

## Annual Drinking Water Quality Report Williams Rural Water District For 2013

We're pleased to present to you this year's Annual Drinking Water Quality Report. This report is required by the federal Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) and we encourage you to share and discuss the contents with consumers who do not receive or may not understand the information contained herein. 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.

We are pleased to report that our drinking water is safe and meets federal and state requirements.

If you own or manage an apartment complex or have renters, we encourage you to share this report with them. If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Rick Olson, our Manager, at (701) 774-8915. 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 that are held on the third Tuesday of every month at 7:00 PM at the Williams Rural Water District office. If you are aware of non-English speaking individuals who need help with the appropriate language translation, please call Rick Olson at the number listed above.

This report has required definitions of terms, language requirements, tables of water quality data and other pertinent information you will hopefully find interesting and educational.

Williams Rural Water District's water source is the Western Area Water Supply which obtains its water from the Missouri River. The Water Treatment Plant is located on the north bank of the Missouri River near the Lewis & Clark Bridge on Highway 85. Recent amendments to the Safe Drinking Water Act require the North Dakota Department of Health to complete a source water assessment (SWA) for the Western Area Water Supply. The Health Department completed this assessment of our water source in 2003 and determined that our water system is moderately susceptible to potential contaminant sources. They also noted that "historically, the Williston Water Plant has effectively treated this source water to meet drinking water standards." Information about the SWA can be obtained by calling the Water Treatment Plant at (701) 577-7104.

Williams 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 about our water system.

Williams Rural Water District routinely monitors for contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. This table shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1<sup>st</sup> to December 31<sup>st</sup>, 2013.

*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 water 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 stormwater 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 stormwater 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 stormwater 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 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:

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

*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.

*Parts per trillion (ppt) or Nanograms per liter (nanograms/l)* - one part per trillion corresponds to one minute in 2,000,000 years, or a single penny in \$10,000,000,000.

*Parts per quadrillion (ppq) or Picograms per liter (picograms/l)* - one part per quadrillion corresponds to one minute in 2,000,000,000 years or one penny in \$10,000,000,000,000.

*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.

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

*Nephelometric Turbidity Unit (NTU)* - nephelometric turbidity unit is a measure of 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 intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

*Maximum Contaminant Level* - The  $\delta$ Maximum Allowed $\delta$  (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  $\delta$ Goal $\delta$  (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 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 a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

*Initial Distribution System Evaluation (IDSE) ó*

*Umho/cm* – Micromhos per centimeter (a measure of conductivity)

*Obsvns* – observations/field at 100 Power

<b>TEST RESULTS</b>								
<u>Contaminant</u>	<u>Violation Yes/No</u>	<u>Level Detected</u>	<u>Range</u>	<u>Date (year)</u>	<u>Unit Measurement</u>	<u>MCLG</u>	<u>MCL</u>	<u>Likely Source of Contamination</u>
<b>Microbiological Contaminants</b>								
1. Total Coliform Bacteria	No	1 * Sept.		2013		0	1 per month for systems <40,000 pop.	Naturally present in the environment
2. Turbidity	No	0.26		2013		n/a	TT	Soil runoff
The lowest monthly % of samples meeting the Turbidity limits equals 100%								
<b>Inorganic Contaminants</b>								
3. Copper	No	90th% 0.0295		2011	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
4. Lead	No	90th% No Detect		2011	ppb	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
5. Barium	No	0.0177		2010	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
6. Flouride	No	1.22		2010	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
7. Nitrate-Nitrite	No	0.18		2013	ppm	10	10	
<b>Disinfection Byproducts</b>								
8. Total Organic Carbon (TOC) - Finished	No	2.8	1.80 to 2.80	2013	ppm		TT	Naturally present in the environment
9. Total Organic Carbon (TOC) - Source	No	5.4	3.50 to 5.40	2013	ppm		TT	Naturally present in the environment
10. Alkalinity-Source	No	192	146 to 192	2013	ppm			Natural erosion, certain plants activities, certain industrial waste water discharges.
<b>Disinfectants</b>								
11. Chloramines	No	1.5	.97 to 2.12	2013	ppm	MRDLG=4	MRDL = 4.0	Water additive used to control Microbes
<b>Disinfection Byproducts</b>								
12. TTHM [Total trihalomethanes]-	No	29	11.9 to 40.75	2013	ppb	0	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination
13. Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) ó	No	14	8.33 to 19.34	2013	ppb		60	By-product of drinking water disinfection
<b>Radioactive Contaminants</b>								
14. Gross Alpha, including RA, Excluding RN & U	No	0.448		2009	pCi/l	15	15	Erosion of natural deposits
15. Radium, combined (226, 228)	No	0.491		2009	pCi/l		5	Erosion of natural deposits

Williams Rural Water had no Total Coliform monitoring violations in 2013.

\* Total Coliform. Coliforms are bacteria which are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially-harmful, bacteria may be present.

*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.*

Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water. We monitor it because it is a good indicator of the effectiveness of our filtration system.

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).

MCLs 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.

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. Williams 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>.

Thank you for allowing us to provide your family with clean, quality water this year. In order to maintain a safe and dependable water supply we sometimes need to make improvements that will benefit all of our customers. These improvements sometimes require rate structure adjustments.

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 & 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 (1-800-426-4791).

Please call our office if you have questions.

Williams Rural Water District works around the clock 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.