www.minotnd.gov

City of Minot North Dakota

2024 WATER QUALITY REPORT

The City of Minot's drinking water continued to meet all EPA and State Standards of quality and safety in 2024.

This report is part of maintaining our compliance with the Environmental Protection Agency's guidelines to provide information on tap water produced by the Minot Water Treatment Plant and covers the calendar year 2024. In order to ensure 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 Minot Water Treatment Plant complies with the EPA Safe Drinking Water Act by routinely testing for contaminants. All regulated contaminants that have been detected in Minot's drinking water are shown on the attached table. These results show that Minot's water meets all EPA water quality requirements. This report also contains some general information about health and sources of contamination. We hope you find this information to be useful. If you have questions about this report or would like more information please call:

Mark Paddock, Water Plant Superintendent 701–857-4760

Jason Sorenson, Utilities Director 701-857-4140

For questions about your utility bill call 701-857-4777.

If you are a large-volume user, please distribute a copy of this Water Quality Report to consumers who do not receive a bill.

If you have questions about Minot drinking water, please contact the Water Treatment Plant at 701-857-4760 or Public Works Department at 701-857-4140.

If you are aware of non-English speaking individuals who need help with the appropriate language translation, please call Debbie Chappo at 701-852-0333.

We encourage public interest and participation in our community's decisions affecting drinking water. The City Council meets twice a month at City Hall on the first and third Monday starting at 5:30 p.m. (Unless there is a holiday, the meeting will be the following day.) The public is welcome to attend.

You can learn more about the Minot Water Distribution System at www.minotnd.gov. Water quality data for community water systems throughout the United States is available at https://waterdata.usgs.gov/nwis

Extra copies of this report are available at the Water Plant, the Public Works Department (1025 31st St SE), Utility Billing Department (10 3rd Ave SW) or the Minot Public Library (516 2nd Ave SW).

What You Need to Know About Drinking Water Regulations

Before the City of Minot delivers water to your home it is thoroughly tested. All regulatory testing is performed in certified laboratories. In addition, the Minot Water Treatment Plant is staffed with Certified Operators who are monitoring and testing your water to ensure that drinking water standards enforced by the North Dakota Department of Environmental Quality (NDDEQ) are maintained.

In 2024, there were no contaminants that exceeded the Maximum Contaminant level (MCL), which is the highest level of a substance allowed in drinking water as set forth by the EPA.

The Safe Drinking Water Act and the Environmental Protection agency deal only with the health aspects of water. There are a number of components common in all water in which most people are interested. Among these minerals, most of which are beneficial, there are some aesthetic qualities. Because we have 16 different sources, these components can vary, but an estimated average of them are listed below.

Hardness	➤	150mg/l or 9 grains per gallon
Total dissolved solids	➤	1490 mg/l
Sodium	➤	218 mg/l
pH	➤	9.4
Calcium	➤	68 mg/l

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 701-857-4760.

Where Does Our Water Come From?

The City of Minot is considered a ground water system, consisting of two sources: the Sundre Aquifer and the Minot Aquifer. We used about 66% Sundre water and about 34% Minot well water in the year 2024.

In late 2025, we are anticipating receiving water from Lake Sakakawea through a project with the Northwest Area Water Supply (NAWS) and the Department of Water Resources. This will supplement our current ground water source.

Wellhead Protection

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. Copies of the Wellhead Protection Program plan and other relevant information regarding this program can be obtained from the Engineering or Public Works departments during normal office hours.

We are providing private, pre-scheduled tours of the Water Treatment Plan at this time. To inquire about tours, please call 701-857-4760

Touring the Minot Water Treatment Plant is a unique experience for a school field trip, a research project, or an educational outing. You will learn about the source of your drinking water, the treatment process, and how it's distributed to taps throughout Minot.

Maximum group size for a tour: 20

Tour length: Usually 60 minutes. This can be adjusted upon request.

Location: Minot Water Treatment Plant
900 16th St SW
Minot ND 58701

Drinking Water 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.

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.

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.

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 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 home plumbing. The City of Minot 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 Minot Water Treatment Plant at 701-857-4760. 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 and Copper Rule Revision

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), lines made of Unknown Material, and Non-lead. 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.

The current Service Line Inventory for our system has been completed and is available for viewing at City of Minot Public Works OR is available online at https://geohub-minotnd.hub.arcgis.com/pages/division-water

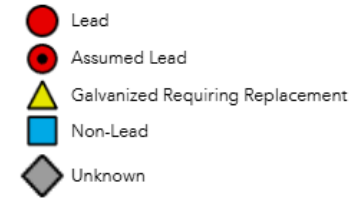
Please contact City of Minot Public Works at 701-857-4140 should you have any questions.

