2023 WATER QUALITY REPORT

PUBLISHED IN 2024

YOUR CITY OF TAMPA WATER PRODUCTION TEAM

City of Tampa Florida

Water Department

TAMPA'S WATER SOURCE

Protecting where your water comes from.

Photo credits: Southwest Florida Water Management District and Tampa Bay Water

Water from the Hillsborough River is treated to the highest standards.

Tampa Water Department customers rely on the Hillsborough River as their primary source of water.

When the river supply cannot meet community demands during dry periods, we can augment our supply by using up to 1.2 billion gallons of finished water stored in underground aquifers.

When necessary, the City of Tampa will purchase additional drinking water from Tampa Bay Water (TBW). During 2023, 7.5 percent of Tampa's drinking water was purchased from TBW.

THIS REPORT IS PRODUCED FOR YOU AS A REQUIREMENT OF THE FEDERAL SAFE DRINKING WATER ACT.

Our mission is to provide you, your family, and our community with clean, reliable water. We take this promise seriously and work hard to provide you with high-quality water now and for generations to come.

I'm proud to share with you several critical infrastructure upgrades that have been underway over the last several years. These upgrades are possible thanks to PIPES (Progressive Infrastructure Plan to Ensure Sustainability), a historic $2.9 billion funding plan for large-scale sewer and water infrastructure improvements passed by the Tampa City Council in September 2019.

These once-in-a-generation investments will help ensure that we can continue to meet the public health regulations that govern our work and provide you with clean, reliable water long into the future.

As you might imagine, it takes a dedicated team possessing a range of skills and abilities to ensure that you always have safe drinking water when you need it, 24/7.

We strive to be as transparent as possible about the quality of your drinking water. Thank you for allowing us to serve you; it's an honor and a privilege.

Rory A. Jones, P.E.
Water Director

Contact Information

Water Quality
(813) 274-8811 • tampa.gov/waterquality

Cross Connection Control/Backflow Prevention
(813) 274-8121 • tampa.gov/backflow

Report water outage, water main break/hydrant leak, or discolored water
(813) 274-8811 • tampaconnect.com

Water Conservation
(813) 274-8121 • tampa.gov/savewater

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Safe Water Drinking Hotline
(800) 426-4791 • epa.gov/sdwacnn

Hillsborough County Health Department
(813) 307-8059 • hillsborough.floridahealth.gov

INVESTING IN WATER QUALITY FOR FUTURE GENERATIONS

Let's talk about capital upgrades at the water treatment plant

How do you make significant upgrades to a water utility without disrupting critical water services to over 733,000 residents? With careful planning and even more careful execution.

The David L. Tippin Water Treatment Facility has been in continuous operation for nearly a century. It was originally constructed in the 1920s, with the capacity to produce 20 million gallons of water per day (MGD). Today, the plant has the capacity to produce a maximum of 120 MGD during peak periods but routinely produces approximately 80 MGD of drinking water to the 733,000 residents who work and live in the City of Tampa water service area.

Last year, the Tampa Water Department made significant progress towards modernizing the plant's infrastructure to improve its resiliency, improve operations and meet future water demands. When these upgrades are complete, the facility will be able to produce up to 140 MGD.

Keep reading for a quick snapshot of key projects that were completed (or hit significant milestones) during 2023.

