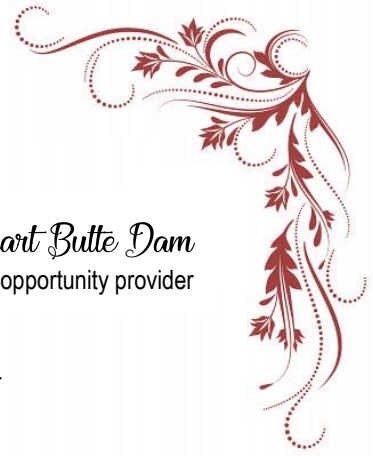


City of Glen Ullin



Gateway to the Heart Butte Dam

This institution is an equal opportunity provider

Mayor: Doug Martwick
Auditor: Vicki Horst
Attorney: Olivia Krebs
President: Brent Swanson
Vice-President: Chasity Orcutt

Councilmen: Kevin Emter
Councilmen: Wayne Fitterer
Councilmen: Preston Foss
Councilmen: Wade Kottre
Maintenance: Lance White, Randy Wehri

2025 Drinking Water Quality Report City of Glen Ullin, North Dakota

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.

The City of Glen Ullin purchases its water from Southwest Water Authority (SWA). SWA takes Missouri River Water from Lake Sakakawea. This is a surface water source. The intake is about 86 miles northeast of Dickinson. From the intake, the water is pumped to the Zap Reservoirs and then flows by gravity to the Dodge pump station where chlorine and ammonia are added to form chloramines. The job of chloramines is to kill disease producing bacteria and viruses in the water. The water then travels to the Richardton reservoir and pump station then is pumped to the Dickinson reservoir. From there it flows by gravity to the Southwest Water Treatment Plant (SWTP) where Ozone is added for taste and odor. Taste and odor events can be attributed to lake turnover, variations in lake level, spring runoff, algae, and other factors. The raw water is then treated at the SWTP and Dickinson Water Treatment Plant (DWTP) using the following processes:

Ozone, added to raw water for disinfection, and taste and odor.

Clarification and softening, where quicklime is added to the water to change dissolved calcium and magnesium (hardness) into undissolved particles. Alum and a flocculant are then added to collect those particles into heavier pieces that will settle out of the water.

Stabilization, where carbon dioxide is added to bring pH down to acceptable levels. Phosphate is added to limit scale and corrosion. Fluoride is also added for dental health. For information regarding the level of fluoride in the finished water provided to our consumers, please contact our officiate at 701 348-3683.

Filtration, at the SWTP six primary and two secondary Ultra Filtration membrane filters and at the DWTP where seven sand and anthracite coal filters remove suspended

particles not removed in the clarifying and softening process. Filtration can also be effective in the physical removal of the protozoan *Cryptosporidium*.

Disinfection, where chloramines are once again added to reduce bacteria to a safe level and provide a residual that protects against contamination.

As part of a nationwide program, the North Dakota Department of Environmental Quality (NDDEQ) recently completed an assessment of our SWA's source water and determined that our water system is moderately susceptible to potential contaminant sources. They also noted that "historically, Southwest Water Authority has effectively treated this source water to meet drinking water standards." Information about Source Water Assessment can be obtained by calling 701-483-2979 or 1-888-425-0241, or e-mail swa@swwater.com.

We have a wellhead protection plan available from our office that provides more information such as potential sources of contamination.

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of 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 800-426-4791.

SOURCE OF WATER

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 come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm water 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 storm water 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, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the number 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.

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, people 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/Center 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 1-800-426-4791.

LEAD HEALTH EFFECTS: 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 for pregnant women, 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 people 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. The City of Glen Ullin 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, you may wish to have your water tested, contact the City of Glen Ullin at 348-3683. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

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 the City of Glen Ullin at 701 348-3683 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.

COPPER HEALTH EFFECTS: 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.

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.

In this table 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.

Parts per million (ppm): 1 ppm is equivalent to adding 1 pound of a contaminant to 999,999 pounds of water (about 120,000 gallons).

Parts per billion (ppb): 1 ppb is equivalent to adding 1 pound of a contaminant to 999,999,999 pounds of water (about 120 million gallons)

Nephelometric Turbidity Unit (NTU): Nephelometric Turbidity Unit is a measure of the clarity of water. Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is just noticeable to the average person.

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 contaminants 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 or (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.

We are proud that your drinking water meets or exceeds all Federal and State requirements. We have learned through our monitoring and testing that some contaminants have been detected. The EPA has determined that your water is SAFE at these levels.

Violations: The City of Glen Ullin had **no violations** in 2025.

Not Applicable (NA); None Detected (ND)

CONTAMINANT TABLE¹

Contaminant	Violation Yes/No	Level Detected	Range	Test Date	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper (ppm)	No	.0724	.0123 to .0912	9-5-2024	1.3	AL= 1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives.
Lead (ppb)	No	No detect	ND to 15.20	9-5-2024	0	AL= 15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.

