

ADDITIONAL HEALTH INFORMATION

FOR CUSTOMERS 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. 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 (1-800-426-4791)**.

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:

- (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 stormwater 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 stormwater 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 stormwater runoff, and septic systems.
- (E) Radioactive contaminants**, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

In order 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 1-800-426-4791**.

HOW TO REACH US

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact your local FGUA office at (727) 372-0115 or visit our web site at <http://www.fgua.com>. The local FGUA office is open from 8:00 AM until 5:00 PM, Monday through Friday.

The FGUA encourages its customers to become involved in decisions that may affect the quality of their drinking water. Customers interested in becoming involved may attend regularly scheduled meetings of the FGUA Board of Directors. These meetings are advertised in your local newspaper and also on the FGUA web site.

SOURCE WATER ASSESSMENT PLAN

In 2021, the Department of Environmental Protection performed a Source Water Assessment for Tarpon Springs Utilities and a search of the data sources indicated 21 potential contaminant sources with low to moderate concern levels. The assessment results are available on the FDEP Source Water Assessment and Protection Program website at <https://fldep.dep.state.fl.us/swapp>

This report shows our water quality results and what they mean.

ANCLOTE VILLAGE PWS ID# 6512177 2021 ANNUAL DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT



Este reporte contiene información muy importante sobre su agua potable. Tradúscalo o hable con un amigo que lo entienda bien.

We are pleased to present to you this year's Annual Water Quality Report. This report is designed to inform you about the quality water and services we deliver to you every day. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water.

We want you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water.

WHERE YOUR WATER COMES FROM

Currently our customers are receiving drinking water from Tarpon Springs Utilities, obtained from groundwater sources from the Floridan aquifer. Chloramination for disinfection is the treatment process used in this water system.

HOW WE ENSURE YOUR DRINKING WATER IS SAFE

The FGUA 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, 2021. Data obtained before January 1, 2021, and presented in this report are from the most recent testing done in accordance with the laws, rules, and regulations.

As authorized and approved by the 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. As a result some of our data is more than one year old.

Table Notes

- A. Results in the Level Detected column for radiological contaminants, inorganic contaminants, synthetic organic contaminants including pesticides and herbicides, and volatile organic 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.
- B. For bromate, chloramines, or chlorine, the level detected is the the highest running annual average (RAA), computed quarterly, of 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.
- C. For haloacetic acids or TTHM, the level detected is the highest RAA, computed quarterly, of quarterly averages of all samples collected if the system is monitoring quarterly or is the average of all samples taken during the year if the system monitors less frequently than quarterly. Range of results is the range of individual samples (lowest to highest) for all monitoring locations.
- D. 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 FGUA 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>.



WATER QUALITY SUMMARY TABLE

INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS – TARPON SPRINGS

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
Arsenic (ppb)	2, 3, 10/2017	N	2.5	ND – 2.5	0	10	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards, runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium (ppm)	2, 3, 10/2017	N	0.028	ND – 0.028	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Chromium (ppb)	2, 3, 10/2017	N	4.5	ND – 4.5	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	2, 3, 10/2017	N	0.51	ND – 0.51	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
Lead (point of entry) (ppb)	2, 3, 10/2017	N	0.42	ND – 0.42	0	15	Residue from man-made pollution such as auto emissions and paint, lead pipe, casing, and solder
Nickel (ppb)	2, 3, 10/2017	N	3.2	ND – 3.2	N/A	100	Pollution from mining and refining operations. Natural occurrence in soil
Nitrate (as Nitrogen) (ppm)	2/2020	N	0.84	ND – 0.84	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Selenium (ppb)	2, 3, 10/2017	N	3.5	ND – 3.5	50	50	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines
Sodium (ppm)	2, 3, 10/2017	N	78.4	56.8 – 78.4	N/A	160	Salt water intrusion, leaching from soil
Thallium (ppb)	2, 3, 10/2017	N	0.25	ND – 0.25	0.5	2	Leaching from ore-processing sites; discharge from electronics, glass, and drug factories

STAGE 1 DISINFECTANTS – ANCLOTE VILLAGE

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
Chloramines (ppm)	01/2021 – 12/2021	N	2.2	1.9 – 2.65	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4.0	Water additive used to control microbes

STAGE 2 DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS – ANCLOTE VILLAGE

Haloacetic Acids (five) (HAA5) (ppb)	08/2021	N	1.58	ND – 1.58	N/A	MCL = 60	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TTHM [Total trihalomethanes] (ppb)	08/2021	N	1.91	ND – 1.91	N/A	MCL = 80	By-product of drinking water disinfection

LEAD AND COPPER (TAP WATER) – ANCLOTE VILLAGE

Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Dates of sampling (mo./yr.)	AL Violation Y/N	90th Percentile Result	Exceeding the AL	MCLG	AL (Action Level)	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper (tap water) (ppm)	08/2019	N	0.043	0	1.3	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Lead (tap water) (ppb)	08/2019	N	1.4	0	0	15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits

In the table, you may find unfamiliar terms and abbreviations. To help you better understand these terms, we've provided the following definitions.

