

We are very pleased to present our Annual Drinking Water Quality Report. The purpose of this report is to provide information to our customers about the quality of our drinking water. It contains a table of water quality data, definitions of terms, specific language requirements, and other information we hope you will find useful and educational. Please read this report carefully and contact Ken Knight, Water Treatment Plant Operator, 701-225-9149, or Sandy Burwick, Southwest Water Authority (SWA) CFO/Office Administrator at 1-888-425-0241, or e-mail [swa@swwater.com](mailto:swa@swwater.com), if you have any questions.

### *Where does our drinking water come from and how is it treated?*

Our drinking water is supplied to us by the city of Beulah, which relies on ground water as their water source. The Beulah Water Treatment Plant draws water from the Knife River Aquifer using six production wells, and then treats it using a lime softening treatment plant before delivering it to their customers. The SWA purchases water from the city of Beulah and then delivers it to you, our valued customers.

### *How do contaminants get into our drinking water?*

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.
- *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.

### *How vulnerable is our raw water supply to contamination?*

The city of Beulah is participating in North Dakota's Wellhead Protection Program and has, in cooperation with the North Dakota Department of Health, 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 Health has determined that our source water is moderately susceptible to potential contaminants. No significant sources of contaminants have been identified. Information about the Source Water Assessment is available by calling 701-225-9149 or 1-888-425-0241, or e-mail us at [swa@swwater.com](mailto:swa@swwater.com).

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*Consumer Confidence Report for Southwest Pipeline Project  
Customers Served by the city of Beulah  
"Beulah Interim Service Project"*

*Is our water safe to drink?*

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 Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791). More information about drinking water is available on EPA's website at [www.epa.gov/safewater/](http://www.epa.gov/safewater/).

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 (1-800-426-4791).

*Which contaminants were detected in our drinking water?*

EPA requires us to monitor for over 90 drinking water contaminants and those that were detected are listed in the table to the right. Test results are from 2009. 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 may be more than one year old.

Definitions and abbreviations:

- Action Level or AL: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
- Maximum Contaminant Level or MCL: 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 or MCLG: 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 or 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.
- Parts per billion or ppb: 1 ppb is equivalent to adding 1 pound of a contaminant to 999,999,999 pounds of water (about 120,000,000 gallons).
- Parts per million or ppm: 1 ppm is equivalent to adding 1 pound of a contaminant to 999,999 pounds of water (about 120,000 gallons).
- N/A: Not Applicable

*So the bottom line is this.*

As you can see from the table, there were no exceedances or violations. We are pleased to report that our water system was also in compliance with all other drinking water regulations in 2009. The SWA encourages you to participate in decisions that may affect our water by attending any of our regularly scheduled meetings, which are held on the first Monday of each month. If you are interested in attending or would like to request agenda time, please contact us at (1-888-425-0241) for information on time and location. The city of Beulah, as our water supplier, also conducts regular meetings that may pertain to our water. If you are interested in attending any of their meetings, please call (701-873-4637) for more information. Please contact us if you are aware of non-English speaking individuals who need assistance with the appropriate language translation. In order to allow individuals who consume our drinking water, but who do not receive water bills, to learn about our water system, we would appreciate it if our large volume water customers would post copies of this report in conspicuous locations or distribute them to tenants, residents, patients, students, and/or employees.

**CITY OF BEULAH'S TABLE OF DETECTED REGULATED CONTAMINANTS**

Contaminant (units)	MCLG	MCL	Level Detected	Detection Range	Test Date	Exceedance or Violation?	Major Sources in Drinking Water
<b>Inorganic Contaminants</b>							
Arsenic (ppb)	0	10	4.3	N/A	2007	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes.
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.0678	N/A	2007	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Chromium (ppb)	100	100	2.29	N/A	2007	No	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	1.16	N/A	2007	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Nitrate-Nitrite (ppm)	10	10	0.12	N/A	2009	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
Selenium (ppb)	50	50	16.2	N/A	2007	No	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines.
<b>Disinfectants</b>							
Chloramines (ppm)	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4.0	2.7	1.8-6.7	2009	No	Water additive used to control microbes.

**SOUTHWEST WATER AUTHORITY BEULAH INTERIM SERVICE AREA  
TABLE OF DETECTED REGULATED CONTAMINANTS**

Contaminant (units)	MCLG	MCL	Level Detected	Detection Range	Test Date	Exceedance or Violation?	Major Sources in Drinking Water
<b>Inorganic Contaminants</b>							
Copper (ppm)	1.3	AL=1.3	0.226	N/A	2009	No sites exceeded the Action Level	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.
Lead <sup>1</sup> (ppb)	0	AL=15	2.35	N/A	2009	No sites exceeded the Action Level	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.

<sup>1</sup> 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. Southwest Water Authority is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. **Use water from the cold tap for drinking and cooking. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking.** If you are concerned about lead in your drinking water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

*Southwest Water Authority does not discriminate on the basis of race, color, national origin, sex, religion, age, marital status or disability in employment or the provision of services.*