

Public Works

"Proud Public Servants"

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report Valley City, North Dakota 2019

Valley City is 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. In 2019 our main source of water was groundwater blended with water from the Sheyenne River. Water Treatment includes; ultra-filtration, nano-filtration, addition of polyphosphates, pH adjustment, fluoridation and chloramination.

Valley City participates in North Dakota's Wellhead Protection Program. Copies of the Wellhead Protection Program Plan and other relevant information regarding this program can be obtained at the Valley City Public Work's Water Treatment Plant. The North Dakota Department of Health has prepared a Source Water Assessment for Valley City. Information regarding this program is 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 our source water is "*susceptible*" to potential contaminants. The significant sources of contamination are no longer identifiable.

"I'm pleased to report that our drinking water is safe and meets federal and state requirements," says Wade Hesch, Water Treatment Plant Superintendent for Valley City.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Wade Hesch, Water Treatment Plant Superintendent, @ (701) 845-0652. 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 city commission meetings. They are held on the first and third Tuesdays of every month at 5:00 PM in City Hall. If you are aware of non-English speaking individuals who need help with the appropriate language translation, please call Wade at the number listed above.

Valley City would appreciate it if large volume water customers would please post copies of this *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.

Valley City routinely monitors for contaminants in your drinking water per Federal and State laws. The following table shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1st to December 31st, 2019. 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.

Surface Water Treatment Rule Monitoring Data:

Lowest Monthly Percentage of Samples Meeting Turbidity Limits = 100%

Highest Single Measurement = 0.15

UCMR Statement: City of Valley City

The city of Valley city was selected by EPA to sample for unregulated contaminants during 2019. Samples for cyanotoxins were taken eight times at the entry point to the distribution system, as required. None of the unregulated contaminants being sampled were detected during the sampling events.

Unregulated contaminants are those for which EPA has not established drinking water standards. The purpose of the unregulated contaminants monitoring is to assist EPA in determining the occurrence of unregulated contaminants in drinking water and whether future regulation is warranted. Should you have any questions, please contact our office.

****Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water. The city of Valley City monitors it because it is a good indicator of the effectiveness of their filtration system. 100% of samples met turbidity limits.**

***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 Valley City 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.

Thank you for allowing us to provide your family with clean, quality water this year. 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 to address these improvements.

2019 Test Results for the City of Valley City, ND

<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</u> <u>Other Info</u>	<u>Likely Source of Contamination</u>
Inorganic Contaminants								
Barium	2	2	0.00663	ppm	N/A	2018	No	Discharge of drilling wastes, Discharge from metal refineries, Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride	4	4	0.763	ppm	N/A	2018	No	Erosion of natural deposits, Water additive which promotes strong teeth, Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate-Nitrite	10	10	0.56	ppm	N/A	2019	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Lead/Copper								
Copper	1.3	AL=1.3	0.0622 90 th % Value	ppm	N/A	2018	0 sites exceeded AL	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Lead*	0	AL=15	1.46 90 th % Value	ppb	N/A	2018	0 sites exceeded AL	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
Stage 2 Disinfection By-Products (System-Wide)								
HAA5	N/A	60	8	ppb	3.66 to 11.37	2019	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHM	N/A	80	22	ppb	11.05 to 24.82	2019	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Disinfectants								
Chloramines	MRDLG =4	MRDL =4.0	3.5	ppm	3.01 to 3.63	2019	No	Water additive used to control microbes
Microbiological Contaminants								
Turbidity**	N/A	TT=3	0.15	NTU	N/A	2019	100% of samples met Turbidity Limits	Soil runoff
Radioactive Contaminants								
Uranium, Combined	N/A	30	1.0	ppb	N/A	2018	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Unregulated Contaminants								
Bicarbonate as HCO ₃	N/A	N/A	467	ppm	186 to 467	2019	No	N/A
Total Organic Carbon Removal								
Alkalinity-Source	N/A	N/A	383	MG/L	152.00 to 383.00	2019	No	Natural erosion, certain plant activities, certain industrial wastewater discharges
Carbon, Total Organic (TOC) Finished	N/A	N/A	2.52	MG/L	0.54 to 2.52	2019	No	Naturally present in the environment
Carbon, Total Organic (TOC) Source	N/A	N/A	8.97	MG/L	4.65 to 8.97	2019	No	Naturally present in the environment

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.

To ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) prescribes regulations which limit the number 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 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)

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.

Picocuries per liter (pCi/l) –Pico curies 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 - 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.

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 Wade Hesch, Water Treatment Plant Superintendent @ (701) 845-0652 if you have questions concerning your city's water system.

The Valley City Water Department 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 future.