Maximum Contaminant Level or 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 or 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.

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

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; do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

“ND” means no detected and indicates that the substance was not found by laboratory analysis.

Parts per billion (ppb): one part by weight of analyte to 1 billion parts by weight of water sampling.

Parts per million (ppm): one part by weight of analyte to 1 million parts by weight of the water sample.

2021 Water Quality Report

City of Tarpon Springs

The City of Tarpon Springs is pleased to present this year's Annual Water Quality Report (Consumer Confidence Report) as required by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) regulations. This report is designed to provide details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to standards set forth by both federal and state regulatory agencies. The City of Tarpon Springs routinely monitors for contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws, rules, and regulations, and we are pleased to report that our drinking water meets all federal and state requirements. This report is based on the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2021, except where indicated otherwise. Data obtained before January 1, 2021, and presented in this report, are from the most recent testing done in accordance with the laws, rules, and regulations.

Where does my water come from?

City of Tarpon Springs drinking water is obtained from the Tarpon Springs Reverse Osmosis Water Facility (ROWF) which treats brackish groundwater from the City's well field. The City's own water sources are drawn from the Floridan Aquifer, and are treated through reverse osmosis filtration, aeration, chlorine disinfection, conditioning, and then an inhibitor is added to prevent corrosion. Fluoride is also added for dental health purposes. Drinking water from the ROWF is supplemented by two freshwater well treatment facilities that provide chlorine disinfection. The City also maintains the ability to purchase drinking water from Pinellas County on a limited, as needed basis. Pinellas County obtains their water from Tampa Bay Water, a regional water supplier serving a blend of groundwater and surface water.

It is the constant goal of the City to provide quality water to its valued customers. If you would like to learn more or have any questions or concerns about this report, please contact the City of Tarpon Springs Water Division at (727) 937-2557.

Source Water Assessment

The Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) performed a Source Water Assessment on our system in 2021. The assessment was conducted to provide information about any potential sources of contamination in the vicinity of our wells. Twelve potential sources of contamination were identified for this system, ranging from low to moderate susceptibility levels. The assessment results are available on the DEP SWAPP website at <https://fldep.dep.state.fl.us/swapp/>. The assessment is designed to assist the community and utilities by locating **potential** sources of contamination, such as gas stations and recycling facilities in the vicinity of our wells, but does **not** indicate that any **actual** contamination of water sources has occurred.

What can affect drinking water quality?

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:

- (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 stormwater 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 stormwater 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 stormwater 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 1-800-426-4791.

Do I need to take special precautions?

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. EPA/Centers for Disease Control (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

Additional Information about Lead

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 Tarpon Springs 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. The most recent sampling event for lead in the City of Tarpon Springs occurred in 2019. During this time, all samples were collected directly from regularly-used customer home taps following a minimum stagnation period. Ninety percent (90%) of the samples collected during this time were reported as non-detect, with the minimum detection limit being 1 ppb; additionally, all sample results fell well below the 15 ppb allowable limit. Additional routine lead testing will be performed in 2022.

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>.

Only use cold water for eating and drinking: Use only water from the cold-water tap for drinking, cooking, and especially for making baby formula. Hot water could contain higher levels of lead if it is present. Run cold water until it becomes as cold as it can get. Note that boiling water will NOT get rid of lead contamination.

If you decide to have your water tested yourself, it is recommended that you use a laboratory that has been certified under the National Environmental Laboratory Accreditation Program (NELAP). A list of NELAP accredited labs can be found at https://fldeplac.dep.state.fl.us/aams/loc_search.asp. If you choose to use water filters or treatment devices for lead removal, verify the claims of manufacturers by checking with independent certifying organizations that provide lists of treatment devices they have certified, such as NSF International.

How can I get involved?

If you would like to learn more or have any questions or concerns about this report, please contact the City of Tarpon Springs Water Division at (727) 937-2557. If you would like to attend the City of Tarpon Springs Board of Commissioners meetings, regularly scheduled meetings are held on the 2nd and 4th Tuesday of every month at 6:30pm at the Tarpon Springs City Hall. The public may also participate in the meeting using Zoom or telephone or view only on television or YouTube. For more information, please visit: <https://www.ctsfl.us/board-of-commissioners-agenda/>

Water Quality Data Table

The following table lists all of the drinking water contaminants that were detected during the calendar year of this report. Although many more contaminants were tested, only those substances listed in the table were found in your water. Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in this table are from testing done in the calendar year of the report. The EPA and the State allow us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants are not expected to vary significantly from year to year. Some of our data, though representative, may be more than one year old.

