2025 WATER QUALITY REPORT

PUBLISHED IN 2026

City of Tampa Florida

SERVING THE TAMPA COMMUNITY FOR MORE THAN 100 YEARS!

CELEBRATING MORE THAN A CENTURY OF SERVICE AT THE DAVID L. TIPPIN WATER TREATMENT FACILITY

For more than 100 years, the Tampa Water Department has delivered safe, reliable drinking water to our community. When you turn on the tap, it should simply work. That dependability is the result of careful planning, disciplined investment, and the daily dedication of our team.

Rory A. Jones, P.E.
Water Department Director

As we enter our next century of service, we remain focused on protecting public health while strengthening the systems that support our growing city. Through PIPES, our long-term infrastructure investment program, we are making strategic improvements to treatment facilities, pipelines, and critical infrastructure to enhance reliability and resilience for the future.

These investments support the work happening every day at our facilities and throughout our distribution system. I am pleased to report that Tampa's drinking water meets or surpasses all state and federal drinking water standards. Through continuous monitoring and thousands of annual tests, we verify that the water delivered to your home consistently meets strict health and safety requirements.

At the David L. Tippin Water Treatment Facility, we continually refine our treatment processes, stay ahead of evolving regulations, and rely on sound science to guide our decisions. Protecting the quality and safety of your drinking water remains our highest priority.

This annual report reflects our commitment to transparency and accountability. Thank you for your continued trust. Providing safe, dependable drinking water is both our responsibility and our privilege.

Contact Information

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

Cross Connection Control/Backflow Prevention
(813) 231-5265 • 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

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.

In 2025, the Tampa Water Department augmented our drinking water supply by using 980 million gallons of treated drinking water that was stored in our aquifers and recovery wells.

When necessary, the City of Tampa will purchase additional drinking water from Tampa Bay Water (TBW). During 2025, 2.7 percent of Tampa's drinking water was purchased from TBW. This diversified water supply helps ensure reliability during droughts or periods of high demands.

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

The Tampa Water Department 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 Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 2025.

The David L. Tippin Water Treatment Facility delivers water to more than 733,000 people who live, work, and visit the City of Tampa and parts of unincorporated Hillsborough County. It takes hundreds of skilled employees who work year-round to clean, test, and deliver quality drinking water that meets and surpasses all state and federal guidelines.

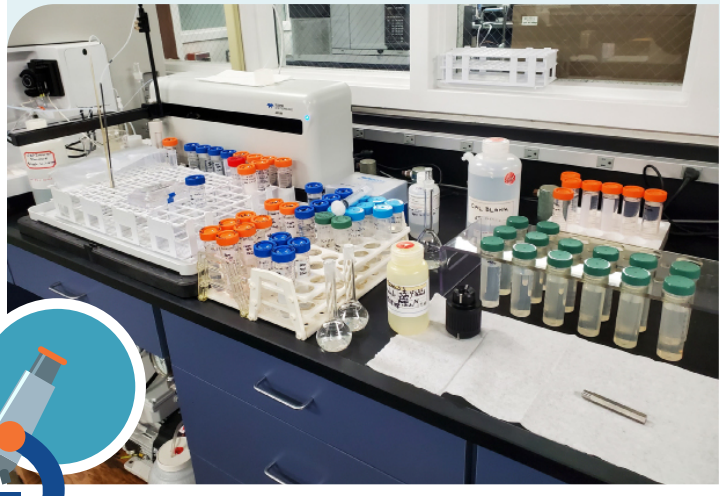
Each year our team conducts extensive monitoring to ensure the safety and reliability of Tampa's drinking water.

In 2025:

33,241
Water Analyses

7,588
Water Samples Taken

150+
Contaminants Tested



Did you know?

The David L. Tippin Water Treatment Facility is one of the largest surface water plants in the state of Florida. The plant houses Tampa's state certified water quality laboratory.

BUILDING FOR A STRONGER TOMORROW

Infrastructure Upgrades Working to Improve Resiliency & Sustainability

For more than a century, the Tampa Water Department has been committed to delivering safe, reliable, and high-quality drinking water to the community. As the City of Tampa has grown and evolved, so too has the David L. Tippin Water Treatment Facility.

Back in 1925, the water treatment facility only needed to produce **8 million gallons of drinking water a day to serve a population of 74,000**. Today, it produces **82 million gallons of water a day and serves more than 733,000 people**.

With a constant focus on the future, our teams work proactively to meet the demands of a growing Tampa community. We continue to modernize and strengthen the David L. Tippin Water Treatment Facility to ensure it remains prepared for the challenges and opportunities of tomorrow.

