



CONSUMER DRINKING WATER NOTICE

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has published the fifth Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR 5) which requires all public water systems that serve more than 10,000 people to sample and analyze for the presence of 29 PFAS chemicals. This applies to The City of Temple Terrace’s public water system.

PFAS Chemicals are found in much of the global environment, including public water systems. On **3/04/2025** a sample of drinking water from The City of Temple Terrace Public Water System (PWS) was collected and analyzed for (PFAS). These samples were taken to determine the level of PFAS compounds in the public water system.

Four specific PFAS compounds, for which EPA has issued Health Advisories (see Table 2), PFOA, PFOS, PFBS and GenX chemicals¹, were sampled. Provided is a summary of those results (Table 1):

Results of PFAS Compounds That The EPA Has Issued Health Advisories For				
Sampling Location	PFOA parts per trillion (ppt)	PFOS (ppt)	PFBS (ppt)	GenX Chemicals (ppt)
Entry point to Sunningdale Water Treatment Plant	10.0	19.5	11.1	4.4

A total of 25 additional PFAS compounds, for which EPA has not established a Drinking Water Health Advisory, were also detected. See links provided below for where you can access this information.

What is being done

- The City of Temple Terrace will continue to perform the required sampling on its public water system.
- Sampling results will be reported annually.

What should I do?

- If you are concerned about levels of PFAS found in your drinking water, contact your doctor or health care professional.
- Consider actions that may reduce your exposure including installing a home or point of use filter, if possible, while steps are being taken to further understand levels of concern and potentially regulate PFAS at the national level.
- Boiling, freezing, or letting water stand does not reduce PFAS levels.
- Consider any resources and recommendations from your state.
- Review EPA’s [Meaningful and Achievable Steps You Can Take to Reduce Your Risk](#).

What are PFAS?

¹ Perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA), perfluorooctane sulfonic acid (PFOS), perfluorobutane sulfonic acid and its potassium salt (PFBS) and hexafluoropropylene oxide (HFPO) dimer acid and its ammonium salt (“GenX” chemicals)

PFAS are a group of man-made chemicals that have been in use since the 1940s. PFAS are (or have been) found in a wide variety of consumer products and as an ingredient in firefighting foam. PFAS manufacturing and processing facilities, airports, and military installations are some of the contributors of PFAS releases into the air, soil, and water. Because of their widespread use, most people have been exposed to PFAS and there is evidence that exposure to certain PFAS may lead to adverse health effects.

What are the health effects of exposure to PFAS?

Exposure to PFAS may result in a wide range of adverse health outcomes, including:

- developmental effects including to fetuses after exposure during pregnancy or postnatal development (e.g., low birth weight, accelerated puberty, skeletal variations, development of the immune system);
- cancer (e.g., testicular, kidney);
- liver effects (e.g., cellular lesions);
- immune effects (e.g., decreased antibody response to vaccination, decreased immune response immunity);
- thyroid effects and other effects (e.g., cholesterol changes).

For More Information

Contact Name: William Frazier – Environmental Compliance Specialist

- Contact Email: wfrazier@templeterrace.gov
- For general questions call 813-506-6400 or visit our website at <https://www.templeterrace.gov/>

For information on PFOS, PFOA, PFBS, GenX chemicals and other PFAS, including possible health outcomes, you may visit these websites:

- Basic information, EPA actions to address PFAS, and links to informational resources: www.epa.gov/pfas
- Health information, exposure, and links to additional resources for PFAS in drinking water: www.epa.gov/ground-water-and-drinking-water/drinking-water-health-advisories-pfoa-and-pfos

Please share this information with all the other 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 or mail.

EPA Set Limits		
Chemical	Minimum Reporting Level (ppt) ²	Lifetime Health Advisory Level (ppt)
PFOA	4	0.004 (Interim)
PFOS	4	0.02 (Interim)
GenX Chemicals	5	10 (Final)
PFBS	3	2,000 (Final)

- Lab results at or above the number in the minimum reporting level column are reported to the EPA.
- A lifetime Health Advisory Level represents the maximum concentration of a contaminant in drinking water which no adverse health effects are expected during a lifetime of exposure.
- Interim levels are in place until the EPA finalizes regulations. Levels with (Interim) next to them may be temporary.

² The MRL is the minimum quantitation level that, with 95 percent confidence, can be achieved by capable analysts at 75 percent or more of the laboratories using a specified analytical method.