



2025 Drinking Water Quality Consumer Confidence Report

For R&T Water District, Ray ND / 2025 Test Results

R&T Water District

Website: rtwatersupply.com

Tel: 701-568-3457
6392 114th Ave NW, Ray ND 58849



WHAT IS A CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT (CCR)?

The CCR is our annual water quality report that all community water systems are required to provide to their customers. The U.S Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) requires every water supplier to provide a CCR to its customers. As a customer of R&T Water District, it gives you the opportunity to review your water quality annually. It also is provided to help you make informed decisions about the water you drink. The report lets you know what, if any, contaminants are in the drinking water, and how they may affect your health.

HOW CAN I GET INVOLVED?

R&T Water District would appreciate it if large volume water customers would please post copies of this Annual Drinking Water Quality Report in noticeable locations or distribute them to tenants, residents, patients, students, and/or employees, so individuals who consume water, but do not receive a water bill can learn about our water system.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact the General Manager at 701-568-3457. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you would like to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled board meetings. They are held on the 4th Monday of every month at 5:30 pm, at the R&T Water District Conference Room, located at the Water Treatment Plant, 6392 114th Ave NW, Ray, ND 58849. If you are aware of non-english speaking individuals who need help with the appropriate language translation, please call the General Manager at the number listed above.

RURAL WATER EXPANSION

R&T Water District is committed to expanding the rural water system to bring people safe and reliable drinking water. Over the last 14 years R&T has grown from 70 customers to 950 by the end of 2025. During this time period R&T has installed over 750 miles of pipe line.



CONTAMINATION SOURCES

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 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.

DRINKING WATER SAFETY

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). More information about drinking water is available on EPA's website at www.epa.gov/safewater.

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).

LEAD IN DRINKING WATER

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 women, infants (both formula-fed and breastfed), 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 risk of heart disease, high blood pressure, kidney or nervous system problems. Contact your health care provider for more information about your risks.



Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and parts used in service lines and in home plumbing. R&T Water District 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 a 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 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 R&T Water District at 701-568-3457. 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>

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 of the service lines and 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 the service line 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 R&T Water District at 701-568-3422 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.

TYPES OF PIPE AND HOW TO RECOGNIZE THE MATERIAL



- Galvanized: A dull, silver-gray color. Use a magnet - strong magnets will typically cling to galvanized pipes.



- Copper: The color of a copper penny.



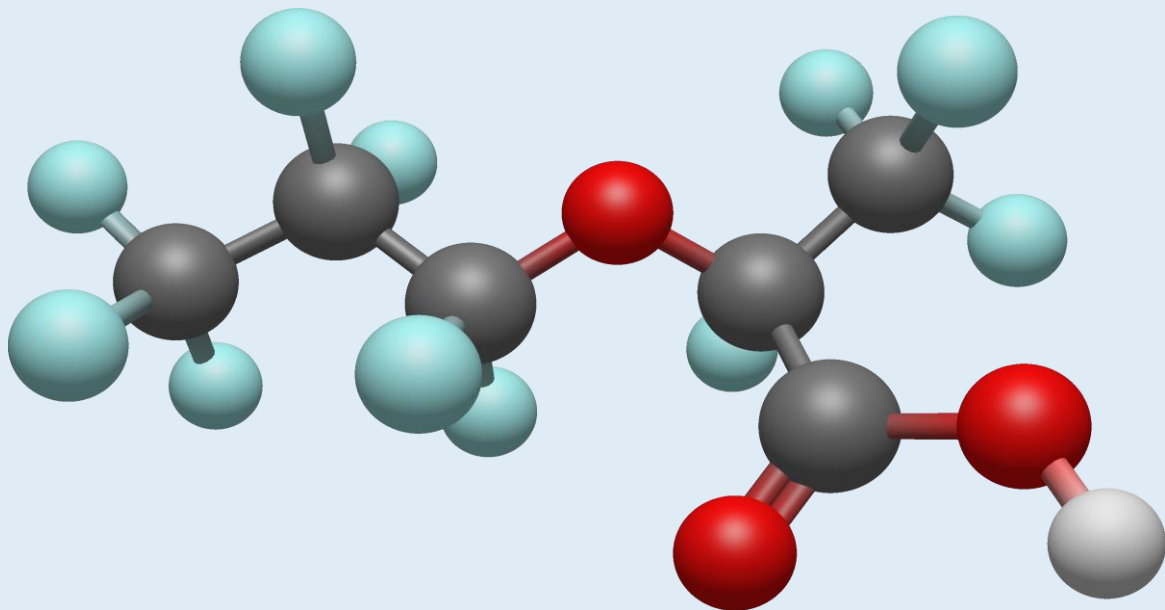
- Plastic: Usually white, rigid pipe that is jointed to water supply piping with a clamp. Note: It can be other colors, including blue and black.