In the table you will find terms and abbreviations that might not be familiar to you. To help you better understand these terms, we have provided the definitions below:

Maximum Contaminant Level or 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 or 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.*

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 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.*

“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.*

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.*

SEPARATE SECTION ON OUTSIDE MIDDLE PAGE

Water Conservation:

Water conservation saves utility customers money and helps the environment by reducing well water withdrawals. According to the Southwest Florida Water Management District (SWFWMD), a simple leaky faucet can waste anywhere from several gallons to hundreds of gallons per day! You can take simple steps today that will conserve water and conserve your money. Here are some great places to start:

- Check your sprinkler heads monthly while the system is running. Irrigation leaks waste a lot of water!
- The University of Florida Extension Service recommends that your lawn receive $\frac{3}{4}$ " of water, two days per week. While this ideally is accomplished with rainfall, the City year round watering restrictions only allow for once per week watering for all sources except reclaimed water. By placing rain gauges or measuring cups around your yard, you can test to make sure that you are not over-watering. Doing this test and watering according to restrictions and only when needed can save up to 10-20% on your water bill. See the link below for more information: <https://livinggreen.ifas.ufl.edu/topics/water/lawn-care-and-irrigation/>
- Fix any leaky faucets. The water they waste can be costly and they are often relatively easy to repair with do-it-yourself kits that provide instructions. Use a licensed plumber if preferred.
- The City has a toilet rebate program with grant funding assistance provided by the Southwest Florida Water Management District. The program provides a \$100 rebate to eligible Tarpon Springs customers to replace old low-efficiency toilets. For details, please check the City website at the link below and contact 727-942-5616 to verify your eligibility for the program. <https://www.ctsfl.us/toilet-rebate-program/>
- For more information on these and other basic water conservation tips, visit the SWFWMD website: <https://www.swfwmd.state.fl.us/residents/water-conservation>

City of Tarpon Springs

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	01/21 – 12/21	No	0	N/A	TT	Naturally present in the environment

The City of Tarpon Springs collects at least 360 bacteriological samples per year from the distribution system and has them analyzed by a state-certified laboratory.

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
Arsenic (ppb)	02/20, 4/20, 7/20, 10/20, 11/20	No	1.80	ND – 1.80	0	10	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium (ppm)	02/20, 4/20, 7/20, 10/20, 11/20	No	0.0258	ND – 0.0258	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Beryllium (ppb)	02/20, 4/20, 7/20, 10/20, 11/20	No	2.2	ND – 2.2	4	4	Discharge from metal refineries and coal-burning factories; discharge from electrical, aerospace, and defense industries
Chromium (ppb)	02/20, 4/20, 7/20, 10/20, 11/20	No	1.30	ND – 1.30	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	02/20, 4/20, 7/20, 10/20, 11/20	No	0.829	ND – 0.829	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)	02/20, 4/20, 7/20, 10/20, 11/20	No	1.20	ND – 1.20	N/A	100	Pollution from mining and refining operations. Natural occurrence in soil
Nitrate (as Nitrogen) (ppm)	3/21	No	1.55	ND – 1.55	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Sodium (ppm)	02/20, 4/20, 7/20, 10/20, 11/20	No	73.7	44.4 – 73.7	N/A	160	Salt water intrusion, leaching from soil
Thallium (ppb)	02/20, 4/20, 7/20, 10/20, 11/20	No	1.40	ND – 1.40	0.5	2	Leaching from ore-processing sites; discharge from electronics, glass, and drug factories

Stage 1 Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products

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.

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
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Chlorine and Chloramines (ppm)	1/21– 12/21	No	2.23	1.22 – 3.16	4	4.0	Water additive used to control microbes
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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)	02/21, 05/21, 08/21, 11/21	No	32.1	1.5 – 57.6	N/A	60	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (ppb)	02/21, 05/21, 08/21, 11/21	No	59.2	1.5 – 75.3	N/A	80	By-product of drinking water disinfection

Lead and Copper (Tap Water)							
Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Dates of sampling (mo./yr.)	AL Exceeded (Y/N)	90 th Percentile Result	No. of Sampling Sites Exceeding the AL	MCLG	AL (Action Level)	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper (tap water) (ppm)	07/19 – 08/19	No	0.0998	0	1.3	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Lead (tap water) (ppb)	07/19 – 08/19	No	ND	0	0	15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits

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)	02/20, 05/20, 08/20, 11/20	N	3.6	ND – 3.6	0	15	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium 226 + 228 or combined radium (pCi/L)	02/20, 05/20, 08/20, 11/20	N	4.2	ND – 4.2	0	5	Erosion of natural deposits
Uranium (µg/L)	02/20, 05/20, 08/20, 11/20	N	4.2	ND – 4.2	0	30	Erosion of natural deposits