

# Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

## North Central Rural Water Consortium II

### 2010

We're very pleased to provide you with this year's *Annual Drinking Water Quality Report*. We want to keep you informed about the excellent water and services we have delivered to you over the past year. Our goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. The North Central Rural Water Consortium II uses four water sources to provide drinking water to its customers. Source #1 is surface water from Lake Sakakawea purchased from the city of Riverdale. Source #2 is ground water purchased from the city of Minot. Source #3 is ground water purchased from North Prairie Rural Water District System III. Source #4 is ground water purchased from Central Plains Water District. If you are unsure which source of water you receive, please contact our office during normal business hours.

The North Dakota Department of Health has prepared a Source Water Assessment for the city of Riverdale, the city of Minot, North Prairie Rural Water District System III and Central Plains Water District. These documents are available upon request. 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 all four of our source waters are "moderately susceptible" to potential contaminants. No significant sources of contamination have been identified.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Rick Anderson, at 701-547-3751. 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. Contact Rick for the specific time, date and location for each monthly meeting. If you are aware of non-English speaking individuals who need help with the appropriate language translation, please call Rick at the number listed above.

The North Central Rural Water Consortium II 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 North Central Rural Water Consortium II routinely monitors for contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. The following table shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1<sup>st</sup> to December 31<sup>st</sup>, 2010. 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 from year to year. Some of our data [e.g., for inorganic 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 stormwater, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil production, mining or farming.

*Pesticides and herbicides*, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater 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 stormwater 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 that 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 that must provide the same protection for public health.

In the following 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:

*Not Applicable (NA), No Detect (ND)*

*IDSE – Initial Distribution System Evaluation*

*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 \$10,000,000.

*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.

*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.

*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 (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.

**TEST RESULTS FOR THE NORTH CENTRAL RURAL WATER CONSORTIUM II  
(Distribution System)**

<u>Contaminant</u>	<u>MCLG</u>	<u>MCL</u>	<u>Level Detected</u>	<u>Units</u>	<u>Range</u>	<u>Date (year)</u>	<u>Violation Yes/No Other Info</u>	<u>Likely Source of Contamination</u>
<b>Inorganic Contaminants</b>								
Copper	1.3	AL=1.3	2.1* 90 <sup>th</sup> % Value	ppm	NA	2010	3 sites exceeded AL	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Lead	0	AL=15	5.28 90 <sup>th</sup> % Value	ppb	NA	2010	0 sites exceeded AL	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits

\* **Copper** is an essential nutrient, but some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over a relatively short amount of time could experience gastrointestinal distress. Some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over many years could suffer liver or kidney damage. People with Wilson's disease should consult their personal doctor.

**TEST RESULTS FOR THE NORTH CENTRAL RURAL WATER CONSORTIUM  
(Central Plains Water District Source)**

<u>Contaminant</u>	<u>MCLG</u>	<u>MCL</u>	<u>Level Detected</u>	<u>Unit Measurement</u>	<u>Range</u>	<u>Date (year)</u>	<u>Violation Yes/No Other Info</u>	<u>Likely Source of Contamination</u>
<b>Inorganic Contaminants</b>								
Barium	2	2	0.0418	ppm	NA	2008	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride	4	4	1.23	ppm	NA	2008	No	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate-Nitrite	10	10	0.04	ppm	NA	2010	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
<b>Radioactive Contaminants</b>								
Gross Alpha, Including RA, Excluding RN &U	15	15	1.67	pCi/l	NA	2008	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium, Combined (226, 228)	NA	5	0.495	pCi/l	NA	2008	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Uranium, Combined	NA	30	0.495	ppb	NA	2008	No	Erosion of natural deposits
<b>Disinfectants</b>								
Chloramine Residual	MRDLG =4	MRDL =4.0	2.7	ppm	2.4- 3.1	2010	No	Water additive used to control microbes
<b>Unregulated Contaminants</b>								
Alkalinity, Total	NA	NA	392	ppm	NA	2010	No	
Bicarbonate as HCO <sub>3</sub>	NA	NA	479	ppm	NA	2010	No	
Calcium	NA	NA	126	ppm	NA	2010	No	
Conductivity@25 C Umhos/cm	NA	NA	1470	Umho/c m	NA	2010	No	
Orthophosphate	NA	NA	0.038	ppm	NA	2010	No	
PH	NA	NA	7.78	PH	NA	2010	No	
TDS	NA	NA	911	ppm	NA	2010	No	

