

# Table of Detected Regulated Contaminants

| Contaminant (units)                       | MCLG      | MCL        | Level Detected | Detection Range | Test Date | Exceedance or Violation?            | Major Sources in Drinking Water  |
|---|-----------|------------|----------------|-----------------|-----------|-------------------------------------|--|
| <b>Total Organic Carbon (TOC) Removal</b> |           |            |                |                 |           |                                     |  |
| Total Organic Carbon (ppm) Source Water   | N/A       | TT         | 2.84           | 2.63 - 2.84     | 2005      | N/A                                 | Naturally present in the environment.  |
| Total Organic Carbon (ppm) Finished water | N/A       | TT         | 1.82           | 1.49 - 1.82     | 2005      | N/A                                 | Naturally present in the environment.  |
| Alkalinity (ppm)                          | N/A       | N/A        | 168            | 134 - 168       | 2005      | N/A                                 | Natural erosion, plant activities, and certain industrial waste discharges.  |
| <b>Microbial Contaminants</b>             |           |            |                |                 |           |                                     |  |
| Turbidity* (NTU)                          | N/A       | TT = .3    | 0.13           | N/A             | 2005      | 100% of samples met turbidity limit | Soil runoff.   |
| <b>Inorganic Contaminants</b>             |           |            |                |                 |           |                                     |  |
| Barium (ppm)                              | 2         | 2          | 0.0132         | N/A             | 2002      | No                                  | Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.                                |
| Copper (ppm)                              | 1.3       | AL = 1.3   | 0.111          | N/A             | 2004      | No sites exceeded the Action Level  | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives.                    |
| Fluoride (ppm)                            | 4         | 4          | 1.3            | N/A             | 2002      | No                                  | Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories. |
| Nitrate + Nitrite (ppm)                   | 10        | 10         | 0.08           | N/A             | 2005      | No                                  | Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.                               |
| Selenium (ppb)                            | 50        | 50         | 1.57           | N/A             | 2002      | No                                  | Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines.                          |
| <b>Disinfection By-products</b>           |           |            |                |                 |           |                                     |  |
| Chloramines (ppm)                         | MRDLG = 4 | MRDL = 4.0 | 2.6            | 2.37 - 2.76     | 2005      | No                                  | Water additive used to control microbes.   |
| Total Haloacetic Acids (ppb)              | N/A       | 60         | 11             | ND - 13.52      | 2004      | No                                  | By-product of drinking water disinfection.   |
| Total Trihalomethanes (ppb)               | N/A       | 80         | 10             | 3.23 -12.8      | 2001      | No                                  | By-product of drinking water chlorination.   |
| <b>Radioactive Contaminants</b>           |           |            |                |                 |           |                                     |  |
| Uranium, Combined (ppb)                   | 0         | 30         | 0.388          | N/A             | 2003      | No                                  | Erosion of natural deposits.   |

\* Parts per billion or ppb: 1 ppb is equivalent to adding 1 pound of a contaminant to 999,999 pounds of water (about 120,000 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).

• Treatment Technique or 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

*Welcome to this year's Drinking Water Report. This report contains information about the quality of the drinking water delivered to you each day by the Southwest Water Authority (SWA).*

We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you have any questions about this report or any other questions, please contact Mary Massad, SWA CFO/Office Administrator or Roger Dick, SWA Water Treatment Plan Operator at 701-225-0241 or 1-888-425-0241 or e-mail Southwest Water Authority (SWA) at swa@swwater.com. You are welcome to attend 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 one of the numbers 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

any of the numbers listed above. We would also 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. This will allow individuals who consume our drinking water, but do not receive water bills, to learn about our water system.



**2005 Consumer Confidence Report**



PRSRT STD  
US POSTAGE  
PAID  
PERMIT #20  
DICKINSON ND  
58601

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

The SWA gets its drinking water from Lake Sakakawea (a surface water source), which is located approximately 85 miles northeast of Dickinson. The water treatment process begins at the raw water intake, where sodium permanganate is added for taste and odor reduction.

The water is then pumped 26 miles to Dodge, where chloramines (chlorine plus ammonia) are added to inactivate Giardia, viruses, and other microorganisms. Next, the water travels another 60 miles to the treatment plant in Dickinson, where it goes through the following processes before being delivered to our customers:

- **Clarification and softening**, where lime, alum, and a flocculant are added to clarify the water. This also reduces hardness to about 6.5-8 grains per gallon (or 110-140 parts per million).

- **Stabilization**, where carbon dioxide is added to adjust pH and phosphate is added as a scale and corrosion inhibitor. Fluoride is also added at this point.

- **Filtration**, where seven dual-media filters remove suspended particles not removed in the softening process. Filtration can also be effective in the physical removal of the protozoan *Cryptosporidium*.

- **Disinfection**, where chloramines are once again added to reduce bacteria to a safe level.

*Where do drinking water contaminants come from?*

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 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.

*Is our water supply susceptible to contamination?*

As part of a nationwide program, the North Dakota Department of Health recently completed an assessment of our water source and determined that our water system is moderately susceptible to potential contaminant sources. They also noted that "historically, Southwest Water Authority has effectively treated this source water to meet drinking water standards." Information about the Source Water Assessment can be obtained by calling 701-225-0241, toll-free 1-888-425-0241, or e-mailing swa@swwater.com.

*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 Environ-

**h<sub>2</sub>O** SWA is pleased to report that our water system was also in compliance with all other drinking water regulations in 2005.

mental Protection Agency's (EPA) 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 (800-426-4791).

*Which contaminants were detected in our drinking water?*

EPA requires us to monitor for over 80 drinking water contaminants and those that were detected are listed in the table below. Test results are from 2005. 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.

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.

*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.

- **Turbidity:** The measure of the cloudiness of the water. It is monitored because it is a good indicator of the effectiveness of our filtration system.

As you will see from the table on page four, there were no exceedances or violations.