

2020



CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT

We are committed to ensuring a high quality of water is supplied to our valued customers at all times.



Water Conservation

The Town of Belleair relies on you, our valued customers, to help in the efforts to conserve our precious water resources. There are many ways to conserve.

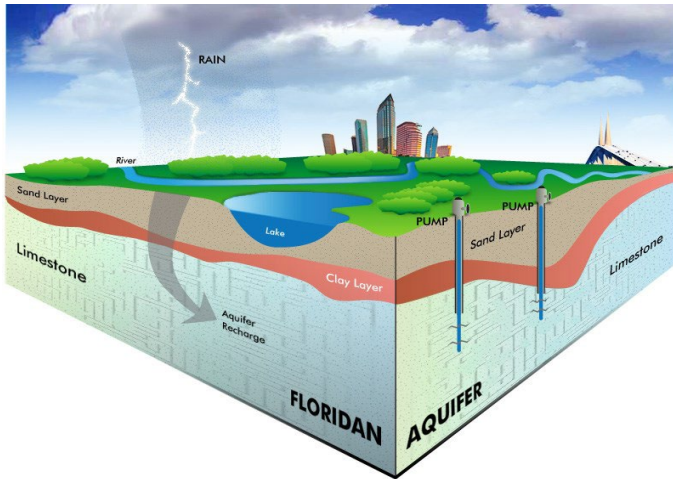


Check for leaks, only water when needed, install low flow faucets and shower heads, and proactively maintain your irrigation system for proper operation. For more conservation information please visit: <http://www.swfwmd.state.fl.us/>

Questions/Comments

The Town of Belleair Water and Public Works Departments values you as our utility customer and works hard to ensure your satisfaction. We ask that all our customers help us protect our water sources, which are the heart of our community, our way of life and our children's future. We encourage our customers to be informed about their water utility and their community by attending any of the regularly scheduled town meetings on the first and third Tuesday of each month. Direct questions about this report or water quality concerns to:

David Brown, Director of Water Utilities (727) 588-3769 or visit www.townofbelleair.com



Water Source

The Town of Belleair currently meets its water demands by water drawn from the Upper Floridan Aquifer. Our water supply has always come from 7 wells located within the town. Water treatment consists of aeration, filtration, sequestration, fluoridation and chloramine disinfection.

The Town does maintain an emergency connection with Pinellas County.

Source Water Assessment

In 2020 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. According to the assessment, there are 14 potential sources of contamination identified for our system, with low concern levels. The assessment results are available on the FDEP Source Water Assessment and Protection Program website at www.dep.state.fl.us/swapp.

SOURCES OF POTENTIAL CONTAMINATION

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 live-stock 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 (800) 426-4791**.

We are pleased to present the Town of Belleair's 2020 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report. This report is designed to inform all Town of Belleair water customers 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. This report will help you to understand the efforts made to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our precious water resources. We are committed to ensuring the quality of water supplied to our valued customers.

Water Quality Analysis Tables – 2020

The Town of Belleair Water Department 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, 2020 to December 31, 2020. Data obtained before January 1, 2020, and presented in this report are from the most recent testing done in accordance with the laws, rules, and regulations. **The following tables refer to analysis performed on water in the Town of Belleair’s Distribution System.**

Microbiological Contaminants – Town of Belleair							
Contaminant and Unit of Measure	Dates of sampling (mo/yr)	MCL Violation Y/N	Highest Monthly Percentage/Number	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination	
Total Coliform Bacteria	1/2020 - 12/2020	N	0	0	For systems collecting fewer than 40 samples per month: presence of coliform bacteria in > 1 sample collected during a month.	Naturally present in the environment	
Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Dates of sampling (mo/yr)	MCL Violation Y/N	Total Number of Positive Samples for the Year	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination	
Fecal coliform and <i>E.coli</i> in the distribution system (positive samples)	1/2020 - 12/2020	N	0	0	0	Human and animal fecal waste	
Inorganic Contaminants – Town of Belleair							
Contaminant and Unit of Measure	Dates of sampling (mo/yr)	MCL Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Range of Results	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Arsenic (ppb)	1/2020	N	1.8	N/A	N/A	10	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Fluoride (ppm)	1/2020 - 12/2020	N	0.4	N/A	N/A	4.0	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories. Water additive which promotes strong teeth when at optimum level of 0.7.
Nitrate (as Nitrogen) (ppm)	1/2020	N	0.40	N/A	N/A	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits.
Sodium (ppm)	1/2020	N	72	N/A	N/A	160	Salt water intrusion; leaching from soil.
Radioactive Contaminants – Town of Belleair							
Contaminant and Unit of Measure	Dates of sampling (mo/yr)	MCL Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Range of Results	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Radium 226 (pCi/L)	1/2020	N	1.6	N/A	0	5	Erosion of natural deposits
Gross Alpha (pCi/L)	1/2020	N	5.5	N/A	0	15	Erosion of natural deposits
Secondary Drinking Water Contaminants – Town of Belleair							
Contaminant and Unit of Measure	Dates of sampling (mo/yr)	MCL Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Range of Results	MCLG	SMCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)	1/2020	Y	790	N/A	N/A	500	Natural occurrence from soil leaching.
Stage 2 Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products – Town of Belleair							
Contaminant and Unit of Measure	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
Chlorine (ppm)	1/2020 - 12/2020	N	2.38	0.3 – 3.8	MRDL = 4	MRDL = 4	Water additive used to control microbes.

Haloacetic Acids (five)(HAA5) (ppb)	7/2020	N	19.9	17.8-19.9	N/A	MCL=60	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TTHM (Total Trihalomethane)(ppb)	7/2020	Y	94.8	77 – 94.8	N/A	MCL=80	By-product of drinking water disinfection

Lead and Copper (Tap Water) – Town of Belleair

Contaminant and Unit of Measure	Dates of sampling (mo/yr)	AL Violation Y/N	90 th Percentile Result	Number of sampling sites exceeding the AL	MCLG	AL (Action Level)	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper (tap water) (ppm)	7/2020-8/2020	N	0.60	0	1.3	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Lead (tap water) (ppb)	7/2020-8/2020	N	1.7	0	15	15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives

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 (800-426-4791)

Lead in Drinking Water

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 Town of Belleair 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 number above or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

While your drinking water meets EPA’s standard for arsenic, it does contain low levels of arsenic. EPA’s standard balances the current understanding of arsenic’s possible health effects against the costs of removing arsenic from drinking water. EPA continues to research the health effects of low levels of arsenic, which is a mineral known to cause cancer in humans at high concentrations and is linked to other health effects such as skin damage and circulatory problems.

In the table above, 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. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

“N/A”: Means not applicable.

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

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.

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.

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.

SMCL: Secondary Maximum Contaminant Level