Chemical Systems Improvement Project

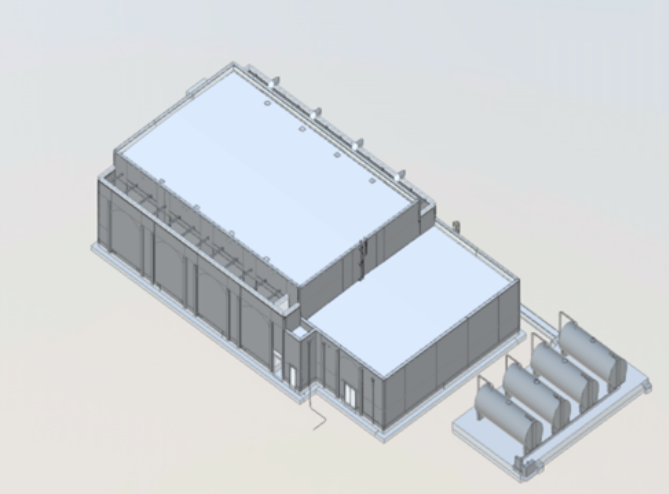
The $42 million **Chemical Systems Improvement Project** represents the latest step in the department's commitment to modernizing its water treatment infrastructure to serve a growing population and ensure safe, clean drinking water for future generations.

As part of the upgrade, the Water Department has constructed an **On-Site Sodium Hypochlorite Generation Facility**, allowing the water treatment facility to produce its own liquid bleach for water disinfection. Crews have also built a **new, more resilient ammonia delivery system**.

This work enhances the water treatment facility's storage and handling safety, which will benefit staff and our entire community.

Filters Improvement Project

Construction is underway on the $115 million **Filters Improvement Project** at our water treatment facility. As part of this major investment, contractors are building six new dual-bay filters that will enhance the treatment process. The work will also allow the department to retire some of its oldest filters, which date as far back as the 1920s. Once complete, these upgrades will improve the reliability and sustainability of the facility and ensure we continue delivering high-quality drinking water to our customers for generations to come.



Sitewide Electrical Improvements Project

The $55 million **Sitewide Electrical Improvements Project** will upgrade the water treatment facility's emergency power generators and electrical infrastructure, which is crucial for ensuring that the water treatment process is resilient during natural disasters or other emergencies. The project will include a new electrical building, generators with fuel storage and feed system, as well as roadway improvements for diesel deliveries. The upgraded generators will provide power for plant operations, and provide backup power to maintain flow and pressure to the City's water distribution system. The work will result in a more efficient and reliable electrical system, while providing space for future growth.

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 highspeed system, called ActiFlo, that operates alongside our conventional coagulation process. Ferric sulfate, sulfuric 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 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.

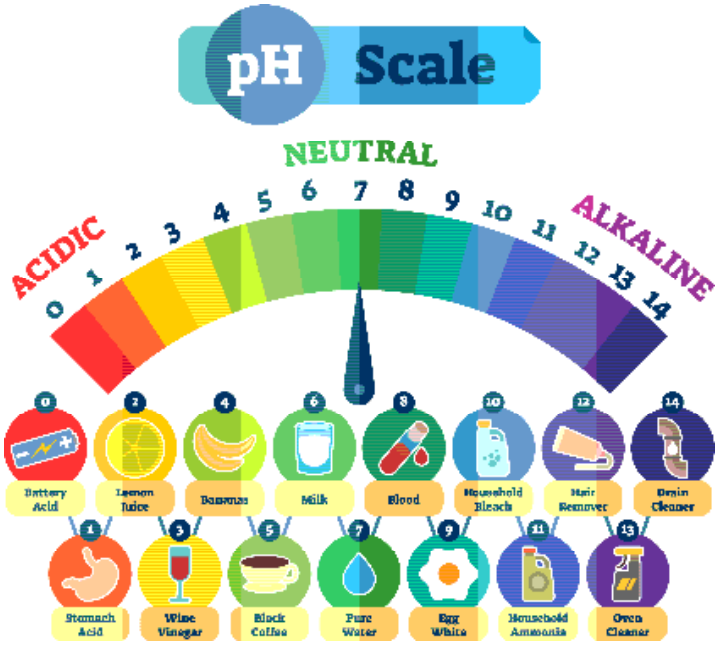
As of July 2025, the Tampa Water Department no longer adds fluoride to its drinking water in accordance with state legislation.

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?

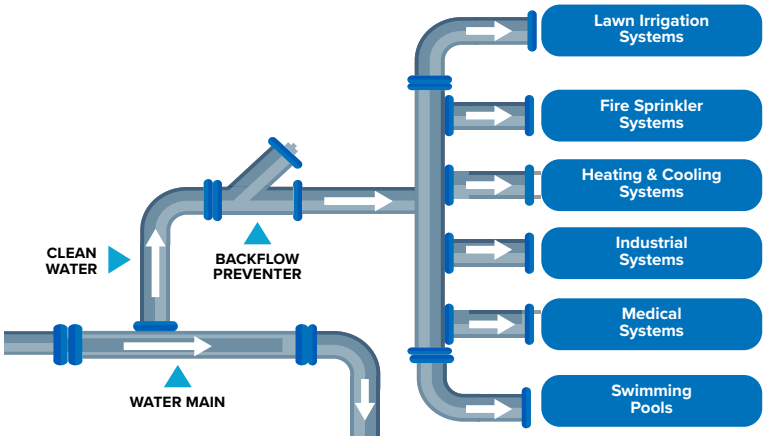
Ensuring that our water has a neutral pH is one way we help minimize the potential for corrosion in our pipes. The average pH of our finished water during 2025 was 7.88 units. The average total hardness of our finished water was 211 mg/L or 12.3 grains/gallon.



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.

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, pumping stations, 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.

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.

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and 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 the presence of *Cryptosporidium*. Our monitoring found that 25% of our raw water samples *(water that has not yet been treated)* tested positive for this organism. *Cryptosporidium* is a microbial parasite that is found in surface water throughout the U.S., and occasionally found in ground waters. Although *Cryptosporidium* can be removed by filtration, the most commonly used filtration methods cannot guarantee 100 percent removal. As an extra treatment step, our treatment facility uses ozone, which is a highly effective disinfectant against *Cryptosporidium* oocysts, and superior to traditional chlorine-based methods. It effectively inactivates these protozoa by disrupting their cell membranes at relatively low dosages. After the water is ozonated, chlorine and ammonia (also called chloramination) are added to the water and are a highly effective water treatment step for the removal of *Cryptosporidium*. The combination of ozone, chlorine and ammonia are very powerful and total *Cryptosporidium* inactivation is achieved. Unfortunately, at this time, current test methods do not enable us to determine if the organisms are dead or if they are capable of causing disease. Symptoms of infection include nausea, diarrhea, and abdominal cramps. Most healthy individuals are able to overcome the disease within a few weeks. However, immunocompromised people have more difficulty and are at greater risk of developing severe, life-threatening illnesses. Immunocompromised individuals are encouraged to consult their doctor regarding appropriate precautions to take to prevent infection. *Cryptosporidium* must be ingested for it to cause disease, and it may be spread through other means than drinking water.

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 2025 assessment identified 14 potential sources of contamination in the vicinity of our system with susceptibility levels ranging from low to moderate.

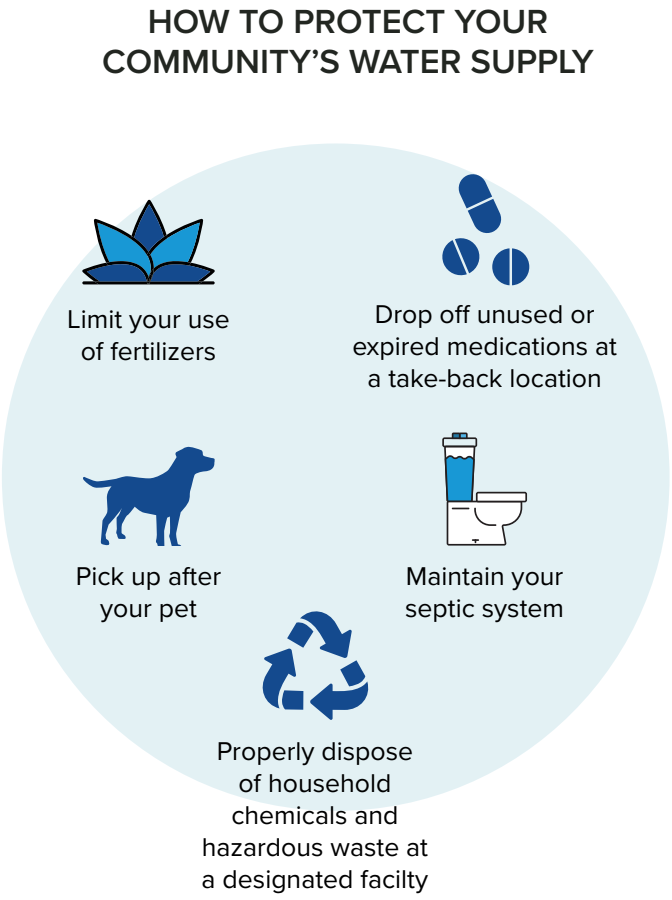
The assessment results are available on the FDEP Source Water Assessment and Protection Program website at prodapps.dep.state.fl.us/swapp, PWS ID #6290327.

