Annual Drinking Water Quality Report
City of Carrington

We're pleased to present to you this year's Annual Drinking Water 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. Our water source is three wells, which draw from the Carrington Aquifer.

We have a wellhead protection plan available from our office that provides more information, such as, potential sources of contamination. Our water system has completed a delineation and contaminant/land use inventory, and based on this information, our source water has been determined to be susceptible to potential sources of contamination.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water quality, please contact Brian Harrington at the Water Treatment Plant (701) - 652-2095. 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 second Monday of every month at 7:30 at City Hall, 103 10th Avenue North. If you are aware of non-English speaking individuals who need help with the appropriate language translation, please call Brian Harrington at the number listed above.

The City of Carrington would appreciate it if large volume water customers post copies of the 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.

The City of Carrington 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 1st to December 31st, 2015.**

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 stormwater, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil production, mining or farming.
Pesticides and herbicides, which 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 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.

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 (ie. 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.

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 (mg/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) - picocuries 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.
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.
(MRDL) Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level - 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.
(MRDLG) Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal -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.

TEST RESULTS

Contaminant	Violation Yes/No	Level Detected	Range	Date (Year)	Unit	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Inorganic Contaminants								
Arsenic	No	4.09	N/A	2010	ppb	0	10	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production waste
Nitrate Nitrite	No	0.04	N/A	2015	ppm	10	10	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks; sewage
Stage 2 Disinfection Byproducts								
Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	No	8	7.42 to 8.18	2015	ppb	N/A	60	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	No	40	39.91 to 39.95	2015	ppb	N/A	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Disinfectants								
Chlorine	No	1.4	1.21 to 1.60	2015	ppm	4	4.0	Water additive used to control micobes
Radioactive Contaminants								
Gross Alpha, Including RA, Excluding RN & U	No	0.96	N/A	2011	pCi/l	15	15	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium, Combined (226, 228)	No	0.59	N/A	2011	pCi/l	N/A	5	Erosion of natural deposits
Uranium, Combined	No	0.49	N/A	2011	ppb	N/A	30	Erosion of natural deposits

Lead/Copper						
	Date (Year)	# Samples	Action Level (AL)	90th Percentile	Samples Exeed AL	Units
Copper 90th Percentile	2015	10	1.3	0.0159	0	ppm
Lead 90th Percentile	2015	10	15	5.05	0	ppb

Number of sites that exceeded the action level for lead and copper - 0.

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 Carrington 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.

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.

What does this mean?

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.

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).

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).

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.

The personnel of the Public Works Department work 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.

I'm pleased to report that our drinking water is safe and meets federal and state requirements -

Mayor, Neil Fandrich

March 24, 2016