2024 WATER QUALITY REPORT

PUBLISHED IN 2025



WATER FOR TAMPA, BY TAMPA

City of Tampa Florida

Water Department

WATER FOR TAMPA, BY TAMPA

The Tampa Water Department is dedicated to providing our community with clean, reliable, high-quality drinking water. It's been our mission over the past century. As we look toward the future, please know that every plan and every decision is meant to ensure that you and your family can always depend on our drinking water.



Rory A. Jones, P.E.
Water Director

Our staff is continuously working to improve and modernize our infrastructure for Tampa's tomorrow. We've made significant enhancements to our water treatment facility, and we are in the process of making more to improve the reliability and quality of our drinking water. This is possible thanks to PIPES (Progressive Infrastructure Plan to Ensure Sustainability), a $2.9 billion funding plan for large-scale sewer and water infrastructure improvements which was passed by the Tampa City Council in 2019.

However, our biggest asset is our workers. Staff members work day in and day out to provide the drinking water that flows through your tap. Many of our employees live in the communities that they serve. They understand the importance of their job and are proud of the work they accomplish.

The Tampa Water Department encourages all customers to learn more about our work and the drinking water we provide. We hope that this report provides more insight to our process.

We look forward to serving our community today, tomorrow, and for decades to come.

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 2024, the Tampa Water Department augmented our drinking water supply by using 636 million gallons of finished 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 2024, 2.5 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.

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, 2024.



The David L. Tippin Water Treatment Facility delivers water to 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.

Our Water Treatment Facility by the Numbers

On average **82 million gallons a day** (MGD) is treated at the David L. Tippin Water Treatment Facility.

The water treatment facility can produce up to **120 million gallons** of drinking water at peak capacity in a single day.

Our drinking water is delivered to homes and businesses across our **220-square mile service area**.

The water treatment facility is manned **24-hours a day, year-round**.

Did you know?

*Back in 1925, the David L. Tippin Water Treatment Facility only needed to produce **8 million gallons of drinking water a day to serve a population of 74,000**. Today, it **serves more than 733,000 people**.*

In 2024:

35,005
Water Analyses

7,960
Water Samples Taken

150+
Contaminants Tested



FROM CONCEPT TO REALITY

As our community continues to grow, the Tampa Water Department is making significant investments in its infrastructure at our water treatment facility. These infrastructure projects take years of planning, thoughtful decision making, and careful execution. In the end, this important work will ensure that our customers can continue to depend on the quality drinking water which flows through the City of Tampa for generations to come.

Our High Service Pump Station building was recently completed as part of a multimillion-dollar improvement plan.

