

2016 Annual Water Quality Report



Presented By
City of Tarpon Springs
PWS ID#: 6521784

The City of Tarpon Springs is pleased to present this year's Annual Water Quality Report (Consumer Confidence Report) as required by federal 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 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, 2016, except where indicated otherwise. Data obtained before January 1, 2016, 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?

The City of Tarpon Springs drinking water is obtained from the Tarpon Springs Reverse Osmosis (RO) Water Facility utilizing a brackish ground-water well field and can also be supplemented by freshwater wells



throughout the City. The City's own water sources are drawn from the Floridan Aquifer, treated through an advanced reverse osmosis process, aerated, disinfected, conditioned, and fluoride is added for dental health purposes. 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 from the Floridan Aquifer, desalinated seawater from the Hillsborough Bay, and treated surface water from the C.W. Bill Young Regional Reservoir as well as the Hillsborough and Alafia Rivers.

Our water, both purchased and produced, is disinfected through the process of either chlorination or chloramination, treated with an inhibitor to control corrosion, and has fluoride added for dental health

purposes. Our constant goal is to provide quality water to our customers. We feel that it is important that our valued customers be informed about their water utility. 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 2016. The assessment was conducted to provide information about any potential sources of contamination in the vicinity of our wells. Ten potential sources of contamination were identified for this system, ranging from low to moderate susceptibility levels. This 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 has occurred. The DEP also performed Source Water Assessments for Tampa Bay Water and Pinellas County facilities in 2016. The assessment of the Tampa Bay Water surface water intakes are considered to be at high risk because of the many potential sources of contamination present in their assessment area. The Source Water Assessments are available on the FDEP Source Water Assessment and Protection Program website at <https://fldep.dep.state.fl.us/swapp/>.

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.

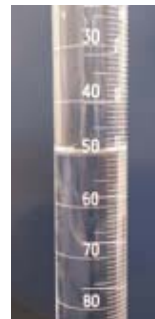
- (C) Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses.
- (D) Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, 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.

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](https://www.epa.gov/safewater) 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](https://www.epa.gov/safewater) (800-426-4791).



Additional Information for 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>.

Use only water from the cold-water tap for drinking, cooking, and especially for making baby formula. Hot water is likely to contain higher levels of lead. 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 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 1st and 3rd Tuesday of every month at 6:30pm at the Tarpon Springs City Hall. Please see our website for more information www.ctsfl.us. If you would like to attend Pinellas County Board of Commissioners or Tampa Bay Water Board of Directors meetings, more information can be found at www.pinellascounty.org and www.tampabaywater.org.



City of Tarpon Springs

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Tarpon Springs, FL 34589



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Water Quality Data Table

The following tables 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 below were found in your water. All sources of drinking water contain some naturally occurring contaminants. At low levels, these substances are generally not harmful in our drinking water. Removing all contaminants would be prohibitively expensive, and in most cases, would not provide increased protection of public health. A few naturally occurring minerals may actually improve the taste of drinking water and have nutritional value at low levels. Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in this table is from testing done in the calendar year of the report. The EPA or the State requires us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not vary significantly from year to year, or the system is not considered vulnerable to this type of contamination. As such, some of our data, though representative, may be more than one year old. The City of Tarpon Springs has been monitoring for unregulated contaminants (UCs) as part of a study to help the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) determine the occurrence in drinking water of UCs and whether or not these contaminants need to be regulated. At present, no health standards (for example, maximum contaminant levels) have been established for UCs. However, we are required to publish the analytical results of our UC monitoring in our annual water quality report. If you would like more information on the EPA's Unregulated Contaminants Monitoring Rule, please call the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791. 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.