- Lead: A dull, silver-gray color that is easily scratched with a coin. Use a magnet - strong magnets will not cling to lead pipes.

INITIAL PFAS MONITORING

R & T Water System 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 at 701-568-3457.



This Photo by Unknown Author is licensed under [CC BY-SA](#)

WHERE DOES MY WATER COME FROM?

R&T WATER DISTRICT WELLS

The water plant draws groundwater from 6 wells that extend downward between 136 and 185 feet into the Ray aquifer. In 2025 the water treatment plant drew 229 million gallons of water, 46 percent of R&T's needs, from these groundwater wells.

R & T Water District is participating in North Dakota's Wellhead Protection Program. Copies of the Wellhead Protection Program plan and other relevant information regarding this program can be obtained from R&T Water District during normal office hours. The North Dakota Department of Environmental Quality has prepared a Source Water Assessment for R & T Water District. Information on this program is available at the office.

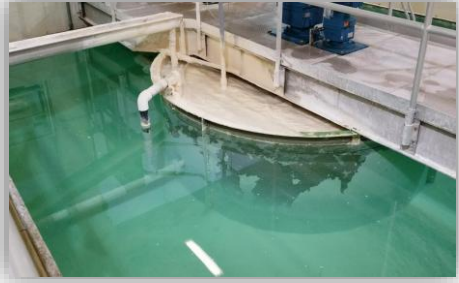
Our public water system, in cooperation with the North Dakota Department of Environmental Quality, has completed the delineation and contaminant/land use inventory elements of the North Dakota Source Water Protection Program. Based on the information from these elements, The North Dakota Department of Environmental Quality has determined that our source water **is not likely susceptible to potential contaminants**. No significant sources of contamination have been identified.



Missouri River

To supplement production at the water treatment plant, R&T purchases treated water from Williston. Treated water from our plant is blended with similarly treated water from Williston and sent throughout R&T's distribution system. Williston's surface water treatment plant takes raw water from the Missouri River. In 2025, R&T purchased 246 million gallons of water from Williston to supply about 54 percent of R&T's water needs.

WATER TREATMENT PROCESS

- 1) The softening process begins when lime, in the form of slakened quicklime, is mixed with raw water in one of R&T's solid contact basins.
A photograph showing a large, circular concrete basin filled with greenish water. A metal walkway with railings is visible around the edge of the basin. A white pipe or hose extends into the water from the walkway.
Picture of solids contact basin
- 2) The lime-and-water mixture causes a chemical reaction that results in calcium and magnesium (the main components of hardness) forming insoluble particles called flocs. As these floc particles grow in size, they settle to the bottom of the contact solids basins. The solids are removed, dewatered and buried into a landfill.
- 3) The water enters a carbonation basin where it is adjusted to the proper pH by adding carbon dioxide. A precise amount of chlorine is added to discourage bacterial growth as water travels through R&T's distribution system.
- 4) The water is filtered to remove any remaining particles. Then it enters an underground reservoir called a clearwell where small quantities of fluoride are added. Fluoride promotes strong teeth and bones. For info on Fluoride addition and levels contact our office at 701-568-3457.
A photograph of a long, narrow industrial filter unit. It consists of several parallel rows of blue, pleated filter media. White pipes and valves are visible along the top and sides of the unit, and some steam or mist is rising from the filter media.
Picture of a filter being backwashed
- 5) The finished water from R&T's treatment plant is mixed with the treated water purchased from the City of Williston and pumped into the distribution system.



City of Williston Water Treatment Plant

DETECTED CONTAMINANTS

R&T Water District routinely monitors for contaminants in your drinking water according to federal and state laws. The following table shows the results of our monitoring for the year 2025. As authorized and approved by the 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, though representative, is more than a year old.

DEFINITIONS & ABBREVIATIONS

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

Maximum Contaminant Level (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 (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 (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.

Parts per billion (ppb) - One part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in \$10,000,000.

Parts per million (ppm) - One part per million corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny in \$10,000.

Picocuries per liter (pCi/L) - A measure of the radioactivity in water.

Treatment Technique (TT) - A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

N/A - Not Applicable

ND - Not Detected

NTU - Nephelometric Turbidity Units. Cloudiness in water.