MICROBIAL CONTAMINANTS

Turbidity ² (NTU)	100% of Samples Met Turbidity Limit	.32	N/A	2025	N/A	TT=.3	Soil runoff
------------------------------	-------------------------------------	-----	-----	------	-----	-------	-------------

TOTAL ORGANIC, (TOC) REMOVAL

Total Organic Carbon Source Water(ppm)	N/A	3.64	2.38-3.64	2025	N/A	TT	Naturally present in the environment.
Total Organic Carbon finished Water (ppm)	N/A	3.16	1.93-3.16	2025	N/A	TT	Naturally present in the environment.
Alkalinity (ppm) Source Water	N/A	169.06	154.5-169.06	2025	N/A	N/A	Natural erosion, plant activities, and certain industrial waste discharges.

INORGANIC CONTAMINANT

Barium (ppm)	No	.0118	N/A	2025	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	No	.92	N/A	2025	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate-Nitrite (ppm)	No	.074	N/A	2025	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
Selenium (ppb)	No	1.29	N/A	2025	50	50	Naturally present in the environment

DISINFECTANTS

Chloramine (ppm)	No	2.7	2.1 to 3.6	8-31-2025	MRDL G=4	MRDLG =4.0	Water additive used to control microbes.
------------------	----	-----	------------	-----------	----------	------------	--

DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS

Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) IDSE (ppb)	No	13		2025	0	60	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) IDSE (ppb)	No	8		2025	0	80	By-product of drinking water disinfection

RADIOACTIVE CONTAMINANTS

Gross Alpha, Including RA, Excluding RN & U	No	0.359 pCi/L	N/A	2018	15	15	Erosion of Natural Deposits
---	----	-------------	-----	------	----	----	-----------------------------

DETECTED UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS³

Bromide	N/A	33	27-33	2019	N/A	N/A	N/A
Bicarbonate as HCO (ppm)	N/A	205	112-205	2025	N/A	N/A	N/A
Alkalinity, Carbonate	N/A	7	ND-7	2025	N/A	N/A	N/A
Bicarbonate as HCO ₃ (ppm)	N/A	205	112-205	2025	N/A	N/A	N/A
Calcium (ppm)	N/A	41	N/A	2025	N/A	N/A	N/A
Chloride (ppm)	N/A	11.4	N/A	2025	N/A	N/A	N/A
Conductivity (umho/cm)	N/A	583	N/A	2025	N/A	N/A	N/A
Hardness, Total (ppm)	N/A	176	N/A	2025	N/A	N/A	N/A
Iron (ppm)	N/A	.076	N/A	2025	N/A	N/A	N/A
Magnesium (ppm)	N/A	17.9	N/A	2025	N/A	N/A	N/A
PH (PH)	N/A	8.71	N/A	2025	N/A	N/A	N/A
Potassium (ppm)	N/A	3.9	N/A	2025	N/A	N/A	N/A
Sodium (ppm)	N/A	62.7	N/A	2025	N/A	N/A	N/A
Sodium Adsorption Ratio (obsvns)	N/A	2.05	N/A	2025	N/A	N/A	N/A
Sulfate (ppm)	N/A	169	157-169	2025	N/A	N/A	N/A
Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)	N/A	357	N/A	2025	N/A	N/A	N/A
Zinc (ppm)	N/A	.00114	N/A	2025	N/A	N/A	N/A

¹The City of Glen Ullin routinely monitors contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. This table shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2025

²Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water. It is monitored because it is a good indicator of the effectiveness of our filtration system.

³The EPA requires testing for certain unregulated contaminants but has not established enforceable drinking water standards for them. They are monitored to determine whether or not future regulations are warranted. To obtain information about these tests you may contact Grace Rixen, Water Treatment Plant Operator or Jenifer Murray, Manager/CEO at 1-888-425-0241 or e-mail swa@swwater.com.

Our supplier Southwest Water Authority 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.

Once every five years EPA issues a list of unregulated contaminants to be monitored by

Unregulated Contaminant	Average value at EP sampling point (ug/L)
<u>Lithium</u> SE1 52.3 ug/L SE2 45.5 ug/L SE3 45.6 ug/L SE4 50.6 ug/L	<u>Lithium</u> Average: 48.5 (Range: 45.5 to 52.3)

public water systems. Southwest Water Authority was selected by EPA to sample for thirty (30) unregulated contaminants during 2025. Samples were collected four 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.

EPA requires us to monitor for over 90 drinking water contaminants and those that were detected are listed in the table above. Test results are from 2024. The State does allow reduced monitoring for certain contaminants because their levels do not change significantly over time. For this reason, some of the test results are more than one year old.

The City of Glen Ullin would appreciate it if large volume water customers post 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.

Copies of the 2025 CCR Report are available at the City Auditor's office. This report will be mailed or e-mailed upon request.

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 of Glen Ullin 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.

If you are a non-English speaking person, all attempts will be made to refer you to a translator.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Matheo Ayala, Operator (701) 390-4392, or Vicki Horst, Auditor at 348-3683. 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 each month at 6:30pm.

You may also call Grace Rixen, Water Treatment Manager at (701) 483-2979 or Jenifer Murray, Manager/CEO at Southwest Water Authority 1-888-425-0241.