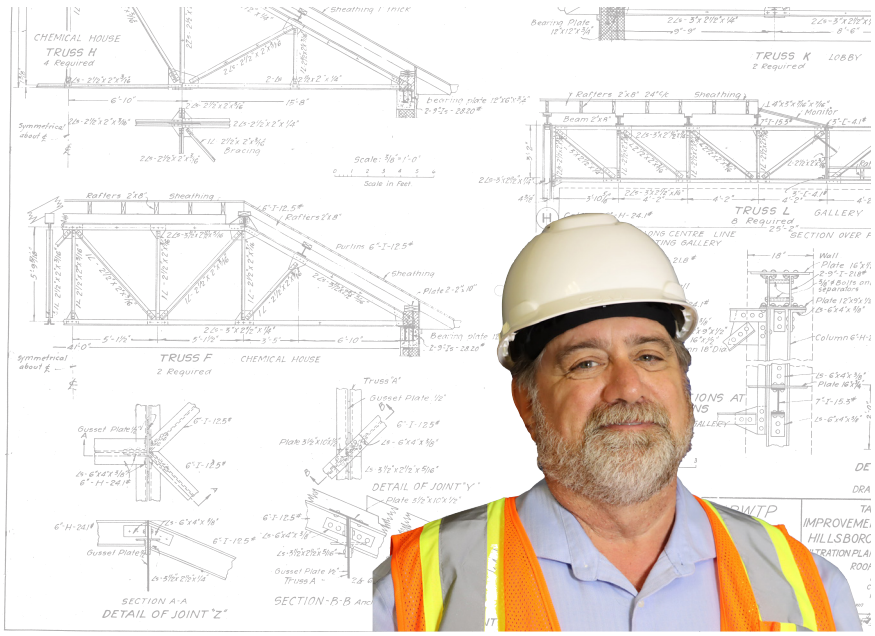
Installing a new High Service Pump Station

Projected cost: $95 million

Status: In-progress. Estimated completion early 2025.

The High Service Pump Station provides pressure and drinking water to the water distribution system. Once completed, it will improve the reliability and efficiency of the facility's water production and distribution systems.

This project consists of multiple smaller projects, each of which is being built in a specific sequence to ensure that there is no disruption to our ability to deliver drinking water to our customers. Read more about these projects on page 5.



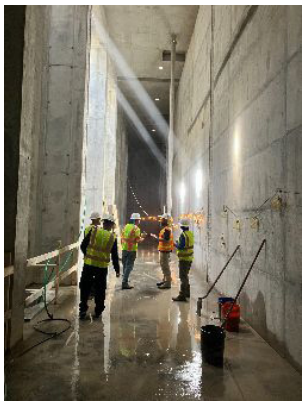
John Ring
Water Production Manager

"We will be retiring pumps that were at one time steam-driven from the 1920's." said Water Production Manager, John Ring. "Keeping up with repairs and maintenance has been increasingly more difficult and expensive."

Recap of Key Construction Projects

Installed eight new 900-horsepower rated pumps into the High Service Pump Station. Each pump and motor set weighs approximately 35,000 pounds and can pump up to 25 MGD.

Photo to right: Crews move 40-foot-long pump into position to place into High Service Pump Station building.



Expanded our capacity to store treated water onsite before sending it out to the distribution system to meet customer demand. In 2023, we added a new clearwell with the capacity to hold 1,150,000 gallons of drinking water. This additional capacity enables us to temporarily remove older clearwells from service so they can be rehabilitated and modified to improve usable storage capacity and water quality.

Photos to the left: Drained clearwell being inspected.

Installing a new Chlorine Contact Basin (CCB) that uses jet mixers to rapidly disperse and form the chloramine used in the final disinfection process. This basin is 270 feet long, 12 feet wide and nearly 12 feet deep. The new CCB is significantly more flexible than the previous system, which had been built in the 1970s. It provides three separate modes of operation, allows for easier maintenance and repairs without disruption to water operations, and improves water quality. Constructing the CCB required 400 tons of rebar and 5,650 tons of concrete, or roughly 320 concrete trucks.

New high-tech Chlorine Contact Basin to replace 50-year-old chemical mixing system.

Creating a resilient power supply. In 2023, we worked with TECO to install dedicated electrical feeders to ensure that the plant has a steady, high-capacity continuous flow of electrical power. The electrical infrastructure is underground, to avoid disruption from wind-related events, such as trees falling onto powerlines.

Improving the plant's stormwater infrastructure, strengthening the resiliency of the plant during heavy rain and wind events.

MAKING WATER SAFE TO DRINK

How we clean Tampa's drinking water.

1 Screens

Large debris, such as plants, fish, and trash are removed from the water as it's pumped in from the Hillsborough River. Smaller debris is removed using one of the processes listed below:

Conventional method

2 Coagulation and Flocculation

Ferric sulfate and sulphuric acid are rapidly blended into the water. During this process, smaller pieces of debris begin to clump together. These soft clumps are known as floc.

Polymers are then added to the water, to encourage the floc particles to form larger, heavier floc solids.

Sedimentation

The large, heavy clumps of floc settle to the bottom of sedimentation basins and are removed. The clear water is collected from the top of the sedimentation basins and sent to the next step.

OR

Actiflo

ActiFlo

The Water Department also uses a high-speed system, called ActiFlo, that operates alongside our conventional coagulation process. Ferric sulfate, sulphuric acid and polymers are added to the water to encourage small debris to clump together. We then add sand to speed up the sedimentation process.

3 Primary Disinfection

Clear drinking water is collected at the end of the settling basins and is treated with ozone gas to destroy bacteria, viruses and other microorganisms. This step also breaks down organic and inorganic molecules. This advanced disinfection process produces a higher quality water that is clearer and improves taste and odor. On a seasonal basis, we further disinfect the water with hydrogen peroxide.

4 Biofiltration

The water is further treated with biologically active granular activated carbon. This step continues to remove organic material and filters out tiny particles.

5 Corrosion Control

Lime and caustic soda are added to adjust pH and help prevent corrosion in pipes.

6 Secondary Disinfection

Chlorine is added to the filtered water to ensure it is fully disinfected. Ammonia is then added to create chloramine so that the water remains disinfected as it travels through the pipes.

7 Additional Processes

We also add fluoride as a dental health measure.

38,785
Water Analyses Conducted in 2023

8,344
Water Samples Taken

200+
Contaminants Tested

GETTING WATER TO YOUR HOME & BUSINESS IS OUR TOP PRIORITY

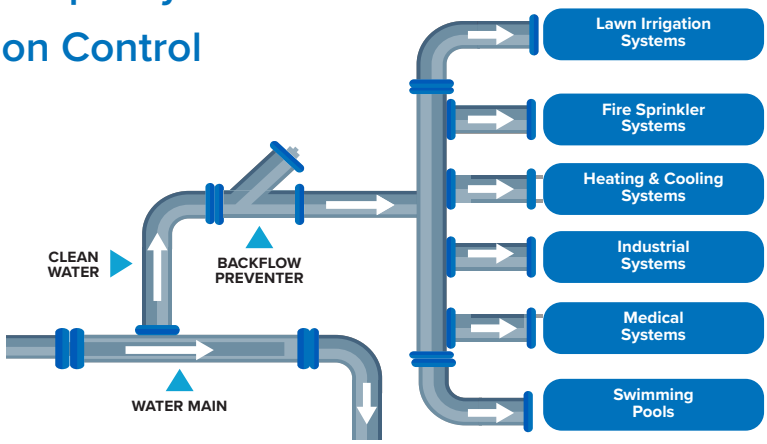
Once the water leaves the water treatment plant, it travels through a complex distribution system that includes water mains, valves, hydrants, pump stations, water towers, elevated and ground storage tanks, and more. We maintain more than 2,200 miles of water mains that deliver safe, clean drinking water to customers throughout the City of Tampa and parts of unincorporated Hillsborough County.

What you can do to protect water quality:

Let's talk about Cross-Connection Control

The City of Tampa's Backflow Prevention and Cross-Connection Control Program protects the city's water supply from pollutants and contamination from being drawn into the drinking water system.

Pollutants or contaminants can enter the drinking water system whenever the flow of water reverses. Instead of water flowing from a water main into your home or business, it reverses direction and flows back into the main. This is called backflow.



HOW BACKFLOW CAN HAPPEN

- Your home or business has a connection to the public water system that is not protected by a backflow device.
- Water pressure is reduced due to a break in the water main or a fire event where a lot of water is suddenly being used.
- The sudden drop in water pressure creates a reverse pressure situation. (The effect is like drinking water through a straw.)
- Contaminants from the unprotected cross-connection can now potentially enter the drinking water supply.

Protect your family or business by installing backflow prevention devices

Once these devices (also known as assemblies) are installed onto a pipe, they only allow water to flow in one direction. Think of them as a one-way gate. The device allows water from the city's public water supply to flow into your building or home's piping but stops the water if it ever tries to flow backwards into the main water supply.

These devices are required in any location where contamination could occur. Systems not protected with approved backflow prevention devices could endanger the health of a household or an entire neighborhood.

Visit tampa.gov/backflow to learn more about backflow prevention and the City's annual inspection requirements.

Potential Water Source Contaminants

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.

To ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the Environmental Protection Agency (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 EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

HOW TO PROTECT YOUR COMMUNITY'S WATER SUPPLY

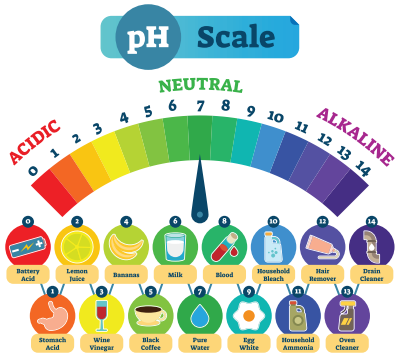
More Ways We Keep Your Water Safe

Adding monochloramine

The Tampa Water Department adds monochloramine (a mixture of chlorine and ammonia) just before the water leaves the plant. Chlorine is a powerful disinfectant. Ammonia is added to make the chlorine last longer. It also reduces the bleach-like smell. This final step helps ensure that your drinking water remains free of pathogens as it moves through the water mains.

Monitoring pH levels

The Tampa Water Department uses caustic soda and lime to adjust the pH/alkalinity levels in our drinking water. This is part of our corrosion control program, which minimizes the risk of metal leaching into the water. Our program adjusts the alkalinity of the water so it has a neutral pH.



What are the pH and hardness levels of Tampa's drinking water?

Ensuring that our water has a neutral pH is one way we help minimize the potential for corrosion in our pipes.

The average pH of our finished water during 2023 was 7.83. The average total hardness of our finished water was 201 mg/L or 11.7 grains/gallon.

Keeping You Healthy

People 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 / Center for Disease Control (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).

The Tampa Water Department regularly tests for Cryptosporidium and Giardia in raw water (i.e., water that has not yet been treated to make it safe to drink). We collect raw water samples on at least a quarterly basis. Our results revealed that none of these samples contained these organisms. Fortunately, our multi-step disinfection process is designed to remove a wide variety of bacteria and viruses, including Cryptosporidium and Giardia.

Source Water Assessment & Protection Program (SWAPP)

The Tampa Water Department works with the Florida Department of Environmental Protection (FDEP) to conduct periodic source water assessments to determine the susceptibility of local source water to contamination; these assessments are updated every year.

The 2023 assessment identified 15 potential sources of contamination in the vicinity of our system with susceptibility levels ranging from low to moderate.

The assessment results are available on the FDEP Source Water Assessment and Protection Program website at https://prodapps.dep.state.fl.us/swapp, PWS ID #6290327.

GLOSSARY

Here are definitions for some of the words and abbreviations we use in our data tables.

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

Locational Running Annual Average (LRAA): The average of sample analytical results for samples taken at a particular monitoring location during the previous four calendar quarters.

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.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (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 Goals (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.

N/A: Not applicable.

ND: Not detected. Indicates that the substance was not found by laboratory analysis.

Nephelometric Turbidity Unit (NTU): Measure of the clarity of the water. Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is just noticeable to the average person.

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.

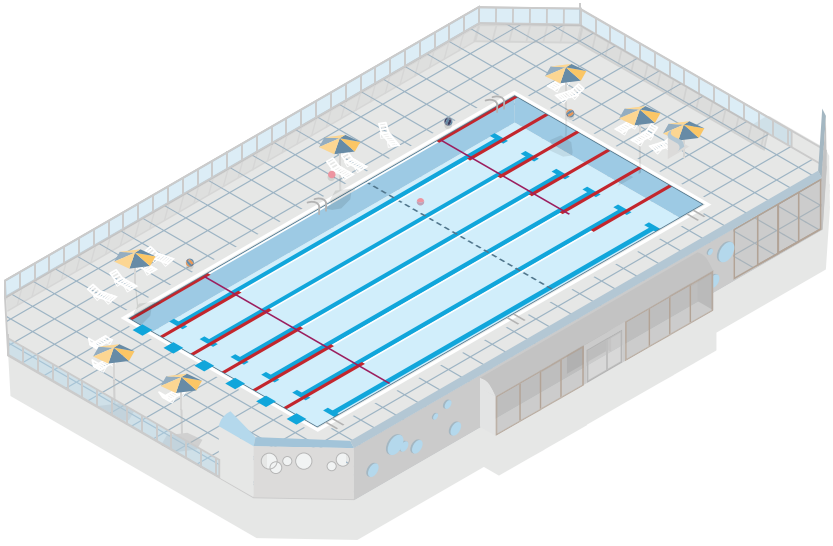
Parts Per Million (ppm) or Milligrams Per Liter (mg/L): One part by weight of analyte to 1 million parts by weight of the water sample.

Picocurie per liter (pCi/L): Measure of the radioactivity in water.

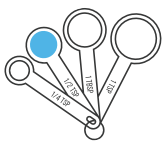
Treatment Technique (TT): A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

WHAT IS A “PPM”?

Many of our test results are reported as “parts per million” (ppm) or “parts per billion” (ppb). Here’s what that looks like:



ppm (parts per million):
Means 1 part per 1,000,000 parts. This is the equivalent of **two thirds of a gallon** in an Olympic-sized swimming pool.



ppb (parts per billion):
Means 1 part per 1,000,000,000 parts. This is the equivalent of **half a teaspoon** in an Olympic-sized swimming pool.

ABOUT LEAD & COPPER

If lead is detected in drinking water, it generally comes from a property's plumbing. While lead was prohibited from plumbing materials in 1986, some older buildings may have lead plumbing. Places where you might find lead:

- **Older fixtures and valves:** Lead can be found in older fixtures and valves. It may also be found in old solder where pipes are joined together.
- **Service lines:** This pipe connects a property's plumbing to the water main in the street. Generally speaking, maintaining or replacing a service line, downstream of the water meter, is the responsibility of the property owner.

Lead and Copper (Tap Water)

Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling (mo/yr)	AL Exceeded (Y/N)	90th Percentile Result	No. of sampling sites exceeding the AL	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper (ppm)	July – Sept 2023	No	0.277	None	1.3	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Lead (ppb)	July – Sept 2023	No	1.81	None	0	15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits

Monitoring for lead and copper

Every three years, the Tampa Water Department completes a rigorous round of sampling for lead and copper.

We share the results with the Florida Department of Health as well as the public via the annual Water Quality Report.

The EPA requires that 90% of homes show lead levels below 15 ppb. As you can see from the table above, our results continue to fall well below that threshold.

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children.

Sources of Lead

When lead is found in tap water, it can typically be traced to lead that is leaching from plumbing material.

Learn About Your Plumbing

The Tampa Water Department is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components.

Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing.

The Tampa Water Department has a strong, proactive corrosion control program. We continuously monitor our water, making adjustments to pH levels among other indicators to optimize corrosion control.

Reducing Your Lead Exposure

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 epa.gov/safewater/lead.

2023 DATA TABLES

Your drinking water is monitored for many different kinds of substances on a very strict sampling schedule. The water we deliver to you must meet specific health standards. The data tables below show only those substances that were detected in our water.

Key points to keep in mind:

Detecting a substance does not mean the water is unsafe to drink. Some contaminants may pose a health risk at certain levels to people with special health concerns. Others are used as indicators for treatment plant performance.

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)	Daily: Jan – Dec 2023	No	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

Disinfectant or 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	No	1.6	1.6	0	15	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium 226 + 228 or combined radium (pCi/L)	April 2023	No	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	No	0.015	0.015	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	April 2023	No	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	No	0.36	0.36	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Sodium (ppm) **	April 2023	No	55	55	N/A	160	Salt water 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 take into account 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 ppm of sodium.*

Secondary Contaminants

Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling (mo/yr)	MCL Violation Y/N	Highest Result	Range of Results	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)	April 2023	Yes	560	560	N/A	500	Natural occurrence from soil leaching

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 2023	No	2.12	1.95 – 4.13	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)	MCL or MRDL Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Range of Results	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL or MRDL	Likely Source of Contamination
Bromate (ppb)	Monthly 2023	No	3.494	0.420 – 12.644	MCLG = 0	MCL = 10	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Chlorine and Chloramines (ppm)	Daily 2023	No	3.5	0.2 – 5.0	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 samples collected during the past year.

Stage 2 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)	February 2023 May 2023 August 2023 November 2023	No	21.42	4.52 – 20.78	N/A	60	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TTHM [Total trihalomethanes] (ppb)	February 2023 May 2023 August 2023 November 2023	No	17.86	ND – 22.96	N/A	80	By-product of drinking water disinfection

The results in the level detected for haloacetic acids and total trihalomethanes are based on a locational running annual average. The range of results is lowest to highest at individual sampling sites.

Why We Are Monitoring for PFAS

PFAS (Per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances), often referred to as "forever chemicals" is a large family of compounds that include up to 5,000 chemicals. Since the 1940s, PFAS compounds have been widely used in the manufacturing of carpets, clothing, fabrics for furniture, paper packaging for food, and other materials including Teflon-coated products. They are also used in firefighting foam and in industrial processes. Two prominent PFAS chemical compounds include Perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA) and Perfluorooctane sulfonate (PFOS). PFAS generally breaks down very slowly, meaning that concentrations can accumulate in people, animals, and the environment over time.

Testing for PFAS

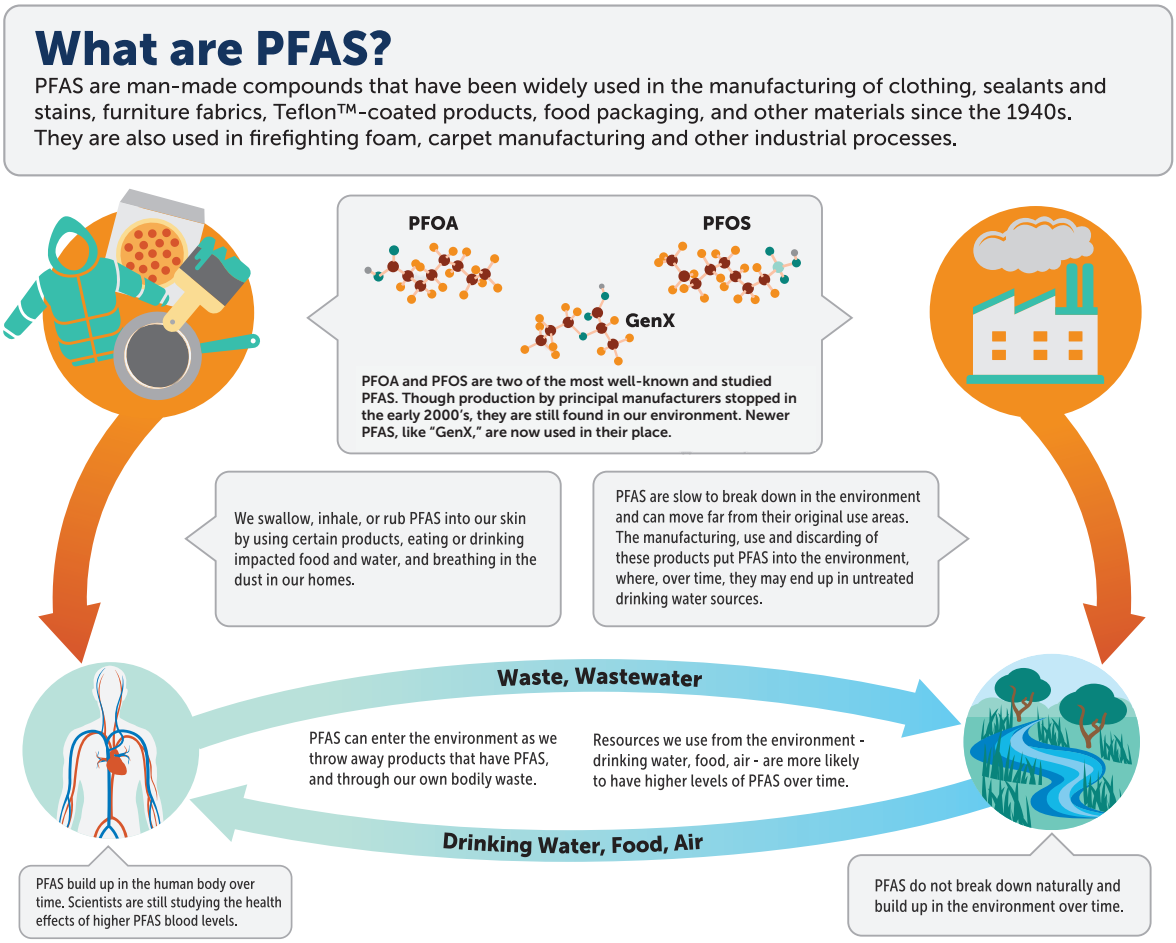
In 2023, the Tampa Water Department participated in a nationwide study of contaminants that are not currently regulated by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). This study takes place every 5 years. This year's study included testing for 29 PFAS compounds and lithium. The results of this testing are listed below.

To view the results of our samplings, visit tampa.gov/water/ucmr.

If you would like more information on the EPA's UCMR program, please call the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

Future Treatment Plans

In April 2024, the EPA established final maximum contaminant levels for six PFAS compounds. Public water utilities across the U.S. will have several years to implement any changes to their treatment protocols to comply with the regulation. The Tampa Water Department has taken a proactive approach to address concerns over PFAS in drinking water. Over the last 10 years, the department conducted several pilot studies and identified Suspended Ion Exchange or SIX—a pioneering technology—for additional testing. These studies are designed to ensure that our approach for reducing PFAS through the filtration process will be effective.



Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule V

Contaminant	Minimum Reporting Level	Range of Results for 2023 µg/L
11-chloroeicosafluoro-3-oxaundecane-1-sulfonic acid (11Cl-PF3OUdS)	0.005 µg/L	ND
9-chlorohexadecafluoro-3-oxanonane-1-sulfonic acid (9Cl-PF3ONS)	0.002 µg/L	ND
4,8-dioxa-3H-perfluorononanoic acid (ADONA)	0.003 µg/L	ND
Hexafluoropropylene oxide dimer acid (HFPO DA)	0.005 µg/L	ND
Nonafluoro-3,6-dioxaheptanoic acid (NFDHA)	0.02 µg/L	ND
Perfluorobutanoic acid (PFBA)	0.005 µg/L	ND - 0.0064
Perfluorobutanesulfonic acid (PFBS)	0.003 µg/L	0.0034 - 0.0064
1H,1H, 2H, 2H-perfluorodecane sulfonic acid (8:2FTS)	0.005 µg/L	ND
Perfluorodecanoic acid (PFDA)	0.003 µg/L	ND
Perfluorododecanoic acid (PFDoA)	0.003 µg/L	ND
perfluoro(2-ethoxyethane)sulfonic acid (PFEESA)	0.003 µg/L	ND
Perfluoroheptanesulfonic acid (PFHpS)	0.003 µg/L	ND
Perfluoroheptanoic acid (PFHpA)	0.003 µg/L	ND – 0.0039
1H,1H, 2H, 2H-perfluorohexane sulfonic acid (4:2FTS)	0.003 µg/L	ND
Perfluorohexanesulfonic acid (PFHxS)	0.003 µg/L	ND - 0.0041
Perfluorohexanoic acid (PFHxA)	0.003 µg/L	0.0033 - 0.0059
Perfluoro-3-methoxypropanoic acid (PFMPA)	0.004 µg/L	ND
Perfluoro-4-methoxybutanoic acid (PFMBA)	0.003 µg/L	ND
Perfluorononanoic acid (PFNA)	0.004 µg/L	ND
1H,1H, 2H, 2H-perfluorooctane sulfonic acid (6:2FTS)	0.005 µg/L	ND
Perfluorooctanesulfonic acid (PFOS)	0.004 µg/L	0.0040 - 0.0069
Perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA)	0.004 µg/L	ND - 0.0046
Perfluoropentanoic acid (PFPeA)	0.003 µg/L	0.0044 - 0.0084
Perfluoropentanesulfonic acid (PFPeS)	0.004 µg/L	ND
Perfluoroundecanoic acid (PFUnA)	0.002 µg/L	ND
N-ethyl perfluorooctanesulfonamidoacetic acid (NEtFOSAA)	0.005 µg/L	ND
N-methyl perfluorooctanesulfonamidoacetic acid (NMeFOSAA)	0.006 µg/L	ND
Perfluorotetradecanoic acid (PFTA)	0.008 µg/L	ND
Perfluorotridecanoic acid (PFTrDA)	0.007 µg/L	ND
Lithium	9 µg/L	ND

WORKING TOGETHER

You can help protect Tampa's water quality.

Keep trash out of our waterways.
Protect the Hillsborough River by properly disposing of garbage and recyclable materials.

Don't flush anything but toilet paper.
Even "flushable" wipes can lead to clogs and backups affecting our homes and streets.

Always properly recycle or dispose of household hazardous wastes.
Don't flush them down the toilet or down the sink, and don't put them into storm drains.

Photos from the 2023 International Coastal Cleanup event at Temple Crest Park held September 16, 2023. Over 100 volunteers from all over the community came together to collect dozens of bags of trash littering the coastline of this riverside park.

The Tampa Water Department monitors for drinking water contaminants in accordance with federal and state guidelines. Except where indicated otherwise, this report reflects monitoring results for the 2023 calendar year. Data obtained before January 1, 2023, and presented in this report, is from the most recent testing done in accordance with applicable laws, rules, and regulations.

Your Water Quality Report

This report contains important information about your water quality. We are pleased to report that Tampa meets or exceeds state and federal requirements. If you have any questions about the information in this report, call the Tampa Water Department at (813) 274-8811 for assistance.

Este es un informe importante sobre la calidad de su agua. Con mucho gusto le contamos que el agua de Tampa cumple o excede los requisitos estatales y federales. Este informe está disponible en español en tampa.gov/waterquality. Si tiene una pregunta sobre la información en este informe, llame al Departamento de Agua de la Ciudad de Tampa a (813) 274-8811 para obtener asistencia.

Tampa.gov/2023waterquality

Share this report

Please share this report with all people who drink this water, especially those who may not have received this notice directly (for example, people in apartments, nursing homes, schools and businesses). You can do this by posting this notice in a public place or distributing copies by hand and mail. To receive a printed copy of this report, please call (813) 274-5657.