

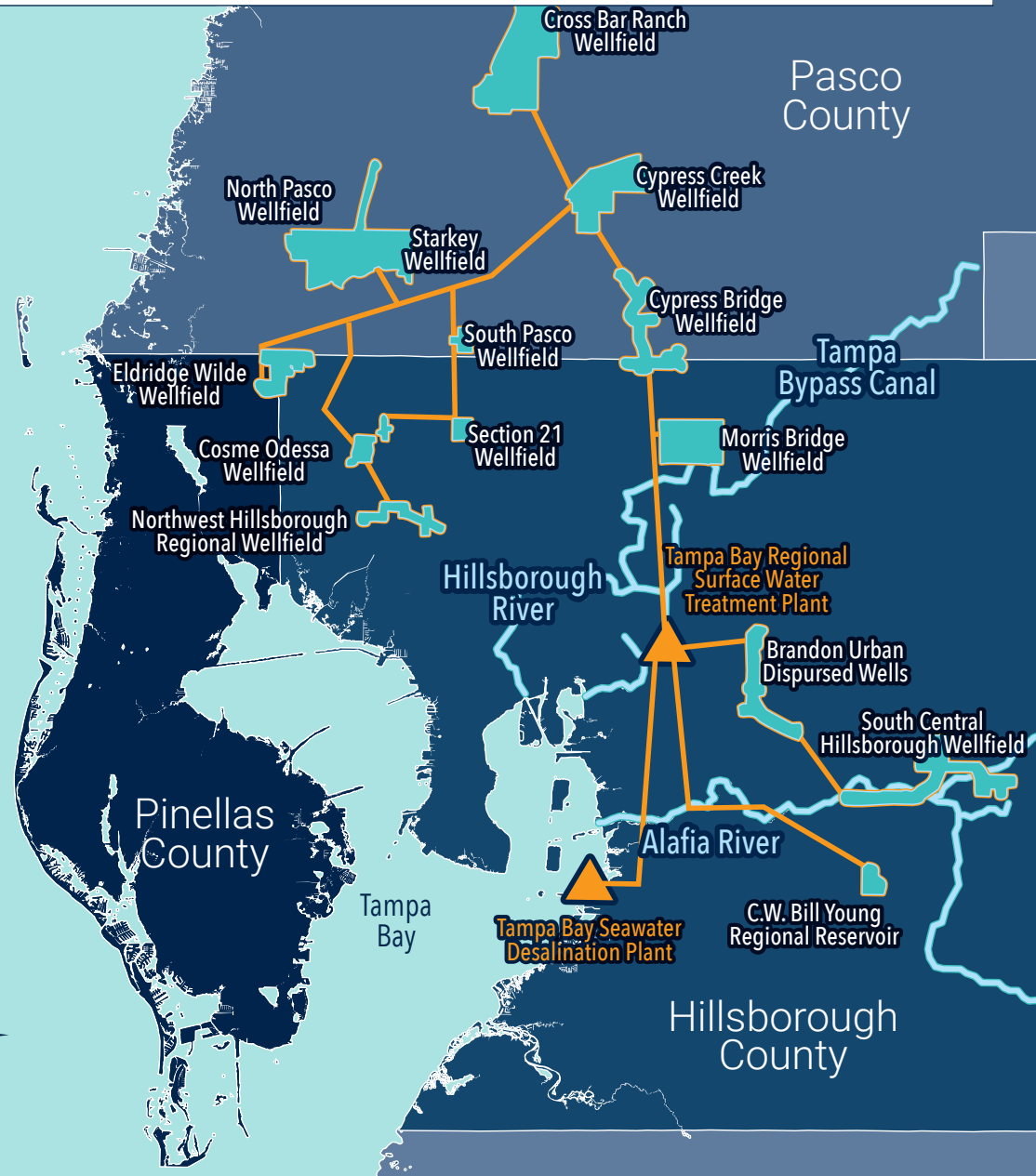


2025 Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) on Drinking Water Quality



