

CITY OF TEMPLE TERRACE Water Quality Test Results							
** Where results in the Level Detected column for radiological contaminant, inorganic contaminants, synthetic organic contaminant including pesticides and herbicides, and volatile organic contaminant are the highest average of any of the sampling points or the highest detected level at any sampling point, depending on the sampling frequency.							
Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling	MCL Violation Y/N	Level** Detected	Range of Results	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Radiological Contaminant							
Alpha (pCi/l)	2/08	no	5.8	4.3-7.4	0	15	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium 226 or combined radium (pCi/l)	2/08	no	1.2	1.1-1.3	0	5	Erosion of natural deposits
Inorganic Contaminant							
Asbestos (MFL)	7/02 & 8/02	no	5.28	ND-10.56	7	7	Decay of asbestos cement water mains; erosion of natural deposits
Lead (point of entry) (ppb)	2/08	no	.001	ND	0	15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate (as Nitrogen) (ppm)	2/08	no	2.4	2.14-2.67	10	10	Run off from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks; sewage; erosion of natural deposits
TTHMs and Stage 1 Disinfectant/Disinfection By-Product (D/DBP) Parameters							
For the following contaminants monitored under Stage 1 D/DBP regulations, the level detected is the annual average of the quarterly averages: Bromate Chloramines, Chlorine, Haloacetic Acids (five) (HAA5), and/or TTHM (MCL 80 ppb.) Range of Results is the range of results (lowest to highest) at the individual sampling sites.							
Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling (Mo./Yr.)	MCL Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Range of Results	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL or MRDL	Likely Source of Contamination
Chlorine (ppm)	monthly	N	1.1	.5 - 1.6	MRDLG=4	MRDL = 4.0	Water additive used to control microbes
Haloacetic Acids (five) (ppb)	1/08 - 12/08	N	9.5	7.2-13	N/A	MCL = 60	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TTHM [Total trihalomethanes] trihalomethanes] (ppb)	1/08 - 12/08	N	46.5	32-66	N/A	MCL = 80	By-product of drinking water disinfection
I.D.S.E. Sampling							
Haloacetic Acids (five) (ppb)	11/08	N	5.4	1.3-15	N/A	MCL = 60	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TTHM [Total trihalomethanes] trihalomethanes] (ppb)	11/08	N	22.3	14-44	N/A	MCL = 80	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling	AL Violation Y/N	90th Percentile Result	No. of sampling sites exceeding the AL	MCLG	AL (Action Level)	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper (tap water) (ppm)	7/08	no	0.17	0	1.3	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Lead (tap water) (ppb)	7/08	no	ND	0	0	15	
Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling	MCL Violation Y/N	Highest Monthly Percentage/Number	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination	
Microbiological Contaminants							
Total Coliform Bacteria	1/08 - 12/08	N	4.3	0			Naturally present in the environment
Coliform are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially-harmful, bacteria may be present. Coliforms were found in more samples than allowed and this was a warning of potential problems.							

The City's water system had no MCL violations, and is proud that your drinking water meets or exceeds all federal and state requirements.

Nitrates: As a precaution the City notifies physicians and health care providers if there is ever a higher than normal level of nitrates in the water supply.

Haloacetic acids (five) (HAA5): Some people who drink water containing haloacetic acids in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes]: Some people who drink water containing trihalomethanes in excess of the MCL over many years may experience problems with their liver, kidneys, or central nervous systems, and may have an increased risk of cancer.

Additional information and notices about the City of Temple Terrace can be viewed on City Hall News Television Channels 950 (BrightHouse) or 39 (Verizon).

or by visiting the City's website at: www.templeterrace.com

The public is also invited to attend City Council meetings which are held the 1st and 3rd Tuesday of each month.

Tours of the water treatment facilities may be scheduled between 9:00 a.m. and 2:00 p.m., Monday through Friday, (excluding holidays) with a minimum of 14 days prior notice.

If you have any questions about this report or your water services, contact the Public Works Department at

(813) 506-6570

Hours 8:00 a.m. – 5:00 p.m.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATION OF MONITORING VIOLATION

Our water system violated drinking water standards over the past year. Even though this was not an emergency, City customers have a right to know what happened and how it was corrected.

We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants on a regular basis under Rule 62-550.516. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not our drinking water meets health standards. During 2008 we monitored for Synthetic Organic Contaminants (SOC) one time instead of the required two.

What should I do? There is nothing you need to do at this time.

The table below lists the contaminant(s) we did not properly test for during 2008, how often we are supposed to sample for SOCs and how many samples we are supposed to take, how many samples we collected, when samples should have been taken, and the date on which follow-up samples were taken.

Contaminant: Synthetic Organic Contaminants (SOC)
 Required sampling frequency: 2 sets every three years from each entry point
 Number of samples taken: 1 set from each entry point was collected on February 21, 2008
 Samples should have been taken: By December, 2008
 Samples were taken: The first samples were collected on February 21, 2008*. Follow-up samples were collected on January 28, 2009*

What is being done? *Analyses of the samples collected on February 21, 2008 and January 28, 2009 reported all SOC contaminants to be undetected.

For more information, please contact CITY OF TEMPLE TERRACE Public Works Department at (813) 506-6570.

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Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

2008

The City of Temple Terrace is committed to providing residents with a safe and reliable supply of quality drinking water. The City tests our water using specialized equipment and advanced procedures. This “2008 Drinking Water Quality Report” explains where the water comes from, how it is treated, testing results, and other things you should know about drinking water. Water from the Floridan aquifer is pumped by 10 ground water wells located throughout the City. The untreated water is transmitted to the water treatment plants where the water is aerated, lime-softened, filtered, fluoridated, treated for corrosion control and chlorinated.

TO SAVE WATER
Install water-saving devices on all faucets and showerheads

Florida’s Department of Environmental Protection has conducted a Source Water Assessment (SWA) for all public water supplies throughout the State. The SWA was originally conducted for the City in 2004. The SWA was updated in 2006 and in 2008. It found that system wells are potentially at a moderate to high risk due to the proximity of several petroleum tanks. Also, there is a moderate risk from a delineated area. A SWA report is available on-line at the DEP SWAPP website: www.dep.state.fl.us/swapp.

The moderate risk petroleum tanks are double-lined above-ground tanks located near the water treatment facilities. These tanks are inspected and maintained regularly to insure tank integrity. The City’s drinking water monitoring plan tests for these chemicals during



The operators perform over 260 water tests each day and work in conjunction with the Florida Department of Environmental Protection to ensure the quality of the drinking water.



the water sample analysis, and, to date, none have been found in the water supply. Continued testing insures the safety of our water supply.

The City’s Whiteway Treatment Plant produces approximately 86% of the 3.5 million gallons of drinking water used each day. The remaining 14% is produced at the Sunningdale Treatment Plant. The City has five water storage tanks with a total storage capacity of 2.8 million gallons. Water pressure from the treatment plants averages 55 to 65 psi.

TO SAVE WATER
Mulch 2 to 3 inches deep around trees and shrubs

In 2008, the Public Works Water Division distributed over 1.26 billion gallons of water. The staff strives to maintain and improve the City’s water distribution system. The system consists of more than 120 miles of underground water mains and over 10,000 meters serving more than 30,000 people.



City of Temple Terrace Water Treatment Plant.

TO SAVE WATER
Repair dripping faucets which can waste 1,200 gallons a year

The City is very pleased to provide this year’s Annual Drinking Water Quality Report. We want to keep you informed about the excellent water and services we have delivered to you over the past year. The City’s goal is to provide a safe and dependable supply of drinking water.

As water travels over the land or underground it can pick up substances or contaminants such as microbes, inorganic and organic chemicals, and radioactive substances.

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 materials and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling Environmental Protection Agency’s Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

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, wildlife and agricultural livestock operations.
- Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals which can be naturally-occurring or may 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 SAVE WATER
Water during early morning and evening hours when temperature and winds are lowest

In order 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 and private 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 drinking water, may be reasonably 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 1-800-426-4791.

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.

TO SAVE WATER
When landscaping, use native or drought tolerant plants that require little water

Initial Distribution System Evaluation (IDSE): An important part of the Stage 2 Disinfection ByProducts Rule (DBPR). The IDSE is a one-time study conducted by water systems to identify distribution system locations with high concentrations of trihalomethanes (THMs) and haloacetic acids (HAAs). Water systems will use results from the IDSE, in conjunction with their Stage 1 DBPR compliance monitoring data, to select compliance monitoring locations for the Stage 2 DBPR.



Water plant control room.

DEFINITIONS:

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

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Maximum residual disinfectant level or 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 or 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.

Million fibers per liter (MFL): Measure of the presence of asbestos fibers that are longer than 10 micrometers.

Millirem per year (mrem/yr): Measure of radiation absorbed by the body.

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

“ND” means not detected and indicates that the substance was not found by laboratory analysis.

Parts per billion (ppb) or Micrograms per liter (µg/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.

Parts per quadrillion (ppq) or Picograms per liter (picograms/l): One part by weight of analyte to 1 quadrillion parts by weight of the water sample.

Parts per trillion (ppt) or Nanograms per liter (nanograms/l): One part by weight of analyte to 1 trillion 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.

The City of Temple Terrace routinely monitors for contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws, rules, and regulations. Except where indicated otherwise, this report is based on the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2008. “As authorized and approved by EPA, the State has reduced monitoring requirements for certain contaminants to less often than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants are not expected to vary significantly from year to year.”

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 components associated with service lines and home plumbing. The City of Temple Terrace Public Works Department is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. 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 <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.