HOW TO READ THE TABLE

The table in this report contains technical terms and abbreviations that may be unfamiliar. The following definitions are provided to help you better understand the information presented.

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

Location Running Annual Average (LRAA) – The average of sample results collected at a specific monitoring location during the previous four calendar quarters.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) – The highest level of a contaminant allowed in drinking water.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG) – The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL) – The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG) – The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health.

ND – Not Detected.

ppm – Parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L).

ppb – Parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (µg/L).

THE fgua - HOW TO REACH OUT TO US!

If you have questions about this report or your water utility service, please contact the FGUA at our MacDill Air Force Base Utility Operations Center

Phone: (813) 828-3984

or

visit www.fgua.com.

The FGUA office at MacDill AFB is open Monday through Friday from 7:30 a.m. to 4:00 p.m. FGUA encourages customers to become involved in decisions that may affect their drinking water. Customers interested in participating may attend regularly scheduled meetings of the FGUA Board of Directors. Meeting notices are published on the FGUA website and through public notice.

SCAN ME

For additional information about drinking water regulations, contaminants, and potential health effects, please contact the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at

1-800-426-4791

FLORIDA GOVERNMENTAL UTILITY AUTHORITY

MacDill Air Force Base

PWS ID# 6296193

2025

ANNUAL WATER QUALITY REPORT

The FGUA is pleased to present this year's Annual Water Quality Report. This report is designed to provide important information about the quality of your drinking water and the services we provide every day.

At the Florida Governmental Utility Authority (FGUA), we are committed to delivering safe, reliable, and high-quality drinking water to the residents and personnel of MacDill Air Force Base.

This Consumer Confidence Report is available online for viewing and download at:

https://www.fgua.com/docs/ccr/2025/macdill.pdf

WHERE YOUR WATER COMES FROM

The David L. Tippin Water Treatment Facility (DLTWTF) produces the City of Tampa's drinking water and serves as the sole source of drinking water for MacDill Air Force Base. The primary water source for the DLTWTF is the Hillsborough River. Water is treated through a multi-barrier process that includes coagulation, flocculation, sedimentation, ozonation, pH adjustment, filtration, disinfection, and fluoridation. The City of Tampa also purchases water from Tampa Bay Water, which is produced from a combination of groundwater, surface water, and desalinated seawater sources.

FGUA supplements the City's disinfection process by adding sodium hypochlorite and ammonium sulfate to form chloramines, as required by state and federal drinking water regulations. A corrosion control inhibitor is also added to help minimize the leaching of lead and copper from household plumbing and service lines.

HOW WE ENSURE YOUR DRINKING WATER IS SAFE

FGUA routinely monitors your drinking water for contaminants in accordance with Federal and State drinking water regulations. Unless otherwise noted, this report is based on monitoring results collected between January 1 and December 31, 2025. Some data presented in this report may be from prior years because certain contaminants are monitored less frequently when previous results consistently meet regulatory requirements.

As authorized by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and the Florida Department of Environmental Protection (FDEP), monitoring frequencies for some contaminants have been reduced because their concentrations are not expected to vary significantly from year to year.

ADDITIONAL HEALTH INFORMATION

Sources of drinking water, including tap water and bottled water, include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels across the land or through the ground, it can dissolve naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive materials. It can also pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or human activities.

Potential contaminants in source water may include:

• Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, may originate from wastewater treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural operations, or wildlife.

• Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, may occur naturally or result from stormwater runoff, industrial discharges, mining, oil and gas production, or agricultural activities.

• Pesticides and herbicides from agricultural, residential, and urban stormwater sources.

• Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which may result from industrial processes, petroleum production, urban runoff, and septic systems.

• Radioactive contaminants, which may occur naturally or result from mining and energy production activities.

To ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA regulations limit the amount of certain contaminants allowed in water provided by public water systems. U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that provide the same level of public health protection.

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain trace amounts of contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk.

CITY OF TAMPA SOURCE WATER ASSESSMENT PLAN

The Florida Department of Environmental Protection (FDEP) completed a Source Water Assessment for the City of Tampa Water Department in 2025.

