2024

ANNUAL DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT

GREATER RAMSEY WATER DISTRICT

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Greater Ramsey Water District (GRWD), as required by the federal Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA), has prepared and is distributing to our customers the Annual Drinking Water Quality Report. This is our opportunity to share information on the quality of water we provide to your home, farm, apartment or business. In addition, this report is an educational tool that allows us to inform you of the source of our water, our treatment facilities, and processes. It is our daily goal to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water.

If you have questions regarding this report, please call Lonnie Lacina, manager of Greater Ramsey Water District, at (701) 662-5781 or toll-free (in state) at 888-223-0090. Questions will also be answered at our regularly scheduled board meetings held on the first Thursday of the month at 8 a.m., at the GRWD office, 113 Shamrock Lane SE in Devils Lake. Call for an appointment if you wish to be on the agenda at any meeting. If you are aware of non-English speaking individuals who need help with the appropriate language translation, call Lonnie Lacina at the number listed above.

GRWD requests that large volume customers post copies of this report in conspicuous locations or distribute them to tenants, residents, students, and/or employees, so individuals consuming the water, but not receiving a water bill can learn about our water system.

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

A . Sources of Greater Ramsey Water District's water: We use two sources of water – "Ramsey Water" refers to the users that receive water from GRWD's treatment facilities or water purchased from the City of Devils Lake and/or Northeast Regional Water District to supplement the system during peak demands. "Carrington Water" refers to those users receiving water originating from the City of Carrington. Contact our office if you are unsure of the source of your water.

Ramsey Water: Greater Ramsey Water District uses three wells that draw from the Spiritwood Aquifer. Our treatment plant uses a process to remove the iron and manganese from the water. Prior to leaving the plant, chlorine is added for disinfection, fluoride to help prevent tooth decay, and phosphate to help prevent problems associated with lead and copper plumbing often present in older homes.

The water we provide is treated with fluoride addition as a 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) 662-5781.

During times of peak usage, Greater Ramsey Water District purchases water from the City of Devils Lake and Northeast Regional Water District (source - City of Devils Lake) to supplement our water. The City of Devils Lake's wellfield is in proximity to GRWD's wells. Devils Lake treats its water in a similar process as GRWD.

Carrington Water: For users on the Carrington system, GRWD purchases water from the City of Carrington. Carrington uses three wells that draw from the Carrington Aquifer.

B . Source water assessment:

Ramsey Water: 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 not likely susceptible to potential contaminants. Information from the Wellhead Protection Plan is available for review at our office during normal business hours.

The City of Devils Lake also participates in the North Dakota Wellhead Protection Program. Based on the elements of the source water protection program, Devils Lake's well field is only moderately susceptible to potential contaminants. Devils Lake's Wellhead Protection report is on file at the city office and is available for review during its normal business hours.

Carrington Water: The City of Carrington participates in the Wellhead Protection Plan. Carrington, along 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 Carrington's source water is susceptible to potential sources of contaminants. The City of Carrington has a Wellhead Protection Plan Report available at its office for review.

C . Contaminants which may reasonably be expected to be found in drinking water and bottled water:

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. (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 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, 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.

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).

D . Some people are more vulnerable to contaminants:

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).

E . Required Definitions:

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG): 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 Contaminant Level (MCL): 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.

Treatment Technique (TT): A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

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

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.

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.

F . Table of Detected Regulated Contaminants

(The data presented is for 2020-2024 or the most recent in accordance with state and federal regulations.)

Key for Sections F and H

AL = Action Level

MCL = Maximum Contaminant Level

MCLG = Maximum Contaminant Level Goal

MRDLG = Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal

MRDL = Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level

N/A = Not applicable

ND = None detected

pCi/L = picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)

ppm = parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/l) – One part per million corresponds to one minute in 2 years or a single penny in $10,000

ppb = parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (µg/l) – One part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in $10 million

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.

2024 TEST RESULTS FOR GREATER RAMSEY WATER DISTRICT

Inorganic Contaminants

	Violation Yes/No	Date	MCLG	MCL	Highest Compliance Level	Unit of Measurement	Range	Likely Source of Contamination
Nitrate-Nitrite	No	2024	10	10	ND	ppm	n/a	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks; sewage; erosion of natural deposits

Copper/Lead

Contaminant	Violation Yes/No	Date	# Samples	Action Level (AL)	90th Percentile	Samples Exceeded AL	Units	Range	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper 90th Percentile	No	7-20-23	20	1.3	0.633	0	ppm	0.0238 to 0.844	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits, leaching from wood preservatives
Lead 90th Percentile	No	7-20-23	20	15	2.04	0	ppb	ND to 2.52	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits

Radioactive Contaminants

	Violation Yes/No	Date	MCLG	MCL	Highest Compliance Level	Unit of Measurement	Range	Likely Source of Contamination
Gross Alpha, including RA, excluding RN & U	No	8-20-18	15	15	0.166	pCi/L	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits

Disinfectants

Contaminant	Violation Yes/No	Date	MCLG	MCL	Highest Compliance Level	Unit Measurement	Range	Likely Source of Contamination
Chlorine	No	1-31-24	MRDL = 4.0	MRDLG = 4	0.7	ppm	0.495 to 0.92	Water additive used to control microbes

Stage 2 Disinfection By-products (TTHM/HAA5)

Contaminant	System/ Site	Date	MCLG	MCL	Highest Compliance Level	Unit of Measurement	Range	Likely Source of Contamination
HAA5	System-wide	12-31-24		60	ND	ppb	N/A	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHM	System-wide	12-31-24		80	1	ppb	N/A	By-product of drinking water chlorination

Unregulated Contaminants

	Violation Yes/No	Date	MCLG	MCL	Level Detected	Unit of Measurement	Range	Likely Source of Contamination
Manganese	No	4/3/17			0.026	ppm	N/A	N/A

Fifth Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR5)

Once every five years EPA issues a list of unregulated contaminants to be monitored by public water systems. Greater Ramsey Water District was selected by EPA to sample for thirty (30) unregulated contaminants during 2024. Samples were collected two times at the Entry Point to the distribution system (EP), as required.

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. Should you have any questions, please contact our office.

The following unregulated contaminant was the only contaminant detected during this sampling.

Unregulated Contaminant	Average value at EP sampling point (ug/L)
Lithium SE1 81 ug/L SE2 88 ug/L	Average: 84.5 (Range: 81 to 88)

2024 TEST RESULTS FOR CITY OF DEVILS LAKE

Inorganic Contaminants

	Violation Yes/No	Date	MCLG	MCL	Highest Compliance Level	Unit of Measurement	Range	Likely Source of Contamination
Arsenic	No	4-5-21	0	10	4.29	ppb	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes.
Nitrate-Nitrite	No	4-17-24	10	10	1.3	ppm	N/A	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks; sewage; erosion of natural deposits

Disinfectants

Contaminant	Violation Yes/No	Date	MCLG	MCL	Highest Compliance Level	Unit of Measurement	Range	Likely Source of Contamination
Chlorine	No	6-30-24	MRDL = 4.0	MRDLG = 4	0.5	ppm	0.06 to 0.67	Water additive used to control microbes

Stage 2 Disinfection By-products (TTHM/HAA5)

Contaminant	System/ Site	Date	MCLG	MCL	Highest Compliance Level	Unit of Measurement	Range	Likely Source of Contamination
HAA5	System-wide	12-31-24		60	17	ppb	N/A	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHM	System-wide	12-31-24		80	34	ppb	N/A	By-product of drinking water chlorination

Copper/Lead

Contaminant	Violation Yes/No	Date	# Samples	Action Level (AL)	90th Percentile	Samples Exceeded AL	Units	Range	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper 90th percentile	No	7-14-24	20	1.3	0.441	0	ppm	0.0143 to 0.622	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits, leaching from wood preservatives
Lead 90th percentile	No	7-14-24	20	15	1.96	0	ppb	ND to 5.00	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits

Fifth Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR5)

Once every five years EPA issues a list of unregulated contaminants to be monitored by public water systems. The City of Devils Lake was selected by EPA to sample for thirty (30) unregulated contaminants during 2024. Samples were collected two times at the Entry Point to the distribution system (EP), as required.

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. Should you have any questions, please contact our office.

The following unregulated contaminant was the only contaminant detected during this sampling.

Unregulated Contaminant	Average value at EP sampling point (ug/L)
Lithium SE1 73.9 ug/L SE2 75.0 ug/L	Average: 74.45 (Range: 73.9 to 75.0)

2024 TEST RESULTS FOR NORTHEAST REGIONAL WATER DISTRICT – LANGDON BRANCH

Disinfectants

Contaminant	Violation Yes/No	Date	MCLG	MCL	Highest Compliance Level	Unit of Measurement	Range	Likely Source of Contamination
Chlorine	No	12-31-24	MRDL = 4.0	MRDLG = 4	0.8	ppm	0.335 to 1.43	Water additive used to control microbes

Stage 2 Disinfection By-products (TTHM/HAA5)

