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 risks associated with certain contaminants in drinking water may be posed by their presence in combination with other factors. For example, people whoseimmune systems are compromised might contract infections from bacteria or viruses more readily than the general population.

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 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 2019, the Department of Environmental Protection performed a Source Water Assessment for Tarpon Springs Utilities, which in turn purchases its water from Tampa Bay Water (TBW). The assessments were conducted to provide information about any potential sources of contamination in the vicinity of the TBW surface water intakes. The surface water system is considered to be at high risk because of the 13 potential contaminants with low to moderate concern levels. The assessment results are available on the FDEP Source Water Assessment and Protection Program website at www.dep.state.fl.us/swapp.

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

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 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 at 1-800-426-4791.

ANCLOTE VILLAGE
PWS ID# 6512177
2019 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 of 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. The Water Quality Report for Tarpon Springs has also been provided. 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 the 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, 2018. Data obtained before January 1, 2018, 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.
## WATER QUALITY SUMMARY TABLE

### STAGE 1 DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Disinfectant or Contaminant and Unit of Measurement</th>
<th>Dates of sampling (mo./yr.)</th>
<th>MCL or MRDL Violation Y/N</th>
<th>Level Detected</th>
<th>Range of Results</th>
<th>MCL or MRDLG</th>
<th>MCL or MRDL</th>
<th>Likely Source of Contamination</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Chloramines (ppm)</td>
<td>01/2019 – 12/2019</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>1.98</td>
<td>1.12 – 2.7</td>
<td>MRDLG = 4</td>
<td>MRDL = 4.0</td>
<td>Water additive used to control microbes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### STAGE 2 DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Disinfectant or Contaminant and Unit of Measurement</th>
<th>Dates of sampling (mo./yr.)</th>
<th>MCL or MRDL Violation Y/N</th>
<th>Level Detected</th>
<th>Range of Results</th>
<th>MCL or MRDLG</th>
<th>MCL or MRDL</th>
<th>Likely Source of Contamination</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Haloacetic Acids (five) (HAA5) (ppb)</td>
<td>07/2019</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>0.99</td>
<td>ND – 0.99</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>By-product of drinking water disinfection</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TTHM [Total trihalomethanes] (ppb)</td>
<td>07/2019</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>1.38</td>
<td>1.17 – 1.38</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>By-product of drinking water disinfection</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### LEAD AND COPPER (TAP WATER)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Contaminant and Unit of Measurement</th>
<th>Dates of sampling (mo./yr.)</th>
<th>AL Violation Y/N</th>
<th>90th Percentile Result</th>
<th>Exceeding the AL</th>
<th>MCLG</th>
<th>AL (Action Level)</th>
<th>Likely Source of Contamination</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Copper (tap water) (mg/L)</td>
<td>08/2019</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>0.043</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1.3</td>
<td>1.3</td>
<td>Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lead (tap water) (mg/L)</td>
<td>08/2019</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>1.4</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.015</td>
<td>0.015</td>
<td>Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In the table, 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.

**Maximum contaminant level or MCL:** the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close 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.

**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.

**Millions fibers per litter (MFL):** measure of the presence of asbestos fibers that are longer than 10 micrometers.

**ppm:** parts per million or milligrams per liter is one part by weight of analyte to one million parts by weight of the water sample.

**ppb:** parts per billion or micrograms per liter is one part by weight of analyte to one billion parts by weight of the water sample.

**pCi/l:** picocuries per liter is a measure of the radioactivity in water.
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. 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://fldeploc.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. Please visit our website for more information: www.ctsfl.us.
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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, 2019, except where indicated otherwise. Data obtained before January 1, 2019, 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 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 2019. The assessment was conducted to provide information about any potential sources of contamination in the vicinity of our wells. Thirteen potential sources of contamination were identified for this system, ranging from low to high susceptibility levels. The assessment results are available on the DEP SWAPP website at https://ltd.dep.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 or 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.
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Do I need to take special precautions?
Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immunocompromised 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 (1-800-426-4791).
### 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 concentration of these contaminants is 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 at right.

#### Important Drinking Water 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 MCLG as feasible while 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 Goal or MRDLG:** 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 or MRDL:** 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.

### WATER CONSERVATION

Water conservation saves utility customers money and helps the environment by reducing 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 preserve your money.

- **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 1/4" of water, two days per week. By placing rain gauges or measuring cups around your yard, you can test to make sure that you are not over-watering.**
- **Irrigation leaks waste a lot of water.**
- **Check your sprinkler heads monthly while the system is running. Irrigation leaks waste a lot of water!**
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- **Irrigation leaks waste a lot of water.**