Contents

Introduction	1	What Pinellas County is doing about Lead and Copper	8
Source Water Information	1	Required Lead Specific Health Information .	8
Source Water Assessment	1	Required Health Information	9
Period Covered by this Report	2	Required Vulnerable Population Health Information	10
Terms and Abbreviations	2	Your Participation is Welcome!	11
Water Quality Testing Results as collected by Pinellas County Utilities	3	Closing Statement from Pinellas County Utilities	11
Water Quality Testing Results as collected by Tampa Bay Water	6		

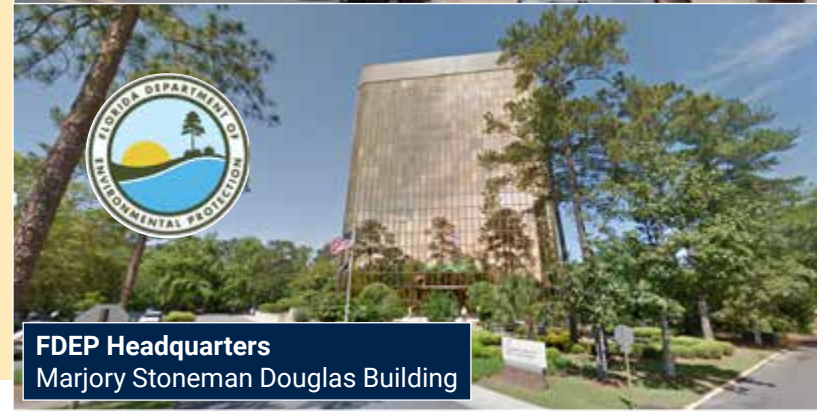


Introduction

Pinellas County Utilities (PCU) is pleased to report that the water provided to our customers meets all Federal and State compliance standards for safe drinking water. **All the information contained in this report has been collected and reported in accordance with the rules and regulations of the United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) and the Florida Department of Environmental Protection (FDEP).** Utilities employees work 24 hours a day, seven days a week to ensure that the water provided meets these standards and expectations for safety, reliability, and quality. We hope that you will take a few minutes to review this important information.



USEPA Headquarters
William Jefferson Clinton Federal Building



FDEP Headquarters
Marjory Stoneman Douglas Building

Source Water Information

Utilities customers receive potable (drinking) water from sources managed by the regional water supplier, Tampa Bay Water (TBW). This regional water supply blends groundwater, treated surface water and desalinated seawater. Eleven regional wellfields pumping water from the Floridan Aquifer are the primary source for the regional groundwater supply. The Alafia River, Hillsborough River, C. W. Bill Young Regional Reservoir, and the Tampa Bypass Canal are the primary sources for the regional treated surface water supply. Hillsborough Bay is the primary source of seawater for the regional desalinated supply.

The groundwater acquired from the County's Eldridge-Wilde Wellfield undergoes water treatment processes comprising of three steps. First, the water goes through a hydrogen sulfide removal process. Hydrogen sulfide is a natural element that has an unpleasant odor. Next, the groundwater is treated to a 99.99% bacteriological inactivation standard by adding free chlorine as the primary disinfectant. Then chloramine disinfectant is formed by adding chlorine and ammonia for disinfectant residual maintenance in the distribution system. Lastly, the Eldridge-Wilde Wellfield water is blended with the water blend provided by TBW at its Regional Treatment Facility.

PCU further treats the blended water. The chloramine residual is adjusted with chlorine to meet the desired residual setpoint. The pH (acid-alkali) is adjusted and stabilized using sodium hydroxide. The water is treated with a polyphosphate inhibitor to control corrosion. This final blend of potable water is pumped to Water Booster Stations, where it undergoes additional chloramine residual adjustment, if needed, before being pumped to homes and businesses.

Please go to pinellas.gov/current-water-sources for current water source information.

Source Water Assessment

In 2025, the Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) performed Source Water Assessments for the TBW facilities, and a search of the data sources indicated no potential sources of contamination near our wells.. The assessment results are available on the FDEP Source Water Assessment and Protection Program (SWAPP) website at prodapps.dep.state.fl.us/swapp/, or they can be obtained from TBW, 2575 Enterprise Road, Clearwater, FL 33763, phone (727) 796-2355.