Contaminant	System/ Site	Date	MCLG	MCL	Highest Compliance Level	Unit of Measurement	Range	Likely Source of Contamination
HAA5	System-wide	12-31-24		60	21	ppb	14.08 to 20.93	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHM	System-wide	12-31-24		80	48	ppb	33.08 to 47.71	By-product of drinking water chlorination

Copper/Lead

Contaminant	Violation Yes/No	Date	# Samples	Action Level (AL)	90th Percentile	Samples Exceeded AL	Units	Range	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper 90th Percentile	No	7-26-23	10	1.3	0.268	0	ppm	0.0241 to 0.457	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits, leaching from wood preservatives
Lead 90th Percentile	No	7-26-23	10	15	1.44	0	ppb	ND to 1.52	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits

2024 TEST RESULTS FOR CITY OF CARRINGTON

Copper/Lead

Contaminant	Violation Yes/No	Date	# Samples	Action Level (AL)	90th Percentile	Samples Exceeded AL	Unit of Measurement	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper 90th Percentile	No	2024	15	1.3	0.0263	0	ppm	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits, leaching from wood preservatives
Lead 90th Percentile	No	2024	15	15	13.9	2	ppb	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits

Inorganic Contaminants

Contaminant	Violation Yes/No	Level Detected	Range	Date (Year)	Unit of Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Arsenic	No	3.86	N/A	2016	ppb	0	10	Erosion of natural deposits, runoff from orchards, runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium	No	0.0156	N/A	2017	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes, discharge from metal refineries, erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride	No	1.09	N/A	2017	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits, water additive which promotes strong teeth, discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate-Nitrite	No	0.034	N/A	2024	ppm	10	10	Erosion of natural deposits, runoff from fertilizer use, leaching from septic tanks, sewage

2024 TEST RESULTS FOR CITY OF CARRINGTON *(cont.)*

Disinfectants

Contaminant	Violation Yes/No	Date	MCLG	MCL	Highest Compliance Level	Unit of Measurement	Range	Likely Source of Contamination
Chlorine	No	2024	MRDL = 4	MRDLG = 4.0	1.5	ppm	1.31 to 1.68	Water additive used to control microbes

Stage 2 Disinfection By-products (TTHM/HAA5)

Contaminant	System/ Site	Date	MCLG	MCL	Highest Compliance Level	Unit of Measurement	Range	Likely Source of Contamination
HAA5	System-wide	2024	N/A	60	8	ppb	5.07 to 7.84	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHM	System-wide	2024	N/A	80	41	ppb	39.33 to 41.48	By-product of drinking water chlorination

2024 TEST RESULTS FOR GREATER RAMSEY WATER DISTRICT – CARRINGTON

Copper/Lead

Contaminant	Violation Yes/No	Date	# Samples	Action Level (AL)	90th Percentile	Samples Exceeded AL	Units	Range	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper 90th Percentile	No	7-17-23	6	1.3	0.0062	0	ppm	ND to 0.0156	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits, leaching from wood preservatives
Lead 90th Percentile	No	7-17-23	6	15	ND	0	ppb	ND to ND	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits

Disinfectants

Contaminant	Violation Yes/No	Date	MCLG	MCL	Highest Compliance Level	Unit of Measurement	Range	Likely Source of Contamination
Chlorine	No	5-31-24	MRDL = 4.0	MRDLG = 4	1.2	ppm	0.2 to 1.58	Water additive used to control microbes

Stage 2 Disinfection By-products (TTHM/HAA5)

Contaminant	System/ Site	Date	MCLG	MCL	Highest Compliance Level	Unit of Measurement	Range	Likely Source of Contamination
HAA5	System-wide	12-31-24		60	10	ppb	N/A	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHM	System-wide	12-31-24		80	76	ppb	N/A	By-product of drinking water chlorination

G . Violations:

As you can see by the tables, results from testing our water (the highest compliance level column) are lower for both the Ramsey and Carrington water systems than the amounts allowed (the MCL column). Our systems had **no violations.** We're proud that our drinking water meets or exceeds all federal and state requirements. We have learned through monitoring and testing that some contaminants have been detected. The EPA has determined that our water **IS SAFE** at these levels.

H. Health Effects Language

***Lead –** 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 home plumbing. Greater Ramsey Water District is responsible for providing high quality drinking water and removing lead pipes but cannot control the variety of materials used in 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 Greater Ramsey Water District at (701) 662-5781. 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.

I. Service Line Inventory

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 Greater Ramsey Water District at (701) 662-5781 should you have any questions.

Quality On Tap!
Our Commitment Our Profession