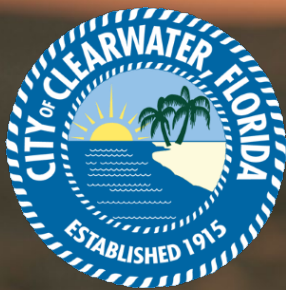


ANNUAL WATER QUALITY REPORT

Reporting Year 2024



Presented By
City of Clearwater



Our Commitment

We are pleased to present to you this year's annual water quality report. This report is a snapshot of last year's water quality covering all testing performed between January 1 and December 31, 2024. Included are details about your sources of water, what it contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies. 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 and providing you with this information.

Source Water Assessment

In 2024 the Florida Department of Environmental Protection (FDEP) performed a source water assessment on our system. The assessment was conducted to provide information about any potential sources of contamination in the vicinity of our wells. There are 44 potential contaminant sources ranging from low to moderate levels of concern.

In 2024 FDEP performed source water assessments for the Tampa Bay Water facilities. The assessment results are available on the FDEP Source Water Assessment and Protection Program website at prodapps.dep.state.fl.us/swapp, or they can be obtained from Tampa Bay Water, 2575 Enterprise Road, Clearwater, FL 33763 or by calling (727) 796-2355.

Community Participation Is Welcome

You are invited to participate in regularly scheduled meetings. The City of Clearwater Council normally meets at 6:00 p.m. on the first and third Thursday of each month in the Clearwater Main Library. The meeting agendas are published on the city's website at myclearwater.com. For more information, call (727) 562-4090.

The Pinellas County Board of County Commissioners typically meets on the first and third Tuesday of the month. The meeting held in the earlier part of the month begins at 9:30 a.m. Meetings held in the latter part of the month are held in two parts. Agenda items are discussed with the board at 2:00 p.m., after which there is a break, and the board reconvenes at 6:00 p.m. The public is invited to attend these meetings, held in the fifth-floor assembly room of the Pinellas County Courthouse, located at 315 Court Street in Clearwater. For more information, call (727) 464-3485.



Tampa Bay Water's board of directors meetings are held on the third Monday of every month at 9:30 a.m. at Tampa Bay Water, 2575 Enterprise Road, Clearwater. For more information, visit tampabaywater.org or call (727) 796-2355.

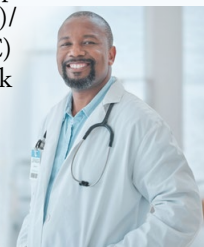
Where Does My Water Come From?

City of Clearwater residents use approximately 11 million gallons of potable water every day. Approximately 60 percent is pumped from groundwater wells owned and operated by the city; the remaining daily demand is supplied by water purchased from Pinellas County Utilities. The groundwater source for Clearwater comes from the Floridan Aquifer, one of the major sources of groundwater in the United States. It underlies all of Florida, southern Georgia, and small parts of adjacent Alabama and South Carolina.

Pinellas County Utilities receives drinking water from Tampa Bay Water, a regional water supplier, and this becomes part of the water supplied to the residents of Clearwater. The water supplied by Tampa Bay Water is a blend of groundwater, treated surface water, and desalinated seawater. Eleven regional wellfields pumping from the Floridan Aquifer are the primary source for the regional groundwater supply. The Alafia and Hillsborough Rivers, C. W. Bill Young Regional Reservoir, and the Tampa Bypass Canal are the primary supplies for the regional treated surface water supply. Hillsborough Bay is the primary supply of seawater for the regional desalinated supply. For more information on the Tampa Bay Water system, visit tampabaywater.org.

Important Health Information

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. U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA)/Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (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 at (800) 426-4791 or epa.gov/safewater.



QUESTIONS?

We encourage you to share your thoughts with us on the information contained in this report. After all, well-informed customers are our best allies. Please contact Water Production Manager Fred Hemerick at (727) 562-4627 if you have questions about this report.

Substances That Could Be in Water

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 the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

To ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the U.S. EPA prescribes regulations that 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 U.S. EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

Lead in Home Plumbing

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 City of Clearwater 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 it is used properly. Use only cold water for drinking, cooking, and making baby formula. Boiling 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, or doing laundry or a load of dishes. If you have a lead or galvanized service line requiring replacement, you may need to flush your pipes for a longer period. If you are concerned about lead and wish to have your water tested, contact the City of Clearwater at (727) 562-4960. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at epa.gov/safewater/lead.

