

2022

ANNUAL DRINKING WATER
**QUALITY
REPORT**



SOUTH CENTRAL REGIONAL WATER DISTRICT

10700 Highway 1804 N • Bismarck, ND 58503 • Phone: 701-258-8710

We are very pleased to provide you with this year's **"Quality on Tap" 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 sources are purchased water from the city of Bismarck and our Water Treatment facilities in North Burleigh & Emmons County. They all treat surface water drawn from the Missouri River.

South Central Regional Water District is involved in North Dakota's Wellhead Protection Program. The program was established through ND Rural Water Systems Assoc. and the ND Dept. of Environmental Quality. A copy of the Wellhead Protection Plan along with other relevant information is available from our office during normal business hours. The North Dakota Department of Environmental Quality has prepared a Source Water Assessment for South Central Regional Water District. Information on this program is also available to the public during normal business hours.

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

If you have any questions regarding this report or concerning your water utility, please contact **Larry Kassian at (701) 258-8710**. 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 third Tuesday of each month at 5:30 p.m. @ South Central Regional Water District's office located @ 10700 Hwy 1804 North, Bismarck, ND. If attendance is desired, please call the office in advance, for further information. If you are aware of non-English speaking individuals who need help with the appropriate language translation, please call Larry Kassian at the number listed above.

South Central Regional Water District would appreciate it if large volume water customers would please post copies of the **"Quality on Tap" 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.

South Central Regional Water District 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 1st to December 31st, 2022. As authorized and approved by the 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 the data [e.g., for inorganic contaminant], 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 production, mining, or farming.

Pesticides and herbicides, which 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.

To ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) prescribes regulations which limit the number 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 the following table, you will find many terms and abbreviations you might not be familiar with. To help you better understand these terms we have 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 (µg/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.

2022 TEST RESULTS FOR SOUTH CENTRAL REGIONAL WATER DISTRICT AND THE CITY OF BISMARCK

Contaminant	MCLG	MCL	Level Detected	Unit Measurement	Range	Date (Year)	Violation Yes/ No Other Info	Likely Source of Contamination
Microbiological Contaminants								
Turbidity**	N/A	TT=.3	0.16	NTU	N/A	2022	100% of samples met turbidity limits	Soil runoff
Copper/Lead								
Copper	N/A	AL=1.3	0.0902 90th% value	ppm	N/A	2022	0 sites exceeded AL	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits, leaching from wood preservatives
Lead*	N/A	AL=15	1.51 90th% value	ppb	N/A	2022	0 sites exceeded AL	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
Stage 2 Disinfection By-products								
HAA5	N/A	60	14	ppb	7.13 to 14.73	2022	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHM	N/A	80	38	ppb	26.58 to 45.34	2022	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Disinfectants								
Chloramines	MRDLG =4	MRDL =4.0	1.9	ppm	1.42 to 2.05	2022	No	Water additive used to control microbes
Total Organic Carbon Removal								
Alkalinity, source	N/A	N/A	268	mg/L	140 to 268	2022	No	Natural erosion, certain plant activities, certain industrial wastewater discharges
Carbon, Total Organic (TOC) - finished	N/A	N/A	2.9	mg/L	2.00 to 2.90	2022	No	Naturally present in the environment
Carbon, Total Organic (TOC) - source	N/A	N/A	4.4	mg/L	3.30 to 4.40	2022	No	Naturally present in the environment

Surface Water Treatment Rule Monitoring Data:

Lowest Monthly Percentage of Samples Meeting Turbidity Limits= 100%
Highest Single Measurement = 0.16

The South-Central Regional Water District - North Burleigh County conducted source water monitoring for Cryptosporidium, Giardia, E. Coli, and turbidity as part of the Long Term 2 Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rule. The purpose of the LT2ESWTR is to protect public health from illnesses due to Cryptosporidium and other microbial pathogens. Cryptosporidium is a microbial pathogen found in surface water throughout the U.S. Although filtration removes Cryptosporidium, the most commonly used filtration methods cannot guarantee 100% safe removal. In accordance with this rule Cryptosporidium, Giardia, E. Coli, and turbidity samples were taken between September 2022 and December 2022 from the raw water source and analyzed by certified laboratories.

SOURCE WATER MONITORING: SEPTEMBER 2022 - DECEMBER 2022

Microbial Contaminants	Max	Average	Range
Cryptosporidium (oocysts/L)	0	0	0
Giardia (cysts/L)	0.472	0.189	<0.0853 - 0.472
E. Coli (MPN/100mL)	15.8	5.5	<1 - 15.8
Turbidity (NTU)	6.63	5.543	4.39 - 6.63

2022 TEST RESULTS FOR SOUTH CENTRAL REGIONAL WATER DISTRICT - NORTH BURLEIGH COUNTY

Contaminant	MCLG	MCL	Level Detected	Unit Measurement	Range	Date (Year)	Violation Yes/No Other Info	Likely Source of Contamination
Inorganic Contaminants								
Nitrate-Nitrite	10	10	0.058	ppm	N/A	2022	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Copper/Lead								
Copper	1.3	AL=1.3	0.148 90th % Value	ppm	N/A	2021	0 sites exceeded AL	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits, leaching from wood preservatives
Lead*	0	AL=15	1.44 90th % Value	ppb	N/A	2021	0 site exceeded AL	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
Disinfectants								
Chlorine	MRDL=4	MRDL=4	1.4	ppm	1.17 to 1.78	2022	No	Water additive used to control microbes
Stage 2 Disinfection By-products								
HAA5	N/A	60	23	ppb	7.43 to 22.72	2022	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHM	N/A	80	56	ppb	31.4 to 77.23	2022	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Unregulated Contaminants								
Bicarbonate AS HCO3	N/A	N/A	348	ppm	229 to 348	2022	No	N/A
Bromide	N/A	N/A	88	ppm	48 to 88	2022	No	N/A
Manganese	N/A	N/A	0.013	ppm	N/A	2016	No	N/A
Microbiological Contaminants								
Turbidity**	N/A	TT=.3	0.098	NTU	N/A	2022	100% of samples met turbidity limits	Soil runoff