PRIMARY REGULATED CONTAMINANTS

CONTAMINANT AND UNIT OF MEASUREMENT	DATES OF SAMPLING (mo/yr)	MCL VIOLATION Y/N	HIGHEST MONTHLY PERCENTAGE/ NUMBER RESULTS	MCLG	MCL	LIKELY SOURCE OF CONTAMINATION
MICROBIOLOGICAL CONTAMINANTS						
Total Coliform Bacteria (positive samples until March 31, 2016)	1/16-3/16	No	1	0	Presence of coliform bacteria in >1 sample during a month.	Naturally present in the environment
Total Coliform Bacteria (beginning April 1, 2016)	4/16-12/16	No	2	NA	TT	Naturally present in the environment

Revised Total Coliform Rule in effect beginning April 1, 2016

Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other potentially harmful, waterborne pathogens may be present or that a potential pathway exists through which contamination may enter the drinking water distribution system. We found coliforms indicating the need to look for potential problems in water treatment or distribution. When this occurs, we are required to conduct assessment(s) to identify problems and to correct any problems found during these assessments. During the past year, we were required to conduct (1) Level 1 assessment. The Level 1 assessment was completed. In addition, we were required to take (1) corrective action related to sample collection procedures and we completed the action. During the past year, we were required to conduct (1) Level 2 assessment. The Level 2 assessment was completed. In addition, we were required to take (2) corrective actions related to sample collection procedures and we completed both actions. The requirement to conduct the Level 1 assessment and the Level 2 assessment does not constitute a MCL violation. After completion of both assessments, indications of total coliform were believed to be due to sample collection error. The City of Tarpon Springs is required to collect a minimum of 360 samples for total coliform per year.

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
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RADIOACTIVE CONTAMINANTS

Radium 226 + 228 or combined radium (pCi/L)	3, 5, 8, 12/16	No	0.3	ND - 0.3	0	5	Erosion of natural deposits
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INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS

Arsenic (ppb)	11/15	No	3.3	NA	0	10	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium (ppm)	11/15	No	0.0037	NA	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Chromium (ppb)	11/15	No	0.35	NA	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	11/15	No	0.58	NA	4	4.0	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories. Water additive which promotes strong teeth when the optimum level of 0.7 ppm
Nickel (ppb)	11/15	No	0.81	NA	NA	100	Pollution from mining and refining operations; natural occurrence in soil
Nitrate [as Nitrogen] (ppb)	3, 5, 7, 8, 8, 12/16	No	2.1	ND - 2.1	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Selenium (ppb)	11/15	No	6.2	NA	50	50	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines
Sodium (ppm)	11/15	No	67	NA	NA	160	Salt water intrusion, leaching from soil

CONTAMINANT 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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STAGE 1 DISINFECTANTS & DISINFECTANT 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.

Chlorine and Chloramines (ppm)	1/16-12/16	No	2.8	0.9 - 4.6	4	4.0	Water additive used to control microbes
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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
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STAGE 2 DISINFECTANTS AND DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS

Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	3, 5, 5, 7, 11/16	No	13.81	ND - 25.87	NA	60	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes [TTHMs] (ppb)	3, 5, 5, 7, 11/16	No	30.73	1.8 - 44.0	NA	80	By-product of drinking water disinfection

CONTAMINANT AND UNIT OF MEASUREMENT	DATE OF SAMPLING	AL EXCEEDED Y/N	90TH PERCENTILE RESULT	# OF SAMPLING SITES EXCEEDING THE AL	MCLG	AL (ACTION LEVEL)	LIKELY SOURCE OF CONTAMINATION
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LEAD AND COPPER (Tap water)

Copper [tap water] (ppm)	12/16	No	0.083	0	1.3	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Lead [tap water] (ppb)	12/16	No	1.2	0	0	15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits

CONTAMINANT AND UNIT OF MEASUREMENT	DATES OF SAMPLING (month/year)	LEVEL DETECTED (average)	RANGE OF RESULTS	LIKELY SOURCE OF CONTAMINATION
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UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS

Chromium (ppb)	8/16	0.26	ND - 0.28	Naturally-occurring elemental metal; used as vanadium pentoxide which is a chemical intermediate and a catalyst
Strontium (ppb)	8/16	55	ND - 110	Naturally-occurring elemental; historically, commercial use of strontium has been in the faceplate glass of cathode-ray tube televisions to block x-ray emissions
Vanadium (ppb)	8/16	1.8	ND - 1.8	Naturally-occurring element; used in making steel and other alloys. Chromium-3 or -6 forms are used for chrome plating, dyes and pigments, leather tanning, and wood preservation
Hexavalent Chromium (ppb)	8/16	0.039	NA	Naturally-occurring element; used in making steel and other alloys. Chromium-3 or -6 forms are used for chrome plating, dyes and pigments, leather tanning, and wood preservation

Unit Descriptions

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.

ND: Means not detected and indicates that the substance was not found by laboratory analysis.

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

Locational Running Annual Average or LRAA: the average of sample analytical results for samples taken at a particular monitoring location during the previous four calendar quarters.

Maximum Residual Disinfection 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.

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.

Treatment Technique or TT: A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

Level 1 Assessment: A Level 1 assessment is a study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system.

Level 2 Assessment: A Level 2 assessment is a very detailed study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why an E. coli MCL violation has occurred and/or why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system on multiple occasions.

The City of Tarpon Springs has been monitoring for unregulated contaminants (UCs) as part of a study to help the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) determine the occurrence in drinking water of UCs and whether or not these contaminants need to be regulated. At present, no health standards (for example, maximum contaminant levels) have been established for UCs. However, we are required to publish the analytical results of our UC monitoring in our annual water quality report. If you would like more information on the EPA's Unregulated Contaminants Monitoring Rule, please call the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

TAMPA BAY WATER (TBW)

2016 Consumer Confidence Report Results

PRIMARY REGULATED CONTAMINANTS

CONTAMINANTS AND UNIT OF MEASUREMENT	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL, TT, or MRDL	LEVEL DETECTED	RANGE LOW	RANGE HIGH	SAMPLE DATE	VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCE
STAGE 1 DISINFECTANTS & DISINFECTANT BY-PRODUCTS (There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants)								
Bromate (ppb) For bromate the level detected is the highest running annual average (RAA), computer quarterly, of monthly averages of all samples collected.	0	10	2.20	0.80	6.49	1/16-12/16	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Chlorine Dioxide (ppb) For chlorine dioxide, the level detected is the highest single daily sample collected at the entrance to the distribution system.	800	800	0.70	NA	NA	4/16	No	Water additive used to control microbes
Chlorite (ppm) For Highest Monthly Average: three sample sets are collected in the distribution system. For Highest Average: three sample sets collected in the distribution system following a daily MCL exceedance at the entrance to the distribution system.	0.8	1.0	0.0082	NA	NA	1/16-12/16	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Organic Carbon (ppm) *Lowest running annual average computer quarterly, of monthly removal ratios.	NA	TT	3.6*	1.72	3.8	1/16-12/16	No	Naturally present in the environment

Turbidity (NTU) NOTE: The result on the lowest monthly percentage column is the lowest monthly percentage of samples reported in the Monthly Operating report meeting the required turbidity limits.	NA	TT	1.0	100	NA	1/16-12/16	No	Soil runoff
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RADIO ACTIVE CONTAMINANTS

(Results in the Level Detected column for radioactive contaminants, synthetic organic contaminants including pesticides and herbicides, are the highest average at any of the sampling points or the highest detected level at any sampling point, depending on the sampling frequency.)

