

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

Minto, North Dakota

2025

We're very pleased to provide you with this year's *Annual Drinking Water Quality 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. The City of Minto purchases their water from Walsh Rural Water District (WRWD). WRWD purchases their water from the City of Park River. The City of Park River uses ground water obtained from the Fordville Aquifer.

The City of Minto and WRWD are participating in North Dakota's Wellhead Protection Program. A copy of this program is available upon request. The North Dakota Department of Environmental Quality has prepared a Source Water Assessment for Minto and WRWD. Information regarding this program is also available upon request.

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 "moderately susceptible" to potential contaminants. We have reviewed the wellhead protection area and determined that no sources would threaten your water supply.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Pat Paschke, Public Works Superintendent, at 701-213-2586. 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. If you are aware of non-English speaking individuals who need help with the appropriate language translations, please call City Auditor Angela Shutt at 701-248-3858.

The City of Minto would appreciate it if large volume water customers would please post copies of the *Annual Drinking Water Quality 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 Minto and WRWD routinely monitor for contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. The following table shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1st to December 31st, 2024. 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 inorganic contaminants], 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 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, 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.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised people such as people 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 (CDD) 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.

In the following tables 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:

Not Applicable (NA)

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 ($\mu\text{g}/\text{l}$)- 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.

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.

TEST RESULTS FOR THE CITY OF MINTO 2025

Contaminant	MCLG	MCL	High Comp.	Range	Date	Unit Measurement	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
							Yes/No	
Lead/Copper								
Copper 10 - Samples	0	AL=1.3	90th% 0.0174	ND to 0.0181	07/18 2023	ppm	0 Sites Exceeded Action level	Corrosion of household plumbing system; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives
Lead 10-Samples	0	AL=15	90th% 1.49	ND to 5.48	07/18 2023	ppb	0 Sites Exceeded Action Level	Corrosion of household plumbing system; Erosion of natural deposits;
DISINFECTION BYPRODUCT								
Chlorine	4	4.0	1.0	.74 to 1.06	07/31 2025	ppm	NO	Water additive used to control microbes
IDSE								

HAA5	N/A	60	No detect	N/A	12/31 2025	ppb	NO	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHM	N/A	80	33	N/A	12/31 2025	ppb	NO	By-product of drinking water chlorination

CITY OF PARK RIVER TEST RESULT 2025

	Violation	Range	Date	Units	MCLG	MCL	Level Detected	Likely Source of
	Yes[No]							Contamination
LEAD/COPPER								
Lead	NO 0 Sites Exceeded AL	ND to 2.55	9/24 2024	ppb	0	AL=15	90% No Detect	Corrosion of household plumbing system; Erosion of natural deposits;
Copper	NO 0 Sites Exceeded AL	ND to ND	9/24 2024	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	90% No Detect	Corrosion of household plumbing system; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives
Inorganic Contaminants								
Nitrate-Nitrite	NO	N/A	3/19 2025	ppm	10	10	0.877	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, Sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
BARIUM	NO	N/A	4/3 2017	ppm	2	2	0.0052	Discharge of drilling waste Discharge metal refineries Erosion of natural Deposits
FLUORIDE	NO	N/A	4/3 2017	ppm	4	4	1.04	Erosion of natural deposits: Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Disinfection Byproducts								
HAA5	NO	N/A	12/31 2025	ppb	N/A	60	No detect	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHM	NO	N/A	12/31 2025	ppb	N/A	80	25	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Radioactive Contaminants								

Gross Alpha Including RA, Excl dng RN&U	NO	N/A	6/18 2018	pCi/l	15	15	0.751	Erosion of natural deposit
Disinfectants								
Chlorine	NO	.99 to 1.38	2/28 2025	ppm	MRDL =4	MRDL =4.0	1.2	Water additive used to control microbes

Our supplier, the City of Park River, began initial monitoring for eighteen Per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) in 2025 in preparation for the new PFAS rule that will take effect in 2029. One sample was collected at each Entry Point to the distribution system as required, to determine if PFAS is currently in our drinking water. None of the contaminants included in this round of sampling were detected. Should you have any questions, please contact our office.

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 in home plumbing. The City of Minto is responsible for providing high quality drinking water and removing lead pipes but cannot control the variety of materials used in the 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 the City of Minto at 701-213-2586]. 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>

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.

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.

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).

MCL's 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.

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.

USEPA has recently published the Lead & 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 revision was to inventory all drinking water service lines within our public water system and notify consumers which type of line services 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 non-lead 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.

Additional work to update the service line inventory, including inspection of the line, may need to be performed to further document and confirm the type of material making up both the public and private portions of the line serving your home or business. We will need the help of home/building owners in order to access the service line on the private side of the service line to positively identify the material of the line that carries water within your home/building. Our system may perform this work with our own system employees or we may contract with engineering firm or third party contractors to complete this work to improve our service line inventory.

The current Service Line Inventory for our system has been completed and is available for viewing at our office.

Please call Pat Paschke, Public Works Superintendent, at 701-213-2586 if you have questions.

The City of Minto 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.

