Questions? Comments? Concerns?
Please contact:
Randy Ball, primary water operator
(208) 826-3209
cityer@turbonet.com

Thank you for being a valued member of our drinking water system!

The City of Elk River is a resource for the protection and care of your drinking water. Your water payments are what ensures we are able to help achieve our shared goals of water quality.

We could not do it without you!

City of Elk River

PWS ID: 2180013
Population served: 165
Number of Service Connections: 171

City of Elk River
Consumer Confidence Report 2021

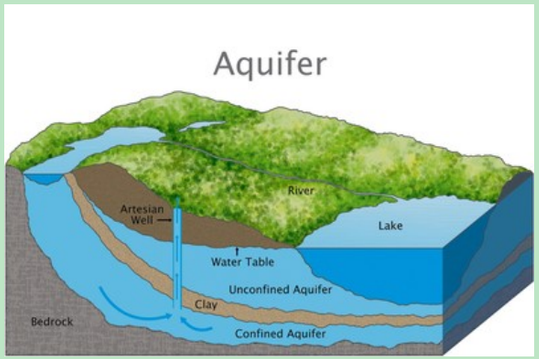
The City of Elk River routinely monitors for contaminants in your drinking water in accordance with federal and state regulations. At low levels, these substances are generally not harmful in our drinking water. The following report shows the detection of the following contaminants in your drinking water for the period of January 1, 2021 through December 31, 2021.

CONTAMINANT TABLE

Contaminant	Violation (Y/N)	MCL	MCLG	Lowest Level Detected	Highest Level Detected	Year Tested	Typical Sources of Contamination
INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS							
Arsenic (ppb)	N	10	0	N/A	1	2019	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from glass/electronic production wastes, orchards
Barium (ppm)	N	2	2	0.012	0.045	2019	Discharge of drilling wastes, from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Chromium (ppb)	N	100	100	0	2	2019	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	N	1.3 (AL)	1.3	N/A	0.072	2021	Corrosion of household plumbing; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	N	4	4	0	1.02	2019	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive; discharge from fertilizer/aluminum factories
Lead (ppb)	N	15 (AL)	0	N/A	3	2021	Corrosion of household plumbing; erosion of natural deposits
RADIOACTIVE CONTAMINANTS							
Alpha Emitters (pCi/L)	N	15	0	0.272	6.08	2017	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium [226/228] (pCi/L)	N	5	0	N/A	0.24	2019	Erosion of natural deposits
DISINFECTANTS & DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS							
Chlorine (ppm)	N	4	4	0.02	0.31	2021	Water additive to control microbes
HAA5 (ppb)	N	60	N/A	0	48.8	2021	By-product of chlorination
TTHMs (ppb)	N	80	N/A	31.9	74.2	2021	By-product of disinfection
MICROBIOLOGICAL CONTAMINANTS							
Turbidity (NTU)	Y	0.3	N/A	0.16	0.99	Highest detect 1/21/21	Soil runoff in surface water

Why Are There Contaminants in My Drinking Water?

The sources of drinking 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, as well as picking up substances from human or animal activity. EPA enforces limits on the amount of certain contaminants in public water systems.



The City of Elk River supplies drinking water from three sources: Elk Creek, the North Well, and the South Well.

Drinking Water Health Standards

AL (Action Level): The concentration of a contaminant which, when exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements.
MCL (Maximum Contaminant Level): The highest level of a contaminant allowed in drinking water.
MCLG (Maximum Contaminant Level Goal): level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known/expected health risk.
MRDL (Maximum Residual Disinfection Level): Highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water.
MRDLG (Maximum Residual Disinfection Level Goal): Level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is now known/expected risk to health.

Contaminant Table Units of Measurement

Parts per million (ppm): One part per million corresponds to one penny in $10,000.
Parts per billion (ppb): One part per billion corresponds to one second in 2,000 years.
Picocuries per liter (pCi/L): a measurement of radioactivity per liter of water.
Nephelometric Turbidity Units: a measurement of cloudiness in water.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population.
Immuno-compromised persons such as those with cancer undergoing chemo-therapy, those who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk, and should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers.

More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791, or at its website, www.epa.gov/safewater/hotline/.

Potential Source Water Contaminants

Drinking water is reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. This does not necessarily mean the water poses a risk.

Microbial contaminants: viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.

Inorganic contaminants: includes salts and metals, which can be naturally-occurring or result from urban storm water runoff, industrial/domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming.

Pesticides and herbicides: may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm water runoff, and residential uses.

Organic chemical contaminants: 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: can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

Additional Information for Arsenic

While your drinking water meets EPA's standard for arsenic, it does contain low levels of arsenic. EPA's standard balances the current understanding of arsenic's possible health effects against the costs of removing arsenic from drinking water. EPA continues to research the health effects of low levels of arsenic which is a mineral known to cause cancer in humans at high concentrations and is linked to other health effects such as skin damage and circulatory problems.

Additional Information for Lead

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. We cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. You can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for up to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested.