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 10th 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 Missoury 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, bottled or untreated 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).

**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 2015. 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 999,999,999 pounds of water (about 120,000,000 gallons).
- **Picocuries per liter (pCi/l)**: A measure of radioactivity.
- **NTU**: Nephelometric Turbidity Units
- **NV**: No Value

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<tr>
<th>Treatment Technique</th>
<th>AL</th>
<th>NV</th>
<th>MCL</th>
<th>MCLG</th>
<th>Action Level</th>
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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 2015. 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.

So the bottom line is this.

1 Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water. It is monitored because it is a good indicator of the effectiveness of our filtration system.

2 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 exposure from available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

3 Due to a schedule change during the year, a value cannot be calculated until next year.