

**2025 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report for  
The Town of Dundee  
6530485**

This report will be delivered to customers and is also available at **202 East Main Street Dundee, FL, 33838** upon request.

We're very pleased to provide you with this year's Annual Drinking Water Quality Report. We want to keep you informed about the excellent water and services we have delivered to you over the past year and for you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. Our goal is and always has been to provide to you a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. Our water source has 5 wells that draw water from the Floridian Aquifer. Before delivery to you, the water is aerated to improve taste and odor, analyzed, and disinfected with chlorine.

**The Town of Dundee** routinely monitors for possible contaminants in our drinking water, in accordance with 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 to December 31, 2025. Data obtained before January 1, 2024, and presented in this report are from the most recent testing done in accordance with the laws, rules, and regulations. As water travels over the land or underground it can pick up substances or contaminants such as microbes, inorganic and organic chemicals, and radioactive substances. It also dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or human activity. All drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. It's important to remember that the presence of these contaminants does not necessarily pose a health risk. Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immune-compromised persons such as people 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.

In 2016 the Florida Department of Environmental Protection 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. There are 5 potential sources of contamination identified for this system with a moderate susceptibility level. The assessment results are available on the FDEP Source Water Assessment and Protection Program website at [www.dep.state.fl.us/swapp](http://www.dep.state.fl.us/swapp).

If you have any questions about this report, please contact Tracy Mercer, 863-438-8330. If you want to learn more about town activities, please attend any of our regularly scheduled Town Commission meetings held on the first Tuesday of each month. Town Hall is located at 202 East Main Street, Dundee, FL, 33838.

In the table below, 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.

**Locational Running Annual Average (LRAA):** the average of sample analytical results for samples taken at a particular monitoring location during the previous four calendar quarters.

**Initial Distribution System Evaluation (IDSE):** An important part of the Stage 2 Disinfection Byproducts Rule (DBPR). The IDSE is a one-time study conducted by water systems to identify distribution system locations with high concentrations of trihalomethanes (THMs) and haloacetic acids (HAAs). Water systems will use results from the IDSE, in conjunction with their Stage 1 DBPR compliance monitoring data, to select compliance monitoring locations for the Stage 2 DBPR.

**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.

**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.

**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.

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**Radioactive Contaminants**

| Contaminant and Unit of Measurement         | Dates of sampling (mo/yr) | MCL Violation Y/N | Level Detected | Range of Results | MCL G | MCL | Likely Source of Contamination |
|---|---------------------------|-------------------|----------------|------------------|-------|-----|--------------------------------|
| Radium 226 + 228 or combined radium (pCi/L) | 2/23                      | N                 | 0.8            | 0.8 – 0.6        | 0     | 5   | 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 | MC LG | MCL | Likely Source of Contamination  |
|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------|----------------|------------------|-------|-----|---|
| Nitrate (as Nitrogen) (ppm)         | 2/25                        | N                 | 1.9            | 0 – 1.9          | 10    | 10  | Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits |

**Synthetic Organic Contaminants including Pesticides and Herbicides**

| 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 |
|-------------------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------|----------------|------------------|------|-----|--------------------------------|
| None Detected                       |                           |                   |                |                  |      |     |                                |
|                                     |                           |                   |                |                  |      |     |                                |

**Stage 2 Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products**

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| 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            |
|---|-----------------------------|---------------------------|----------------|------------------|---------------|-------------|---|
| For bromate, chloramines, or chlorine, the level detected is the highest running annual average (RAA), computed quarterly, of monthly averages of all samples collected. TTHMs and HAA5s: Level detected is the highest LRAA detected in 2025, and the Range of Results is the 2025 results (lowest to highest) at the individual sampling sites. |                             |                           |                |                  |               |             |   |
| Disinfectant or Contaminant and Unit of Measurement   | 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)  | 1/25 - 12/25                | N                         | 2.60           | 0.2-2.6          | MRDLG = 4     | MRDL = 4.0  | Water additive used to control microbes   |
| Haloacetic Acids (five) (HAA5) (ppb)  | 1/25 - 12/25                | N                         | 44.7 LRAA      | 31.5-72.2        | NA            | MCL = 60    | By-product of drinking water disinfection |
| TTHM [Total trihalomethanes] (ppb)  | 1/25 -12/25                 | Y                         | 85.2 LRAA      | 56.1 – 121.0     | NA            | MCL = 80    | By-product of drinking water disinfection |

Eight samples during 2025 (L1, L2 sample sites in) had a TTHM result of 85.2 ppb, and 88.1 ppb, which didn't exceed the MCL of 80 ppb. The system did not incur an MCL violation because the Annual Average Results were not above the MCL.

Some people who drink water containing trihalomethanes in excess of the MCL over many years may experience problems with their liver, kidneys, or central nervous systems and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

| 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   |
|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------|------------------------|--|------|-------------------|--|
| <b>Lead and Copper</b>              |                             |                   |                        |  |      |                   |  |
| Copper (ppm)                        | 6/23                        | N                 | .1320                  | 0                                      | 1.3  | 1.3               | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives |
| Lead (ppb)                          | 6/23                        | N                 | .0020                  | 0                                      | 0    | 15                | Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits                                   |

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immune-compromised persons such as people 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).

#### LCRR

#### COMPREHENSIVE SERVICE LINE INVENTORY

Submitted by  
10/16/2024:  
(Yes/No)

Submission Date:  
(Yes/No)

Violation:  
(Yes/No)

If NOT submitted,  
WHY? (e.g., ongoing data  
collection, resource  
constraints)

If NOT submitted,  
Provide Completion Timeline

Yes

10/15/2024

No

#### Lead in Drinking Water – Important Information

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.

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, 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.

Please **DO NOT FLUSH your unused/unwanted medications down toilets or sink drains.** For more information, please go to <http://www.dep.state.fl.us/waste/categories/medications/pages/disposal.htm>.

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of 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 at 1-800-426-4791.