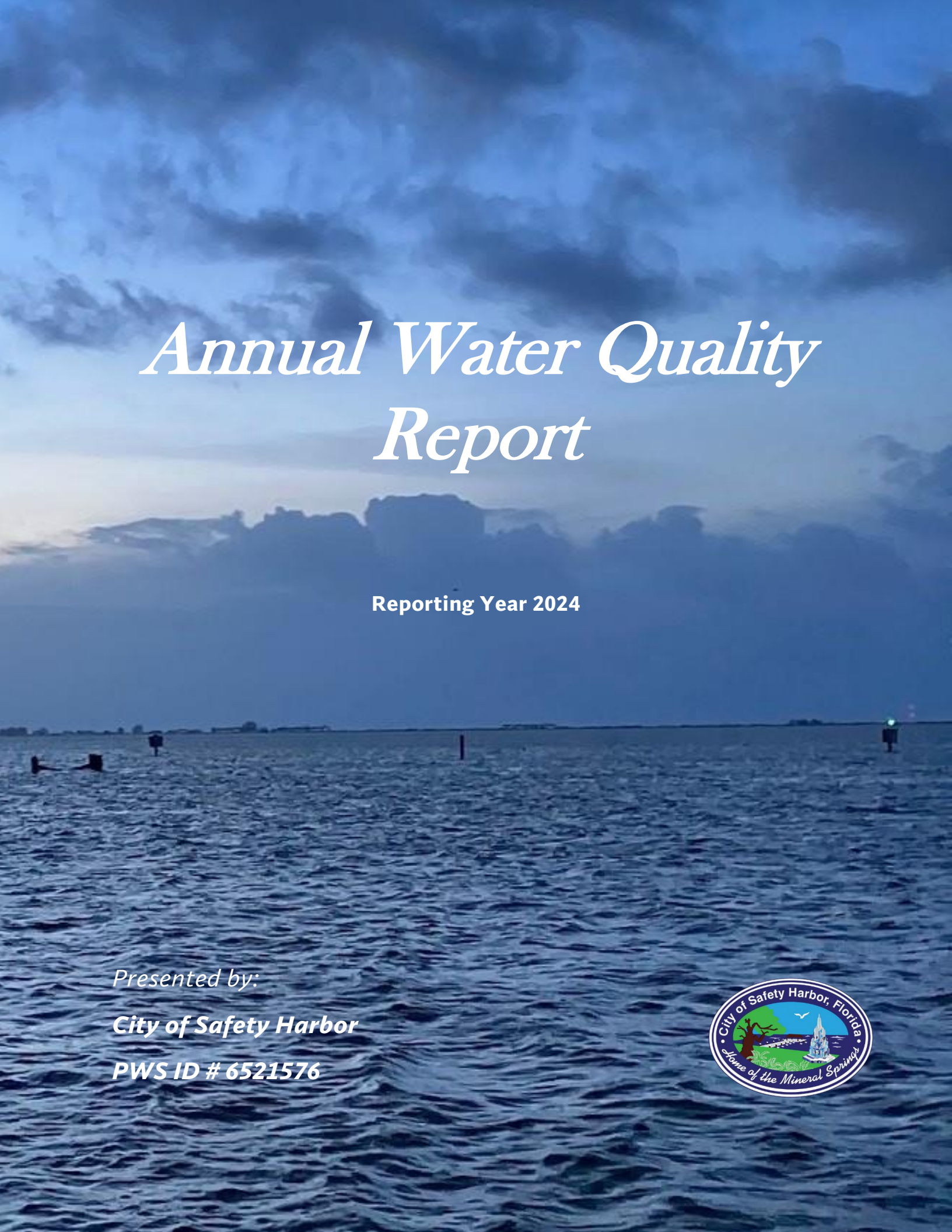

Annual Water Quality Report

Reporting Year 2024

Presented by:

City of Safety Harbor

PWS ID # 6521576

Community Commitment

The City of Safety Harbor is pleased to present our annual water quality report covering all testing performed between January 1 and December 31, 2024. The City meets all Federal and State compliance standards for safe drinking water. All information contained in this report has been collected and reported in accordance with the rules and regulations of the United States Environmental Protection Agency and the Florida Department of Environmental Protection. As new challenges to drinking water safety emerge, we remain vigilant in meeting the goals of source water protection, water conservation, and community education while continuing to serve the needs of all our water users. Please remember that we are always available should you ever have any questions or concerns about your water.

Source Water Assessment

In 2021 the Department of Environmental Protection performed a Source Water Assessment for Tampa Bay Water facilities (TBW). The assessment results are available on the FDEP Source Water Assessment and Protection Program Web site at www.dep.state.fl.us/swapp or they can be obtained from Tampa Bay Water, 2575 Enterprise Road, Clearwater, Florida 33763, (727) 796-2355. TBW provides annual water quality testing reports at: www.tampabaywater.org.

Important Health Information

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immunocompromised persons such as those with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, those who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants may be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. The U.S. EPA/CDC (Centers for Disease Control and Prevention) 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 http://water.epa. gov/drink/hotline.

Lead in Drinking Water

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. As the water purveyor, we are responsible for providing high-quality drinking water, but we 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 (800) 426-4791 or at www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

Our Water Source

The City of Safety Harbor purchases all its water from the Pinellas County Water System, which receives potable (drinking) water from sources managed by the regional water supplier, Tampa Bay Water (TBW). This regional water supply is a blend composed of groundwater, treated surface water, and desalinated seawater. Eleven regional well fields pumping water from the Floridian Aquifer are the primary sources for the regional groundwater supply. The Alafia River, Hillsborough River, C. W. Bill Young Regional Reservoir, and the Tampa Bypass Canal are the primary sources for the regional treated surface water supply. Hillsborough Bay is the primary source of seawater for the regional desalinated supply. The blends of these water sources as well as the Eldridge-Wilde Well field create the potable water that is transferred to pumping stations where it undergoes additional minor treatment processes before being pumped to homes and businesses through Safety Harbors distribution system.

The blended water provided by Tampa Bay Water is treated with a polyphosphate inhibitor to control corrosion. The groundwater acquired from the Eldridge-Wilde well field undergoes water-quality enhancements that comprise five steps. First, the water goes through a hydrogen sulfide removal process. Hydrogen sulfide is a natural element that has a displeasing odor. A polyphosphate inhibitor is then added to control corrosion in the distribution system and home plumbing. Next, the groundwater is treated to a standard of 99.99% effectiveness by adding free chlorine disinfectant to ensure against bacteria growth. Then chloramine disinfectant is formed by adding chlorine and ammonia for residual maintenance. Last the pH(acid-alkali) is adjusted and stabilized using sodium hydroxide.

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 may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.

Inorganic Contaminants such as salts and metals 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 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 can be naturally occurring or be 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 number of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that must provide the same protection for public health.

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at leastsmallamounts 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 Agencies Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

Community Participation

You are invited to participate in our city Commission meetings and voice your comments and concerns about our drinking water. Meetings are held on the 1st and 3rd Mondays of each month, beginning at 7:00 pm at Safety Harbor City Hall, 750 Main Street, Safety Harbor FL, 34695.

Water Conservation

You can play a role in conserving water and saving yourself money in the process by becoming conscious of the amount of water your household is using and by looking for ways to use less whenever you can. It is not hard to conserve water. Here are a few tips:

- ✓ Automatic dishwashers use 15 gallons every cycle, regardless of how many dishes are loaded. Load the dishwasher to capacity to maximize efficiency.
- ✓ Turn off the tap when brushing your teeth. Check every faucet in your home for leaks. A slow drip can waste 15 to 20 gallons a day. Fixing leaks can save almost 6,000 gallon /year.
- ✓ Check your toilet for leaks by putting a few drops of food coloring in the tank. Watch for a few minutes to see if the color shows up in the bowl. It is not uncommon to lose up to 100 gallons a day from an invisible toilet leak. Fixing a toilet leak could save 30,000 gallons per year.
- ✓ Use your water meter to detect hidden leaks. Simply turn off all taps and water-using appliances. Check the meter and see if it is moving. Need assistance, contact Public Works. 727-724-1550
- ✓ Install an irrigation meter. Irrigation leaks can be costly. Irrigation meters can isolate the irrigation system and can help conserve water when it is needed most.

Please contact Public Works at 727-724-1550 for more information about this report or for any questions relating to your drinking water.

Test Results

The City of Safety Harbor's water is monitored for many different kinds of substances on a very strict sampling schedule. The water we deliver must meet specific health standards. Here, we show only 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 detections below their respective maximum allowed levels. The City of Safety Harbor 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 January 1, 2024, through December 31, 2024. Data obtained before January 2024 and presented in this report is from the most recent testing done in accordance with the laws and regulations. The state recommends monitoring for certain substances less often than once per year because the concentrations of these substances do not change frequently. In these cases, the most recent sample data are included, along with the year in which the sample was taken.

