

2024



CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT

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 Department 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 third Tuesday of each month. Direct questions about this report or water quality concerns to: **Ryan Womack, Public Works Superintendent (727) 588-3769** or visit www.townofbelleair.com.

Water Source

On December 1, 2023, the Town of Belleair decommissioned its Water Treatment Plant and now purchases 100% of its drinking water from Pinellas County Utilities (PCU). PCU purchases water from Tampa Bay Water (TBW). TBW is a regional water supplier blending groundwater, treated surface water, and desalinated seawater. Groundwater comes from the Floridan Aquifer. Surface water is drawn from the Alafia River, Hillsborough River, Tampa Bypass Canal. Seawater from Hillsborough Bay is desalinated. PCU performs additional treatment on the TBW supply to ensure compliance and quality. Groundwater from the Eldridge-Wilde wellfield is aerated to remove hydrogen sulfide, disinfected with chlorine (then combined with ammonia to form chloramine disinfectant), adjusted for pH stability, treated with a corrosion inhibitor (orthophosphate), and fluoridated for dental health protection. The blended water is then pumped into the distribution system. Our water is a blend of groundwater, river water, and desalinated seawater that is treated and consistently monitored to meet safe drinking water standards.

Source Water Assessment

In 2024, the Florida Department of Environmental Protection performed a Source Water Assessment of the Tampa Bay Water system's source waters. The assessment reviews potential sources of contamination in the vicinity of the water supply. The assessment results are available on the FDEP Source Water Assessment and Protection Program website <https://prodapps.dep.state.fl.us/swapp> or from Tampa Bay Water (2575 Enterprise Rd., Clearwater, FL 33763, 727-796-2355).

The Town of Belleair and PCU routinely monitor for contaminants in your drinking water according to federal and state laws. Unless otherwise noted, the results presented below are from monitoring conducted in 2024. Some data, as labeled, may be from the most recent testing done in prior years if not required annually. In the tables, you may find unfamiliar terms and abbreviations. Important definitions are provided at the end of this report for your reference.

Belleair's drinking water was tested for a wide range of regulated contaminants in 2024, including microbiological, inorganic, radiological, and disinfection by-product contaminants. All results were in compliance with EPA and FDEP standards. The tables below summarize the contaminants that were detected in our water during 2024. (Contaminants that were tested for but not detected are not listed.) Each entry in the table shows the highest level detected and the range of results, as well as the regulatory limits (MCL or AL) for each parameter.

2024 Water Quality Test Results

The Town of Belleair is pleased to present the 2024 Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) on the quality of our drinking water. This report covers water quality testing performed from January 1 through December 31, 2024, and has been prepared in accordance with U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and Florida Department of Environmental Protection (FDEP) rules. There were no violations of drinking water standards in 2024. The Town's water met or exceeded all federal and state requirements.

<u>Microbiological Contaminants</u>	Town of Belleair			Pinellas County Utilities			Tampa Bay Water (TBW)					
CONTAMINANT AND UNIT OF MEASUREMENT	DATE OF SAMPLING (MO./YR.)	TT VIOLATION (YES/NO)	RESULT	DATE OF SAMPLING (MO./YR.)	TT VIOLATION (YES/NO)	RESULT	DATE OF SAMPLING (MO./YR.)	TT VIOLATION (YES/NO)	RESULT	MCLG	TT	LIKELY SOURCE OF CONTAMINATION
Total Coliform Bacteria	1/24-12/24	N	0	1/24-12/24	No	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Naturally present in the environment
<p>* The Town of Belleair collects at least 56 water samples each month for Total Coliform Bacteria Analysis.</p> <p>* Pinellas County Utilities collects at least 210 water samples each month for Total Coliform Bacteria Analysis. N/A indicates that there were no MCLG exceedances or Treatment Technique issues.</p>												

