2013 Drinking Water Quality Report

Southwest Water Authority’s vision is “People and Businesses Succeeding with Quality water.” We take our responsibility of providing southwest North Dakota with a reliable supply of quality drinking water very seriously. Working with the North Dakota Department of Health and the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), we place drinking water safety at the top of our priorities. Our drive is to achieve a level of excellence that is unsurpassed in our field. To that end, we present our 8th Annual Drinking Water Report. This report will 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.

Source and Treatment

The water source for the Crown Butte Pocket is surface water obtained from the Missouri River. The water is treated by the Mandan Water Treatment Plant using the following processes: clarification, softening, filtration, fluoridation, and disinfection. The Missouri West Water System purchases water from the City of Mandan for delivery to their customers. Southwest Water Authority then purchases water from Missouri West Water System for delivery to you, our valued customer.

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.
- **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.

The North Dakota Department of Health has prepared a Source Water Assessment for the City of Mandan’s surface water intake and has classified Mandan’s water system as moderately susceptible to potential contaminant sources. It should be noted that historically, the city has effectively treated its source water to meet drinking water standards and the risk for potential contamination is low. Information about the Source Water Assessment is available by calling 701-225-9149 or 888-425-0241, or e-mail us at swa@swwater.com.

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 and if necessary, have water treated to achieve acceptable quality for their specific situation.

Detected Contaminants

EPA requires us to monitor for over 90 drinking water contaminants and those that were detected are listed in the table below. Test results are from 2013. 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 are more than one year old.

Definitions and 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):** 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):** 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):** 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 (ppm):** 1 ppm is equivalent to adding 1 pound of a contaminant to 999,999 pounds of water (about 120,000 gallons).
- **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

Crown Butte Pocket
Mandan was selected by EPA to sample for 21 unregulated contaminants during 2013. Samples were taken one time from both the Water Treatment Plant (WTP) and Maximum Residence Time (MRT) sampling points in our system. Monitoring is to assist EPA in determining the occurrence of unregulated contaminants in drinking waters and whether a future regulation is warranted. Should you have questions contact the Mandan Water Treatment Plant at 701-667-3275.

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 waters and whether a future regulation is warranted. Should you have questions contact the Mandan Water Treatment Plant at 701-667-3275.

The following unregulated contaminants were the only contaminants detected during the sampling. Results are from the Water Treatment Plant (WTP) and Maximum Residence Time (MRT) sampling points in our system.

Test results for Unregulated Contaminants

Unregulated Contaminant | Minimum Reporting Level (ppb) | WTP sampling point (ppb) | MRT sampling point (ppb) | Range of detection (ppb)
---|---|---|---|---
Vanadium | 0.20 | 0.79 | 0.70 | 0.70 to 0.79
Strontium | 0.30 | 320 | 310 | 310 to 320
Molybdenum | 1.0 | 2.5 | 2.4 | 2.4 to 2.5
Chromium* | 0.20 | 0.43 | 0.49 | 0.43 to 0.49
Hexavalent Chromium * | 0.030 | 0.40 | 0.42 | 0.40 to 0.42

(ppb): Parts per Billion. A common unit of measure used to express concentrations of substances contained within liquids.

* The Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) set by the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) is currently 100 ppb for total Chromium which includes Hexavalent Chromium.

So the bottom line is this.

At Southwest Water Authority, our highest priority is your family’s health where drinking water is concerned. With that thought in mind, we are pleased to report that our water system was in compliance with all drinking water regulations in 2013. We want you and all of our valued customers to be informed about our water utility, therefore if you have any questions about this report or any other concerns, please contact Ken Knight, Water Treatment Plant Operator or Sandy Burwick, CFO/Office Administrator at 888-425-0241 or e-mail us at swa@swwater.com. You are welcome to attend any of our regularly scheduled meetings, which are generally 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 the number listed above for information on time and location. If you are aware of non-English speaking individuals who need assistance with the appropriate language translation, please contact us at the number listed above. 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.