

HURON DUNES ASSOCIATION



Huron Dunes Association is pleased to present to you this year's Annual Drinking Water Quality Report. This report is designed to inform you about the quality of the water supplied to the houses in the subdivision from our wells. Well one, located behind 2924 Bay Drive is one hundred fifty-five feet deep and well number four, located approximately twenty feet from well one is the same depth. Our wells two and three are not in use as they contain trace amounts of arsenic and they have been disconnected from our system. Our drinking water meets all federal and state requirements at this time and this report shows our water tests results.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact **Karl Krull @ 989-550-4940**. We would like you to be well informed about our water, our wells, and the entire system that supplies our drinking water. Our water is routinely monitored for constituents according to Federal and State laws. The following table shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1st to December 31st 2018.

In the following table you will find terms and abbreviations you might not be familiar with. To help you better understand these terms we've provided the following definitions:

- *Non-Detects(ND)* – laboratory analysis indicates that the constituent is not present.
- *Parts per million (ppm) or Milligrams per liter (mg/l)* – one part per million corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny in \$10,000
- *Parts per billion(ppb) or Micrograms per liter* – one part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in \$10,000,000.
- *Parts per trillion (ppt) or Nanograms per liter (nanograms/l)* – one part per quadrillion corresponds to one minute in 2,000,000,000 years or one penny in \$10,000,000,000,000.
- *Maximum Contaminant Level* - The "Maximum Allowed" (MCL) is 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* – The "Goal" (MCLG) is 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, when exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

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| Contaminant | Violation Y/N | Level Detected | Unit Measurement | MCL | Likely Source of Contamination | AL |
|-------------|---------------|----------------|------------------|-----|--------------------------------|----|
| Coliform | N | Not Detected | 100ml | N/A | Well head contamination | |

PARTIAL CHEMISTRY

| | | | | | | |
|------------------------------------|---|------|------|---------|------------------------------|----------|
| Chloride | N | 88 | Mg/L | N/A | N/A | |
| Fluoride | N | 0.60 | Mg/L | 4.0 | N/A | AL=4mg/L |
| Hardness as CaCO ₃ | N | 233 | Mg/L | N/A | N/A | |
| Iron | N | 0.2 | Mg/L | N/A | N/A | |
| Nitrate as N* | N | ND | Mg/L | 10 mg/L | N/A | 10 |
| Nitrite as N* | N | ND | Mg/L | 1 mg/l | N/A | 1 |
| Sodium | N | 81 | Mg/L | N/A | N/A | |
| Sulfate | N | 77 | Mg/L | N/A | N/A | |
| Arsenic | N | N/D | Mg/L | 0.01 | Erosion of natural deposits | |
| Volatile organic compounds | N | ND | Mg/l | N/A | N/A | |
| Pesticides, Herbicides, carbamates | N | ND | Mg/l | N/A | Erosion of natural deposits. | |

LEAD AND COPPER

| | | | | | | |
|--------|---|-----|------|-----|---|------------|
| Lead | N | 3.0 | ppb | N/A | Erosion of natural deposits, Corrosion of plumbing. | AL=15 ug/L |
| Copper | N | 0.5 | Mg/L | N/A | Corrosion of plumbing | AL=1.3mg/L |

- Our water comes from two groundwater wells. The state performed an assessment of our source water in 2005 to determine the susceptibility or the relative potential of contamination. The susceptibility rating is on a six-tiered scale from "very-low" to "high" based primarily on geologic sensitivity, water chemistry and contaminant sources. The susceptibility of our source is "moderately low". Our wells supply water that exceeds all Federal and State requirements at this time. We have learned through our monitoring and testing that some constituents have been detected. The EPA has determined that our water is safe at these levels.
- All 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

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Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791 or by visiting EPA's web site at www.epa.gov/safewater/hfacts.html.

- MCL's are set at very stringent levels. To understand the possible health effects described for many regulated constituents, a person would have to drink 2 liters of water every day at the MCL level for a lifetime to have a one-in-a-million chance of having the described health effect. Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immune-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).
- 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. Huron Dunes Association is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but 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 or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.