<u>Turbidity</u>		Town of Belleair			Pinellas County Utilities			Tampa Bay Water (TBW)					
CONTAMINANT AND UNIT OF MEASUREMENT	MCL VIOLATION (YES/NO)	DATE OF SAMPLING (MO./YR.)	HIGHEST SINGLE MEASUREMENT	LOWEST MONTHLY PERCENTAGE OF SAMPLES MEETING REGULATORY LIMITS	DATE OF SAMPLING (MO./YR.)	HIGHEST SINGLE MEASUREMENT	LOWEST MONTHLY PERCENTAGE OF SAMPLES MEETING REGULATORY LIMITS	DATE OF SAMPLING (MO./YR.)	HIGHEST SINGLE MEASUREMENT	LOWEST MONTHLY PERCENTAGE OF SAMPLES MEETING REGULATORY LIMITS	MCLG	MCL	LIKELY SOURCE OF CONTAMINATION
Turbidity (NTU)	No	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	1/24-12/24	0.320	100	N/A	TT	Soil runoff
<p>NOTE: The result in the lowest monthly percentage column is the lowest monthly percentage of samples reported in the Monthly Operating Report, meeting in the required turbidity limits. Turbidity is a measure of the clarity of the water. The Nephelometric Turbidity Unit (NTU) in excess of 5 NTU is just visibly noticeable to the average person. Turbidity is monitored because it is a good indicator of the effectiveness of the water filtration system. High turbidity can hinder the effectiveness of disinfectants. The turbidity results that were reported are lower than the turbidity limits.</p>													

Radioactive Contaminants		Town of Belleair			Pinellas County Utilities			Tampa Bay Water (TBW)					
CONTAMINANT AND UNIT OF MEASUREMENT	MCL VIOLATION (YES/NO)	DATE OF SAMPLING (MO./YR.)	LEVEL DETECTED	RANGE OF RESULTS	DATE OF SAMPLING (MO./YR.)	LEVEL DETECTED	RANGE OF RESULTS	DATE OF SAMPLING (MO./YR.)	LEVEL DETECTED	RANGE OF RESULTS	MCLG	MCL	LIKELY SOURCE OF CONTAMINATION
Alpha Emitters (pCi/L)	No	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	4/24	4.0	ND - 4.0	0	15	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium 226+228 (pCi/L)	No	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	4/24	2.5	0.9 - 2.5	0	5	Erosion of natural deposits
Uranium (ug/L)	No	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	4/24	0.467	ND-0.467	0	30	Erosion of natural deposits

Results in the Level Detected column for radioactive contaminants are the highest average of any of the sampling points or the highest detected level at any sampling point, depending on the sampling frequency. At the Level Detected and Range of Results reported were below the MCL.

Inorganic Contaminants		Town of Belleair			Pinellas County Utilities			Tampa Bay Water (TBW)					
CONTAMINANT AND UNIT OF MEASUREMENT	MCL VIOLATION (YES/NO)	DATE OF SAMPLING (MO./YR.)	LEVEL DETECTED	RANGE OF RESULTS	DATE OF SAMPLING (MO./YR.)	LEVEL DETECTED	RANGE OF RESULTS	DATE OF SAMPLING (MO./YR.)	LEVEL DETECTED	RANGE OF RESULTS	MCLG	MCL	LIKELY SOURCE OF CONTAMINATION
Arsenic (ppb)	No	N/A	N/A	N/A	3/24	0.4	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	10	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production waste
Barium (ppm)	No	N/A	N/A	N/A	3/24	0.0148	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Chromium (ppb)	No	N/A	N/A	N/A	3/24	3.2	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	No	N/A	N/A	N/A	3/24	0.59	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	4	4.0	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories. Water additive which promotes strong teeth when at the optimum level of 0.7 ppm
Mercury (inorganic)(ppb)	No	N/A	N/A	N/A	3/24	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	2	2	
Nickel (ppb)	No	N/A	N/A	N/A	3/24	2.4	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	100	Pollution from mining and refining operations. Natural occurrence in soil
Nitrate [as Nitrogen] (ppm)	No	N/A	N/A	N/A	3/24	0.15	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits

Sodium (ppm)	No	N/A	N/A	N/A	3/24	29.4	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	160	Salt water intrusion; leaching from soil
All the Level Detected and Range of Results reported were below the MCL.													

