City of Rolla
2023 Consumer Confidence Report
Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

We are pleased to present to you this year's ***Annual Drinking Water Quality 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 groundwater drawn from the Rolla Aquifer.

The city of Rolla is participating in North Dakota's Wellhead Protection Program. The North Dakota Department of Environmental Quality has also prepared a Source Water Assessment for Rolla. Copies of these programs are 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. No significant sources of contamination have been identified.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Valerie McCloud at (701) 477-3610 ext. 24**.** 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 3rd Wednesday of each month at 5:30 pm unless otherwise posted at Rolla City Hall. If you are aware of non-English speaking individuals who need help with the appropriate language translation, please contact Erica at the number listed above.

The city of Rolla would appreciate it if large volume water customers posted copies of the CCR 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 Rolla routinely monitors 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, 2023**.** 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.

To ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) prescribes regulations which limit the amounts 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.

In the following table you will find many terms and abbreviations you might not be familiar with. To help you better understand these terms we have provided the following definitions:

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 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.

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

TEST RESULTS – ROLLA CITY OF – ND4000834

Lead/Copper	**Date**	**# Samples**	**Action Level (AL)**	**90th Percentile**	**Samples Exceed AL**	**Units**	**Likely Source of Contamination**
Copper	9/8/2023	10	1.3	.166	0	ppm	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Lead	9/8/2023	10	15	Not Detect	1	ppb	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
Inorganic Contaminants	**Date**	**MCL**	**MCLG**	**High Comp.**	**Units**	**Range**	**Likely Source of Contaminant**
Nitrate-Nitrite	4/24/2023	10	10	0.486	ppm	n/a	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Disinfectants	**Date**	**MCL**	**MCLG**	**High Comp.**	**Units**	**Range**	
Chlorine	7/31/2023	MRDL=4.0	MRDLG=4.0	0.9	ppm	0.35 to 1.39	Water additive used to control microbes

Unregulated Contaminants	Date	MCL	MCLG	High Comp.	Units	Range	
MANGANESE	4/10/2017			0.026	Ppm	n/a	
Stage 2 Disinfection Byproducts (TTHM/HAA5)	**Date**	**MCL**	**MCLG**	**High Comp.**	**Units**	**Range**	
HAA5 System-wide	12/31/2023	60		2	ppb	N/A	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHM System-wide	12/31/2023	80		15	ppb	N/A	By-product of drinking water chlorination

Health Statements

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. 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 of oil and gas production and mining activities.

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 State Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791)

Lead Statement

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 Rolla 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.