2025 Test Results For R&T And The City Of Williston							
Contaminant (Units)	MCLG	MCL	Level Detected	Range	Test Year	Exceedance or Violation	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Lead and Copper – R&T Water District							
Copper (ppm)	1.3	AL=1.3	0.0769 (90 th % Value)	ND to 0.351	2024	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits.
Lead (ppb)*	0	AL=15	1.67 (90 th % Value)	ND to 351	2024	Yes	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits.
One site exceeded the Action Level for Lead							
Inorganic Contaminants-R & T Water							
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.00806	N/A	2025	No	Naturally found in ground water.
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	0.705	N/A	2025	No	Added for oral health.
Nitrate – Nitrite (as Nitrogen) (ppm)	10	10	0.156	N/A	2025	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits.
Radioactive Contaminants– R & T Water							
Gross Alpha, Including RA, Excluding RN & U. (pCi/l)	15	15	.943	N/A	2025	No	Naturally-occurring, or result of oil and gas production or mining activities.
Radium, Combined (226, 228) (pCi/l)	5	5	0.0336	N/A	2025	No	Naturally-occurring, or result of oil and gas production or mining activities.
Disinfectants- R & T Water							
Chloramine (ppm)	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4	2.70	2.57-2.95	2025	No	Water Additive used to control microbes.



Contaminant (Units)	MCLG	MCL	Level Detected	Range	Test Year	Exceedance or Violation	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Unregulated Contaminants – R & T Water							
Alkalinity, Carbonate (ppm)	N/A	N/A	8	N/A	2025	No	N/A
Alkalinity, Total (ppm)	N/A	N/A	57.4	N/A	2025	No	N/A
Bicarbonate As HCO ₃ (ppm)	N/A	N/A	54	N/A	2025	No	N/A
Calcium (ppm)	N/A	N/A	40.2	N/A	2025	No	N/A
Chloride (ppm)	N/A	N/A	19.6	N/A	2025	No	N/A
Conductivity @25 C UMHOS/CM (umho/cm)	N/A	N/A	945	N/A	2025	No	N/A
Hardness, Total (As CaCO ₃) (ppm)	N/A	N/A	151	N/A	2025	No	N/A
Magnesium (ppm)	N/A	N/A	12.2	N/A	2025	No	N/A
Nickel (ppm)	N/A	N/A	.00113	N/A	2025	No	N/A
PH (Ph)	N/A	N/A	8.96	N/A	2025	No	N/A
Potassium (ppm)	N/A	N/A	7.67	N/A	2025	No	N/A
Sodium (ppm)	N/A	N/A	129	N/A	2025	No	N/A
Sodium Adsorption Ratio (obsvns)	N/A	N/A	4.57	N/A	2025	No	N/A
Sulfate (ppm)	N/A	N/A	351	323 - 351	2025	No	N/A
TDS (ppm)	N/A	N/A	595	N/A	2025	No	N/A
Zinc (ppm)	N/A	N/A	.00481	N/A	2025	No	N/A
Stage 2 Disinfection By-Products – R & T Water							
HAA5 (ppb)	N/A	60	11	4.41 - 10.83	2025	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
TTHM (ppb)	N/A	80	23	12.49 - 23.17	2025	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination.

**** 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. These unregulated contaminants were the only contaminants detected during this sampling. Should you have any questions, please contact our office.**

Contaminant (Units)	MCLG	MCL	Level Detected	Range	Test Year	Exceedance or Violation	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Inorganic Contaminants – City of Williston							
Selenium (ppb)	50	50	3.21	N/A	2025	No	Selenium is naturally found in metal ores. Small amounts are good for cellular function in animals and humans.
Microbiological Contaminants – City of Williston							
Turbidity* (NTU)	N/A	TT	0.253	N/A	2024	Met Limits	Soil run off.
Unregulated Contaminant – City of Williston							
Lithium** (ppm)	N/A	N/A	69.23	63.2-79.0	2023	No	Occurs naturally in water sources (no established standards)
Total Organic Carbon Removal – City Of Williston							
Alkalinity, Source (mg/L)	N/A	N/A	185	113 to 185	2025	No	Natural erosion, certain plant activities, certain industrial wastewater discharges.
Carbon, Total Organic (TOC) Finished (mg/L)	N/A	N/A	2.7	2.0 to 2.70	2025	No	After it's been taken out by filters.
Carbon, Total Organic (TOC) Source (mg/L)	N/A	TT	4.3	2.60 to 4.30	2025	No	Naturally present in the environment.

* Turbidity is a measure of cloudiness of the water. It is monitored because it is a good indicator of the effectiveness of Williston's filtration system. Turbidity is measured every 4 hours during treatment plant operations. 100% of samples met turbidity limit

** 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. These unregulated contaminants were the only contaminants detected during this sampling. Should you have any questions, please contact our office.

