

# A SHARED RESOURCE

## PINELLAS COUNTY UTILITIES' 2000 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE WATER QUALITY REPORT

When you drink Pinellas County's tap water you're drinking clean, high quality water. Pinellas County Utilities (PCU) proudly reports that the water we provide our customers meets or exceeds all Federal and State standards for safe drinking water. PCU first provided this report to all of our customers in 1998, one full year before the United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) required all public water systems to produce a similar report.

All the information contained in this report has been collected and reported in accordance with the rules and regulations of the USEPA and the Florida Department of Environmental Protection (FDEP). Each day, County employees are working around-the-clock to ensure that the water provided to you meets these standards and your expectations for safety, reliability and quality.

We hope that you will take a few minutes to review this important information. If you have any questions about this report, or Pinellas County Utilities, please do not hesitate to call our office at 727/464-4714. A customer service representative will be happy to assist you.

Pinellas County complies with the Americans with Disabilities Act. To obtain accessible formats of this document, please contact the Pinellas County Department of Public Affairs at 727/464-4600 or TDD 727/464-4431.



**CARLA A. MITCHELL**  
Senior Public Relations Specialist  
PINELLAS COUNTY UTILITIES  
Communications Division  
14 South Ft. Harrison Ave  
Clearwater, FL 33756

PHONE: (727) 464-3863

FAX: (727) 464-3576  
<http://utility.co.pinellas.fl.us/>

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## A Shared Resource

### 2000 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE WATER QUALITY REPORT

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Clearwater, FL 33756



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FPSC-RECORDS/REPORTING

### PINELLAS COUNTY UTILITIES...

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 1st to December 31st, 2000.

As authorized and approved by 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 year to year. Some of our data, though representative, is more than one year old.

#### MCL'S & POSSIBLE HEALTH EFFECTS

MCL's are set at very stringent levels. To understand the possible health effects described for many regulated contaminants, a person would have to drink two liters of water every day at the MCL level for a lifetime to have a one-in-a-million chance of having the described effect.

### OUR WATER SOURCES

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 (800) 426-4791.

SOIL  
SAND  
CLAY  
LIMESTONE

# PINELLAS COUNTY UTILITIES' WATER MEETS OR EXCEEDS

GROUNDWATER

## IT ALL STARTS WITH A DROP OF RAIN

PCU's water starts with a safe and reliable source of groundwater. What is groundwater? It is water that has fallen as rain, then absorbed into the ground where it travels through layers of sand, clay and limestone. Percolation through these layers acts as a natural filtering process before the water is trapped in an underground lake or stream known as an aquifer. It is here, deep underground in the Floridan Aquifer\*, that PCU draws its water supply.