2022 TEST RESULTS FOR SOUTH CENTRAL REGIONAL WATER DISTRICT - NORTH BURLEIGH COUNTY (Cont.)

Contaminant	MCLG	MCL	Level Detected	Unit Measurement	Range	Date (Year)	Violation Yes/No Other Info	Likely Source of Contamination
Total Organic Carbon Removal								
Alkalinity, Source	N/A	N/A	286	Mg/l	188 to 286	2022	No	Natural erosion, certain plant activities, certain industrial wastewater discharges
Carbon, Total Organic (TOC) - Finished	N/A	N/A	3.11	Mg/l	1.08 to 3.11	2022	No	Naturally present in the environment
Carbon, Total Organic (TOC)- Source	N/A	N/A	4.51	Mg/l	1.18 to 4.51	2022	No	Naturally present in the environment
Disinfection By-Products (Excluding: TTHM/HAA5)								
Bromate	N/A	10	2	ppb	No detect to 1.3	2022	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination

**Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water. The SCRWD North-Burleigh monitors it because it is a good indicator of the effectiveness of their filtration system. 100% of samples met turbidity limits.

Surface Water Treatment Rule Monitoring Data:

Lowest Monthly Percentage of Samples Meeting Turbidity Limits= 100%

Highest Single Measurement = 0.098

2022 TEST RESULTS FOR SOUTH CENTRAL REGIONAL WATER DISTRICT'S EMMONS COUNTY WATER TREATMENT PLANT

Contaminant	MCLG	MCL	Level Detected	Unit Measurement	Range	Date (Year)	Violation Yes/No Other Info	Likely Source of Contamination
Inorganic Contaminants								
Barium	2	2	0.0202	ppm	N/A	2019	No	Discharge of drilling wastes, discharge from metal refineries, erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride	4	4	0.887	ppm	N/A	2018	No	Erosion of natural deposits, water additive which promotes strong teeth, discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories

2022 TEST RESULTS FOR SOUTH CENTRAL REGIONAL WATER DISTRICT'S EMMONS COUNTY WATER TREATMENT PLANT (cont.)

Contaminant	MCLG	MCL	Level Detected	Unit Measurement	Range	Date (Year)	Violation Yes/No Other Info	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper/Lead								
Copper	1.3	AL=1.3	0.171 90th% value	ppm	N/A	2022	0 sites exceeded AL	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits, leaching from wood preservatives
Lead*	0	AL=15	No detect 90th% value	ppb	N/A	2022	0 sites exceeded AL	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
Disinfectants								
Chlorine	MRDLG =4	MRDL =4.0	1.4	ppm	1.17 to 1.65	2022	No	Water additive used to control microbes
Radioactive Contaminants								
Radium, combined (226, 228)	N/A	5	0.7679	pCi/l	N/A	2018	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Uranium, combined	N/A	30	ND	ppb	N/A	2018	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Unregulated Contaminants								
Alkalinity, Carbonate	N/A	N/A	3	ppm	No Detect to 3.0	2022	No	N/A
Bicarbonate as HCO ₃	N/A	N/A	222	ppm	197 to 222	2022	No	N/A
Bromide	N/A	N/A	58	ppm	31 to 58	2022	No	N/A
Disinfection By-Products (Excluding: TTHM/HAA5)								
Bromate	N/A	10	7	ppb	No Detect to 3.0	2022	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Stage 2 Disinfection By-Products								
HAA5	N/A	60	20	ppb	9.41 to 25.19	2022	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHM	N/A	80	42	ppb	26.12 to 48.48	2022	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Microbiological Contaminants								
Turbidity**	N/A	TT=.3	0.042	NTU	N/A	2022	100% of samples met Turbidity Limits	Soil runoff
Total Organic Carbon Removal								
Alkalinity, Source	N/A	N/A	183	Mg/l	161 to 183	2022	No	Natural erosion, certain plant activities, certain industrial wastewater discharges
Carbon, Total Organic (TOC) - Finished	N/A	N/A	1.39	Mg/l	1.03 to 1.39	2022	No	Naturally present in the environment
Carbon, Total Organic (TOC)- Source	N/A	N/A	4.35	Mg/l	3.08 to 4.35	2022	No	Naturally present in the environment

**Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water. The SCRWD Emmons Plant monitors it because it is a good indicator of the effectiveness of their filtration system. 100% of samples met turbidity limits.

Surface Water Treatment Rule Monitoring Data:

Lowest Monthly Percentage of Samples Meeting Turbidity Limits= 100%

Highest Single Measurement = 0.042

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.

*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. South Central Regional 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>.

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).

Unregulated contaminants are those for which EPA has not established drinking water standards. The purpose of unregulated contaminant monitoring is to assist EPA in determining the occurrence of unregulated contaminants in drinking water and whether future regulation is warranted.

In our continuing efforts to maintain a safe and dependable water supply it may be necessary to make improvements in your water system. The costs of these improvements may be reflected in the rate structure. Rate adjustments may be necessary to address these improvements.

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 microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

South Central Regional Water District 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. Please contact our office @ (701) 258-8710 if you have any questions.

Quality
On Tap!

Our Commitment  Our Profession