Annual 2024 Drinking Water Quality Report

STUTSMAN RURAL WATER DISTRICT

1812 Highway 281 • Jamestown, ND 58401 • Phone: 701-252-7727

We're pleased to present to you this year's ***Annual 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. Stutsman Rural Water District's (SRWD) water source is the Spiritwood Aquifer. Our wells and treatment plant are located south of the city of Spiritwood. Water treatment includes iron and manganese removal, fluoridation, and chlorination. SRWD is a participant of North Dakota's Wellhead Protection Program. A copy of this report is available at the SRWD office. Our public water system, in cooperation with the North Dakota Department of Environmental Quality, 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 Environmental Quality 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 **Jesse Hewson, Distribution Manager, at 701-252-7727.** 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 board meetings. They are held on the **third Tuesday of each month at 6:00 p.m. Please call for an appointment if you wish to be on the agenda. All meetings are held at our business office at 1812 Highway 281 N, Jamestown, ND, located approximately 1 ½ miles north of Jamestown.** If you are aware of non-English speaking individuals who need help with the appropriate language translation, please call Geneva Kaiser, General Manager, at the number listed above.

Stutsman Rural Water District would appreciate it if large volume water customers post copies of the CCR 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 more about our water system.

Stutsman Rural Water District 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 Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 2024. As authorized and approved by the Environmental Protection Agency (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.

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:

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. (Pesticide: Generally, any substance or mixture of substances intended for preventing, destroying, repelling, or mitigating any pest. Herbicide: Any chemical(s) used to control undesirable vegetation.)

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.

MCLs are set at very stringent levels. To understand the possible health effects described for many regulated contaminants, a person would have to drink two liters of water every day for a lifetime to have a one-in-a-million chance of having the described health effect.

As authorized and approved by EPA, the state has reduced monitoring requirements for certain contaminants to less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants are not expected to vary significantly from year to year. Some of our data (i.e. for organic contaminants), though representative, is more than one year old.

In this 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 (N/A)

None Detected (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 (µg/L) – One part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in $10 million.

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 (MCL) – 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 (MCLG) – 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.

Highest Compliance Level – The highest level of that contaminant used to determine compliance with a National Primacy Drinking Water Regulation.

Range of Detections – The lowest to the highest result value recorded during the required monitoring time frame for systems with multiple entry points.

The EPA requires monitoring of more than 80 drinking water contaminants. Those contaminants listed in the table 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 at 1-800-426-4791.

As you can see by the table, our system had no violations, but did exceed the action level at one site for copper and one site for lead. We're proud that your drinking water meets or exceeds all federal and state requirements. We have learned through our monitoring and testing that some contaminants have been detected. The EPA has determined that your water **IS SAFE** at these levels.

2024 TEST RESULTS FOR STUTSMAN RURAL WATER DISTRICT

Contaminant	MCLG	MCL	Highest Compliance Level	Unit Measurement	Range	Date	Violation Yes/No	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper/Lead								
Copper	20 samples taken	AL=1.3	0.99 90th% value	ppm	.0502 to 1.370	9/6/2023	1 site exceeded AL*	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits, leaching from wood preservatives
Lead	20 samples taken	AL=15	2.22 90th% value	ppb	ND to 26.1	9/6/2023	1 site exceeded AL*	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
Disinfectants								
Chlorine	MRDL =4	MRDLG=4	2.2	ppm	1.28 to 2.75	4/30/2024	No	Water additive used to control microbes
Stage 2 Disinfection Byproducts (TTHM/HAA5)								
Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)		60	No Detect	ppb	N/A	12/31/2024		By-product of drinking water chlorination
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)		80	4	ppb	N/A	12/31/2024		By-product of drinking water chlorination

*As stated within the table on this page, 1 site of the 20 tested did exceed the action level for copper and 1 site exceeded the action level for lead. Stutsman Rural Water District has no lead or copper pipe within its distribution system, however, individual households may have copper plumbing with lead solder or other plumbing containing lead. Stutsman Rural Water does add a sequestering agent to the water which coats the inside of household plumbing in order to correct the exceedance for the homeowners.

* **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.

*There is no safe level of the **lead** in drinking water. Exposure to lead in drinking water can cause serious health effects in all age groups, especially pregnant people, infants (both formula-fed and breastfed), and young children. Some of the

health effects to infants and children include decreases in IQ and attention span. Lead exposure can also result in new or worsened learning and behavior problems. The children of persons who are exposed to lead before or during pregnancy may be at increased risk of these harmful health effects. Adults have increased risks of heart disease, high blood pressure, kidney, or nervous system problems. Contact your health care provider for more information about your risks.

Lead can cause serious health effects in people of all ages, especially pregnant people, infants (both formula-fed and breastfed), and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and parts used in service lines and in home plumbing. Stutsman Rural Water District is responsible for providing high quality drinking water and removing lead pipes but cannot control the variety of materials used in the plumbing in your home.