Stage 1 Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products-For Chloramines, or Chlorine, the level detected is the highest running annual average (RAA), computed quarterly, of monthly averages of all samples collected. The range of results is the highest and lowest result of all the individual samples collected during the past year.

<u>Stage 1 Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products-For Chloramines, or Chlorine.</u>		Town of Belleair			Pinellas County Utilities			Tampa Bay Water (TBW)			MRDLG	MRDL	LIKELY SOURCE OF CONTAMINATION
DISINFECTANT AND UNIT OF MEASUREMENT	MCL OR MRDL VIOLATION (YES/NO)	DATE OF SAMPLING (MO./YR.)	LEVEL DETECTED	RANGE OF RESULTS	DATE OF SAMPLING (MO./YR.)	LEVEL DETECTED	RANGE OF RESULTS	DATE OF SAMPLING (MO./YR.)	LEVEL DETECTED	RANGE OF RESULTS	MRDLG	MRDL	LIKELY SOURCE OF CONTAMINATION
Bromate (ppb)	No	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	1/24-12/24	0.80	ND-2.51	0	10	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Chlorine and Chloramines (ppm)	No	1/24-12/24	3.57	0.7 - 5.7	1/24-12/24	3.8	0.50-5.16	N/A	N/A	N/A	4	4.0	Water additive used to control microbes

CONTAMINANT AND UNIT OF MEASUREMENT	ACUTE VIOLATIONS (YES/NO)	NON-ACUTE VIOLATIONS (YES/NO)	Town of Belleair		Pinellas County Utilities		Tampa Bay Water (TBW)		MRDLG	MRDL	LIKELY SOURCE OF CONTAMINATION
			DATE OF SAMPLING (MO./YR.)	LEVEL DETECTED	DATE OF SAMPLING (MO./YR.)	LEVEL DETECTED	DATE OF SAMPLING (MO./YR.)	LEVEL DETECTED			
Chlorine Dioxide (ppb)	No	No	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	4/19	0.50	800	800	Water additive used to control microbes

For chlorine dioxide, the level detected is the highest single daily sample collected at the entrance to the distribution system. For 2024, the facility did not use any chlorine dioxide in its operation. The Level Detected was below the MRDLG and MRDL.

CONTAMINANT AND UNIT OF MEASUREMENT	MCL VIOLATION (YES/NO)	Town of Belleair		Pinellas County Utilities		Tampa Bay Water (TBW)		HIGHEST AVERAGE	MCLG	MCL	LIKELY SOURCE OF CONTAMINATION
		DATE OF SAMPLING (MO./YR.)	HIGHEST AVERAGE	DATE OF SAMPLING (MO./YR.)	HIGHEST AVERAGE	DATE OF SAMPLING (MO./YR.)	HIGHEST MONTHLY AVERAGE				
Chlorite (ppm)	No	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	1/24-12/24	0.00913	N/A	0.8	1.0	By-product of drinking water disinfection

The Highest Monthly Average was below the MCLG and the MCL.

CONTAMINANT AND UNIT OF MEASUREMENT	TT VIOLATION (YES/NO)	Town of Belleair			Pinellas County Utilities			Tampa Bay Water (TBW)			MCLG	MCL	LIKELY SOURCE OF CONTAMINATION
		DATE OF SAMPLING (MO./YR.)	LOWEST RUNNING ANNUAL AVERAGE*	RANGE OF MONTHLY REMOVAL RATIOS	DATE OF SAMPLING (MO./YR.)	LOWEST RUNNING ANNUAL AVERAGE*	RANGE OF MONTHLY REMOVAL RATIOS	DATE OF SAMPLING (MO./YR.)	LOWEST RUNNING ANNUAL AVERAGE*	RANGE OF MONTHLY REMOVAL RATIOS			
Total Organic Carbon (ppm)	No	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	1/24-12/24	2.08	1.58-3.7	N/A	TT	Naturally present in the environment

*Lowest Running Annual Average computed quarterly
All the Levels Detected were below the MCL.