**TEST RESULTS FOR THE NORTH CENTRAL RURAL WATER CONSORTIUM II  
(Riverdale Source)**

<u>Contaminant</u>	<u>MCLG</u>	<u>MCL</u>	<u>Level Detected</u>	<u>Units</u>	<u>Range</u>	<u>Date (year)</u>	<u>Violation Yes/No Other Info</u>	<u>Likely Source of Contamination</u>
<b>Microbiological Contaminants</b>								
Turbidity*	NA	TT	0.2*	NTU	N/A	2010	100% of samples met turbidity limits	Soil runoff
<b>Inorganic Contaminants</b>								
Arsenic	0	10	1.57	ppb	NA	2007	No	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium	2	2	0.0487	ppm	NA	2010	No	Discharge of drilling wastes, Discharge from metal refineries, Erosion of natural deposits
Chromium	100	100	1.17	ppb	NA	2010	No	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion from natural deposits.
Fluoride	4	4	1.21	ppm	NA	2010	No	Erosion of natural deposits, Water additive which promotes strong teeth, Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate-Nitrite (as Nitrogen)	10	10	0.18	ppm	NA	2010	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
<b>Radioactive Contaminants</b>								
Gross Alpha, Including RA, Excluding RN & U	15	15	0.6365	pCi/l	NA	2009	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium, Combined (226, 228)	NA	5	0.94	pCi/l	NA	2009	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Uranium, Combined	NA	30	0.95	ppb	NA	2009	No	Erosion of natural deposits
<b>Disinfection Byproducts</b>								
Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	NA	60	30	ppb	15.26-44.8	2010	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Total Trihalomethanes (THMs)	NA	80	53	ppb	35.37-53.77	2009	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
<b>Disinfectants</b>								
Chloramine Residual	MRDLG =4	MRDL =4.0	2.3	ppm	2-2.5	2010	No	Water additive used to control microbes
<b>Unregulated Contaminants</b>								
Alkalinity, Carbonate	NA	NA	144	ppm	NA	2010	No	
Bicarbonate as HCO <sub>3</sub>	NA	NA	175	ppm	NA	2010	No	
Calcium	NA	NA	50.2	ppm	NA	2010	No	
Chloride	NA	NA	13.5	ppm	NA	2010	No	
Conductivity@25 C Umhos/cm	NA	NA	609	Umho/cm	NA	2010	No	
Hardness, Total (as CaCO <sub>3</sub> )	NA	NA	205	ppm	NA	2010	No	
Magnesium	NA	NA	19.2	ppm	NA	2010	No	
Nickel	NA	NA	0.00179	ppm	NA	2010	No	

PH	NA	NA	8.02	PH	NA	2010	No	
Potassium	NA	NA	3.9	ppm	NA	2010	No	
Sodium	NA	NA	55.6	ppm	NA	2010	No	
Sodium Adsorption Ratio	NA	NA	1.69	obsvns	NA	2010	No	
Sulfate	NA	NA	142	ppm	NA	2010	No	
TDS	NA	NA	372	ppm	NA	2010	No	
Zinc	NA	NA	0.00125	ppm	NA	2010	No	

\*Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water. The city of Riverdale monitors it because it is a good indicator of the effectiveness of their filtration system. Turbidity is measured every four hours during treatment plant operations. 100% of samples met turbidity limits.

**Violation:** Monitoring, Routine(IESWTR/LT1), Minor. May 2010. Turbidity has no health effects. However, turbidity can interfere with disinfection and provide a medium for microbial growth. The Surface Water Treatment Rule requires that turbidity be monitored and recorded at four hour intervals when the treatment plant is in operation. A computer problem caused the system to fail to adequately monitor and record turbidity levels. The City of Riverdale has corrected this problem by installing an automatic call system to notify the operators of this potential problem.

TEST RESULTS FOR THE NORTH CENTRAL RURAL WATER CONSORTIUM II (Minot Source)								
Contaminant	MCLG	MCL	Level Detected	Unit	Range	Date	Violation Yes/No Other Info	Likely Source of Contamination
<b>Inorganic Contaminants</b>								
Arsenic	0	10	3.41	ppb	NA	2010	No	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium	2	2	0.00795	ppm	NA	2010	No	Discharge of drilling wastes, Discharge from metal refineries, Erosion of natural deposits
Chromium	100	100	2.1	ppb	NA	2010	No	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion from natural deposits.
Fluoride	4	4	1.42	Ppm	NA	2010	No	Erosion of natural deposits, Water additive which promotes strong teeth, Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate-Nitrite (as Nitrogen)	10	10	0.44	ppm	NA	2010	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Selenium	50	50	4.54	ppb	NA	2010	No	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries, Erosion of natural deposits, Discharge from mines
<b>Radioactive Contaminants</b>								

Gross Alpha, Including RA, Excluding RN & U	15	15	1.52	pCi/l	NA	2009	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium, Combined (226, 228)	NA	5	0.00919	pCi/l	NA	2009	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Uranium, Combined	NA	30	0.722	ppb	NA	2009	No	Erosion of natural deposits

### Disinfection Byproducts

Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	NA	60	12	ppb	9.36 to 15.12	2010	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs)	NA	80	53	ppb	49.97 to 56.83	2010	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination

### Disinfectants

Chloramine Residual	MRDLG =4	MRDL =4.0	1.6	ppm	1.4 to 1.8	2010	No	Water additive used to control microbes
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### Unregulated Contaminants

Alkalinity, Carbonate	NA	NA	14	ppm	ND-1	2010	No	Natural erosion, plant activities, and certain industrial waste discharges
Alkalinity, Total	NA	NA	78.8	ppm	NA	2010	No	
Bicarbonate as HCO3	NA	NA	67	ppm	NA	2010	No	
Calcium	NA	NA	25.3	ppm	NA	2010	No	
Chloride	NA	NA	102	ppm	NA	2010	No	
Conductivity@25 C Umhos/cm	NA	NA	1420	Umh o/cm	NA	2010	No	
Hardness, Total (as CaCO3)	NA	NA	139	ppm	NA	2010	No	
Magnesium	NA	NA	18.4	ppm	NA	2010	No	
Nickel	NA	NA	0.00221	ppm	NA	2010	No	
PH	NA	NA	9.18	PH	NA	2010	No	
Potassium	NA	NA	7.5	ppm	NA	2010	No	
Sodium	NA	NA	240	ppm	NA	2010	No	
Sodium Adsorption Ratio	NA	NA	8.85	obsv ns	NA	2010	No	
Sulfate	NA	NA	474	ppm	NA	2010	No	
TDS	NA	NA	913	ppm	NA	2010	No	
Zinc	NA	NA	0.00369	ppm	NA	2010	No	

## TEST RESULTS FOR THE NORTH CENTRAL RURAL WATER CONSORTIUM (North Prairie Rural Water District System III Source)

Contaminant	MCLG	MCL	Level Detected	Unit Measurement	Range	Date (year)	Violation Yes/No Other Info	Likely Source of Contamination
<b>Inorganic Contaminants</b>								

Barium	2	2	0.14	ppm	NA	2007	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride	4	4	0.062	ppm	NA	2007	No	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate-Nitrite (as Nitrogen)	10	10	0.09	ppm	NA	2010	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Selenium	50	50	1.59	ppb	NA	2007	No	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines
<b>Disinfectants</b>								
Chloramine Residual	MRDLG =4	MRDL =4.0	2.2	ppm	1.7-2.9	2010	No	Water additive used to control microbes
<b>Disinfection Byproducts</b>								
Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	NA	60	3	ppb	NA	2010	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Total Trihalometha	NA	80	5	ppb	NA	2010	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination.

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

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 North Central Rural Water Consortium II 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>.

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.

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.

**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).**

Please call Rick Anderson, at 701-547-3751 if you have questions concerning your water system. The North Central Rural Water Consortium II 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 system, our way of life and our children's future.