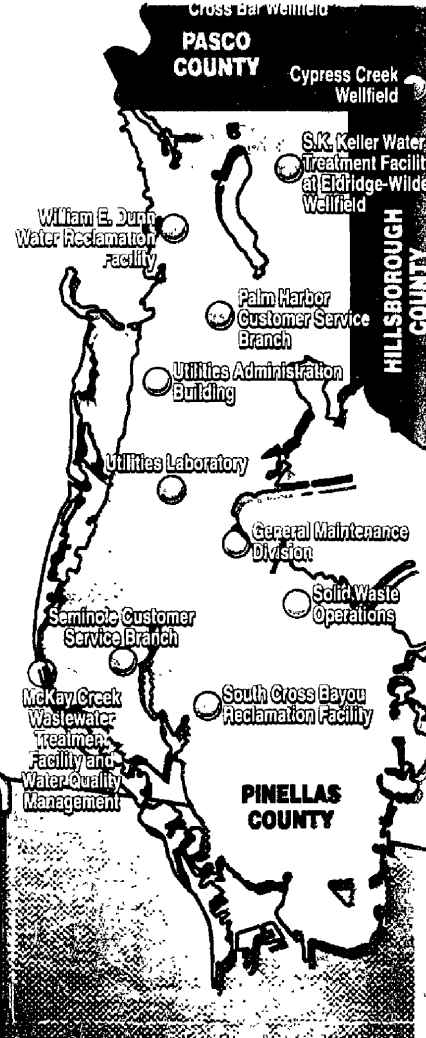
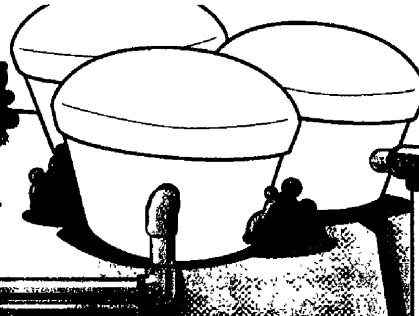
Wellfields serving our system are located in northeastern Pinellas County and in central Pasco County. From these wellfields the water is then pumped to the S.K. Keller Water Treatment facility. At the treatment facility water undergoes four treatment processes. First a polyphosphate inhibitor is added to control corrosion in the distribution system and home plumbing. Next the water is aerated for the removal of natural elements such as hydrogen sulfide which has a displeasing odor. Then the water is chlorinated to disinfect against bacteria. Lastly, the pH (acid-alkali) is adjusted using sodium hydroxide for stabilization. The water is then pumped to your home or business through more than 1,285 miles of pipes in the PCU distribution system.

\*The Floridan Aquifer, a thick sequence of porous limestone, is considered to be one of the largest aquifers in the nation and varies from 2,000 feet thick near the center of the state to a few hundred feet in coastal areas.

## WHAT DO ALL THE NUMBERS MEAN?

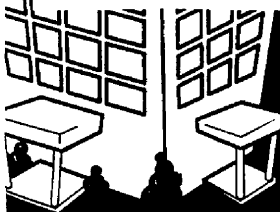
The highly skilled professionals working in PCU's state-approved laboratory perform about 85,000 analyses on treated and untreated water samples a year. The water supply is regularly tested for more than 550 contaminants. In every case, the levels of contaminants found were below the Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) allowed by the USEPA attesting to the superior quality of our groundwater supply.

All 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 EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (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. DPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbiological contaminants are available from the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.



### A NOTE TO OUR CUSTOMERS ABOUT LEAD AND DRINKING WATER:

Infants and young children are typically more vulnerable to lead in drinking water than the general population. It is possible that lead levels at your home may be higher than at other homes in the community as a result of materials used in your home's plumbing. If you are concerned about elevated lead levels in your home's water, you may wish to have your water tested and flush your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using tap water. Additional information is available from the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

Lead in drinking water is rarely the sole cause of lead poisoning, but can add to a person's total lead exposure. All potential sources of lead in the household should be identified and removed, replaced or reduced.

### YOUR PARTICIPATION IS WELCOME!

The Pinellas County Board of County Commissioners meets every Tuesday at 9:30 a.m., except for the monthly public hearing, usually the third Tuesday of the month at 6:30 p.m. The public is invited to attend and participate in public comment at the 5th floor assembly room in the Pinellas County Court House at 315 Court Street, Clearwater, Florida. Meetings are televised live and repeated during the week on the Pinellas County Government Access TV channel (PCGA TV-18). The meetings are closed captioned for the hearing impaired. The agenda is publicized on the County website at [www.pinellascounty.org](http://www.pinellascounty.org)

Tampa Bay Water's Governing Board meets the third Monday of each month at 10:00 a.m. at 2535 Landmark Avenue, Clearwater, Florida. To view their agenda, visit their website at [www.tampabaywater.org](http://www.tampabaywater.org) or call 727/796-2355.

### MAKE AN INFORMED WATER QUALITY DECISION

If you have questions or concerns about your water quality, contact the Pinellas County Utilities Laboratory at 727/582-2302. To check complaints against water conditioning businesses, call the Pinellas County Department of Consumer Protection at 727/464-6200.

