The 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 2011 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 31 potential sources of contamination identified for our system, with susceptibility levels ranging from low to high. The potential sources of contaminants include petroleum storage tanks and dry cleaning facilities. The assessment results are available on the FDEP Source Water Assessment and Protection Program website at www.dep.state.fl.us/swapp 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 Contaminate Source Information

The 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. 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:

- **Microbial Contaminants**, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestocks 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, fertilizers, 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.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the Environmental Protection Agency (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 the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establish limits for the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems.

Do you use low flow shower heads and keep your water temperature instead of running the water until it's cool?

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.

Outdoor water saving tips

Visit Dunedin’s website to view the latest water use restrictions

- **Keep your grass at least 3-4 inches high between mowings**
- **Use silt-off devices or drip irrigation for watering**
- **Avoid watering on windy days**
- **Collect rainwater with a rain barrel or other catchment to irrigate plants**
- **Use 2-3 inches of mulch around trees and flowerbeds**

Contact Information

The City of Dunedin Commission meets at 6:30 p.m. on the first and third Thursday of each month at City Hall, 542 Main Street. For more information, visit the City’s Web Site, www.dunedingov.com or call (727) 298-3001. For information regarding this report, arrange a water tour, or to obtain this report in a different format, please contact the Water Division at (727) 298-3100.
In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescriptions 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, 2011 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 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. For example, it becomes easier to understand if you are acquainted with lead in 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 http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

**Definitions and Terms**

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.

**Picocuries per Liter (pCi/L):** A measure of radioactivity in water.

**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.

**Total Trihalomethanes (TTM) and Stage 1 Disinfectant/Disinfection By-Product (D/DBP) Parameters:** For the following parameters monitored under stage 1 D/DBP regulations, the level detected is the annual average of the quarterly averages: chlorine, haloacetic acids, and/or TTHM. MCL 80 ppb. Range of results is the range of lowest to highest at the individual sampling sites.

**Microbiological:**

**Total coliform bacteria: Highest Monthly Percentage/Number:** The highest percentage of positive samples for systems collecting at least 40 samples per month.

**Footnotes**

(1) 0.81 ppm lead represents the 90th percentile of samples collected. The range is the number of samples above the Action Level (AL).

(2) 0.036 ppm copper represents the 90th percentile of samples collected. The range is the number of samples above the Action Level (AL).

(3) 0.4 ppm nickel represents the 90th percentile of samples collected. The range is the number of samples above the Action Level (AL).

(4) 0.58 ppm nickel represents the 90th percentile of samples collected. The range is the number of samples above the Action Level (AL).

(5) N/A means that this sample was the only sample taken for that constituent.