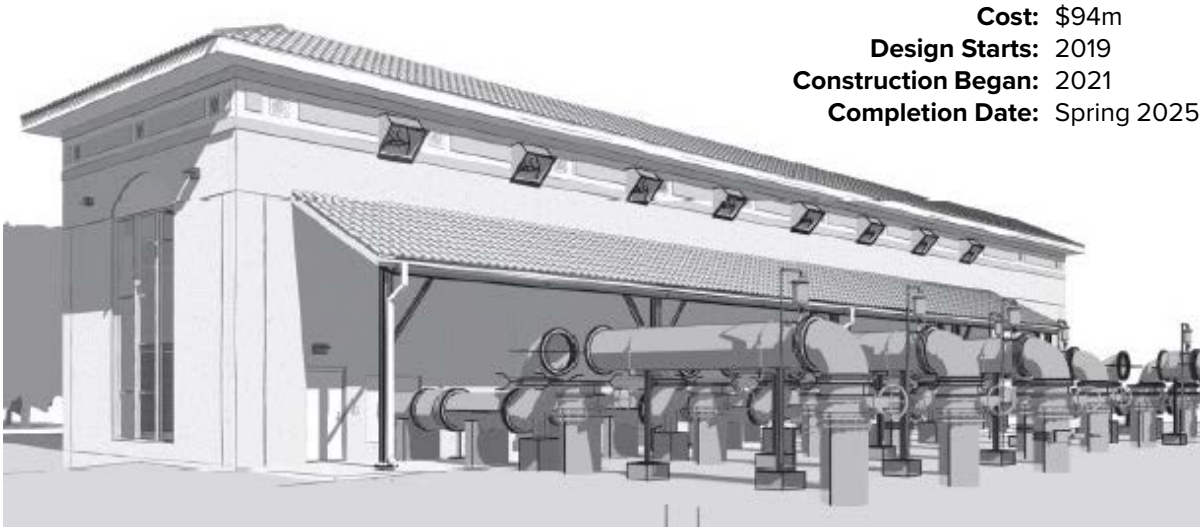
High Service Pump Station Project

Project Benefits

- Increased pumping capacity
- Increased water storage volume
- Increased electrical efficiency
- Maximized sustainability by
  - Adding redundant chlorine contact basins
  - Creating redundant flow paths
  - Providing redundant electrical feeds to pumps
  - Designed with the ability to remove all components from service for routine maintenance without interrupting water production.
- Rehabilitated existing water storage clearwells
- Minimized chemical use by relocating backwash meters

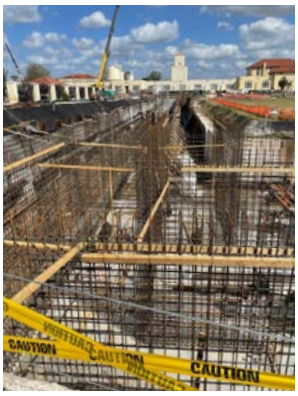


Cost: $94m
Design Starts: 2019
Construction Began: 2021
Completion Date: Spring 2025



Chlorine Contact Basin

Upgrades to the water treatment facility's **Chlorine Contact Basin** allow staff to better optimize the mixing and disinfection of our treated water, maintaining tighter water quality control throughout the production and distribution process. This will help improve the shelf life of drinking water in the distribution system.



During Construction



Today

Clearwell Improvements

The project has made significant improvements to the facility's clearwells, providing an extra 1.5 million gallons of onsite water storage and allowing staff to perform important repairs and maintenance on those facilities more easily.



During Construction

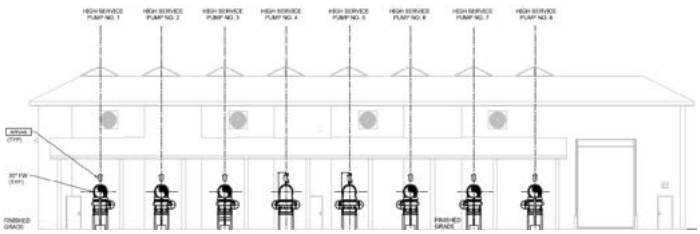


Today

New Pumps

Eight new **900-horsepower** high service pumps are now operating inside the water treatment facility's newly built high service pump building.

These pumps have the capacity to fill an Olympic-size swimming pool every 6 minutes.



Sketch



Reality

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, 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 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.

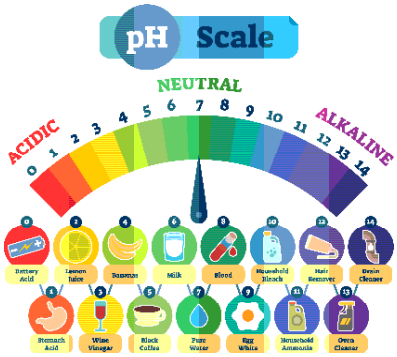
More Ways We Keep Your Water Safe

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. 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.



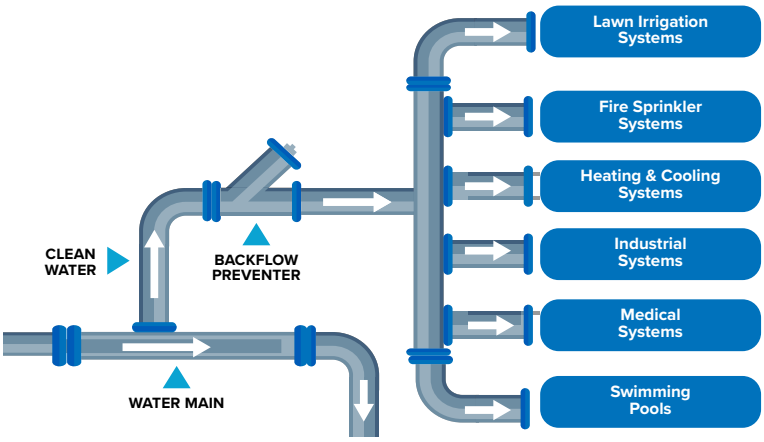
What are the pH and hardness levels of Tampa's drinking water?