# EDS ALL FEDERAL AND STATE DRINKING WATER STANDARDS!

# WATER QUALITY ANALYSIS TABLES FOR 2000

THE FOLLOWING TABLES SHOW THE RESULTS OF OUR MONITORING AS REPORTED TO THE FDEP AND THE USEPA FOR MONITORING YEAR 2000\*

As you can see by the tables below, the PCU system had NO VIOLATIONS. The PCU team of water quality experts has tested for over 550 contaminants, of which over 520 were NOT DETECTED at any level in the water supply. Pinellas County Utilities routinely monitors for contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. This table shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1st to December 31st, 2000. As water travels over the land or underground it can pick up substances or contaminants such as microbes, inorganic and organic chemicals, and radioactive substances. All drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. It's important to remember that the presence of these contaminants does not necessarily pose a health risk.

Pinellas County Utilities (PCU) customers receive groundwater out of the Floridan Aquifer from two locations: the Eldridge-Wilde wellfield and the Cypress Creek wellfield. The Eldridge-Wilde wellfield is managed by PCU and values for this water's quality are depicted in the "PCU" column. The Cypress Creek wellfield is managed by Tampa Bay Water (TBW). This water's quality values are depicted in the "TBW" column.

**Primary (Health Related) Contaminants** are health-related standards established by federal and state agencies

**MICROBIOLOGICAL CONTAMINANTS**, such as viruses and bacteria, may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.

Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling (Mo/Yr)	MCL Violation		Highest monthly number of positive samples		MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
		PCU	TBW	PCU	TBW			
Total Coliform Bacteria	1/00-12/00*	NO	NA	0.3% of positive samples	NA	0	For systems collecting at least 40 samples per month presence of coliform bacteria in more than 5% of monthly samples For systems collecting fewer than 40 samples per month presence of coliform bacteria in more than 1 sample collected during a month	Naturally present in the environment
Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling (Mo/Yr)	MCL Violation		Total number of positive samples for the year		MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
		PCU	TBW	PCU	TBW			
Fecal Coliform and E. Coli	1/00-12/00*	NO	NA	0 positive samples	NA	0	Any fecal coliform positive repeat sample, or e. coli positive repeat sample, or any total coliform positive repeat sample following a fecal coliform positive or e. coli positive routine sample is an MCL violation	Human and animal fecal waste

**RADIOLOGICAL CONTAMINANTS** can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling (Mo/Yr)	MCL Violation		Level Detected		Range of results		MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
		PCU	TBW	PCU	TBW	PCU	TBW			
Alpha (pCi/l)	1/99-12/99* 2/00**	NO	NO	2.7	2.8	1.1-2.7	0-2.8	0	15	Erosion of natural deposits
Gross Beta/Photon Emitters (mrem/yr)	3/97**	NA	NO	NA	1.1	NA	0-1.1	0	4	Decay of natural and man-made deposits

**INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS** such as salts and metals, can be naturally-occurring or result from urban storm water runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming

Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling (Mo/Yr)	MCL Violation		Level Detected		Range of results		MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
		PCU	TBW	PCU	TBW	PCU	TBW			
Barium (ppm)	1/99-12/99* 2/00**	NO	NO	0.019	0.018	0.017-0.019	0-0.018	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes, discharge from metal refineries, erosion of natural deposits
Chromium (ppb)	1/99-12/99* 2/00**	NO	NO	0.5	3.74	U-0.5	0-3.74	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills, erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	1/99-12/99* 2/00**	NO	NO	0.21	0.12	0.11-0.21	0-0.12	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits, water additive which promotes strong teeth, discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Lead (point of entry) (ppb)	1/99-12/99*	NO	NA	4	NA	U-4	NA	NGE	15	Residue from man-made pollution such as auto emissions and paint, lead pipe, casing, and solder
Sodium (ppm)	1/99-12/99* 2/00**	NO	NO	32	11.8	15-32	0-11.8	NGE	160	Saltwater intrusion, leaching from soil, erosion of natural deposits
Arsenic (ppb)	2/00**	NA	NO	NA	0.62	NA	0-0.62	NGE	50	Erosion of natural deposits, runoff from orchards, runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Cadmium (ppb)	2/00**	NA	NO	NA	0.2	NA	0-0.2	5	5	Corrosion of galvanized pipes, erosion of natural deposits, discharge from metal refineries, runoff from waste batteries and paints
Nickel (ppb)	2/00**	NA	NO	NA	2.17	NA	0-2.17	NGE	100	Discharge from metal refineries, erosion of natural deposits, pollution from electroplating operations
Selenium (ppb)	2/00**	NA	NO	NA	0.54	NA	0-0.54	50	50	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries, erosion of natural deposits, discharge from mines
Thallium (ppb)	2/00**	NA	NO	NA	0.39	NA	0-0.39	0.5	2	Leaching from ore-processing sites, discharge from electronics, glass, and drug factories, erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate (ppm)	2/00**	NA	NO	NA	0.06	NA	0-0.06	10	10	Run-off from fertilizer use, leaching from septic tanks, sewage, erosion of natural deposits

**VOLATILE ORGANIC CONTAMINANTS** are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems

Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling (Mo/Yr)	MCL Violation		Level Detected		Range of results		MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
		PCU	TBW	PCU	TBW	PCU	TBW			
Xylenes† (ppm)	01/98**	NA	NO	NA	0.0006	NA	0-0.0006	10	10	Discharge from petroleum factories, discharge from chemical factories

\* Due to contamination by sample tap. Although we [TBW] run many tests, only the listed substances are found. † All are all below the MCL required

## TERMS TO KNOW

In these tables you may find many terms and abbreviations that you might not be familiar with. 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 which a water system must follow.
- Chlorine Residual (CL<sub>2</sub>R):** The amount of chlorine in water that is available for disinfection.
- Chlorine (Cl):** An element used in gaseous form that readily combines with other elements in water.
- Degrees Celsius (°C):** The metric scale used to measure temperature.
- Maximum Contaminant Level (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 (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.
- Micro mhos per centimeter (umhos/cm):** A measure of the ionic conductivity of the water.
- Milirem per year (mrem/yr):** Measure of radiation absorbed by body.
- Nephelometric Turbidity Unit (NTU):** 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):** Means not detected and indicates that the substance was not found by laboratory analysis.
- 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 Billion (ppb), or Micrograms per Liter (ug/L):** One part by weight of analyte to 1 billion parts by weight of the water sample.
- PCU:** Pinellas County Utilities.
- pH:** A measure of the hydrogen ion concentration in water which determines whether it is acidic or basic (alkaline).
- PicoCurie per Liter (pCi/L):** 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.
- TBW:** Tampa Bay Water.
- Total Dissolved Solids (TDS):** An overall indicator of the amount of minerals in water.
- Total Trihalomethanes (THMs):** A group of disinfection by-products formed as a result of the chlorination of water.
- Undetected (U):** Specific component analyzed for but not detected.

