



City of Dunedin 2024 Annual Water Quality Report

The City of Dunedin Water Division is pleased to present this year's Annual Water Quality Report (Consumer Confidence Report) as required by the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA). This report is designed to provide details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies. The report also includes information about conservation, services we provide and other things you should know about your drinking water. Our constant goal is to provide a safe and dependable supply of drinking water and to continually improve the water treatment process. We are committed to ensuring the quality of the water you drink and the protection of our ground water, which is the source of our water. Our drinking water originates in the Floridan aquifer and is pumped out of the ground by wells located throughout the City of Dunedin. The untreated water is transmitted through a network of underground pipes to our Reverse Osmosis Water Treatment Plant where it is purified, chlorinated for disinfection purposes, and fluoridated for dental health purposes before it is distributed to customers.

CITY OF DUNEDIN DRINKING WATER MEETS ALL STATE AND FEDERAL STANDARDS

Important Health Information

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. Environmental Protection Agency/Center for Disease Control (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 at 800-426-4791.

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. According to the assessment, there are 34 potential sources of contamination identified for our system, with susceptibility levels ranging from low to moderate. The potential sources of contamination include petroleum storage tanks and dry-cleaning facilities. The assessment results are available on the FDEP Source Water Assessment and Protection Program website at <https://prodapps.dep.state.fl.us/swapp/Welcome/detailsByPwsNumber/6520486> or they can be obtained from the City of Dunedin Water Division located at 1401 County Road 1, Dunedin, FL 34698 or by calling 727-298-3100.

General Contaminant Source Information

Sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. The source of the City's drinking water is ground water wells. Ground water is one part of the hydrologic cycle. 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 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, fertilizers, 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 the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) prescribes regulations which 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, 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 necessary indicate that 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 at 800-426-4791.

Water Conservation

In 2024, your Water Division distributed 1.37 billion gallons of water to City of Dunedin customers. That is an average of 3.8 million gallons per day, or 83 gallons per person per day. The City of Dunedin has repaired water mains to ensure water quality, water pressure, and reduce leakage in the distribution system. During the next year, the City of Dunedin will continue waterline replacement. Leaks are the biggest water waster. Even a small faucet leak can waste 300 or more gallons of water per month! Take a few minutes to find out if you have a leak in your home; call us if you need help.

Indoor water conservation check list

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| <input type="checkbox"/> Have you checked all faucets & toilets for leaks?
Drop food coloring in the toilet's tank, if color comes out in the bowl without flushing, you have a leak. | <input type="checkbox"/> Do you use low flow shower heads and limit showers to 5 minutes or less? |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Have you installed low flow or dual flush toilets? | <input type="checkbox"/> Do you shut off the water when you brush your teeth or shave? |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Have you installed low flow faucet aerators? | <input type="checkbox"/> Do you only run the dishwasher and washing machine when they are full? |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Have you replaced leaky plugs in sinks & bathtubs? | <input type="checkbox"/> Do you fill a container with water and refrigerate it for a cold drink- instead of running the water until it's cool? |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> Do you monitor your utility bill for high usage, indicating a possible leak? |

Typically, **outdoor water use makes up approximately 50 percent of water consumed** by households. You can reduce water consumption by taking a few simple steps. Periodically, check irrigation system timer performance and effectiveness and avoid overspray. Adjust your irrigation timer when you change your clocks. Utilize Florida-friendly and drought-tolerant landscaping. Don't water during the heat of the day. Skip a week of watering during the winter months to make your yard more drought-tolerant. Turn off irrigation during tropical storms.

Outdoor water saving tips

Visit Dunedin's website @ www.dunedingov.com/City-Services/Water-Utilities/Potable-Water view the latest water use restrictions

- Keep your grass at least 3-4 inches high between mowing
- Sweep/blow off sidewalks and driveways rather than hosing them off
- Collect rain water with a rain barrel or other catchment to irrigate plants
- Use shutoff devices or drip irrigation for watering
- Avoid watering on windy days
- Use 2-3 inches of mulch around trees and flowerbeds

Contact Information

The City of Dunedin Commission meets at 6:00 p.m. on the first and third Thursday of each month at City Hall, 737 Loudon Ave. For more information, visit the City's Web Site, www.dunedingov.com. For information regarding this report, please contact the Water Division at (727) 298-3100.