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 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.

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.

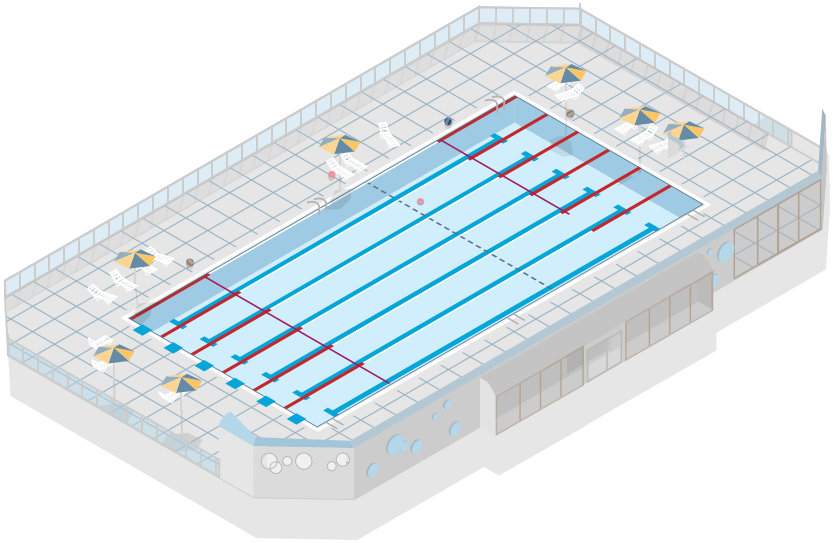
Parts Per Million (ppm) or Milligrams Per Liter (mg/L): One part by weight of analyte to 1 million parts by weight of the water sample.

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

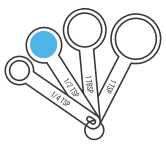
Treatment Technique (TT): A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

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.

As part of EPA regulations, the Tampa Water Department, along with other water utilities across the country, have made their service line inventories public. Residents can search their home or business address to learn more about the pipeline materials that connect their home to the City's water mains. Visit tampa.gov/KnowYourPipes to see the inventory.

The Tampa Water Department's drinking water distribution system does not contain any lead service lines, galvanized service lines requiring replacement, or lead status unknown service lines, as of the publication of this report.

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	Range of Results	AL (Action Level)	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper (tap water) (ppm)	January - June 2025	N	0.287	None	1.3	0.005-0.838	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Copper (tap water) (ppm)	July - December 2025	N	0.253	None	1.3	ND - 1.12	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Lead (tap water) (ppb)	January - June 2025	N	0.736	None	0	ND - 6.32	15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Lead (tap water) (ppb)	July - December 2025	N	1.5	1	0	ND - 47.8	15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits

The data presented in the report are from the most recent testing done in accordance with drinking water regulations.

Monitoring for lead and copper

Lead can cause serious health effects in people of all ages, especially pregnant people, infants (both formula-fed and breastfed), and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and parts used in service lines and in home plumbing. The Tampa Water Department is responsible for providing high quality drinking water and removing lead pipes but cannot control the variety of materials used in the plumbing in your home. Because lead levels may vary over time, lead exposure is possible even when your tap sampling results do not detect lead at one point in time. You can help protect yourself and your family by identifying and removing lead materials within your home plumbing and taking steps to reduce your family's risk. Using a filter, certified by an American National Standards Institute accredited certifier to reduce lead, is effective in reducing lead exposures. Follow the instructions provided with the filter to ensure the filter is used properly. Use only cold water for drinking, cooking, and making baby formula. Boiling water does not remove lead from water. Before using tap water for drinking, cooking, or making baby formula, flush your pipes for several minutes. You can do this by running your tap, taking a shower, doing laundry or a load of dishes. If you have a lead service line or galvanized requiring replacement service line, you may need to flush your pipes for a longer period. If you are concerned about lead in your water and wish to have your water tested, contact the Tampa Water Department at (813) 274-8811. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at epa.gov/safewater/lead.

