

The year 2016 is written vertically in a large, white, sans-serif font on a blue background with water droplets.

ANNUAL DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT



DAKOTA RURAL WATER DISTRICT (North and South Systems)

204 4th Street W • PO Box 476 • Finley, ND 58230 • Phone: 701-524-2393

We're pleased to present to you this year's **Annual Drinking Water Quality Report**. This report is designed to inform you about the quality water and services 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. The water source for our North System is groundwater from the McVile Aquifer. These wells are located west of the City of Sharon. The water source for our South System is groundwater from the Spiritwood Aquifer. These wells are located north of the City of Hannaford. The well water is treated at our iron and manganese removal treatment plant.

Dakota Rural Water District (North and South) is involved in the Wellhead Protection Program. Copies of the Wellhead Protection report along with other relevant information are available at our Finley office during normal business hours.

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 not likely susceptible to potential contaminants.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Stu Gullicks, manager, 204 4th Street West, PO Box 476, Finley, ND 58230, or call 701-524-2393. If you are aware of non-English speaking individuals who need help with the appropriate language translation, please call Stu Gullicks at the number listed above. 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 Tuesday of each month at 8:00 a.m., at our office in Finley.

Dakota Rural Water District (North and South) routinely monitors for constituents in your drinking water according to federal and state laws. These tables show the results of our monitoring for the period of Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 2016. All drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some constituents. It's important to remember that the presence of these constituents does not necessarily pose a health risk.

Dakota Rural Water District (North and South) would appreciate it if large volume water customers would please post copies of the **Annual Drinking Water Quality Report** 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 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.

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

Not Applicable (N/A)

No Detect (ND)

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 (µg/L) – One part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in \$10 million.

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

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 (MCL) – 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 (MCLG) – 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 (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 (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.

2016 TEST RESULTS FOR DAKOTA RURAL WATER DISTRICT'S NORTH SYSTEM

Contaminant	MCLG	MCL	Level Detected	Unit Measurement	Range	Date (Year)	Violation Yes/No Other Info	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper/Lead								
Copper	1.3	AL=1.3	0.823 90th% value	ppm	N/A	2015	1 site exceeded AL	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits, leaching from wood preservatives
Lead*	0	AL=15	3.09 90th% value	ppb	N/A	2015	0 sites exceeded AL	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
Stage 2 Disinfection By-products								
HAA5	N/A	60	2	ppb	N/A	2016	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHM	N/A	80	38	ppb	N/A	2016	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Disinfectants								
Chlorine	MRDL =4.0	MRDL =4	0.9	ppm	0.69 to 1.02	2016	No	Water additive used to control microbes
Disinfectants								
Arsenic**	0	10	8.78	ppb	N/A	2016	No	Erosion of natural deposits, runoff from orchards, runoff from glass and electronics production wastes

2016 TEST RESULTS FOR DAKOTA RURAL WATER DISTRICT'S SOUTH SYSTEM

Contaminant	MCLG	MCL	Level Detected	Unit Measurement	Range	Date (Year)	Violation Yes/No Other Info	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper/Lead								
Copper	1.3	AL=1.3	0.622 90th% value	ppm	N/A	2015	1 site exceeded AL	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits, leaching from wood preservatives
Lead*	0	AL=15	6.65 90th% value	ppb	N/A	2015	1 site exceeded AL	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
Stage 2 Disinfection By-products								
HAA5	N/A	60	7	ppb	N/A	2016	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHM	N/A	80	19	ppb	N/A	2016	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Disinfectants								
Chlorine	MRDL =4.0	MRDL =4	0.9	ppm	0.74 to 1.05	2016	No	Water additive used to control microbes

Bacteriological Monitoring Data – TCR/RTCR: June had the highest number of Total Coliform Samples. **Total Coliform Positives for that month: (1)** Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other potentially-harmful, bacteria may be present.

*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. Dakota Rural Water District (North and South) 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 two 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 (800-426-4791) or at www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

**While your drinking water meets EPA's standard for arsenic, EPA's standard balances the current understanding of arsenic's possible health effects against the costs of removing arsenic from drinking water. EPA continues to research the health effects of low levels of arsenic, which is a mineral known to cause cancer in humans at high concentrations and is linked to other health effects such as skin damage and circulatory problems.

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 EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

Unregulated contaminants are those for which EPA has not established drinking water standards. The purpose of unregulated contaminant monitoring is to assist EPA in determining the occurrence of unregulated contaminants in drinking water and whether future regulation is warranted.

In our continuing efforts to maintain a safe and dependable water supply it may be necessary to make improvements in your water system. The costs of these improvements may be reflected in the rate structure. Rate adjustments may be necessary in order to address these improvements.

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 (800-426-4791).

Dakota Rural Water District (North and South) works diligently 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 futures.

Please contact our office if you have questions.