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 2024 was 7.91. The average total hardness of our finished water was 185 mg/L or 10.8 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.

Did you know?

Our field quality team is responsible for the compliance test & repair of City-Owned backflows. They test:
3,000+ Fireline Backflows
590+ Commercial Backflows
10,000+ Residential Backflows



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.



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 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 25 percent of these samples contained these organisms. Fortunately, should they appear in the river, 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 2024 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 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.

HOW TO PROTECT YOUR COMMUNITY'S WATER SUPPLY



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.

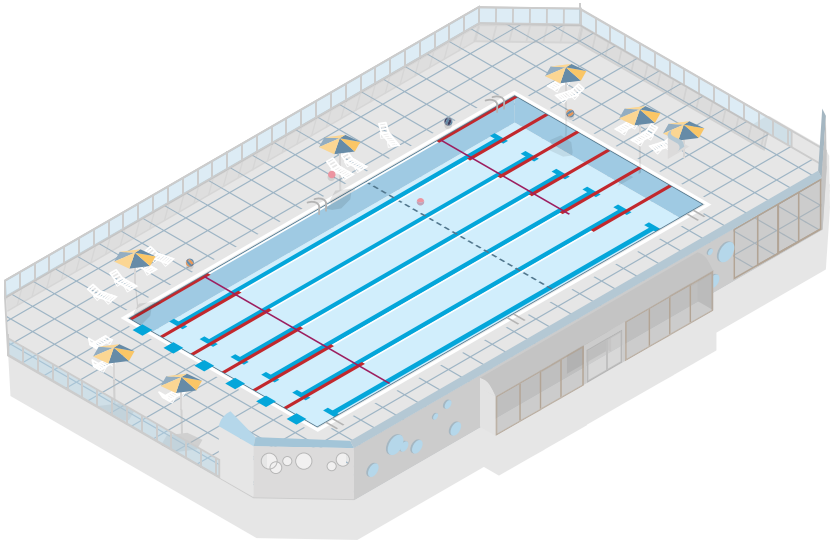
Parts Per Million (ppm) or Milligrams Per Liter (mg/L): One part by weight of analyte to 1 million parts by weight of the water sample.

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.

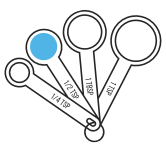
WHAT IS A “PPM”?

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, are making their service line inventory 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 or use the QR code below to access this inventory.

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	Action Level (AL)	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper (ppm)	July – Sept 2023	No	0.277	None	1.3	ND – 1.19	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	ND – 14.6	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

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 10 ppb. As you can see from the table above, our results continue to fall well below that threshold.

Learn About Lead

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) 272-8300. 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

As of the publication of this report, no lead service lines have been found.

2024 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 2024	No	0.36	99.5%	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)	May 2024	No	0.013	0.013	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	May 2024	No	0.62	0.62	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 2024	No	0.30	0.30	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Sodium (ppm) **	May 2024	No	46	46	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 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 46 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 2024	No	2.40	1.74 – 4.33	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 2024	No	3.546	0.905 – 8.160	MCLG = 0	MCL = 10	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Chlorine and Chloramines (ppm)	Daily 2024	No	3.5	0.2 – 5.6	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 2024 May 2024 August 2024 November 2024	No	26.12	8.70 – 32.45	N/A	60	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (ppb)	February 2024 May 2024 August 2024 November 2024	No	20.46	8.34 – 35.33	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 3 years of initial monitoring for these PFAS chemicals. This information will be made available to the public.

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 and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling (mo/yr)	Minimum Reporting Level	Average	Range of Results
Perfluorobutanesulfonic Acid (PFBS) (ppb)	January 2024 May 2024	0.003	0.0037	0.0035 - 0.0038
Perfluorohexanoic Acid (PFHxA) (ppb)	January 2024 May 2024	0.003	0.0056	0.0051 - 0.0060
Perfluorooctanesulfonic Acid (PFOS) (ppb)	January 2024 May 2024	0.004	ND	ND - 0.0044
Perfluoropentanoic Acid (PFPeA) (ppb)	January 2024 May 2024	0.003	0.0075	0.0070 - 0.0080

The data presented in the report are from the most recent testing done in accordance with drinking water regulations.
Please note: ND means Not Detected. Please refer to the glossary on page 11 for more information.

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 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 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/2024waterquality

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.