

Village of Dundee

Annual Water Quality Report

2024

The Village of Dundee strives to provide the best quality drinking water possible. The purpose of this report is to provide you with information about your drinking water. The report explains to you where your water comes from and the treatment it receives before it reaches your tap. The report also lists all the contaminants detected in your water and an explanation of all violations in the past year.

Where Does My Water Come From?

In late 2002 we switched over to Monroe Water. The Monroe Water Treatment Plant draws water from the Western Basin of Lake Erie. This great lake contains over 116 cubic miles of water! Two water intakes gravity feed water to their onshore pumping station. From there it is pumped approximately eight miles to their treatment plant. The State performed an assessment of our source water to determine the susceptibility or the relative potential of contamination. The susceptibility rating is on a seven-tiered scale from "very-low" to "very-high" based on geologic sensitivity, water chemistry and contamination sources. The susceptibility of our source is highly susceptible, given land uses and potential contaminant sources within the source water area. However, the Monroe treatment plant has effectively treated this source water to meet and exceed all drinking water standards.

How Is My Water Treated and Purified?

The treatment process consists of a series of steps. First, raw water is drawn from Lake Erie where molluscicide is added for Zebra Mussel control. Once the water reaches the treatment plant, ozone is added for taste and odor control. The water then goes to mixing tanks where aluminum sulfate is added for sedimentation. Chlorine is then added for disinfection (we carefully monitor the amount of chlorine, adding the lowest quantity necessary to protect the safety of your water without compromising taste). At this point, the water is filtered through layers of fine coal and silicate sand. As smaller, suspended particles are removed, and clear water emerges. Finally, fluoride (used to fight tooth decay) and a corrosion inhibitor (used to protect distribution system piping) are added before the water is pumped to sanitized water towers and into your home or business.

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. 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 from human activity

Substances That Might Be in Drinking Water

- ◆ Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, livestock and wildlife.
- ◆ Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be natural or may result from storm runoff, wastewater discharges, oil and gas production and farming.
- ◆ Organic chemicals, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also originate from agricultural practices, storm runoff and septic systems.
- ◆ Radioactive substances, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.
- ◆ Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm runoff, and residential uses.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems.

The Dundee water plant staff collects and tests water samples throughout the distribution system. These tests ensure that the proper chemical levels are maintained and that any contaminants that cannot be removed by treatment are at safe levels.

Water Quality Data

During the past year we have taken hundreds of water samples in order to determine the presence of any biological, inorganic, volatile organic or synthetic organic contaminants. The table below lists all contaminants that were detected in 2024. The state allows us to monitor certain contaminants less than annually because the concentrations are not expected to change frequently. The most recent results of these test are also included in the table. Any violations are printed in **bold**, and an explanation of each violation is provided on page 5.

Terms and Abbreviations:

- **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 possible 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 health risk.
 - **Maximum residual disinfectant level goal (MRDLG)** means the level of 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.
 - **Maximum residual disinfectants level (MRDL)** means the highest level of disinfectant allowed in drinking **water**. There is convincing evidence that the addition of disinfectants is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.
 - **Action Level (AL):** The concentration of a contaminant which, when exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
 - **RAA**= Running Annual Average
 - **pCi/L** - picocuries per liter
 - **ppm** – parts per million or milligrams per liter (ug/l)
 - **ppb** – parts per billion or micrograms per liter (mg/l)
 - **ppt** – parts per trillion or nanograms per liter (ng/l)
 - **ND** – Not Detectable at Testing limit
 - **TT** – treatment technique (a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water).
 - **NTU** – Nephelometric Turbidity Units
 - **N/A** – not applicable
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Contaminant	MCL	MCLG	Dundee Water	Range of Detection	Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source of Contamination
Turbidity	0.3	N/A	Amount detected = 0.03	.02-.03	2024	No	Soil Runoff
Bromate (ppb)	10	0	Amount detected = 1.20	ND-2.10	2024	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	Amount detected = 0.74	0.54 – 0.78	2024	No	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive that promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Sodium (ppm)	N/A	N/A	Amount detected = 13.0	N/A	2024	No	Naturally present in water; erosion of natural deposits
Chlorine (ppm)	4.0	4.0	Amount detected = 1.08	.83-1.14	2024	No	Water additive used to control microbes
Nitrate (ppm)	10	10	Amount detected = 0.60	N/A	2024	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tank, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Barium	2	2	Amount detected = 0.02	N/A	2024	No	Discharge of drilling waste; Discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Total coliform (Total number or % of positive samples a month)	N/A	TT	N/A	N/A	2024	No	Naturally present in the environment
** Total Trihalomethanes (ppb)	80	N/A	Highest annual average = 35	33-35	2024	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
** Haloacetic Acids (HAA5s) (ppb)	60	N/A	Highest annual average = 18	18-18	2024	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection

**Trihalomethanes and Haloacetic Acids compliance is based on the RAA, this is an average that is calculated every quarter using the most recent four quarters of results. Our attentive flushing practices have kept these numbers at proper levels.

***Lead and Copper results list the number of samples that exceeded the action level, rather than the range detected.

Inorganic Contaminant Subject to Action Levels (AL)	Action Level	MCLG	Dundee Water	Range of Detection	Sample Date	Number of Samples above AL	Typical source of Contaminant
Lead (ppb)	15	0	0	0-2	2024	0	Lead service lines, corrosion of house hold plumbing including fittings and fixtures; Erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	1.3	1.3	0.1	0-0.1	2024	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

Additional Monitoring

Unregulated Contaminants are those for which the U.S. EPA has not established drinking water standards. Monitoring helps the U.S. EPA determine where certain contaminants occur and whether regulation of those contaminants is needed.

Unregulated Contaminant Name	Average Level Detected	Range of Detection	Year Sampled	Typical source of Contamination	Comments
Perfluorooctanoic Acid (PFOA) (ug/l)	0.008	0.0054 – 0.013	2024	Discharge and waste from Industrial facilities; stain-resistant treatments	Results of monitoring are available upon request

IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR DRINKING WATER

AVAILABILITY OF MONITORING DATA FOR UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS FOR THE VILLAGE OF DUNDEE WATER SYSTEM

OUR WATER SYSTEM HAS SAMPLED FOR A SERIES OF UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS. UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS ARE THOSE THAT DON'T YET HAVE A DRINKING WATER STANDARD SET BY THE EPA . THE PURPOSE OF MONITORING FOR THESE CONTAMINANTS IS TO HELP EPA DECIDE WHETHER THE CONTAMINANTS SHOULD HAVE A STANDARD. AS OUR CUSTOMERS, YOU HAVE A RIGHT TO KNOW THAT THESE DATA ARE AVAILABLE. IF YOU ARE INTERESTED IN EXAMINING THE RESULTS, **PLEASE CONTACT: ROBERT HURLEY AT 734-529-2090 OR 350 W. MONROE ST. DUNDEE, MI 48131**

THIS NOTICE IS BEING SENT TO YOU BY THE VILLAGE OF DUNDEE , STATE WATER SYSTEM ID # 01880

INFORMATIONAL STATEMENTS ABOUT THE CHEMICALS DETECTED IN YOUR WATER :

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 microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

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 water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the EPA's Safe drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791)

Information about lead in Drinking water: 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 Village of Dundee 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. 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 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 or a galvanized service line 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 The Village of Dundee Water Department at 734-529-2090. 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>

The Village of Dundee water system has 5 lead service lines and 0 service lines of unknown material out of a total of 1901 service lines. If you would like to know more about this report, **please contact: Robert Hurley, Village of Dundee Water Department, 350 W. Monroe St. Dundee, MI 48131, Phone: 734-529-2090, or email: bhurley@villageofdundee.net**

ABOUT OUR TURBIDITY: Turbidity in water is caused by the presence of suspended matter, such as clay, silt, finely divided organic matter, and other microscopic organisms. The MCL of turbidity is 1.0 NTU and 95% of samples in a given month are required to be below 0.3 NTU or there is a treatment technique violation.

Please share this information with all other people who drink this water, especially those who may not have received this notice directly (for example people in apartments, nursing homes, schools and businesses). You can do this by posting this notice in a public place or distributing copies by hand or mail.

This report will not be mailed to every customer. If you would like a copy of this report you may call the Village of Dundee Water Department at 734-529-2090. We will make arrangements to make sure you receive a copy.

If you would like more information about your water.

Please contact:

Robert Hurley / Water Dept. OIC

Phone 734-529-2090

Email bhurley@villageofdundee.net



The Dundee Village Council meets at 7:00 pm on the first and third Tuesday of each month. Meetings are held at the Village Office. Please feel free to come and participate.

**The Village of Dundee
350 W. Monroe St.
Dundee, Michigan 48131
734-529-3430**