To address lead in drinking water, public water systems were required to develop and maintain an inventory of service line materials by October 16, 2024. Developing an inventory and identifying the location of lead service lines (LSL) is the first step for beginning LSL replacement and protecting public health. The lead service inventory may be accessed at myclearwater.com/My-Government/0-City-Departments/Public-Utilities/Public-Information-About-Water-Service-Lines. Please contact us if you would like more information about the inventory or any lead sampling that has been done.



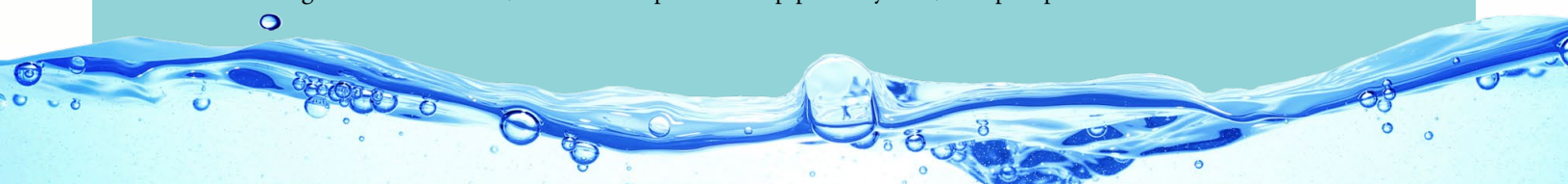
How Is My Water Treated?

Clearwater has three water treatment plants, two of which use reverse osmosis (RO). Clearwater uses best available treatment technologies to ensure that the drinking water delivered to our consumers meets or exceeds all drinking water standards.

At RO Plant No. 1, water from wells in the Upper Floridan Aquifer is filtered to remove suspended solids such as iron. It is then processed by reverse osmosis to remove selected dissolved molecules, including hardness-causing salts. The water is disinfected using monochloramines, stabilized to protect the pipeline system, and pumped to consumers.

At RO Plant No. 2, brackish water from the lower portions of the Upper Floridan Aquifer is treated by reverse osmosis to remove selected dissolved molecules, including hardness-causing salts. The water is then treated with ozone to remove sulfide, disinfected using monochloramines, stabilized to protect the pipeline system, and pumped to consumers.

At Water Plant No. 3, raw water from the Upper Floridan Aquifer is blended with water supplied by Pinellas County Utilities, disinfected using monochloramines, stabilized to protect the pipeline system, and pumped to consumers.



Test Results

Our water is monitored for many different kinds of substances on a very strict sampling schedule, and the water we deliver must meet specific health standards. Here, we only show those substances that were detected in our water (a complete list of all our analytical results is available upon request). Remember that detecting a substance does not mean the water is unsafe to drink; our goal is to keep all detects below their respective maximum allowed levels. **For 2024 the city of Clearwater met and exceeded all State and Federal Drinking water standards.**

The state recommends monitoring for certain substances less than once per year because the concentrations of these substances do not change frequently. In these cases, the most recent sample data is included, along with the year in which the sample was taken.

We have been monitoring for unregulated contaminants (UCs) as part of a study to help the U.S. EPA determine the occurrence in drinking water of UCs and whether these contaminants need to be regulated. For example, we participated in the fifth stage of the U.S. EPA’s Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR5) program by performing additional tests on our drinking water. At present, no health standards (e.g., 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 U.S. EPA’s Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule, please call the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS										
		City of Clearwater			Pinellas County Utilities					
CONTAMINANT AND UNIT OF MEASUREMENT	MCL VIOLATION (YES/NO)	DATES OF SAMPLING (MO./YR.)	LEVEL DETECTED	RANGE OF RESULTS	DATES OF SAMPLING (MO./YR.)	LEVEL DETECTED	RANGE OF RESULTS	MCLG	MCL	LIKELY SOURCE OF CONTAMINATION
Arsenic (ppb)	No	2/24	3.6	ND–3.6	3/24	0.4	NA	0	10	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium (ppm)	No	2/24	0.017	0.01–0.017	3/24	0.0148	NA	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Chromium (ppb)	No	2/24	ND	NA	3/24	3.2	NA	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	No	2/24	0.64	0.2–0.64	3/24	0.59	NA	4	4.0	Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories; Water additive that promotes strong teeth when at the optimum level of 0.7 ppm
Nickel (ppb)	No	2/24	ND	NA	3/24	2.4	NA	NA	100	Pollution from mining and refining operations; Natural occurrence in soil
Nitrate [as nitrogen] (ppm)	No	2/24	0.44	0.02–0.44	3/24	0.15	NA	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Sodium (ppm)	No	2/24	79.7	36.2–79.7	3/24	29.4	NA	NA	160	Saltwater intrusion; Leaching from soil
SYNTHETIC ORGANIC CONTAMINANTS INCLUDING PESTICIDES AND HERBICIDES										
		City of Clearwater			Pinellas County Utilities					
CONTAMINANT AND UNIT OF MEASUREMENT	MCL VIOLATION (YES/NO)	DATES OF SAMPLING (MO./YR.)	LEVEL DETECTED	RANGE OF RESULTS	DATES OF SAMPLING (MO./YR.)	LEVEL DETECTED	RANGE OF RESULTS	MCLG	MCL	LIKELY SOURCE OF CONTAMINATION
Benzo(a)pyrene [PAH] (ppt)	No	2/24	20	ND–20				0	200	Leaching from linings of water storage tanks and distribution lines
Di(2-ethylhexyl) Phthalate (ppb)	No	2/24	0.49	0.47–0.49				0	6	Discharge from rubber and chemical factories



Microbiological Contaminants														
		Tampa Bay Water			City of Clearwater			Pinellas County Utilities						
Contaminant and Unit of Measurement		TT Violation (Yes/No)	Dates of Sampling (Mo./Yr.)		Result	Dates of Sampling (Mo./Yr.)		Result	Dates of Sampling (Mo./Yr.)		Result	MCLG	TT	Likely Source of Contamination
Total Coliform Bacteria (positive samples)		No	NA		NA	1/24-12/24		Positive ¹	1/24-12/24		Positive ²	NA	TT	Naturally present in the environment
		Tampa Bay Water			City of Clearwater			Pinellas County Utilities						
Contaminant and Unit of Measurement		MCL Violation (Yes/No)	Dates of Sampling (Mo./Yr.)	Total Number of Positive Samples for the Year	Dates of Sampling (Mo./Yr.)	Total Number of Positive Samples for the Year	Dates of Sampling (Mo./Yr.)	Total Number of Positive Samples for the Year	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination			
E. coli (positive samples)		No	NA	NA	1/24-12/24	0	1/24-12/24	0	0	TT ³	Human and animal fecal waste			
		Tampa Bay Water			City of Clearwater			Pinellas County Utilities						
Contaminant and Unit of Measurement		MCL Violation (Yes/No)	Dates of Sampling (Mo./Yr.)	Highest Single Measurement	Lowest Monthly Percentage of Samples Meeting Regulatory Limits	Dates of Sampling (Mo./Yr.)	Highest Single Measurement	Lowest Monthly Percentage of Samples Meeting Regulatory Limits	Dates of Sampling (Mo./Yr.)	Highest Single Measurement	Lowest Monthly Percentage of Samples Meeting Regulatory Limits	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Turbidity ⁴ (NTU)		No	1/24-12/24	0.320	100	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	TT	Soil runoff
Radioactive Contaminants ⁵														
		City of Clearwater			Pinellas County Utilities			Tampa Bay Water						
Contaminant and Unit of Measurement		MCL Violation (Yes/No)	Dates of Sampling (Mo./Yr.)	Level Detected	Range of Results	Dates of Sampling (Mo./Yr.)	Level Detected	Range of Results	Dates of Sampling (Mo./Yr.)	Level Detected	Range of Results	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Alpha Emitters (pCi/L)		No	2/24	ND	NA	3/24	ND	NA	4/24	4.0	ND–4.0	0	15	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium 226 + 228 [combined radium] (pCi/L)		No	2/24	1.15	ND–1.15	3/24	ND	NA	4/24	2.5	0.9–2.5	0	5	Erosion of natural deposits
Stage 1 Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products														
		City of Clearwater			Pinellas County Utilities			Tampa Bay Water						
Contaminant and Unit of Measurement		MCL Violation (Yes/No)	Dates of Sampling (Mo./Yr.)	Level Detected	Range of Results	Dates of Sampling (Mo./Yr.)	Level Detected	Range of Results	Dates of Sampling (Mo./Yr.)	Level Detected	Range of Results	MCLG or [MRDLG]	MCL or [MRDL]	Likely Source of Contamination
Bromate ⁶ (ppb)		No	1/24-12/24	0.89	0.2–4.2	NA	NA	NA	1/24-12/24	0.8	ND–2.51	0	10	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Chlorine ⁷ (ppm)		No	1/24-12/24	2.89	0.4–5.2	1/24-12/24	3.8	0.50–5.16	NA	NA	NA	[4]	[4.0]	Water additive used to control microbes
		City of Clearwater			Pinellas County Utilities			Tampa Bay Water						
Contaminant and Unit of Measurement		MCL Violation (Yes/No)	Dates of Sampling (Mo./Yr.)	Highest Monthly Average (3-Sample Set Collected in Distribution System)	Highest Average (3-Sample Set) Following a Daily MCL Violation at Entrance to Distribution System	Dates of Sampling (Mo./Yr.)	Highest Monthly Average (3-Sample Set Collected in Distribution System)	Highest Average (3-Sample Set) Following a Daily MCL Violation at Entrance to Distribution System	Dates of Sampling (Mo./Yr.)	Highest Monthly Average (3-Sample Set Collected in Distribution System)	Highest Average (3-Sample Set) Following a Daily MCL Violation at Entrance to Distribution System	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Chlorite (ppm)		No	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1/24-12/24	0.00913 ⁸	NA	0.8	1.0	By-product of drinking water disinfection

STAGE 1 DISINFECTANTS AND DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS

		Tampa Bay Water			Pinellas County Utilities			Tampa Bay Water					
CONTAMINANT AND UNIT OF MEASUREMENT	TT VIOLATION (YES/NO)	DATES OF SAMPLING (MO/YR)	LOWEST RUNNING ANNUAL AVERAGE, COMPUTED QUARTERLY	RANGE	DATES OF SAMPLING (MO/YR)	LOWEST RUNNING ANNUAL AVERAGE, COMPUTED QUARTERLY	RANGE	DATES OF SAMPLING (MO/YR)	LOWEST RUNNING ANNUAL AVERAGE, COMPUTED QUARTERLY	RANGE	MCLG	MCL	LIKELY SOURCE OF CONTAMINATION
Total Organic Carbon [TOC] (monthly removal ratio)	No	1/24-12/24	2.08 ⁹	1.58–3.70	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	TT	Naturally present in the environment

STAGE 2 DISINFECTANTS AND DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS

		City of Clearwater			Pinellas County Utilities					
CONTAMINANT AND UNIT OF MEASUREMENT	MCL VIOLATION (YES/NO)	DATES OF SAMPLING (MO./YR.)	LEVEL DETECTED	RANGE OF RESULTS	DATES OF SAMPLING (MO./YR.)	LEVEL DETECTED	RANGE OF RESULTS	MCLG	MCL	LIKELY SOURCE OF CONTAMINATION
Haloacetic Acids (five) [HAA5] (ppb)	No	2/24, 5/24, 8/24, 11/24	28.7	8.9–46.2	2/24, 5/24, 8/24, 11/24	34.403	14.99–40.23	NA	60	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TTHM [total trihalomethanes] (ppb)	No	2/24, 5/24, 8/24, 11/24	68.6	35.1–77.1	2/24, 5/24, 8/24, 11/24	42.068	16.70–48.25	NA	80	By-product of drinking water disinfection

LEAD AND COPPER (Tap water samples were collected from sites throughout the community)¹⁰

		City of Clearwater				Pinellas County Utilities						
CONTAMINANT AND UNIT OF MEASUREMENT	AL EXCEEDANCE (YES/NO)	DATES OF SAMPLING (MO./YR.)	90TH PERCENTILE RESULT	RANGE LOW-HIGH	NO. OF SAMPLING SITES EXCEEDING THE AL	DATES OF SAMPLING (MO./YR.)	90TH PERCENTILE RESULT	RANGE LOW-HIGH	NO. OF SAMPLING SITES EXCEEDING THE AL	MCLG	AL (ACTION LEVEL)	LIKELY SOURCE OF CONTAMINATION
Copper [tap water] (ppm)	No	6/23-8/23	0.34	0.0046–0.56	0	7/23-8/23	0.3	NA	0	1.3	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives
Lead [tap water] (ppb)	No	6/23-8/23	1.2	0.22–71	2	7/23-8/23	0.8	NA	1	0	15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, Erosion of natural deposits

Definitions

90th %ile: The levels reported for lead and copper represent the 90th percentile of the total number of sites tested. The 90th percentile is equal to or greater than 90% of our lead and copper detections.