How to Read This Table

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Over 80 compounds are evaluated for the Annual Water Quality Report. Although all of these tests were performed, only those substances listed below in the Water Quality Table were found. The level of contaminants found in our drinking water were below the maximum contaminant level (MCL) allowed by the EPA. This report is based on the results of our monitoring for the period January 1 to December 31, 2024 for the City of Dunedin Public Water System (PWS) ID# 6520486. As authorized and approved by the United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA), the State has reduced monitoring requirements for certain contaminants to less often than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants are not expected to vary significantly from year to year. In this 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 the table.

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 Dunedin 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 re- move 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 City of Dunedin for information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at <https://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

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 (2) (tap water) (ppm)	8/2023	N	0.075	0	1.3	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Lead (1) (tap water) (ppb)	8/2023	N	1.5	0	0	15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
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)	3/11/2024	N	0.19	N/A (5)	0	10	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium (ppm)	3/11/2024	N	0.009	N/A (5)	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (3) (ppm)	1/12-12/24 (12)	N	HIGHEST 0.81	0.49 - 0.81	4	4	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
Sodium (ppm)	3/11/2024	N	55	N/A (5)	N/A	160	Salt water intrusion, leaching from soil
Stage 1 Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products							
Disinfectant or Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Dates of sampling (mo/yr)	MCL Violation (Y/N)	Level Detected	Range of Results	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL or MRDL	Likely Source of Contamination
Chlorine (ppm)	1/24-12/24	N	1.0	04-1.5	MRDLG=4	MRDL=4	Water additive used to control microbes
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 or MRDLG	MCL or MRDL	Likely Source of Contamination
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	1/24-12/24 (4)	N	8.94 HIGHEST (LRAA)	5.38-8.94	N/A	60	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (ppb)	1/24-12/24 (4)	N	62.20 HIGHEST (LRAA)	23.80-62.20	N/A	80	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Polyfluoroalkyl Substance(PFAS)							
Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Dates of sampling (mo/yr)	MCL Violation (Y/N)	Level Detected	Range of Results	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL or MRDL	Likely Source of Contamination
PFOA	1/23-12/23	N	Undetected	4U (6)	0	4ppt	
PFOS	1/23-12/23	N	Undetected	4U (6)	0	4ppt	
PFHxS	1/23-12/23	N	Undetected	3U (6)	10ppt	10ppt	
PFNA	1/23-12/23	N	Undetected	4U (6)	10ppt	10ppt	
HFPO-DA	1/23-12/23	N	Undetected	5.1U (6)	10ppt	10ppt	

Definitions and Terms

Locational Running Annual Average (LRAA): The average sample analytical results for samples taken at a particular monitoring location during the previous four calendar quarters. The Highest LRAA is based on results that include data from quarterly sampling conducted in 2024.

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.

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

Parts per Million (ppm) or Milligrams per liter (mg/L): One part by weight of analyte to one 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 one billion parts by weight of the water sample.

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.

Footnotes

- (1) 1.5 ppb lead represents the 90th percentile of samples collected. The range is the number of samples above the Action Level (AL). Sampled triennially. The next triennial sampling will be done in the Summer of 2026.
- (2) 0.075 ppm copper represents the 90th percentile of samples collected. The range is the number of samples above the Action Level (AL). Sampled triennially. The next triennial sampling will be done in the Summer of 2026.
- (3) In 2024 ground water pumped from the City of Dunedin water supply wells had a natural fluoride level of 0.25 ppm. Per Florida Administrative Code 62-555.325 the recommended fluoride control range for fluoridated community water systems is 0.7 to 1.3 milligrams per liter.
- (4) Stage 2: Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) and Haloacetic Acids (Five) (HAA5) samples were taken on a quarterly schedule during February, May, August & December of 2024.
- (5) N/A means that this sample was the only sample taken for that constituent.
- (6) U means the compound was tested for but not detected.

