



2024 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT

The City of Devils Lake, as required by the Federal Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA), has prepared, and is distributing to our customers this year's annual drinking water quality report. This is our opportunity to share information on the quality of water we provide to your home, apartment, or business. This report will also inform you of the source of our water, our treatment facilities, and processes. It is the City's goal to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water.

If you have questions regarding this report, please call Joel Myhro, Utilities Supervisor, at 701-662-7623. Questions can also be answered at our regularly scheduled City Commission meetings on the 1st and 3rd Monday of each month, starting at 5:30 pm. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you are aware of non-English speaking individuals who need help with the appropriate language translation, please call Mr. Myhro at the number listed above.

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

The City purchased 200 acres of land for the installation of the new well field and secured a water permit from the State Engineer. The City installed a water transmission line from the new well field near Hamar, ND, and developed the well field during the 2008 construction season. **On April 6th, 2009, the City of Devils Lake began using water from our new well field.** The water travels 33 miles by pipeline to a reservoir on the south side of the City.

The City of Devils Lake has constructed an iron/manganese filtration plant that removes the iron and manganese to acceptable levels. The treatment plant has been in operation since November 22nd, 2010. After the filtration process, the water is treated with chlorine to kill bacteria and an orthophosphate is added to control our lead and copper, which is mandated by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

Devils Lake is participating in the North Dakota Wellhead Protection Program. Our public water system, in cooperation with the North Dakota Department of Environmental Quality, has completed the delineation and contamination/land use inventory elements of the source water protection program. Based on the elements of the source water protection program, the City of Devils Lake well field is only moderately susceptible to potential contaminants, which is not a concern with the disinfection and treatment of the water before it is distributed into the City.

The City of Devils Lake would appreciate it if large volume water customers post copies of this Consumer Confidence 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. If you own or manage an apartment complex or have renters, we encourage you to share this report with them.

The City of Devils Lake routinely monitors for contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. The following tables show the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1, 2020 to December 31, 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.

EPA requires monitoring of over 80 drinking water contaminants. The contaminants listed in the table in the report 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.

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 operation 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 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 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.

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 health effects can be obtained by calling the EPA's Safe Drinking Water hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

Some people are more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immune compromised persons such as those with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, those 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).

MCLs 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 levels for a lifetime to have a one-in-a-million chance of having the described health effect.

Safe Drinking Water Act Chemical/Radiological Detected Results from 2024.

Important! Please read the following explanation first.

The following is a summary of the chemical/radiological analytes and result values that are required for your Consumer Confidence Report (CCR). The summary is divided into several sections (i.e. Inorganic Chemicals, Radiological Chemicals, etc.). Each section includes the chemical name, collection date, result, and units as required in the CCR along with other values (i.e. MCLG, Range of Detections, etc.). Refer to the footnotes at the bottom for the definitions of the specific headings and explanation of the various units.

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LEAD AND COPPER	Date	# of samples	Action Level	90th percentile	Samples exceeding action level	Units	Range
Copper 90th percentile	7/14/2024	20	1.3	0.441	0	ppm	0.0143 to 0.622
Lead 90th percentile	7/14/2024	20	15	1.96	0	ppb	ND to 5.00

INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS	Date	MCL	MCLG	High Comp.		Units	Range
Arsenic	4/5/2021	10	0	4.29		ppb	N/A
Nitrate-Nitrite	4/17/2024	10	10	1.3		ppm	N/A

DISINFECTANTS	Date	MCL	MCLG	High Comp.		Units	Range
Chlorine	6/30/2024	MRDL=4	MRDLG=4	0.5		ppm	0.06 to 0.67

STAGE 2 DISINFECTION BYPRODUCTS (TTHM/HAA5)	System/Site	Date	MCL	MCLG	High Comp.	Units	Range
HAA5	System-wide	12/31/2024	60		17	ppb	N/A
TTHM	System-wide	12/31/2024	80		34	ppb	N/A

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.

(MCLG) Maximum Contaminant Level Goal: 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.

(MCL) Maximum Contaminant Level: 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.

(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.

(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.

Highest Compliance Level: The highest level of that contaminant used to determine compliance with a National Primary 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.

Abbreviations: ppb - parts per billion or micrograms per liter; ppm - parts per million or milligrams per liter; ppt - parts per trillion or nanograms per liter; ppq - parts per quadrillion or picograms per liter; NA - not applicable ; ND - none detected; pCi/L - picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity), umho/cm = micromhos per centimeter (a measure of conductivity), obsvns = observations/field at 100 Power, IDSE = Initial Distribution System Evaluation.

Bacteriological Monitoring Data

Total Coliform Data: There were no Total Coliform positives for 2024.

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 our office at 701-662-7623 ext.2

Arsenic Information

Arsenic is a naturally occurring mineral known to cause cancer in humans at high concentrations. As of April 2009, all Arsenic samples have had results less than 6 ppb. While your drinking water meets EPA's standard for arsenic, it does contain low levels of arsenic. EPA's standard balances the current understanding of arsenic's possible health effects against the costs of removing arsenic from drinking water. EPA continues to research the health effects of low levels of arsenic which is a mineral known to cause cancer in humans at high concentrations and is linked to other health effects such as skin damage and circulatory problems.

Lead Information

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 Devils Lake 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 Utilities Supervisor at 701-662-7623 or City Office at 701-662-600, ext 2. 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>

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 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 OR is available online at dvlnd.com. Please contact the Engineering Department at 701-662-7600 ext. 2 should you have any questions.

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 firms or third party contractors to complete this work to improve our service line inventory.

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)

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 City 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.

If you have any questions regarding our water, please call the City’s general office at 662-7600 or the City’s Utilities Supervisor at 662-7623.