City of Safety Harbor						
Microbiological Contaminants						
Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	**Dates of sampling (mo./yr.)**	**TT Violation (Y/N)**	**Result**	**MCLG**	**TT**	**Likely Source of Contamination**
Total Coliform Bacteria *	1/24-12/24	N	0	N/A	NA	Naturally present in the environment
E. Coli	1/24-12-24	N	0	N/A	N/A	Human and animal fecal waste

City of Safety Harbor							
Stage 1 Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products							
Disinfectant 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**
Chloramines (ppm)[3]	1/24 – 12/24	N	3.97	.87-4.93	4	4.0	Water additive used to control microbes
Chlorine[3]	1/24-12/24	N	3.97	.87-4.93	4	4.0	Water additive used to control microbes
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							

City of Safety Harbor							
Stage 2 Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products							
Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	**Dates of sampling (mo./yr.)**	**MCL Violation (Y/N)**	**Level Detected (Average of Averages)**	**Range of Results**	**MCLG**	**MCL**	**Likely Source of Contamination**
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	2/24, 5/24, 8/24, 11/24	Y	33.1	17.5-77.3	NA	60	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (ppb)	2/24, 5/24, 8/24, 11/24	Y	50	32.8-123	NA	80	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Q2 of 2024 had levels of HAA5 and TTHM that exceeded MCL							

City of Safety Harbor							
Lead and Copper (Tap Water)							
Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	**Dates of sampling (mo./yr.)**	**AL Exceeded (Y/N)**	**90th Percentile Result**	**No. of Sampling Sites Exceeding the AL**	**MCLG**	**AL (Action Level**	**Likely Source of Contamination**
Copper (tap water) (ppm)	7/23**	N	0.52	0	1.3	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Lead (tap water) (ppb)	7/23**	N	0.6	0	0	15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
The 90th Percentile Results were below the MCLG and the Action Level. **The state allows us to monitor for some contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. This data is from the most recent lead and copper sampling event.							

WATER QUALITY TESTING RESULTS as collected by Pinellas County Utilities

Pinellas County Utilities						
Microbiological Contaminants						
Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	**Dates of sampling (mo./yr.)**	**TT Violation (Y/N)**	**Result**	**MCLG**	**TT**	**Likely Source of Contamination**
Total Coliform Bacteria *	1/24-12/24	N	0	N/A	NA	Naturally present in the environment
* **Pinellas County Utilities collects at least 210 water samples a month for Total Coliform Bacteria Analysis.** **N/A indicates that there were no MCLG exceedances or Treatment Technique issues.[1]**						

Pinellas County Utilities							
Inorganic Contaminants							
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**
Arsenic (ppb)	3/24	N	0.4	NA	0	10	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium (ppm)	3/24	N	0.0148	NA	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Chromium (ppb)	3/24	N	3.2	NA	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	3/24	N	0.59	NA	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
Nickel (ppb)	3/24	N	2.4	NA	NA	100	Pollution from mining and refining operations. Natural occurrence in soil

Nitrate (as Nitrogen) (ppm)	3/24	N	0.15	NA	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Sodium (ppm)	3/24	N	29.4	NA	NA	160	Saltwater intrusion, leaching from soil
All the Level Detected results reported were below the MCL.							

Pinellas County Utilities							
Stage 1 Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products							
Disinfectant 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**
Chlorine and Chloramines (ppm)[3]	1/24 – 12/24	N	3.8	0.50 – 5.16	4	4	Water additive used to control microbes
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							

Pinellas County Utilities							
Stage 2 Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products							
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**
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	2/24, 5/24, 8/24, 11/24	N	34.403	14.99–40.23	NA	60	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (ppb)	2/24, 5/24, 8/24, 11/24	N	42.068	16.70 – 48.25	NA	80	By-product of drinking water disinfection
All the Level Detected and Range of Results reported were below the MCL.							

