

2023

ANNUAL DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT

**CITY OF KILLDEER
KILLDEER, NORTH DAKOTA**

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report
Killdeer, North Dakota
April 22, 2024

The City of Killdeer is very pleased to provide you with this year's Annual Drinking Water Quality Report as required by the Federal Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA). We want to keep you informed about the excellent water and services we have delivered to you over the past year. Our goal is and always has been to provide to you a safe and dependable supply of drinking water.

If you own or manage an apartment complex or if you are a large volume water customer, the City of Killdeer would appreciate it if you would 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.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact **Public Works Superintendent Cameron Deperalta at (701) 764-5295**. 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 at 5:00 p.m. at City Hall on the first and third Monday of every month. If you are aware of non-English speaking individuals who need help with the appropriate language translation, please call **Deputy Auditor, Christy Reems** at the number listed above.

Source of Killdeer's Water: The city's water source is surface water provided by Southwest Water Authority. The OMND (Oliver, Mercer, North Dunn) Water Treatment Plant's (WTP) source is surface water obtained from the Missouri River at Renner Bay on Lake Sakakawea, about seven miles northeast of the treatment plant.

Source Water Assessment: As part of a nationwide program, the North Dakota Department of Environmental Quality completed an assessment of the OMND's source water and determined that our water system is moderately susceptible to potential contaminant sources. The also noted that "historically, SWA has effectively treated this source water to meet drinking water standards." Information about the Source Water Assessment can be obtained by calling 701-225-9149 or 1-888-425-0241, or email us at swa@swwater.com.

Contaminants Which May Reasonably be Expected to Be Found in Drinking Water and Bottled 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 water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential effects can be obtained by calling the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

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:

(A) **Microbial contaminants**, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations and wildlife.

(B) **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.

(C) **Pesticides and herbicides**, which come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff and residential uses.

(D) **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.

(E) **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.

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 microbial contaminants are available from the 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. The City of Killdeer and Southwest Water Authority are 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>.

Required Definitions: 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:

Action Level (AL)- The concentration of a contaminant, which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements, which a water system must follow.

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 timeframe for systems with multiple entry points.

Parts per trillion (ppt) or Nanograms per liter

Parts per quadrillion (ppq) or picograms per liter

Picocuries per liter (pCi/L) - A measure of radioactivity.

Umho/cm = micromhos per centimeter (a measure of conductivity)

Obsvns is observations/field at 100 Power

IDSE= Initial Distribution System Evaluation

Killdeer City of – ND 1300520

| Lead/Copper | Date | # of Samples | (AL) | 90 Percentile | Sample Exceeded AL | Units | Range | Likely Source of Contamination |
|--------------------------------|--------------|--------------|---------|---------------|--------------------|-------|--------------|--|
| Copper 90 th | 8/12/22 | 10 | 1.3 | 0.0719 | 0 | ppm | | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives |
| Lead 90 th | 8/12/22 | 10 | 15 | No Detect | 0 | ppb | | Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits |
| Disinfection Byproducts | System/ Site | Date | MCL | MCLG | High Comp | Units | Range | |
| Haloacetic acids (HAA5) | System-Wide | 12/31/23 | 60 | | 16 | ppb | N/A | By-product of drinking water chlorination |
| Trihalomethanes (TTHM) | System-Wide | 12/31/23 | 80 | | 22 | ppb | N/A | By-product of drinking water chlorination |
| Disinfectants | Date | MCL | MCLG | | High Comp | Units | Range | |
| Chloramine | 2/28/23 | MRDL= 4.0 | MRDLG=4 | | 2 | ppm | 1.55 to 2.15 | Water additive used to control microbes |