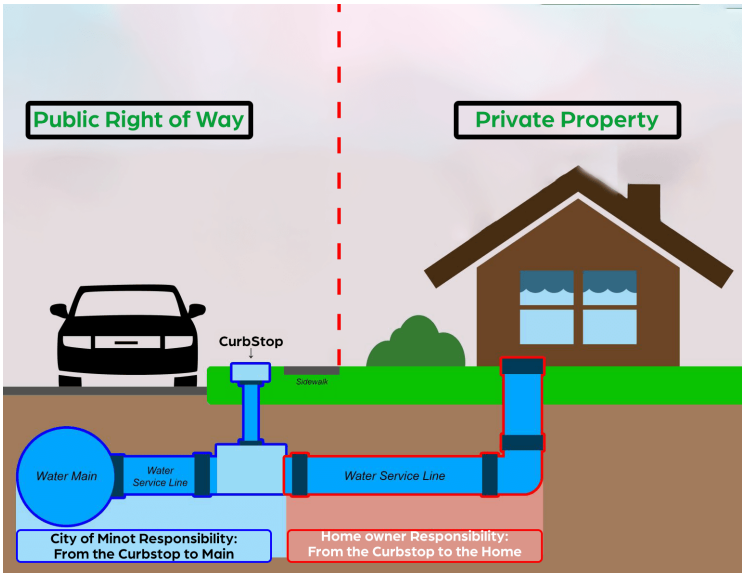
Additional work to update the service line inventory, including inspection of the line, may need to be performed to further document and confirm the type of material making up both the public and private portions of the line serving your home or business. We will need the help of home/building owners and occupants 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.

Lead Service Lines

Fill in the survey to report your service line material: Lead Service Line Survey Link

Our mission is simple yet vital: to educate and empower every resident of the City of Minot to test their water service lines for lead and report the results. By doing so, we can build a fully accurate inventory of lead service lines in our city, meeting the federal government's timeline. This inventory is not just a bureaucratic requirement; it directly affects our community's budget and taxes. If a service line is not reported, we must assume it contains lead, which can lead to significant financial burdens.





By taking action and testing your water service lines, you become an essential part of our collective effort to ensure the safety and well-being of our entire community. Join us in this crucial initiative, and together, we can make a significant impact on the health and future of the City of Minot.

A service line is the piping that connects your interior plumbing to the City water main. If it contains lead piping, it is considered to be a lead service line.

Most of our customers share this service line with the City; typically, from the curb stop to the house is the homeowner's responsibility, and from the curb stop to the main is the City's responsibility. The City's policy is to remove any known city-owned lead service lines, however much is unknown about the customer-owned service line material.

City of Minot
North Dakota

Detected Regulated Contaminants

LEAD AND COPPER – Tested at customer's taps. Testing is done every 3 years.								
Contaminant	Date	#of Samples Taken	Ideal Goal (EPA's MCLG)	EPA's Action Level	90% of Utility Levels Were Less Than	Range of Test Results	Violation	Sources in Drinking Water
Copper	7/30/24	30	1.3 ppm	1.3 ppm	.02 ppm	0.02 to 0.07 ppm	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Lead*	7/30/24	30	0 ppb	15 ppb	13.5 ppb	0.10 to 104.40 ppb	No	Corrosion of household plumbing system; Erosion of natural deposits

INORGANIC CHEMICALS							
Contaminant	Date	Ideal Goal (EPA's MCLG)	Highest Level Allowed (EPA's MCL)	Highest Result	Average Results	Violation	Sources in Drinking Water
Fluoride	Monthly	4 mg/l	4 mg/l	-	0.70 mg/l	No	Erosion of natural deposits and added to promote strong teeth
Nitrate-Nitrite	3/13/24	10 ppm	10 ppm	0.148 ppm	-	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits

DISINFECTANTS							
Contaminant	Date	Ideal Goal (EPA's MCLG)	Highest Level Allowed (EPA's MCL)	Highest Result	Range of Test Results	Violation	Sources in Drinking Water
Chloramine	2/29/24	4 PPM	4 PPM	2.6 PPM	2.37 to 2.56 ppm	No	Water additive used to control microbes

STAGE 2 DISINFECTION BYPRODUCTS (TTHM/HAA5)							
Contaminant	Date	Highest Level Allowed	Ideal Goal	Highest	Range of Test	Violation	Sources in Drinking Water
Total Haloacetic Acids	3/31/24	60 ppb	-	17 ppb	4.24 to 25.85 ppb	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes	3/31/24	80 ppb	-	63 ppb	42.53 to 85.37 ppb	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection

* 2 samples exceeded the EPA's AL

How to Read the Water Quality Data Table
EPA establishes the safe drinking water regulations that limit the amount of contaminants allowed in drinking water. The table show the concentrations of detected substances in comparison to regulatory limits. Substances not detected are not included in the table.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water.

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

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.

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.

Action Level (AL): The concentration of a contaminant, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

Units in the Table: mg/L (milligram per liter) or ppm is parts per million (or 1 drop in 1 million gallons,) ppb is parts per billion (or 1 drop in 1 billion gallons)