Annual Drinking Water Quality Report
Drayton, ND
2025

The City of Drayton is pleased to present you the 2025 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report. This report is designed to inform you about the water we deliver to you everyday. The City of Drayton is committed to our goal of providing you with a safe and dependable supply of water. We want you to understand the efforts we make to improve the water treatment process and to protect our valuable water resources.

The City of Drayton purchases water from Walsh Rural Water District who in turn purchases water from the City of Park River. Our public water system, in cooperation with the North Dakota Department of Health, 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. A copy of this report is available for review. Please contact Walsh Rural Water District at 701-284-6399 if you have any questions.

This report is required by the Federal Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) and we encourage you to share and discuss the information contained herein. If you have questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Perry Degeldere, Public Works Superintendent, at 454-6370. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you care to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled meetings which are held the first Monday of every month at City Hall, Drayton, ND. If you are aware of non-English speaking individuals who need help with appropriate language translation, please call Sonia Misialek at City Hall (454-3590). The City of Drayton Water Department would appreciate if large volume 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.

The City of Drayton Water department routinely monitors for contaminants in your drinking water in accordance with Federal and State laws. The table included with this report shows monitoring results for the period of January 1st to December 31st, 2025. As authorized and approved by the Environmental Protection Agency, the state has reduced monitoring requirements for certain contaminants to less often than once per year, because concentrations of these contaminants are not expected to vary significantly from year to year. Some of our data, though representative, is more than one year old.

EPA requires monitoring of over 80 drinking water contaminants. Those contaminants listed in the table are the only contaminants detected in your drinking water. Unregulated contaminants are those for which the 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. 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.

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 (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 substance resulting from the presence of animals or 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 storm water 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 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 insure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations, which limit the amount of certain contaminants in 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).

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

Non-Detects (ND) - Laboratory analysis indicates that the contaminant is not present.
Non-Applicable (N/A) - Does not apply.
Parts per million (PPM) or Milligrams per liter (mg/l) - Measurement of trace concentration. Put in Perspective it corresponds to 1 penny in $10,000.
Parts per billion (PPB) or Mircograms per liter (g/l) - Measurement of trace con-centration. Put in perspective it corresponds to 1 penny in $10,000,000.
Parts per trillion (PPT) or Nanograms per liter (nanograms/l) - Measurement of trace concentration. Put in perspective it corresponds to 1 penny in $10,000,000,000.
Parts per guadrillion (PPQ) or Picograms/liter – Measure of trace concentration. Put in perspective it corresponds to 1 penny in $10,000,000,000,000.
Picocuries per liter (pCi/l) – This is a measure of radioactivity of the water.
Millerems per year (mrem/yr) – This is a measure of radiation absorbed by the body.
Million Fibers per liter (MFL) - This is a measure of the presence of asbestos fibers that are longer than 10 micrometers.
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 to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) - MCL is the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCL's are set as closely to the MCLG's as feasible using the best available technology.
Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG) - MCLG is 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.
Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG) - The level of 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 disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.
Highest Compliance Level (HCL) - The highest compliance level of that contaminant used to determine compliance with a National Primary Drinking Water Regulation.
Range of detection's (ROD) - The lowest to the highest result value recorded during the required monitoring time frame.

The City of Drayton is pleased to provide customers with safe drinking water that meets or exceeds all Federal and State requirements. The City of Drayton has changed its water source to Walsh Rural Water District out of Park River, ND. Walsh Rural Water District purchases water for distribution from the City of Park River. This took place on the 17th of July 2024.

Our supplier Walsh Rural Water District purchases water for distribution from the City of Park River. The City of Park River 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.

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 701-454-3590.

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. City of Drayton is responsible for providing high quality drinking water and removing lead pipes but cannot control the variety of materials used

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TEST RESULTS – CITY OF DRAYTON AND CITY OF PARK RIVER

Lead/Copper	Date	# Samples	Action Level (AL)	Level Detected	Units	Range	Violation Yes/No Other Info	Likely Source of Contaminant
Copper	6/6/2025	20	1.3	0.046 90th Percentile	ppm	ND to 0.159	0 Sites Exceeded AL	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Lead	6/6/2025	20	15	ND 90th Percentile	ppb	ND to 1.50	0 Sites Exceeded AL	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
Disinfectants								
Chlorine	3/31/2025	MRDL =4.0	MRDLG=4.0	1.1	ppm	0.13 to 1.02	No	Water additive used to control microbes
Stage 2 Disinfection Byproducts								
	Date	**MCL**	**MCLG**	**Level Detected**	**Units**	**Range**	**Violation Yes/No Other Info**	**Likely Source of Contaminant**
HAA5	12/31/2025	60	N/A	11	ppb	ND to 17.36	No	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
TTHM	3/31/2025	80	N/A	49	ppb	29.56 to 57.89	No	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Inorganic Contaminants								
Nitrate/Nitrites	3/19/2025	10	10	0.877	ppm	n/a	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Unregulated Contaminants								
Alkalinity, carbonate	3/10/2025			19	ppm	ND-19	No	
Alkalinity, Total	3/10/2025			133	ppm	106-133	No	
Bicarbonate as HCO3	3/10/2025			161	ppm	119 to 161	No	
Calcium	3/10/2025			32.1	ppm	22.8 to 32.1	No	
Conductivity @ 25 c umhos/cm	3/10/2025			529	Umho/cm	487 to 529	No	
Orthophosphate	3/10/2025			0.041	ppm	0.012 to 0.041	No	
pH	3/10/2025			9.06	pH	8.19 to 9.06	No	
TDS	3/10/2025			328	ppm	302 to 328	No	