Period Covered by this Report

PCU and TBW routinely monitor for the contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws, rules, and regulations. Except where indicated otherwise, this report is based on the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2025. Data obtained before January 1, 2025 and presented in this report are from the most recent testing done in accordance with the laws, rules, and regulations.

Terms and Abbreviations

In the Water Quality tables provided you may find unfamiliar terms and abbreviations. To help you better understand these terms we've provided the following definitions:

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

Haloacetic Acids (HAAs): A group of disinfection by-products formed as a result of the chemical disinfection of water.

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 Goal (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.

Not Applicable (NA): Not applicable to this contaminant.

Not Detected (ND): Not detected; indicates that the substance was not found by laboratory analysis.

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 radioactivity in the water.

Secondary Contaminant: Non-mandatory water quality standards established to assist public water systems in managing their drinking water for aesthetic considerations, such as taste, color and odor.

Secondary Maximum Contaminant Level (SMCL): The level of a secondary contaminant which when exceeded may adversely affect the aesthetic quality of the drinking water.

Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs): A group of disinfection by-products formed as a result of the chemical disinfection of water.

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



Water Quality Testing Results



Microbiological Contaminants

Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Dates of sampling (mo./yr.)	TT Violation (Y/N)	Result	MCLG	TT	Likely Source of Contamination
Total Coliform Bacteria *	1/25-12/25	N	0	NA	NA	Naturally present in the environment

* PCU collects at least 210 water samples a month for Total Coliform Bacteria Analysis. NA indicates that there were no MCLG exceedances or Treatment Technique issues.

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)	3/25	N	0.0126	NA	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Chromium (ppb)	3/25	N	0.8	NA	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)**	3/25	N	0.60	NA	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
Nickel (ppb)	3/25	N	3.3	NA	NA	100	Pollution from mining and refining operations. Natural occurrence in soil
Nitrate (as Nitrogen) (ppm)	3/25	N	0.13	NA	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Sodium (ppm)	3/25	N	29.7	NA	NA	160	Salt water intrusion, leaching from soil

All the Level Detected results reported were below the MCL.

****Per recent legislation, PCU has since discontinued the addition of fluoride to the water supply. The naturally occurring level of 0.15 ppm – 0.50 ppm will still be present in the water and is well below the standards set by the EPA and the DHHS while strictly following the laws set by the State of Florida.

Stage 1 Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products

Disinfectant and Unit of Measurement	Dates of sampling (mo./yr.)	MCL or MRDL Violation (Y/N)	Level Detected	Range of Results	MRDLG	MRDL	Likely Source of Contamination
Chlorine and Chloramines (ppm)	1/25 – 12/25	N	3.8	0.30 – 5.30	4	4	Water additive used to control microbes

