

# Annual Drinking Water Quality Report McLean-Sheridan Water District System II 2020

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. Our water is surface water from the Missouri River and is treated and disinfected at the city of Washburn Water Treatment Facility.

McLean Sheridan Rural Water is participating in North Dakota's Wellhead Protection Program. Copies of the Wellhead Protection Program plan and other relevant information regarding this program can be obtained from McLean-Sheridan during normal office hours. The North Dakota Department of Health has prepared a Source Water Assessment for McLean-Sheridan. Information on this program is available at the office.

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 "*moderately susceptible*" to potential contaminants. No significant sources of contamination have been identified.

This report shows our water quality and what it means. If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Ann Oberg, Manager, McLean-Sheridan Rural Water at 701-448-2686. 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 3<sup>rd</sup> Tuesday of every month at 8:30 AM, at the Treatment Plant, 2.5 miles north of Turtle Lake, on highway 41. If you are aware of non-English speaking individuals who need help with the appropriate language translation, please call Ann at the number listed above.

McLean-Sheridan 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.

McLean-Sheridan 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 1<sup>st</sup> to December 31<sup>st</sup>, 2020. 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, 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, 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 Environmental Protection Agency (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.

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.

## 2020 Test Results for McLean-Sheridan WD-System II & the city of Washburn, ND

	<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>Lead/Copper</b>								
Copper	1.3	AL=1.3	0.243 90 <sup>th</sup> % Value	ppm	N/A	2020	0 Sites exceeded AL	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Lead*	0	AL=15	0.97 90 <sup>th</sup> % Value	ppb	N/A	2020	0 Sites exceeded AL	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
<b>Inorganic Contaminants</b>								
Barium	2	2	0.0461	ppm	N/A	2016	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride	4	4	1.07	ppm	N/A	2016	No	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate-Nitrite	10	10	0.071	ppm	N/A	2020	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Selenium	50	50	1.03	ppb	N/A	2016	No	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; deposits from mines
<b>Radioactive Contaminants</b>								
Gross Alpha, Includng RA Excluding RN & U	15	15	0.12	pCi/l	N/A	2017	No	Certain minerals are radioactive and may emit forms of radiation known as photons and beta radiation. Some people who drink water containing beta particle and photon radioactivity in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
Radium, Combined (226, 228)		5	.93	pCi/l	N/A	2017	No	Some people who drink water containing radium-226 or -228 in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
Uranium, Combined		30	.61	ppb	N/A	2017	No	Some people who drink water containing uranium in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer and kidney toxicity.

<b>Stage 2 Disinfection By-Products</b>								
HAA5 (System-Wide)	N/A	60	32	ppb	27.8 to 34.1	2020	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHM (System-Wide)	N/A	80	49	ppb	12.36 to 51.42	2020	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
<b>Disinfectants</b>								
Chloramine	MRDLG =4	MRDL =4.0	2.3	ppm	1.7 to 2.7	2020	No	Water additive used to control Microbes.
<b>Unregulated Contaminants</b>								
Bicarbonate as HCO3	N/A	N/A	196	ppm	54 - 196	2020	No	N/A
<b>Total Organic Carbon Removal</b>								
Alkalinity, Source	N/A	N/A	161	Mg/l	44.40 to 161.00	2020	No	Natural erosion, certain plant activities, certain industrial wastewater discharges
Carbon, Total Organic (TOC) - Finished	N/A	N/A	3.27	Mg/l	2.56 to 3.27	2020	No	Naturally present in the environment
Carbon, Total Organic (TOC)- Source	N/A	N/A	4.16	Mg/l	1.65 to 4.16	2020	No	Naturally present in the environment

### Surface Water Treatment Rule Monitoring Data:

Lowest Monthly Percentage of Samples Meeting Turbidity Limits= 100

Highest Single Measurement = 0.13

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.

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)

\*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. McLean Sheridan Rural Water District 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>.

**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/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).**

Please call Ann at 701-448-2686 if you have questions.

McLean-Sheridan 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.