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

MCL (Maximum Contaminant Level): 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.

MCLG (Maximum Contaminant Level Goal): 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.

MRDL (Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level): 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.

MRDLG (Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal): 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.

NA: Not applicable.

ND (Not detected): Indicates that the substance was not found by laboratory analysis.

NTU (Nephelometric Turbidity Units): Measurement of the clarity, or turbidity, of water. Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is just noticeable to the average person.

pCi/L (picocuries per liter): A measure of radioactivity.

ppb (parts per billion): One part substance per billion parts water (or micrograms per liter).

ppm (parts per million): One part substance per million parts water (or milligrams per liter).

ppt (parts per trillion): One part substance per trillion parts water (or nanograms per liter).

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

Other Unregulated Contaminants

As part of our commitment to transparency and proactive water quality monitoring, the City of Clearwater participated in the EPA's Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR5) program in 2024. The tables below show results for select PFAS compounds sampled at both City water treatment facilities and wholesale water connections. While PFAS are not currently regulated in drinking water, we are monitoring these substances closely in anticipation of future federal standards. This data reflects our ongoing efforts to ensure safe, high-quality drinking water and to keep our community informed.

Sampling for PFAS Contaminants Collected in July and October of 2024 for Compliance With Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rules (UCMR5)

RESULTS FOR CITY WATER TREATMENT PLANTS								
PFAS CONTAMINANT	PFBA	PFBS	PFHPA	PFHXA	PFHXS	PFOA	PFOS	PFPEA
RO1	1.8	3	1.2	2.3	1.7	3.6	5.9	2.9
RO2	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	1.5	ND
WTP3	2.4	1.5	0.96	2	ND	1.8	1.6	3.1
Minimum Detection Limit (Parts per Trillion)	1.6	1	1	1	1	1.3	1.3	1
Likely Source	Industrial surfactants	Industrial surfactants	Firefighting foams	Fluorotelomer breakdown	Firefighting foams	Teflon, waterproofing	Firefighting foams	Fluorinated surfactants

RESULTS FOR PURCHASE WATER								
PFAS CONTAMINANT	PFBA	PFBS	PFHPA	PFHXA	PFHXS	PFOA	PFOS	PFPEA
WTP 3 Interconnect	3.2	1.9	1.1	2.1	ND	2	1.8	2.7
RO2 Interconnect	1.9	2	1.1	2.4	ND	1.8	2.9	2.8
Interconnect #1	2.7	1.8	1.1	2.1	ND	1.9	1.8	3.1
Interconnect #3	2.5	1.6	1.1	2.3	ND	1.9	2.8	3.5
Interconnect #5	2.8	1.8	1.1	2.1	ND	2.2	1.8	3.1
Minimum Detection Limit (Parts per Trillion)	1.6	1	1	1	1	1.3	1.3	1
Likely Source	Industrial surfactants	Industrial surfactants	Firefighting foams	Fluorotelomer breakdown	Firefighting foams	Teflon, waterproofing	Firefighting foams	Fluorinated surfactants

¹ The City of Clearwater collects at least 110 water samples a month for total coliform bacteria analysis.

² Pinellas County Utilities collects at least 210 water samples a month for total coliform bacteria analysis.

³ 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*.

⁴ Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water. It is monitored because it is a good indicator of the effectiveness of the filtration system. High turbidity can hinder the effectiveness of disinfectants. The result in the lowest monthly percentage column of the contaminant table is the lowest monthly percentage of samples meeting the turbidity limits reported in the Monthly Operating Report.

⁵ Results in the Level Detected column are the highest average at any of the sampling points or the highest detected level at any sampling point depending on the sampling frequency. All results reported were below the MCL.

⁶ For bromate the level detected is the highest running annual average (RAA), computed quarterly, of monthly averages of all samples collected. The results reported were below the MCL.

⁷ For chloramines, or chlorine, the level detected is the highest running annual average, computed quarterly, of monthly averages of all samples collected. The range is the lowest and highest result of all the individual samples collected during the past year.

⁸ The highest monthly average was below the MCLG and the MCL.

⁹ The monthly TOC removal ratio is the ratio of the actual TOC removal to the TOC rule removal requirements.

¹⁰ This table summarizes our most recent lead and copper tap sampling data. If you would like to review the complete lead tap sampling data, please go to myclearwater.com/waterreport.