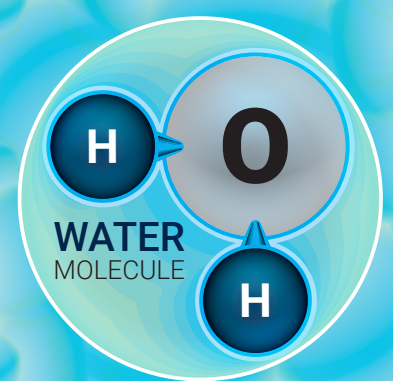
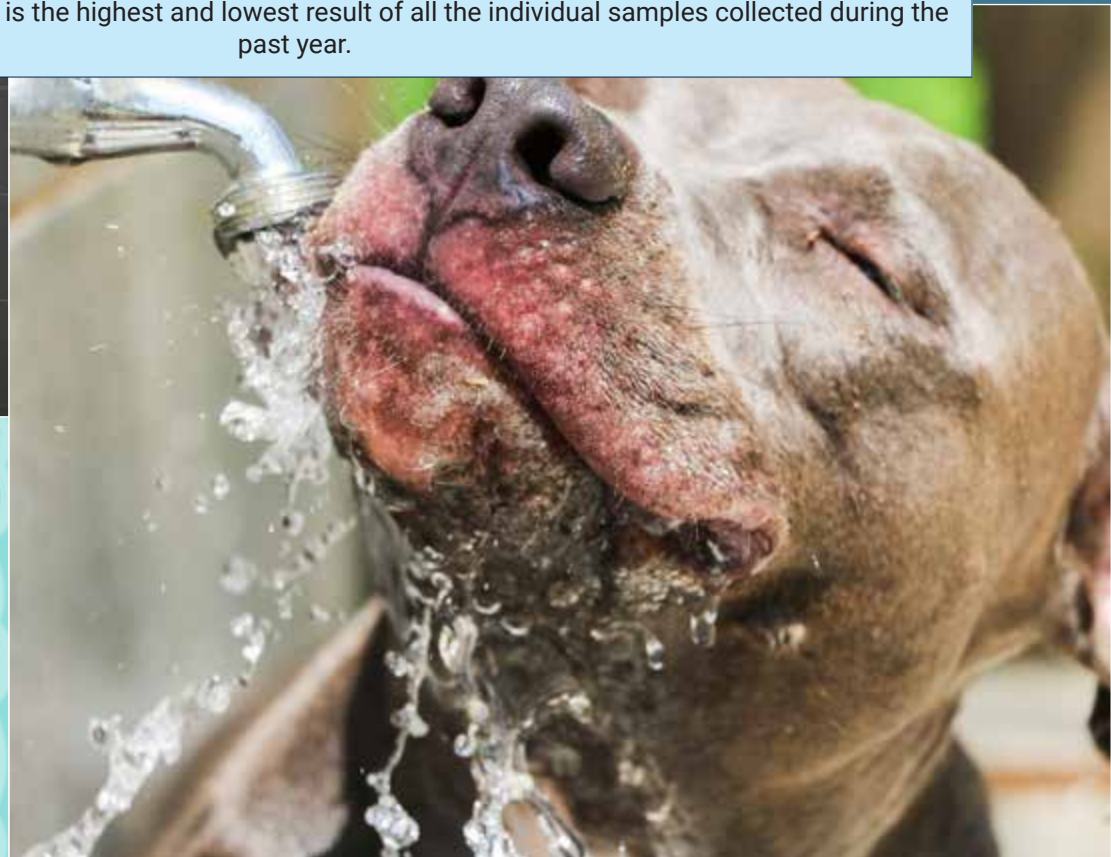
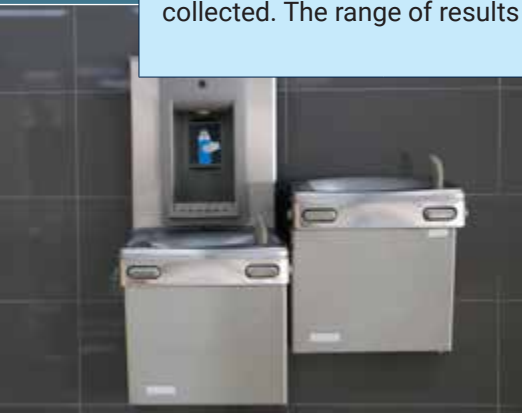
For chloramines, or chlorine, the level detected is the highest running annual average (RAA), computed quarterly, of monthly averages of all samples collected. The range of results is the highest and lowest result of all the individual samples collected during the past year.

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)	2/25, 5/25, 8/25, 11/25	N	28.113	13.35-35.03	NA	60	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (ppb)	2/25, 5/25, 8/25, 11/25	N	41.553	31.40-48.63	NA	80	By-product of drinking water disinfection

All the Level Detected and Range of Results reported were below the MCL.

The level detected is the highest locational running annual average (LRAA), computed quarterly, of all sites collected. The range of results is the highest and lowest result of all the individual samples collected during the past year.



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	AL	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper (tap water) (ppm)	7/23, 8/23***	N	0.3	0	1.3	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Lead (tap water) (ppb)	7/23, 8/23***	N	0.8	1	0	15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits

The 90th Percentile Results were below the MCLG and the Action Level.