Because lead levels may vary over time, lead exposure is possible even when your tap sampling results do not detect lead at one point in time. You can help protect yourself and your family by identifying and removing lead materials within your home plumbing and taking steps to reduce your family's risk. Using a filter, certified by an American National Standards Institute accredited certifier to reduce lead, is effective in reducing lead exposures. Follow the instructions provided with the filter to ensure the filter is used properly.

Use only cold water for drinking, cooking, and making baby formula. Boiling water does not remove lead from water. Before using tap water for drinking, cooking, or making baby formula, flush your pipes for several minutes. You can do this by running your tap, taking a shower, doing laundry or a load of dishes. If you have a lead service line or galvanized requiring replacement service line, you may need to flush your pipes for a longer period. If you are concerned about lead in your water and wish to have your water tested, contact Stutsman Rural Water District Distribution Manager Jesse Hewson at 701-252-7727. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at *https://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/ CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the **Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).**

Please call Jesse Hewson, SRWD Distribution Manager at 252-7727, or e-mail srwdistrict@daktel.com, if you have any questions.

Lead Service Line Inventory

USEPA has recently published the Lead and Copper Rule Revision. The purpose of this revision is to strengthen public health protections by removing lead service lines within public water systems. One requirement of this rule revision was to inventory all drinking water service lines within our public water system and notify consumers which type of line serves each property. You may have recently received a letter from our system with this information.

The inventory is a listing of all service lines and the material composition of each line. The types of lines being documented are Lead lines, Galvanized Requiring Replacement (GRR), and lines made of Unknown Material. Classification of a service line as being comprised of Unknown Service Line material indicates that our system cannot currently confirm the material of both the public and private portions of the line with written records. Non-lead lines were also documented; however, we were not required to notify consumers with documented non-lead lines. The classification of the type of service line serving a residence was based on historical data regarding the property and in some cases verification of the type of material on the privately owned side of the line by visual inspection or replacement records of the owner.

The current Service Line Inventory for our system has been completed and is available for viewing at our office. Please contact Stutsman Rural Water District Office at 701-252-7727 should you have any questions.

Additional work to update the service line inventory, including inspection of the line, may need to be performed to further document and confirm the type of material making up both the public and private portions of the line serving your home or business. We will need the help of home/building owners to access the service line on the private side of the service line to positively identify the material of the line that carries water within your home/building. Our system may perform this work with our own system employees or we may contract with engineering firms or third-party contractors to complete this work to improve our service line inventory.

The water we provide is treated with **fluoride** addition as a part of the water treatment process to enhance dental health. For information regarding the level of fluoride in the finished water provided to our consumers, please contact our office at 701-252-7727.

Thank you for allowing us to provide your family with clean, quality water this year. The personnel of Stutsman Rural Water District work around the clock to provide top quality water to every tap. We ask our customers to protect our water sources, which are the heart of our community, our way of life, and our children's futures.

I'm pleased to report that our drinking water is safe and meets federal and state requirements – Geneva Kaiser, Manager

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City of Carrington

Stutsman Rural Water District purchases water from the City of Carrington for parts of our North and West Service Areas.

The City of Carrington uses three wells that draw from the Carrington Aquifer.

The City of Carrington participates in the Wellhead Protection Plan. A delineation and contaminant/land use inventory has been completed by Carrington, and based on this information, the source water has been determined to be susceptible to potential sources of contamination. The city of Carrington has the report available at its office for review. **If you have any questions regarding City of Carrington's water, please call Jordan Wolf at the Water Treatment Plant at 701-652-2095.**

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.

The City of Carrington routinely monitors for contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. **The following table on the next page shows the results of their monitoring for the period of January 1st to December 31st 2024.**

WATER QUALITY REPORT FOR THE CITY OF CARRINGTON 2024

2023 TEST RESULTS FOR THE CITY OF CARRINGTON

Contaminant	MCLG	MCL	Highest Compliance Level	Unit Measurement	Range	Date (Year)	Violation Yes/No	Likely Source of Contamination
Inorganic Contaminants								
Arsenic	0	10	3.86	ppb	N/A	2016	No	Erosion of natural deposits, runoff from orchards, runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium	2	2	0.0156	ppm	N/A	2017	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride	4	4	1.09	ppm	N/A	2017	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate-Nitrite	10	10	0.034	ppm	N/A	2024	No	Erosion of natural deposits, runoff from fertilizer use, leaching from septic tanks, sewage
Stage 2 Disinfection By-products								
Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	N/A	60	8	ppb	5.07 to 7.84	2024	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	N/A	80	41	ppb	39.33 to 41.48	2024	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Disinfectants								
Chlorine	4	4.0	1.5	ppm	1.31 to 1.68	2024	No	Water additive used to control microbes
Copper/Lead								
Copper*	15 samples taken	AL=1.3	0.0263 90th% value	ppm	N/A	2024	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits, leaching from wood preservatives
Lead*	15 samples taken	AL=15	13.9 90th% value	ppb	N/A	2024	2 sites exceeded AL*	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits

*2 sites exceeded the action level for lead and none exceeded the action level for copper