### PRIMARY REGULATED CONTAMINANTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CONTAMINANT AND UNIT OF MEASURE</th>
<th>DATES OF SAMPLING (mo/yr)</th>
<th>MCL</th>
<th>VIOLATION Y/N</th>
<th>LEVEL DETECTED</th>
<th>RANGE OF RESULTS</th>
<th>MCLG</th>
<th>MRDL</th>
<th>Likely Source of Contamination</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Arsenic (ppb)</td>
<td>2, 3, 10/17</td>
<td>2.5</td>
<td>ND</td>
<td>2.6 - 5.6</td>
<td>10</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from grass and electronics production wastes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barium (ppb)</td>
<td>2, 3, 10/17</td>
<td>0.026</td>
<td>ND – 0.028</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>100</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chromium (ppb)</td>
<td>2, 3, 10/17</td>
<td>4.50</td>
<td>ND</td>
<td>4.50 - 100</td>
<td>100</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fluoride (ppb)</td>
<td>2, 3, 10/17</td>
<td>0.51</td>
<td>ND</td>
<td>0.51 - 4.0</td>
<td>4.0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>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</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lead (point entry) (ppb)</td>
<td>2, 3, 10/17</td>
<td>0.42</td>
<td>ND</td>
<td>0.42 - 10</td>
<td>10</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Residue from man-made pollution such as auto emissions and paint; lead pipe, casing and solder</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nickel (ppb)</td>
<td>2, 3, 10/17</td>
<td>3.20</td>
<td>ND</td>
<td>3.20 - N/A</td>
<td>100</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Pollution from mining and refining operations; natural occurrence in soil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nitrate (as Nitrogen) (ppm)</td>
<td>3/19</td>
<td>2.08</td>
<td>ND</td>
<td>2.08 - 10</td>
<td>10</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks; sewage; erosion of natural deposits</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Selenium (ppb)</td>
<td>2, 3, 10/17</td>
<td>3.5</td>
<td>ND</td>
<td>3.50 - 50</td>
<td>50</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sodium (ppm)</td>
<td>2, 3, 10/17</td>
<td>78.4</td>
<td>56.8 - 78.4</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>160</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Salt water intrusion, leaching from soil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thallium (ppb)</td>
<td>2, 3, 10/17</td>
<td>0.25</td>
<td>ND</td>
<td>0.25 - 0.5</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Leaching from ore-processing sites; discharge from electronics, glass, and drug factories</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### STAGE 1 DISINFECTANTS & DISINFECTANT BY-PRODUCTS

For chloramines, chlorine, or ozone, the level detected is the highest running annual average (HRAA); 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 year.

### Chlorine and Chloramines (ppm)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CONTAMINANT AND UNIT OF MEASURE</th>
<th>DATES OF SAMPLING (mo/yr)</th>
<th>MCL</th>
<th>VIOLATION Y/N</th>
<th>LEVEL DETECTED</th>
<th>RANGE OF RESULTS</th>
<th>MCLG</th>
<th>MRDL</th>
<th>Likely Source of Contamination</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Chlorine</td>
<td>1/19-12/19</td>
<td>2.2</td>
<td>1.05 - 2.72</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4.0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Water additive used to control microbes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chloramines</td>
<td>1/19-12/19</td>
<td>2.2</td>
<td>1.05 - 2.72</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4.0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Water additive used to control microbes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### STAGE 2 DISINFECTANTS AND DISINFECTANT BY-PRODUCTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CONTAMINANT AND UNIT OF MEASURE</th>
<th>DATES OF SAMPLING (mo/yr)</th>
<th>MCL</th>
<th>VIOLATION Y/N</th>
<th>LEVEL DETECTED</th>
<th>RANGE OF RESULTS</th>
<th>MCLG</th>
<th>MRDL</th>
<th>Likely Source of Contamination</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Haloacetic Acids (HAAS) (ppb)</td>
<td>2, 5, 11/19</td>
<td>36.6</td>
<td>57.2 - 49.9</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>60</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>By-product of drinking water disinfection</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Trihalomethanes (THMs) (ppb)</td>
<td>2, 5, 11/19</td>
<td>47.7</td>
<td>1.65 - 75.7</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>80</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>By-product of drinking water disinfection</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### LEAD AND COPPER (Tap water)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CONTAMINANT AND UNIT OF MEASURE</th>
<th>DATES OF SAMPLING (mo/yr)</th>
<th>AL EXCEEDED WITH DETECTED RESULT</th>
<th># OF SAMPLING RESULTS</th>
<th>ILEATING-HEAL AL (AC) LEVEL</th>
<th>Likely Source of Contamination</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Copper (tap water) (ppm)</td>
<td>7/19-8/19</td>
<td>ND</td>
<td>0.9098</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>1.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lead (tap water) (ppb)</td>
<td>7/19-8/19</td>
<td>ND</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CONTAMINANT AND UNIT OF MEASURE</th>
<th>DATES OF SAMPLING (mo/yr)</th>
<th>LEVEL DETECTED</th>
<th>RANGE OF RESULTS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Manganese</td>
<td>6/19</td>
<td>3.16</td>
<td>0.790 - 7.874</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dichloroacetic acid (ppb)</td>
<td>5/19-6/19</td>
<td>0.711</td>
<td>ND - 0.099</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Monobromochloroacetic acid (ppb)</td>
<td>5/19-6/19</td>
<td>0.94</td>
<td>ND - 1.01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dibromoacetic acid (ppb)</td>
<td>5/19-6/19</td>
<td>2.54</td>
<td>0.308 - 4.71</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bromochloroacetic acid (ppb)</td>
<td>5/19-6/19</td>
<td>1.48</td>
<td>0.302 - 2.96</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bromodichloroacetic acid (ppb)</td>
<td>5/19-6/19</td>
<td>4.11</td>
<td>ND - 7.42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chlorodibromoacetic acid (ppb)</td>
<td>5/19-6/19</td>
<td>3.78</td>
<td>ND - 5.42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tribromoacetic acid (ppb)</td>
<td>5/19-6/19</td>
<td>3.82</td>
<td>ND - 4.56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bromide</td>
<td>6/19</td>
<td>7962</td>
<td>250 - 23,300</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Note:** All water quality data supplied are intended to report for unregulated contaminants as part of a study to help the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) determine that occurrence in drinking water; and whether or not they need to be regulated. There are no health standards, such as maximum contaminant levels, available for these contaminants at this time, but the City of Tarpon Springs will continue to publish the results in this report. If you would like more information about the EPA’s Fourth Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule, you may visit www.epa.gov or call the State Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.