ACCESS THE INVENTORY

Learn more about your service line.

2025 DATA TABLES

We regularly test your drinking water for many different substances, following strict safety rules and schedules. The water we provide must meet state and federal health standards.

All detected contaminants were below federal and state drinking water standards.

Key points to keep in mind:

Detecting a substance does not mean the water is unsafe to drink. However, all analyses are required under the Safe Drinking Water Act because these substances could pose a potential health risk.

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 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)	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)	MCL or MRDL Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Range of Results	MCLG or 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
Chlorine and Chloramines (ppm)	Daily 2025	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 samples collected during the past year.

Stage 2 Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products

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
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	February 2025 May 2025 August 2025 November 2025	N	21.44	3.26 – 18.45	N/A	60	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (ppb)	February 2025 May 2025 August 2025 November 2025	N	19.00	5.06 – 30.53	N/A	80	By-product of drinking water disinfection

For haloacetic acids and total trihalomethanes the level detected is the highest running annual average (RAA), computed quarterly of all samples collected. The range of results is the range of results of all the individual samples collected during the past year.

What are 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.

What is being done about PFAS?

In April 2024, the EPA established final maximum contaminant levels for six PFAS compounds. In addition to these MCLs, the EPA's rule also establishes a timeline for public water systems to follow and reduce these chemicals.

By 2027, public water systems must complete initial PFAS monitoring and begin ongoing compliance monitoring. Starting in 2027, water systems must also provide the public with information about the levels of these forever chemicals in their drinking water.

By 2029, public water systems must implement solutions to reduce these PFAS if monitoring shows that they exceed MCLs.

The Tampa Water Department has taken a proactive approach to address concerns over PFAS in drinking water. The department has identified Suspended Ion Exchange (SIX), a pioneering technology, as an approach that can help ensure that the department meets PFAS guidance.

Below you will see the latest results of the Tampa Water Department's PFAS testing as part of the EPA's Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule V (UCMR) requirements. To learn more about PFAS and the Tampa Water Department's effort to address these chemicals, visit tampa.gov/water/PFAS.

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

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.

LEARN MORE ABOUT SIX

Suspended Ion Exchange, or "SIX," will help address Tampa's water quality needs as well as position the Water Department to meet the EPA's future drinking water regulations. The Tampa Water Department is working to adopt this state-of-the-art technology at the David L. Tippin Water Treatment Facility. Once complete, this will become the first SIX facility in America and the largest in the world.

CUSTOMER RESOURCES

Water Quality

Ask questions about Tampa's water quality: (813) 274-8811

Learn more about Tampa's water quality online: tampa.gov/waterquality

Learn more about general water quality by contacting the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Water Drinking Hotline: (800) 426-4791, epa.gov/sdwa

Get guidance about a variety of environmental health concerns by contacting the Hillsborough County Health Department: (813) 307-8059, hillsborough.floridahealth.gov

Conservation & Rebates

Talk with a water conservation or water efficiency expert: (813) 274-8121

Explore tips, assistance and rebates to help you save water and money on your next water bill: tampa.gov/savewater

Billing

Submit billing questions, as well as start and stop service: tampaconnect.com

Speak with a customer service representative, Monday - Friday, 8am – 5pm: (813) 274-8811

Income-qualifying homeowners may be eligible to waive the base charges on their water and wastewater bills. Learn more: tampa.gov/pipes

Emergencies

Report an urgent concern, such as a water outage, discolored water or hydrant leaks: (813) 274-8811

Sign up to receive emergency alerts: tampa.gov/alert-tampa

Stay Informed

We want our customers to be informed about our services, programs and initiatives.

Tampa Water Department related issues are discussed at Tampa City Council meetings.

Learn about upcoming meetings

Get the agenda for upcoming meetings by contacting the City Clerk's office at (813) 274-8397 or visiting tampa.gov/city-clerk.

View a meeting from your TV or mobile device

View City Council meetings live via our local government access cable channel, CCTV, as well as via live streaming.

Live Stream: tampa.gov/webcast

About This Report

This report contains important information about your water quality. We are pleased to report that Tampa meets or surpasses 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 informe contiene información importante sobre la calidad del agua. Nos complace informar que Tampa cumple o supera los requisitos estatales y federales. Si tiene alguna pregunta sobre la información de este informe, llame al Departamento de Agua de Tampa al (813) 274-8811 para obtener ayuda.

View this report online at tampa.gov/2025waterquality

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) 274-8811.