

Quality on Tap Report
Quality Water Report
for the City of Minnewaukan, North Dakota
2004

We're pleased to present to you this year's Quality Water 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 Spiritwood Aquifer and our well is located 6 miles north of Minnewaukan just west of Highway 281.

The city is involved in the Wellhead Protection Program. Copies of the Wellhead Protection plan along with other relevant information are available from Verdeen Backstrom, Public Works Superintendent, at 701-473-5735 during normal business hours. The North Dakota Department of Health will be preparing a source water assessment for Minnewaukan at a future date. Information on this program will be made available to the public as it is completed.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Laura J. Weed at the city office, 701-473-5735. 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 7:00 P.M. Our meetings are held at the Minnewaukan Senior Center. If you are aware of non-English speaking individuals who need help with the appropriate language translation, please call Laura J. Weed at the number listed above.

The city of Minnewaukan would appreciate it if large volume water customers post copies of the Quality Water 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 city of Minnewaukan 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 to December 31, 2004**. 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 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 runoff, 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 you might not be familiar with. To help you better understand these terms we've provided the following definitions:

Not Applicable (NA)

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) – picocuries per liter is a measure of the radioactivity in water.

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

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.

TEST RESULTS FOR THE CITY OF MINNEWAUKAN								
<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>
Radioactive Contaminants								
1. Uranium, Combined	0	30	.508	ppb	N/A	2004	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Inorganic Contaminants								
2. Arsenic	0	50	3.08	ppb	N/A	2000	No	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
3. Barium	2	2	0.0144	ppm	N/A	2000	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
4. Chromium	100	100	1.54	ppb	N/A	2000	No	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
5. Copper	1.3	AL=1.3	0.02585	ppm	N/A	2004	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
6. Fluoride	4	4	1.54	ppm	N/A	2004	No	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
7. Lead	0	AL=15	0 90 th % Value	ppb	N/A	2004	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
8. Nitrate/Nitrite (AS N)	10	10	0.07	ppm	N/A	2004	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
9. Selenium	50	50	2.05	ppb	N/A	2004	No	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines
Disinfection Byproducts								
10. Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	0	60	10	Ppb	N/A	2004	No	
11. Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	0	80	57	ppb	N/A	2004	No	
Disinfectants								
12. Chlorine	MRDL G 4	MRDL 4.0	.88	ppm	.07- 1.3	2004	No	

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.

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.

Infants and young children are typically more vulnerable to lead in drinking water than the general population. It is possible that lead levels at your home may be higher than at other homes in the community as a result of materials used in your home's plumbing. If you are concerned about elevated lead levels in your home's water, you may wish to have your water tested and flush your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using tap water. Additional information is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

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 Verdeen Backstrom, Public Works Superintendent, at 701-473-5735 if you have any questions concerning your water system.

The city of Minnewaukan 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.

City of Minnewaukan
Mayor, Curt Yri

Minnewaukan Council Members
Richard Peterson
Mark Motis
Claudette Carlson

Minnewaukan City Auditor
Laura J. Weed

Minnewaukan Public Works Superintendent
Verdeen Backstrom