Pinellas County Utilities							
Lead and Copper (Tap Water)							
Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	**Dates of sampling (mo./yr.)**	**AL Exceeded (Y/N)**	**90th Percentile Result**	**No. of Sampling Sites Exceeding the AL**	**MCLG**	**AL (Action Level**	**Likely Source of Contamination**
Copper (tap water) (ppm)	7/23, 8/23	N	0.3	0	1.3	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Lead (tap water) (ppb)	7/23, 8/23	N	0.8	1	0	15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
The 90th Percentile Results were below the MCLG and the Action Level. **The state allows us to monitor for some contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. This data is from the most recent lead and copper sampling results.**							

Pinellas County Utilities							
Unregulated Contaminants (UC)							
Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	**Dates of sampling (mo./yr.)**	**Violation (Y/N)**	**Highest Result**	**Range of Results**	**MCLG**	**AL (Action Level**	**Likely Source of Contamination**
Manganese (ppb)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Natural occurrence from soil leaching
HAA5 (ppb)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	By product of drinking water disinfection
HAA6(ppb)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	By product of drinking water disinfection
HAA9(ppb)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	By product of drinking water disinfection
Pinellas County Utilities has been monitoring for UC as a part of a study to help the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) determine the occurrence in drinking water of UC and whether these contaminants need to be regulated. At present, no health standards (for example, maximum contaminant levels) have been established for UC.) However, since samples were taken and analyzed, those results are being published as a part of the annual water quality report. If you would like more information on the EPA's Unregulated Contaminants Monitoring Rule (UCMR), Please call the safe drinking water hotline at (800) 426-4791.							

WATER QUALITY TESTING RESULTS as collected by Tampa Bay Water[5]

Tampa Bay Water							
Turbidity							
Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	**Dates of sampling (mo./yr.)**	**MCL Violati-on Y/N**	**The Highest Single Measureme nt**	**The Lowest Monthly Percentage of Samples Meeting Regulatory Limits**	**MCLG**	**MCL**	**Likely Source of Contamination**
Turbidity (NTU)[2]	1/24 – 12/24	N	0.320	100	NA	TT	Soil runoff
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.							
Turbidity is a measure of the clarity of the water. The Nephelometric Turbidity Unit (NTU) in excess of 5 NTU is just visibility noticeable to the average person. Turbidity is monitored because it is a good indicator of the effectiveness of the water treatment filtration system. High turbidity can hinder the effectiveness of disinfectants. The turbidity results that were reported are lower than the turbidity limits.							

Tampa Bay Water							
Radioactive Contaminants							
Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	**Dates of sampling (mo./yr.)**	**MCL Violati-on Y/N**	**Level Detected**	**Range of Results**	**MCLG**	**MCL**	**Likely Source of Contamination**
Alpha emitters (pCi/L)	4/24	N	4.0	ND – 4.0	0	15	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium 226 + 228 (pCi/L)	4/24	N	2.5	0.9 – 2.5	0	5	Erosion of natural deposits
Uranium (ug/L)	4/24	N	0.467	ND – 0.467	0	30	Erosion of natural deposits
Results in the Level Detected column for radioactive 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. **All the Level Detected and Range of Results reported were below the MCL.**							

Tampa Bay Water

Stage 1 Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products

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
Bromate (ppb)	1/24 - 12/24	N	0.80	ND – 2.51	0	10	By-product of drinking water disinfection
For bromate the level detected is the highest running annual average (RAA), computed quarterly of monthly averages of all samples collected.							
The Level Detected and Range of Results reported were below the MCL.							

Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Dates of sampling (mo./yr.)	MCL Violati-on (Y/N)	Highest Monthly Average	Highest Average	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Chlorite (ppm)	1/24 – 12/24	N	0.00913	NA	0.8	1.0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
The Highest Monthly Average was below the MCLG and the MCL.							

Tampa Bay Water

Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling (mo./yr.)	TT Violati-ons (Y/N)	Lowest Running Annual Average*	Range of Monthly Removal Ratios	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Total Organic Carbon (ppm)[4]	1/24 – 12/24	N	2.08	1.58 – 3.7	NA	TT	Naturally present in the environment

1 Pinellas County Utilities collects at least 210 water samples a month for Total Coliform Bacteria analysis. NA indicates that there were no MCLG exceedances or Treatment Technique issues.
2 The result in the lowest monthly percentage column is the lowest monthly percentage of samples reported in the Monthly Operating report meeting the required turbidity limits.
3 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.
4 The monthly TOC removal ratio is the ratio between the actual TOC removal and the TOC rule removal requirements.
5 Tampa Bay Water Quality Report for all water sources is available at www.tampabaywater.org.

Definitions

90th percentile: 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 more than 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).
TT (Treatment Technique): A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.