Alpha Emitters (pCi/L)	0	15	4.4	0.7	4.4	4/16	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium 226 + 228 Ci/L)	0	5	4.1	1.0	4.1	4/16	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Uranium (ug/L)	0	30	0.7	NA	NA	4/16	No	Erosion of natural deposits

SYNTHETIC ORGANIC CONTAMINANTS

Dalapon (ppb)	200	200	0.74	ND	0.74	1/16-4/16	No	Runoff from herbicide used on rights of way
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PINELLAS COUNTY UTILITIES

2016 Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) Results

PRIMARY REGULATED CONTAMINANTS

CONTAMINANTS 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
STAGE 1 DISINFECTANTS & DISINFECTANT BY-PRODUCTS							
<i>For chloramines, or chlorine, the level detected is the highest running annual average (RAA), computer 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.</i>							
Chlorine and Chloramines (ppm)	1-12/16	No	3.8	0.6-6.0	4	4.0	Water additive used to control microbes

STAGE 2 DISINFECTANTS & DISINFECTANT BY-PRODUCTS

Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	2, 5, 8, 11/16	No	27.70	18.00-40.90	NA	60	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (ppb)	2, 5, 8, 11/16	No	42.17	24.30-46.60	NA	80	By-product of drinking water disinfection

INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS

					MCLG	MCL	
Barium (ppm)	2/16	No	0.0151	NA	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from fertilizer & aluminum factories. Water additive which promotes strong teeth when at the optimum level of 0.7 ppm Pollution from mining & refining operations. Natural occurrence in soil Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits Salt water intrusion, leaching from soil
Chromium (ppb)	2/16	No	2.3	NA	100	100	
Fluoride (ppm)	2/16	No	0.43	NA	4	4.0	
Nickel (ppb)	2/16	No	1.2	NA	NA	100	
Nitrate (as Nitrogen) (ppm)	2/16	No	0.1	NA	10	10	
Sodium (ppm)	2/16	No	19.6	NA	NA	160	

RADIOACTIVE CONTAMINANTS

Alpha emitters (pCi/L)	3/11	No	0.806	ND-0.806	0	15	Erosion of natural deposits
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CONTAMINANTS AND UNIT OF MEASUREMENT	DATES OF SAMPLING (MO./YR.)	MCL or TT VIOLATION (Y/N)	HIGHEST MONTHLY PERCENTAGE / NUMBER RESULTS	MCLG	MCL or TT	LIKELY SOURCE OF CONTAMINATION
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MICROBIOLOGICAL CONTAMINANTS

Total Coliform Bacteria (positive samples until March 31, 2016)	1/16 -3/16	No	1.1%	0	+ explanation below	Naturally present in the environment
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For systems collecting at least 40 samples per month: presence of coliform bacteria in >5% of monthly samples.

* Pinellas County Utilities collects at least 180 water samples a month for Total Coliform Bacteria Analysis

NOTE: Revised Total Coliform Rule went into effect on April 1, 2016.

Total Coliform Bacteria (beginning April 1, 2016)	4/16 -12/16	No	5.0%**	NA	TT	Naturally present in the environment
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**Unsatisfactory sample results due to a sample collection error during 11/2016.

Fecal Coliform and <i>E.coli</i> in the distribution system (positive samples) (until March 31, 2016)	1/16 -3/16	No	0	0	0	Human and animal fecal waste
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<i>E.coli</i> (beginning April 1, 2016)	4/16 -12/16	No	0	0	++ explanation below	Human and animal fecal waste
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++Routine and repeat samples are total coliform-positive and either is *E.coli*-positive or system fails to take repeat samples

following *E.coli*-positive routine sample or system fails to analyze total coliform-positive repeat sample for *E.coli*

CONTAMINANTS AND UNIT OF MEASUREMENT	DATES OF SAMPLING (MO./YR.)	AL EXCEEDED (Y/N)	90TH PERCENTILE RESULT	NO. OF SAMPLING SITES EXCEEDING THEAL	MCLG	AL (ACTION LEVEL)	LIKELY SOURCE OF CONTAMINATION
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LEAD AND COPPER (TAP WATER)

Copper (tap water) (ppm)	6/14-7/14	No	0.41	0	1.3	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Lead (tap water) (ppb)	6/14-7/14	No	0.8	0	0	15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits