

*Annual Drinking Water Quality Report  
City of Park River  
March 6, 2019*

We're pleased to present to you this year's Annual drinking Water Quality Report. This report is designed to inform you about the safe clean water we deliver to you every day. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We want you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water. Our water source is ground water from the Fordville Aquifer.

This report shows our water quality and what it means.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Dennis Larson, Public Works Director, PO Box C, Park River, ND 58270 or call 701-284-6399. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled meetings. They are held on the second Monday of each month at 5:30 p.m. at 514 Briggs Ave. South. If you are aware of non-English speaking individuals who need help with the appropriate language translation, please call Dennis Larson at the number listed above.

The City of Park River would appreciate it if large volume water customers post copies of the CCR in conspicuous locations or distribute them to tenants, residents, patients, students, and/or employees, so individuals who consume the water, but do not receive a water bill can learn about our water system.

The City of Park River routinely monitors for contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. This table shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1<sup>st</sup> to December 31<sup>st</sup>, 2018.

As authorized and approved by EPA, the state has reduced monitoring requirements for certain contaminants to less often than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants are not expected to vary significantly year to year. Some of our data [e.g., for organic contaminants], though representative, is more than one year old.

The sources of drinking water (both tap 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.

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 livestock operations and wildlife.

*Inorganic contaminants*, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally-occurring or result from urban storm water, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil production, mining or farming.

*Pesticides and herbicides*, which come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm water 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 storm water runoff and septic systems.

*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 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 contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

In this table you will find many 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 contaminant 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 ( $\mu\text{g/l}$ )* - 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 trillion corresponds to one minute in 2,000,000 years, or a single penny in \$10,000,000,000.

*Parts per quadrillion (ppq) or Picograms per liter (picograms/l)* - one part per quadrillion corresponds to one minute in 2,000,000,000 years or one penny in \$10,000,000,000,000.

*Picocuries per liter (pCi/L)* - picocuries per liter is a measure of the radioactivity in water.

*Micromhos per centimeter (Umho/cm)* - A measure of conductivity.

*Millirems per year (mrem/yr)* - measure of radiation absorbed by the body.

*Million Fibers per Liter (MFL)* - million fibers per liter is a measure of the presence of asbestos fibers that are longer than 10 micrometers.

*Nephelometric Turbidity Unit (NTU)* - nephelometric turbidity unit is a measure of the clarity of water. Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is just noticeable to the average person.

*Action Level (AL)* - the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

*Treatment Technique (TT)* - A treatment technique is a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

*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.

*Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal-* (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.

*Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level-*(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 contaminant.

*Highest Compliance Level-* The highest level of that contaminant used to determine compliance with a National Primary Drinking Water Regulation.

*Range of Detections-* The lowest to the highest result value recorded during the required monitoring timeframe for systems with multiple entry points.

<b>TEST RESULTS</b>								
<u>Contaminant</u>	<u>Violation Yes/No</u>	<u>Range</u>	<u>Date (year)</u>	<u>Units</u>	<u>MCLG</u>	<u>MCL</u>	<u>Level Detected</u>	<u>Likely Source of Contamination</u>
<b>Lead/Copper</b>								
Lead	NO 0 sites Exceeded AL	N/A	7/31 2018	ppb	0	AL=15	90 <sup>TH</sup> % No Detect	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
Copper	NO 0 sites exceeded AL	N/A	7/31 2018	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	90 <sup>th</sup> % No Detect	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
<b>Inorganic Contaminants</b>								
Nitrate-Nitrite	NO	N/A	1/29 2018	ppm	10	10	0.63	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
BARIUM	NO	N/A	4/3 2017	ppm	2	2	0.0052	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
FLUORIDE	NO	N/A	4/3 2017	ppm	4	4	1.04	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes Strong teeth; Discharges from fertilizer and aluminum factories
<b>Stage 2 Disinfection Byproducts (TTHM/HAA5)</b>								
Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	NO	N/A	12/31 2018	ppb	N/A	60	1	By-product of drinking water Chlorination
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	NO	N/A	12/31 2018	ppb	N/A	80	22	By-product of drinking water Chlorination

Radioactive Contaminants								
Gross Alpha Including RA, Excluding RN&U	NO	N/A	6/18 2018	pCi/l	15	15	0.751	Erosion of natural deposits
Disinfectants								
Chlorine	NO	1.13 to 1.46	4/30 2018	ppm	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4.0	1.4	Water additive used to control Microbes.

EPA requires monitoring of over 80 drinking water contaminants. Those contaminants listed in the table above are the only contaminants detected in your drinking water.

As you can see by the table, our system had no violations. We're proud that your drinking water meets or exceeds all Federal and State requirements. We have learned through our monitoring and testing that some contaminants have been detected. The EPA has determined that your water IS SAFE at these levels.

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. The City of Park River is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. **Use water from the cold tap for drinking and cooking. 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 drinking 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>.

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 (1-800-426-4791).

MCL's are set at very stringent levels. To understand the possible health effects described for many regulated contaminants, 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.

Thank you for allowing us to provide your family with clean, quality water this year. In order to maintain a safe and dependable water supply we sometimes need to make improvements that will benefit all of our customers. These improvements sometimes require rate structure adjustments.

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. 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 (1-800-426-4791).

“Our public water system, in cooperation with the North Dakota Department of Health, has completed the delineation and contaminant/land use inventory elements of the North Dakota Source Water Protection Program. Based on the information from these elements, the North Dakota Department of Health has determined that our source water is moderately susceptible to potential contaminants.” The Source Water Assessment Report will be available for viewing by contacting Dennis Larson at 701-284-6399.

Please call our office if you have questions.

The City of Park River works around the clock to provide top quality water to every tap. We ask that all our customers help us protect our water sources, which are the heart of our community, our way of life and our children’s future.

This report will not be mailed out but a copy may be obtained at the Park River City Auditor’s Office.