<u>Stage 2 Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products</u>		Town of Belleair			Pinellas County Utilities			Tampa Bay Water (TBW)			MCLG	MCL	LIKELY SOURCE OF CONTAMINATION
CONTAMINANT AND UNIT OF MEASUREMENT	MCL OR MRDL VIOLATION (YES/NO)	DATE OF SAMPLING (MO./YR.)	LEVEL DETECTED	RANGE OF RESULTS	DATE OF SAMPLING (MO./YR.)	LEVEL DETECTED	RANGE OF RESULTS	DATE OF SAMPLING (MO./YR.)	LEVEL DETECTED	RANGE OF RESULTS			
Haloacetic Acids [HAA5] (ppb)	No	24-Jan	29.40	N/A	2/24, 5/24, 8/24, 11/24	34.403	14.99-40.23	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	60	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes [TTHM] (ppb)	No	24-Jan	31.80	N/A	2/24, 5/24, 8/24, 11/24	42.068	16.70-48.25	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	80	By-product of drinking water disinfection

The Town of Belleair sampled for DBPs in January only

<u>Lead and Copper (Tap Water)</u>		Town of Belleair			Pinellas County Utilities			Tampa Bay Water (TBW)			MCLG	AL (Action level)	LIKELY SOURCE OF CONTAMINATION
CONTAMINANT AND UNIT OF MEASUREMENT	AL EXCEEDED (YES/NO)	DATE OF SAMPLING (MO./YR.)	90th PERCENTILE RESULT	No. OF SAMPLING SITES EXCEEDING THE AL	DATE OF SAMPLING (MO./YR.)	90th PERCENTILE RESULT	No. OF SAMPLING SITES EXCEEDING THE AL	DATE OF SAMPLING (MO./YR.)	90th PERCENTILE RESULT	No. OF SAMPLING SITES EXCEEDING THE AL			
Copper (tap water) (ppm)	No	9/24 - 12/24	0.41	0	7/23,8/23	0.3	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	1.3	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Lead (tap water) (ppb)	No	9/24 - 12/24	0.0018	0	7/23,8/23	0.8	1	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits

The 90th Percentile Results were below the MCLG and the Action Level.

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**.

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

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. PCU 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 the filter is used properly. Use only cold water for drinking, cooking, and making baby formula. Boiling water 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, doing laundry or a load of dishes. If you have a lead service line or galvanized requiring replacement service line, you may need to flush your pipes for a longer period. If you are concerned about lead in your water and wish to have your water tested, contact PCU at (727) 464-4000. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

What you can do to get the lead out

To learn more about what you can do to get the lead out, please watch this video provided by American Water Works Association on how to identify potential sources of lead in your household plumbing and how to reduce potential problems; [AWWA: Together, Let's Get the Lead Out](#).

In the tables above, 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.

Haloacetic Acids (HAAs): A group of disinfection by-products formed as a result of the chemical disinfection of water.

Maximum Contaminant Level (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 (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 (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 (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.

Not Applicable (NA): Not applicable to this contaminant.

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

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 radioactivity in the water.

Secondary Contaminant: Non-mandatory water quality standards established to assist public water systems in managing their drinking water for aesthetic considerations, such as taste, color and odor.

Secondary Maximum Contaminant Level (SMCL): The level of a secondary contaminant which when exceeded may adversely affect the aesthetic quality of the drinking water.

Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs): A group of disinfection by-products formed as a result of the chemical disinfection of water.

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