**SECONDARY CONTAMINANTS**

Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling (Mo./Yr)	MCL Violation		Highest Result		Range of results		MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
		PCU	TBW	PCU	TBW	PCU	TBW			
Aluminum (ppm)	1/99-12/99* 2/00**	NO	NO	0.009	0.004	U - 0.009	0-0.004	NGE	0.2	Natural occurrence from soil leaching
Chloride (ppm)	1/99-12/99* 2/00**	NO	NO	40	15.3	10 - 40	0-15.3	NGE	250	Natural occurrence from soil leaching
Color (color units)	1/99-12/99* 3/97**	NO	NO	5	7	U-5	0-7	NGE	15	Natural occurrence from soil leaching, naturally occurring organics
Copper (ppm)	1/99-12/99*	NO	NA	0.019	NA	U-0.019	NA	NGE	1	Natural occurrence from soil leaching
Iron (ppm)	1/99-12/99* 2/00**	NO	NO	0.297	0.096	0.009-0.297	0-0.096	NGE	0.3	Natural occurrence from soil leaching
Manganese (ppm)	1/99-12/99* 2/00**	NO	NO	0.05	0.008	U-0.05	0-0.008	NGE	0.05	Natural occurrence from soil leaching
Odor (threshold odor number)	1/99-12/99*	NO	NA	2	NA	U-2	NA	NGE	3	Natural occurrence from soil leaching, naturally occurring organics
Silver (ppm)	2/00**	NA	NO	NA	0.0008	NA	0-0.0008	NGE	0.1	Natural occurrence from soil leaching
Zinc (ppm)	1/99-12/99* 2/00**	NO	NO	0.050	0.002	0.004-0.050	0-0.002	NGE	5	Natural occurrence from soil leaching
Sulfate (ppm)	1/99-12/99* 2/00**	NO	NO	18	20.5	U-18	0-20.5	NGE	250	Natural occurrence from soil leaching
Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)	1/99-12/99* 2/00**	NO	NO	358	262	198-358	0-262	NGE	500***	Natural occurrence from soil leaching

\*\*\* TDS may be greater than 500 ppm if no other MCL is exceeded

**Total Trihalomethanes** are by-products of drinking water chlorination

**TOTAL TRIHALOMETHANES (TTHMs)**

Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling (Mo./Yr)	MCL Violation		Level Detected		Range of results		MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
		PCU	TBW	PCU	TBW	PCU	TBW			
TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes] (ppb)	1/00-12/00* 10/00**	NO	NO	75	34.6	75 - 81	<0.5-34.6	NGE	100	By-product of drinking water chlorination

Note: The result in the Level Detected column for TTHMs is the highest of the four quarterly running annual averages of results from all sampling sites. The quarterly running annual averages were calculated during the first, second, third, and fourth quarters of 2000

**Lead and Copper** result from the corrosion of household plumbing systems and/or the erosion of natural deposits

**LEAD AND COPPER (Tap Water)**

Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling (Mo./Yr)	MCL Violation		90th percentile result		Number of sampling sites exceeding the AL		MCLG	AL (action level)	Likely Source of Contamination
		PCU	TBW	PCU	TBW	PCU	TBW			
Copper (ppm)	7/00-8/00* 8/00**	NO	NO	1.04	0.90	2 sites above action level	0 sites above action level	1.3	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits, leaching from wood preservatives
Lead (ppb)	7/00-8/00* 8/00**	NO	NO	2	10	1 site above action level	0 sites above action level	0	15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits

PCU is required to report the results of water quality testing to the FDDEP and the USEPA less frequently for certain contaminants. The dates of the last reported sample appear in this report.

TBW is required to report the results of water quality testing to the FDDEP and the USEPA less frequently for certain contaminants. The dates of the last reported sample appear in this report.

Customers interested in receiving more recent data should contact the PCU Customer Service Department at 727/464-4714

**Studies to Reduce Disinfection By-Products (DBP's)**

In 1995, the USEPA promulgated the Information Collection Rule (ICR) which requires large community systems to collect data on DBP's in drinking water and requires certain systems to study ways to reduce DBP's. A provision of the ICR is that DBP reduction studies completed before the ICR could be grandfathered in lieu of a new study provided the rigorous requirements of the ICR were met. As an example of Pinellas County continuing to set the standard in America, Pinellas County submitted two studies from the S K Keller Plants I and II for consideration by the USEPA, both of which met ICR requirements and were accepted. Nationally, Pinellas County's studies from S K Keller Plants I & II were two of the eight studies under the ICR's grandfathering provision accepted, and were the only studies accepted relating to groundwater sources.

Information Collection Rule (ICR)<sup>††</sup> were collected to contribute to a national data gathering effort undertaken USEPA to determine the occurrence of the selected contaminants in drinking water

**Inorganic Contaminants**

Contaminant and Unit of Measurement 1998	MCL Violation	Level Detected	Range
Alkalinity (ppm)	NA	207	91-227
Bromine (ppm)	NA	0.040	0.029-0.075
Ammonia (ppm)	NA	0.46	0.02-0.61
Total Organic Carbon (TOC) (ppm)	NA	4.1	3.1-6.0
Total Hardness (ppm)	NA	217	190-306
Total Organic Halogen (TOX) (ppb)	NA	152	0.10-465
Turbidity (NTU)	NA	0.412	0.09-0.785
UV-254 (cm <sup>-1</sup> )	NA	0.126	0.078-0.770

**Organic Contaminants (Haloacetic Acids) (ppb)**

Contaminant and Unit of Measurement 1998	MCL Violation	Level Detected	Range
Bromochloroacetic Acid (ppb)	NA	2.88	0.75-6.00
Bromodichloroacetic Acid (ppb)	NA	5.74	0.66-12.3
Chlorodibromoacetic Acid (ppb)	NA	3.19	0.36-11.0
Dalapon (ppb)	NA	1.39	0.42-2.72
Dibromoacetic Acid (ppb)	NA	0.34	0.1-0.0
Dichloroacetic Acid (ppb)	NA	18.7	5.86-40.6
Monobromoacetic Acid (ppb)	NA	0.12	0-0.92
Monochloroacetic Acid (ppb)	NA	2.26	0.38-5.87
Trichloroacetic Acid (ppb)	NA	31.5	7.41-65.8

**Organic Contaminants (Disinfection by-products) (ppm)**

Contaminant and Unit of Measurement 1998	MCL Violation	Level Detected	Range
1,1-Dichloropropanone (ppb)	NA	0.572	0.062-1.78
Bromochloroacetonitrile (ppb)	NA	2.21	0.3-84
Bromodichloromethane (ppb)	NA	10.8	3.82-19.1
Bromoform (ppb)	NA	0.208	0.023-0.732
Chloral Hydrate (ppb)	NA	6.95	0.632-17.7
Chloroform (ppb)	NA	54.2	16.1-163
Chloropicrin (ppb)	NA	0.126	0-0.298
Dibromoacetonitrile (ppb)	NA	0.454	0-1.01
Dibromochloromethane (ppb)	NA	1.61	0.154-3.24
Dichloroacetonitrile (ppb)	NA	9.20	1.92-19.7
Trichloroethene (ppb)	NA	0	0
Trichloroacetonitrile (ppb)	NA	0.069	0-0.254
Trichloropropanone (ppb)	NA	2.70	0.082-2.61
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs) (ppb)	NA	66.8	21.0-184

**Metal Contaminants**

Contaminant and Unit of Measurement 1998	MCL Violation	Level Detected	Range
Calcium (ppm)	NA	77.3	68.3-85.7
Magnesium (ppm)	NA	4.86	4.38-5.45

**Field Parameters**

Parameter and Unit of Measurement 1998	MCL Violation	Level Detected	Range
Cl <sub>2</sub> -Free (ppm)	NA	1.88	0.20-4.40
Cl <sub>2</sub> -R-Total (ppm)	NA	2.34	0.400-11.0
Conductivity (umhos/cm)	NA	417	303-465
pH	NA	7.68	7.20-8.05
Temperature (°C)	NA	25.8	21.1-31.6
Cl Demand (ppm)	NA	8.61	6.72-11
Cl Dose (ppm)	NA	8.58	6.20-11.9

††ICR results collected from 07/97 to 12/98



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:  
 Utilities Laboratory ..... 727/582-2302  
 Customer Service ..... 727/464-4714  
 Water Conservation ..... 727/464-3896  
 Emergencies ..... 727/582-7020

The PCU Water System is staffed 24 hours a day, 7 days a week.

You can also visit us on our website at  
<http://utility.co.pinellas.fl.us>