Annual Drinking Water Quality Report
Drayton, ND
2024

The City of Drayton is pleased to present you the 2024 ***Annual Drinking Water Quality Report.*** This report is designed to inform you about the water we deliver to you everyday. The City of Drayton is committed to our goal of providing you with a safe and dependable supply of water. We want you to understand the efforts we make to improve the water treatment process and to protect our valuable water resources.

The City of Drayton draws its drinking water from the Red River of the North. 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. A copy of this report is available at City Hall (122 South Main) for review.

This report is required by the **Federal Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA)** and we encourage you to share and discuss the information contained herein. If you have questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact *Perry Degeldere,* Public Works Superintendent, at 454-6370. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you care to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled meetings which are held the first Monday of every month at City Hall, Drayton, ND. If you are aware of non-English speaking individuals who need help with appropriate language translation please call *Sonia Misialek* at City Hall (454-3590). The City of Drayton Water Department would appreciate if large volume 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 about our water system.

The City of Drayton Water department routinely monitors for contaminants in your drinking water in accordance with Federal and State laws. The table included with this report shows the monitoring for the period of January 1st to December 31st, 2024. As authorized and approved by the Environmental Protection Agency, the state has reduced monitoring requirements for certain contaminants to less often than once per year, because 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 water and bottled water) included 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 substance resulting from the presence of animals or 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 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 insure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations, which limit the amount of certain contaminants in 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.

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 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).

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised person 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 microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791

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 nonlead 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 City of Drayton at 701-454-3590 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 in order 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.

There is no safe level of 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. City of Drayton 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 City of Drayton at 701-454-3590. 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*

The water we provide is treated with fluoride addition as 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 701-454-3590.

In this table you will find many terms and abbreviations you may not be familiar with. To help you better understand these terms we've provided the following definitions:

Non-Detects (ND) - Laboratory analysis indicates that the contaminant is not present.

Non-Applicable (N/A) - Does not apply.

Parts per million (PPM) or Milligrams per liter (mg/l) - Measurement of trace concentration. Put in Perspective it corresponds to 1 penny in $10,000.

Parts per billion (PPB) or Mircograms per liter (g/l) - Measurement of trace con-centration. Put in perspective it corresponds to 1 penny in $10,000,000.

Parts per trillion (PPT) or Nanograms per liter (nanograms/l)- Measurement of trace concentration. Put in perspective it corresponds to 1 penny in $10,000,000,000.

Parts per guadrillion (PPQ) or Picograms/liter – Measure of trace concentration. Put in perspective it corresponds to 1 penny in $10,000,000,000,000.

Picocuries per liter (pCi/l) – This is a measure of radioactivity of the water.

Millerems per year (mrem/yr) – This is a measure of radiation absorbed by the body.

Million Fibers per liter (MFL) - This is a measure of the presence of asbestos fibers that are longer than 10 micrometers.

Nephlometric Turbidity Unit (NTU)- This is a unit used to measure the clarity of water. Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is just noticeable to the average person.

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 to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL)- MCL is the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCL's are set as closely to the MCLG's as feasible using the best available technology.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG)- MCLG is the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLG's allow for a margin of safety.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG)- The level of 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.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL)- The highest level of disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

Highest Compliance Level (HCL)- The highest compliance level of that contaminant used to determine compliance with a National Primary Drinking Water Regulation.

Range of detection's (ROD)- The lowest to the highest result value recorded during the required monitoring time frame.

Source Water Microbiological Monitoring:

The City of Drayton is pleased to provide customers with safe drinking water that meets or exceeds all Federal and State requirements. The City of Drayton has changed, its water source to Walsh Rural Water District out of Park River, ND. This took place on the 17th of July 2024.

2024 Test Result for the City of Drayton

Contaminant	MCLG	MCL	Level Detected	Units	Range	Date (year)	Violation Yes/No Other Info	Likely Source of Contamination
Lead/Copper								
Lead	0	AL=15ppb	No Detect	ppb	ND to 15.30	10/30/2024	0 Sites exceeded AL	Plumbing corrosion
Copper	0	AL=1.3ppm	0.0527	ppm	ND to 1.290	10/30/2024	0 Sites exceeded AL	Plumbing corrosion
Microbiological Contaminants								
Turbidity	N/A	TT=.3	0.074	NTU	N/A	2023	100% of samples met Turbidity Limits	Soil runoff
Inorganic Contaminants								
Arsenic	N/A	10	1.7	ppb	N/A	3/16/2016	No	Erosion natural deposits
Barium	2	2	0.0323	ppm	N/A	4/12/2017	No	Erosion natural deposits
Fluoride	4	4	0.674	ppm	N/A	5/16/2017	No	Erosion natural deposits
Nitrate-Nitrite	10	10	0.88	ppm	0.791 to 0.88	3/18/2024	No	Erosion natural deposits
Selenium	50	50	1.29	ppb	N/A	4/12/2017	No	Erosion natural deposits
Radioactive Contaminants								

GROSS ALPHA, INCLDNG RA, EXCLDNG RN & U		15	15	ND	pCi/l	N/A	6/20/2017	No	Erosion natural deposits
Radium, Combined (226,228)		0	5	0.37	pCi/l	N/A	6/20/2017	No	Erosion natural deposits
Uranium, Combined		0	30	0.88	ppb	N/A	6/20/2017	No	Erosion natural deposits
Stage 2 Disinfection Byproducts (TTHM/HAA5)									
HAA5		0	60	15	ppb	1.34 to 17.61	3/31/2024	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHM		0	80	45	ppb	30.43 to 47.25	12/31/2024	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Disinfectants									
Chloramine		MRDL=4.	MRDL=4.0	1.9	ppm	0.66 to 1.88	3/31/2024	No	Water additive to control microbes
Chlorine		MRDL=4.	MRDL=4.0	1.7	ppm	0.12 to 0.68	8/31/2024	NO	Water additive to control microbes
Unregulated Contaminants									
Alkalinity, Carbonate		0	0	17	ppm	ND to 17	11/4/2024	No	
Calcium		0	0	30.2	ppm	26.6-30.2	11/4/2024	No	
Bicarbonate AS HCO3		0	0	387	ppm	98-387	11/4/2024	No	
Chlororide		0	0	36.1	ppm	n/a	4/12/2017	No	
Conductivity @25 C UMHOS/CM		0	0	533	umho/cm	480-533	11/4/2024	No	

Hardness, Total (As CACO3)		0	0	203	ppm	n/a	4/12/2017	No	
Magnesium		0	0	24.3	ppm	n/a	4/12/2017	No	
Nickel		0	0	0.00214	ppm	n/a	4/12/2017	No	
Orthophosphate		0	0	0.05	ppm	0.013-0.05	11/4/2024	No	
PH		0	0	9.13	PH	8.39-9.13	11/4/2024	No	
Potassium		0	0	4.3	ppm	n/a	4/12/2017	No	
Sodium		0	0	30.2	ppm	n/a	4/12/2017	No	
Sodium Adsorption Ratio		0	0	0.92	obsvns	n/a	4/12/2017	No	
Sulfate		0	0	154	ppm	149-154	4/12/2017	No	
TDS		0	0	330	ppm	298-330	11/4/2024	No	
Zinc		0	0	0.00115	ppm	n/a	4/12/2017	No	
Total Organic Carbon Removal									
Alkalinity-Source		0	0	372	MG/L	125.00 to 372.00	11/30/2023	No	Naturally present in environment
Carbon, Total Organic (TOC)-Finished		0	0	2.92	MG/L	0.83 to 2.92	1/31/2023	No	Naturally present in environment
Carbon, Total Organic (TOC)-Source		0	0	126	MG/L	11.10 to 126.00	11/30/2023	No	Naturally present in environment
Synthetic Organic Contaminants including Pesticides and Herbicides									
Pentachlorophenol		0	1	0.03	ppb	N/A	5/23/2017	No	Discharge from wood preserving factories