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 @ 2922 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 2024.

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 |  |

# PFAS Samples were collected on 3/13/24 results were not detected

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Chloride | N | 101 | Mg/L | N/A | N/A |  |
| Fluoride | N | 0.63 | Mg/L | 4.0 | N/A | AL=4mg/L |
| Hardness as CaCO3 | N | 243 | Mg/L | N/A | N/A |  |
| Iron | N | 0.19 | 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 | 100 | Mg/L | N/A | N/A |  |
| Sulfate | N | 92 | 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 |  |
| ,Herbiicides,carbamates | N | ND | Mg/l | N/A | Erosian of natural deposits. |  |

# LEAD AND COPPER 90th percentile range

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Lead ppb | N | 2 | 0-3 | 15ppb | Erosion of natural deposits, Corrosion of plumbing. | AL=15 ppb |
| Copper ppb | N | 100 | 0-100 | 1300 pbb | Corrosion of plumbing | AL=1300ppb |

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Regulated Contaminant | MCL, TT, Or MRDL | MCLG or MRDLG | Level Detected | Range | Year Sampled | Violation Yes/No | Typical Source of Contaminant |
| Combined radium (pCi/L | 5 | 0 | 2.37 | N/A | 2019 | No | Erosion of natural deposits |

# 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 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](http://www.epa.gov/safewater/hfacts.html).

# 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).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 ,agriculture livestock operations and wildlife. Inorganic contaminants , such as salts and metals, wich 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 and residential uses. Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally or be the result in oil and gas production and mining activities. 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. Sources of drinking water: The sources of drinking water ( both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells .Our water comes from wells. As water traviels 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. In order to insure that tap water is safe to drink, the U.S. EPA prescribes regulations that limit the levels of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Federal Food and Drug Administration regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which provide the same protection for public health.

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. Huron Dunes Association is responsible for providing high quality drinking water and removing lead pipes but cannot control the variety of materials used in the plumbing of 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 affective 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 remove lead from water. Before using tap water for drinking, cooking, or 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 at least 5 minutes to flush water from both your home plumbing and the lead service line. If you are concerned about lead in your water and wish to have your water tested, contact Huron Dunes water supply operator Karl Krull @ 989-550-4940 for available resources. 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.