sampling (mo/yr) | MCL Violation Y/N | The Highest Single Measurement | The Lowest Monthly Percentage of Samples Meeting Regulatory Limits | MCLG | MCL | Likely Source of Contamination |
|-------------------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------|--------------------------------|--|------|-----|--------------------------------|
| Turbidity (NTU)                     | Jan – Dec 2023            | N                 | 0.37                           | 100%   | N/A  | TT  | Soil runoff                    |

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. Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of water. We monitor it because it is a good indicator of the effectiveness of our filtration system. High turbidity can hinder the effectiveness of disinfectant.

## Radioactive Contaminants

| Contaminant and Unit of Measurement         | Dates of sampling (mo/yr) | MCL Violation Y/N | Level Detected | Range of Results | MCLG | MCL | Likely Source of Contamination |
|---|---------------------------|-------------------|----------------|------------------|------|-----|--------------------------------|
| Alpha emitters (pCi/L) (Including Uranium)  | April 2023                | N                 | 1.6            | 1.6              | 0    | 15  | Erosion of natural deposits    |
| Radium 226 + 228 or combined radium (pCi/L) | April 2023                | N                 | 0.6            | 0.6              | 0    | 5   | Erosion of natural deposits    |

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

| Contaminant and Unit of Measurement | Dates of Sampling (mo/yr) | MCL Violation Y/N | Level Detected | Range of Results | MCLG | MCL | Likely Source of Contamination   |
|-------------------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------|----------------|------------------|------|-----|--|
| Barium (ppm)                        | April 2023                | N                 | 0.015          | 0.015            | 2    | 2   | Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits   |
| Fluoride (ppm)                      | April 2023                | N                 | 0.57           | 0.57             | 4    | 4.0 | Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories. Water additive which promotes strong teeth when at the optimum level of 0.7 ppm |
| Nitrate (as Nitrogen) (ppm)         | April 2023                | N                 | 0.36           | 0.36             | 10   | 10  | Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits  |
| Sodium (ppm)                        | April 2023                | N                 | 55             | 55               | N/A  | 160 | Saltwater intrusion, leaching from soil  |

Results in the level detected column are the highest detected level at any sampling point. \*The Florida Department of Environmental Protection (FDEP) has set the drinking water standard for sodium at 160 parts per million (ppm) to protect individuals who are susceptible to sodium sensitive hypertension or diseases that cause difficulty in regulation body fluid volume. Sodium is monitored so that individuals who have been placed on sodium (salt) restricted diets may consider the sodium in their drinking water. Drinking water contributes only a small fraction (less than 10 percent) to the overall sodium intake. If you have been placed on a sodium-restricted diet, please inform your physician that our water contains 55 mg/L of sodium.