The assessment identified fourteen (14) potential sources of contamination in the vicinity of the water supply with susceptibility levels ranging from low to moderate.
Assessment results are available through the FDEP Source Water Assessment and Protection Program at:

https://prodapps.dep.state.fl.us/swapp
PWS: 6290327

2025 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 2025	N	1.8	0.6-3.9	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 2025	N	16.34 LRAA Highest Site #4	4.8-21.6	NA	MCL = 60	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TTHM [Total trihalomethanes] (ppb)	Mar, Jun, Sept, Dec 2025	N	32.01 LRAA Highest Site #3	15.29-37.0	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	90th Percentile Results	Number of Sampling Sites Exceeding the AL	Range of Tap Sample Results	MCLG	AL (Action Level)	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper (tap water) (ppm)	Aug & Sept 2023	N	0.61	0	ND-3.3	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	ND-3	0	15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems and service lines connecting buildings to water mains; erosion of natural deposits

NOTES

A. 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. FGUA is responsible for providing high quality drinking water and removing lead pipes, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components in your home. You share the responsibility for protecting yourself and your family from the lead in your home plumbing. You can take responsibility by identifying and removing lead materials within your home plumbing and taking steps to reduce your family's risk. Before drinking tap water, flush your pipes for several minutes by running your tap, taking a shower, doing laundry or a load of dishes. You can also use a filter certified by an American National Standards Institute accredited certifier to reduce lead in drinking water. If you are concerned about lead in your water and wish to have your water tested, the contact information can be found in the "How to reach us" section of this report. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at *http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead*.

B. *Lead Service Line Inventory – The facility has conducted a complete survey of all drinking water services lines, totaling over 752 individual connections. The comprehensive review included an examination of all available historical records, including record drawings and ordinance reviews, as well as selected pipeline inspections of homes and businesses. No lead service lines have been detected. To view the facility's Lead Service Line Inventory, you can request it using the contact information found in the "How to Reach Us" section of this report.*

C. 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.

D. Please DO NOT FLUSH your unused/unwanted medications down toilets or sink drains. For more information, please go to:
   a. https://www.epa.gov/household-medication-disposal/what-do-unwanted-household-medicines

E. 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.

F. 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).

G. Help protect our pipes and waterways by keeping trash out of toilets and sink drains. Visit the Flush Smart Florida campaign webpage to learn what should – and shouldn't – go down the drain: Flush Smart Florida 2 - https://www.fgua.com

City of Tampa CCR 2025 for 2026 Reporting: PWS #6290327

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 2025	N	0.16	100	N/A	TT	Soil runoff

The result in the lowest monthly percentage column is the lowest monthly percentageof 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	Rangeof Results	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Alphaemitters (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)	May 2025	N	0.011	0.011	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	May 2025	N	0.56	0.56	4	4	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)	May 2025	N	0.29	0.29	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Sodium (ppm)	May 2025	N	51	51	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 51 mg/L of sodium.

Stage 1 Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products

Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Dates of sampling (mo/yr)	TT Violation Y/N	Lowest Running Annual Average, Computed Quarterly, of Monthly Removal Ratios	Range of Monthly Removal Ratios	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Total organic carbon (ppm)	Weekly 2025	N	2.43	1.95 – 4.07	N/A	TT	Naturally present in the environment

The monthly total organic carbon (TOC) removal ratio is the ratio between the actual TOC removal and the required TOC removal. The lowest running annual average is the lowest removal ratio computed quarterly of the monthly removal ratios.

Stage 1 Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products

Disinfectant or Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Dates of sampling (mo/yr)	MCLor MRDL Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Rangeof Results	MCLGor MRDLG	MCL or MRDL	Likely Source of Contamination
Bromate (ppb)	Monthly 2025	N	3.979	0.530 – 7.740	MCLG = 0	MCL = 10	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Chlorineand Chloramines (ppm)	Dail 2Y025	N	3.6	0.4 – 5.3	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4.0	Water additive used to control microbes

For bromate and chloramines the level detected is the highest running annual average (RAA), computed quarterly, from the monthly averages of all samples collected. The range of results is the range of results of all the individual

Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule V

Contaminant	Dates of Sampling (mo/yr)	Minimum Reporting Level	Average	Range of Results
Perfluorobutanesulfonic acid (PFBS) (ppb)	September 2025	0.003	0.0030	0.0030
Perfluoropentanoic acid (PFPeA) (ppb)	September 2025	0.003	0.0037	0.0037

The data presented in the report are from the most recent testing done in accordance with drinking water regulations. This data represents contaminant concentrations detected at the Morris Bridge Facility when water was purchased from Tampa Bay Water.