

The 2021 Drinking Water Quality Report

City of New Rockford, North Dakota

We're pleased to present to you this year's 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 from the New Rockford aquifer. We have a Wellhead Protection Plan available from our office that provides more information, such as, potential sources of contamination. The Plan 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 Becki Schumacher, City Auditor at (701) 947-2461. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please attend our regularly scheduled meeting, which is held on the 1st Monday of each month at 7:00 p.m. in City Hall located at 117 1st St. S. New Rockford, ND.

The City of New Rockford Municipal Water System routinely monitors for contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. The table shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1st to December 31st, 2021. As water travels over the land or underground, it can pick up substances or contaminants, such as, microbes, inorganic and organic chemicals, and radioactive substances. 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 effects can be obtained by calling the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

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

- **(MCLG) Maximum Contaminant Level Goal** - 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.
- **(MCL) Maximum Contaminant Level** - 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.
- **(MRDLG) Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal**: 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.
- **(MRDL) Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level**: 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.
- **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.
- **Action Level (AL)**- the concentration of a contaminant, which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements, which a water system must follow.
- **Abbreviations**: ppb - parts per billion or micrograms per liter; ppm - parts per million or milligrams per liter; ppt - parts per trillion or nanograms per liter; ppq - parts per quadrillion or picograms per liter; NA - not applicable; ND - none detected; pCi/L - picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity), umho/cm = micromhos per centimeter (a measure of conductivity), obsvns = observations/field at 100 Power, IDSE = Initial Distribution System Evaluation

The data presented is for 2021 or the most recent test in accordance with State & Federal regulations. Of the 76 contaminants tested for, the following list are contaminants which were detected.

2021 CCR Most Recent Test Results for the City of New Rockford									
Lead/Copper	Date	# Samples	Action Level (AL)	90 th Percentile	Samples Exceed AL	Units	Violation Yes/No	Likely Source of Contamination	
COPPER 90 TH PERCENTILE	9/19/2019	10	1.3	0.068	0	ppm	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives	
LEAD 90 TH PERCENTILE	9/19/2019	10	15	4.37	0	ppb	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits	
	Date	MCL	MCLG	High Comp.	Units	Range		Likely Source of Contamination	
Inorganic Contaminants									
ARSENIC	3/26/2019	10	0	9.38	ppb	6.99 to 9.38	No	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes	
BARIUM	3/26/2019	2	2	0.0421	ppm	.00524 to .0421	No	Discharge of drilling wastes and metal refineries Erosion of natural deposits	
FLUORIDE	12/2021	12	0	.78	ppm	.163 to 1.08	No	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth, discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories	
NITRATE-NITRITE	3/30/21	1	0	.168	ppm	N/A	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits	
SELENIUM	3/26/2019	50	50	1.21	ppb	1.15 to 1.21	No	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from petroleum and metal refineries and mines	
Disinfectants									
CHLORINE	12/20/21	MRDL= 4.0	MRDLG= 4.0	1.7	ppm	1 to 2	No	Water additive used to control microbes	
Radioactive Contaminants									
GROSS ALPHA, INCLUDING RA, EXCLUDING RN & U	5/10/17	15	15	1.61	pCi/l	N/A	No	Erosion of natural deposits	
RADIUM, COMBINED (226, 228)	5/10/17	5		0.72	pCi/l	N/A	No	Erosion of natural deposits	
URANIUM, COMBINED	5/10/17	30		1.1	ppb	N/A	No	Erosion of natural deposits	
UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS									
MANGANESE	3/26/2019			0.012	ppm	N/A			
Stage 2 Disinfection byproducts (TTHM/HAA5)									
HAA5	System-Wide	12/31/2021	60	ND	2	ppb	N/A	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TTHM	System-Wide	12/31/2021	80		1	ppb	N/A	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection

Contaminants which may reasonably be expected to be found in drinking water and bottled water:

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:

- *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 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, 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 EPA prescribes regulations, which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which must provide the same protection for public health.

What do these results mean?

While your drinking water meets EPA's standard for arsenic, it does contain low levels of arsenic. EPA's standard balances the current understanding of arsenic's possible health effects against the costs of removing arsenic for 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.

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 New Rockford Municipal Water System 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 take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

People need some manganese to stay healthy, but too much can be harmful. Children and adults who drink water with high levels of manganese may experience nervous system impacts. Infants may experience learning disabilities and behavioral problems if they drink water with too much manganese. Adults may experience impacts to their nervous system resulting in behavioral changes or slow and clumsy movements. Per U.S. EPA guidance, drinking water should not contain more than 0.3 ppm. For infants under six months of age, tap water with manganese levels above 0.3 ppm should not be used for drinking or making formula. Use bottled water or alternative water source. If additional home treatment is not available: For children greater than 6 months and adults-use bottled water or alternative water source. If you are caring for an infant, or are concerned about your health from manganese exposure, discuss your concerns with your health care provider.

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/Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (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).

The City of New Rockford Municipal Water System 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. 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. If you own or manage an apartment complex or have renters, we encourage you to share this report with them. Please call our office if you have questions or are aware of non-English speaking individuals who need help with the appropriate language translation.