724 North 47th Street
PO Box 5200
Grand Forks, ND 58206-5200

CITY OF GRAND FORKS NORTH DAKOTA

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT
WATER WORKS DIVISION
(701) 738-8740

CITY OF GRAND FORKS
2024 ANNUAL DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT

Sources of Grand Forks drinking water include surface water from the Red River and the Red Lake River. The treatment plant has the ability to independently pump from each river or to blend the two sources. Blending of the two rivers can improve river water quality which can in turn reduce treatment costs. 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.

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 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. In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, 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.

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.

HEALTH INFORMATION

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. lmmuno-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).

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 Grand Forks 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 Grand Forks Regional Water Treatment Plant at 701-746-2595. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at *https:llwww.epa.gov/safewaterllead*.

Copper is an essential nutrient, but some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over a relatively short amount of time could experience gastrointestinal distress. Some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over many years could suffer liver or kidney damage. People with Wilson's disease should consult their personal doctor.

The water we provide is treated with fluoride addition as 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 the Grand Forks Regional Water Treatment Plant at 701-746-2595.

LEAD SERVICE LINE INVENTORY INFORMATION

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 in 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 OR is available online at www.grandforksgov.com/lead. Please contact the City of Grand Forks at 701-738-8740 should you have any questions.

CRYPTOSPORIDIUM

Cryptosporidium is a microscopic parasite that is found in domestic and wild animals. When ingested, it can cause fever and many gastrointestinal symptoms. Grand Forks source water was monitored during 2017. During this time, the organism was detected in two of nine source water samples. Monitoring was completed in compliance with enhanced surface water treatment rules. Monitoring was not required in 2024.

TO LEARN MORE...

To learn more about water quality issues you may call the Grand Forks Regional Water Treatment Plant at 701-746-2595. To participate in water decisions, you can attend Committee of the Whole meetings or City Council meetings at City Hall. A schedule of these meetings is available at the Mayor's office or www.grandforksgov.com.

2024 TAP WATER QUALITY STATISTICS

The EPA requires monitoring of over 80 drinking water contaminants. Only those contaminants detected in your drinking water are listed in the table below. Data is from 2023-2024.

Substance	MCLG	MCL	Highest Compliance Level	Units	Range of Detections	Date	Source of Substance
Inorganic Substances							
Nitrate-Nitrite	10	10	0.123	ppm	N/A	5/21/2024	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks; Erosion of natural deposits
Total Organic Carbon Removal							
Alkalinity-Source			238	MG/L	149.00 to 238.00	5/31/2024	Naturally present in the environment
Carbon, Total Organic (TOC)-Finished			9.12	MG/L	0.00 to 9.12	12/31/2024	Naturally present in the environment
Carbon, Total Organic (TOC)-Source			15.5	MG/L	9.49 to 15.50	6/30/2024	Naturally present in the environment
Microbiological Substances							
Turbidity[1]			0.13	NTU			Soil runoff
Stage 2 Disinfection Byproducts (TTHM/HAA5)							
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)		80	27	ppb	11.58 to 46.35	12/31/2024	By-product of drinking water disinfection
HaloAcetic5 (HAA5)		60	20	ppb	5.18 to 31.55	3/31/2024	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Disinfection Byproducts (Excl. TTHM/HAA5)							
Bromate		10	1	ppb	ND to 2	1/31/2024	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Disinfectants							
Chloramine	MRDL=4.0	MRDLG=4	2.8	ppm	0 to 2.9	1/31/2024	Water treatment additive used to control microbes
Lead and Copper							
Lead 90% Compliance Level		AL=15	8.91	ppb	1-30 sites>AL ND to 41.00	8/26/2024	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Copper 90% Compliance Level		AL=1.3	0.0751	ppm	0-30sites>AL ND to 0.116	8/26/2024	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Synthetic Organic Contaminants including Pesticides and Herbicides							
Atrazine	3	3	0.021	ppb	N/A	4/10/2023	
Unregulated Contaminants							
Bromide			41	ppm	13-41	12/10/2024	

The State of North Dakota requires monitoring for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants are not expected to vary significantly from year to year. Data included in the above table is based on results from 2023-2024.

1. The turbidity result is the highest single measurement. Monitoring is based on the lowest monthly percentage of samples meeting the limit of 0.5 NTU. Our lowest monthly percentage meeting the limit was 100%. Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of water. Regular monitoring is a good indication of the effectiveness of the filtration system. Turbidity has no health effects; however, it can interfere with disinfection and provide a medium for microbial growth.

2024 City of Grand Forks Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR5) Results

Once every five years EPA issues a list of unregulated contaminants to be monitored by public water systems. The City of Grand Forks was selected by EPA to sample for thirty (30) unregulated contaminants during 2023-2024. Samples were collected four times at the Entry Point (EP) to the distribution system, 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 the Grand Forks Regional Water Treatment at 701-746-2595.

The following unregulated contaminants were the only contaminants detected during this sampling.

Unregulated Contaminant	**Average Value at EP sampling point (ug/L)**
Lithium SE1 14.9 ug/L SE2 21.3 ug/L SE3 12.3 ug/L SE4 12.6 ug/L	Lithium Average: 15.28 (Range: 12.3 to 21.3)
PFBA SE1 0.0098 ug/L SE2 0.0064 ug/L SE3 0.0104 ug/L SE4 0.0086 ug/L	PFBA Average: 0.0088 (Range: 0.0064 to 0.0104)

GLOSSARY OF UNITS

PPM: part per million or milligram per liter

PPB: part per billion or microgram per liter

NTU: Nephelometric Turbidity Units

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG): The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLG's allow for a margin of safety.

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, which if exceeded, triggers a treatment or other requirement which a water system must follow.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCL's are set as close to the MCLG's as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG): The level of a drinking water disinfectant below, which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLG's do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL): The highest level of disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

NA: not applicable

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.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

The Grand Forks Water Department strives to provide quality drinking water in sufficient quantity to meet the needs of the public. It is our goal to do so in a safe, cost-effective manner while remaining in compliance with Federal, State, and Local guidelines. This report is a part of maintaining compliance with the Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) guidelines. The information in this document covers tap water treated by the City of Grand Forks Regional Water Treatment Plant. This report does not supply information for bottled water or rural water systems.

The Grand Forks Water Department would appreciate it if large volume water treatment plant water customers post copies of this report or distribute them to tenants, residents, patients, students, or employees, so individuals who consume water, but do not receive a water bill can learn about our water system.

For more information on drinking water quality, wastewater, or environmental concerns please contact 701-738-8740. If you are aware of non-English speaking individuals who need help with the appropriate language translation, please call the Grand Forks Regional Water Treatment at 701-746-2595.