***The state allows us to monitor for some contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. This data is from 2023 and is still representative though it is more than one year old.



Water Quality Testing Results

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)	1/25 – 12/25	N	0.167	100	NA	TT	Soil runoff

NOTE: The result on 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 clarity of the water. The Nephelometric Turbidity Unit (NTU) in excess of 5 NTU is just visibly noticeable to the average person. Turbidity is monitored because it is a good indicator of the effectiveness of the water treatment filtration system. High turbidity can hinder the effectiveness of disinfectants. The turbidity results that were reported are lower than the turbidity limits.

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)	4/25	N	3.5	ND-3.5	0	15	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium 226 + 228 (pCi/L)	4/25	N	2.1	0.6 – 2.1	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.

All the Level Detected and Range of Results reported were below the MCL.

Synthetic Organic Contaminants including Pesticides and Herbicides

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
Dalapon (ppb)	4/25, 5/25, 7/25, 10/25	N	3.4	ND – 3.4	NA	200	Runoff from herbicide used on rights of way

All the Level Detected results reported were below the MCL.

Stage 1 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
Bromate (ppb)	1/25-12/25	N	4.66	2.59-7.18	0	10	By-product of drinking water disinfection

For bromate the level detected is the highest running annual average (RAA), computed quarterly of monthly averages of all samples collected.

The Level Detected and Range of Results reported were below the MCL.

Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Dates of sampling (mo./yr.)	MCL Violation (Y/N)	Highest Monthly Average	Highest Average	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Chlorite (ppm)	1/25 – 12/25	N	0.00782	NA	0.8	1.0	By-product of drinking water disinfection

The Highest Monthly Average was below the MCLG and the MCL.

Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling (mo./yr.)	TT Violations (Y/N)	Lowest Running Annual Average	Range of Monthly Removal Ratios	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Total Organic Carbon (ppm)	1/25 – 12/25	N	2.11	1.81-6.16	NA	TT	Naturally present in the environment

All the Level Detected results were below the MCL

Secondary 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
Foaming Agents (ppm)	4/25	Y	1.80	ND – 1.80	NA	0.5	Pollution from soaps and detergents



What Pinellas County is doing about Lead and Copper

PCU is proactive and nationally recognized for participation in research applicable to emerging health and safety issues in the water industry. It has been found that corrosion of pipes is the primary contributor to lead in drinking water. A polyphosphate corrosion inhibitor is incorporated into the distribution system based on results from a study by University of Central Florida and previous work done by PCU. The inhibitor is formulated to form a protective layer inside the piping and acts as a barrier to corrosion. As a result of this work PCU has been designated as “optimized” for corrosion control of copper and lead by the FDEP based on results of samples collected since the mid-1990s from residential plumbing.

The current USEPA regulatory potable water 90th percentile Lead Action Level is 15 ppb. During 2023, PCU completed tri-annual Residential Tap Water sampling, resulting in a 0.8 ppb 90th percentile for lead well below the 15 ppb Action Level.

Required Lead Specific Health Information

The USEPA requires that every CCR include the following informational statement about lead in drinking water:

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women, and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and parts used in service lines and in home plumbing. PCU is responsible for providing high quality drinking water but cannot control the variety of materials used in the plumbing in your home. 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 the water

In addition, the FDEP requires lead levels in the source water to be analyzed annually to confirm the quality of the source water supply. The 2025 source water lead sample analysis results reported no detection of lead.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) recently revised its Lead and Copper Rule to increase public safety and awareness of potential lead-containing water service lines. Although the quality and safety of your drinking water remains unchanged, the EPA’s revised rule now requires every public water service provider to develop an inventory of all water service lines. You can learn more about how we do this and what your service line material is at pinellas.gov/utilities-service-line-inventory.

Please go to pinellas.gov/pinellas-county-lead-and-copper-monitoring for more Lead and Copper Monitoring information.

for drinking or cooking. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

To learn more, please watch this video provided by American Water Works Association on how to identify potential sources of lead in your household plumbing and how to reduce potential problems; [AWWA: Together, Let’s Get the Lead Out](#).

You may contact PCU at (727) 464-4000 or email leadandcopperrule@pinellas.gov to have your water tested for lead at a state-approved laboratory for a fee.

Required Health Information

Pinellas County Utilities carefully tests our drinking water to make sure it’s safe, clean, and free of harmful contaminants. Before it reaches your tap, the water (both tap water and bottled water) comes from natural surface sources like 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. That’s why our rigorous testing and treatment process is so important.

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 storm water 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 storm water 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 storm water runoff, and septic systems.
- E) 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 Environmental Protection Agency’s Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.





Required Vulnerable Population Health Information

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 healthcare providers. EPA/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.



René Flowers

Vince Nowicki

Chris Scherer

Kathleen Peters

Dave Eggers
2026 Chairman

Brian Scott

Chris Latvala
2026 Vice Chairman

Your Participation is Welcome!

The Pinellas County Board of County Commissioners meets twice a month, usually, but not always, on the first and third Tuesdays. The earlier meeting in the month begins at 9:30 a.m. Meetings in the latter part of the month are held in two parts. Agenda items are discussed with the Board at 2:00 p.m., after which there is a break and the Board reconvenes at 6:00 p.m. The public is invited to attend these meetings in the Palm Room at 333 Chestnut St, Clearwater. For more information and to view the meeting agendas, visit the County's website at pinellas.legistar.com/Calendar.aspx or call (727) 464-3485.

TBW's Board of Directors meetings occur on the third Monday of every month at 9:30 a.m. at 2575 Enterprise Road, Clearwater, Florida 33763. To view their agenda, visit their website at tampabaywater.org.

Closing Statement from Pinellas County Utilities

PCU personnel work around the clock to provide top-quality water to every tap. We ask that our customers help us protect our water sources, which are the heart of our community, our way of life, and our children's future.

We at PCU would like you to understand our efforts to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water. If you have any questions or concerns about the information provided, please feel free to call us:

Customer Service (727) 464-4000
 Water Quality Monitoring . . . (727) 582-2379
 Emergencies (727) 464-4000

You may also visit us on our website at pinellas.gov/department/utilities/.

If you would like to request a copy of the TBW 2025 CCR, please contact them at (727) 796-2355.

Additional Water Quality Information for Your Reference

This water quality information is provided to assist you with understanding the aesthetic characteristics of your drinking water.

Sample results, average and range of results are for the time period of January through December of 2025

Analyte and Unit of Measure	Average Result	Range of Results	SMCL (ppm)
Iron (ppm)	0.058	0.018 - 0.097	0.3
Chloride (ppm)	29	23 - 35	250
Sulfate (ppm)	68	31 - 105	250
Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)	343	293 - 392	500
Calcium (ppm)	75	63.0 - 87.1	N/A
Magnesium (ppm)	5.6	4.57 - 6.66	N/A
pH (SU)	N/A	7.90 - 8.11	6.5-8.5
Alkalinity as CaCO3 (ppm)	169	151 - 187	N/A
Total hardness (ppm)	217	189 - 244	N/A

Water softener setting for hardness: Equivalent to 11.1 - 14.3 grains per gallon

Unregulated Contaminants Monitoring Rule (UCMR)

PCU is in compliance with UCMR. This rule requires monitoring for Unregulated Contaminants as part of a study to help the EPA determine the occurrence of these contaminants in drinking water and whether these contaminants need to be regulated.

PCU participated in the EPA's Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule 5 (UCMR5) study to evaluate concentrations of 29 previously unregulated PFAS compounds in drinking water supplied to our customers. This effort included quarterly sampling and analysis of these chemicals during a 12-month monitoring period starting in July 2023.

PFAS compounds were not detected in any of the drinking water samples collected at the entry point into our distribution system. Results are available at pinellas.gov/per-and-polyfluoroalkyl-substances-pfas/. More information on the EPA's UCMR is available at epa.gov/dwucmr.