

The 2025 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

City of Mott, North Dakota

The City of Mott, as required by the Federal Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA), has prepared and is distributing to our customers this year's annual drinking water quality report. This is our opportunity to share information on the quality of water we provide to your home, apartment, or business. In addition, this report is an educational tool that allows us to inform you where our water comes from. It is our daily goal to provide you with safe and dependable supply of drinking water.

We purchase our water from Southwest Water Authority (SWA), who is in charge of the Southwest Pipeline Project. The source of Southwest Pipeline Water is Lake Sakakawea, a surface water source. The intake draws water from a depth of 50 to 80 feet, depending on the lake level, which can vary significantly from year to year. This water is pumped to Dodge, where chlorine and ammonia (chloramines) are added to inactivate Giardia, viruses, and other microorganisms. The partially treated water is then delivered to the lime-softening treatment plant at Dickinson. Here the water is clarified, softened, filtered, and disinfected before being delivered to customers.

The water we provide is treated with fluoride addition as part of the water treatment process to enhance dental health. For information regarding the level of fluoride in the finished water provided to our consumers, please contact our office at 701-824-2163.

The source water assessment is complete and available at SWA. (Contact the SWA office at 1-888-425-0241 for more information). The beneficial use status of Lake Sakakawea providing source water for the SWA public water system is classified as fully supporting, while the potential contaminant sources in the source water protection area are of low concern. The SWA public water system is classified as **moderately susceptible**. Although the SWA public water system is classified as moderately susceptible to the source water's potential contaminant sources, it should be noted that historically, SWA has effectively treated this source water to meet drinking standards.

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).

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:

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. (Pesticide: Generally, any substance or mixture of substances intended for preventing, destroying, repelling, or mitigating any pest. Herbicide: Any chemical(s) used to control undesirable vegetation.)

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.

As you can also see by the table, our system had no violations. We're proud that your drinking water meets or exceeds all Federal and State requirements. We have learned through our monitoring and testing that some contaminants have been detected. The EPA has determined that your water IS SAFE at these levels.

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 microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

USEPA has recently published the Lead and Copper Rule Revision. The purpose of this revision is to strengthen public health protections by removing lead service lines within public water systems. One requirement of this rule revision was to inventory all drinking water service lines within our public water system and notify consumers which type of the line serves each property. You may have recently received a letter from our system with this information.

The inventory is a listing of all service lines and the material composition of each line. The types of lines being documented are Lead lines, Galvanized Requiring Replacement (GRR) and lines made of Unknown Material. Classification of a service line as being comprised of Unknown Service Line material indicates that our system cannot currently confirm the material of both the public and private portions of the line with written records. Non-lead lines were also documented; however, we were not required to notify consumers with documented nonlead lines. The classification of the type of service line serving a residence was based on historical data regarding the property and in some cases verification of the type of material on the privately owned side of the line by visual inspection or replacement records of the owner.

The current Service Line Inventory for our system has been completed and is available for viewing at our office OR is available at www.discovermott.com Please contact the City of Mott at 701-824-2163 should you have questions.

Additional work to update the service line inventory, including inspection of the line, may need to be performed to further document and confirm the type of material making up both the public and private portions of the line serving your home or business. We will need the help of home/building owners in order to access the service line on the private side of the service line to positively identify the material of the line that carries water within your home/building. Our system may perform this work with our own system employees or we may contract with engineering firms or third party contractors to complete this work to improve our service line inventory.

Copper is an essential nutrient, but some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over a relatively short amount of time could experience gastrointestinal distress. Some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over many years could suffer liver or kidney damage. People with Winson's disease should consult their personal doctor.

There is no safe level of lead in drinking water. Exposure to lead in drinking water can cause serious health effects in all age groups, especially pregnant people, infants (both formula-fed and breast-fed) and young children. Some of the health effects to infants and children include decreases in IQ and attention span. Lead exposure can also result in new or worsened learning and behavior problems. The children of persons who are exposed to lead before or during pregnancy may be at increased risk of these harmful health effects. Adults have increased risks of heart disease, high blood pressure, kidney or nervous system problems. Contact your health care provider for more information about your risks.

Lead can cause serious health effects in people of all ages, especially pregnant people, infants (both formula-fed and breast-fed) and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and parts used in service lines and home plumbing. The City of Mott is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components.

Because lead levels may vary over time, lead exposure is possible even when your tap sampling results do not detect lead at one point in time. You can help protect yourself and your family by identifying and removing lead materials within you home plumbing and taking steps to reduce your family's risk. Using a filter, certified by an American National Standards Institute accredited certifier to reduce lead, is effective in reducing lead exposures. Follow the instructions provided with the filter to ensure the filter is used properly.

Use only cold water for drinking, cooking and making baby formula. Boiling water does not remove lead from water. Before using tap water for drinking, cooking or making baby formula, flush your pipes for several minutes. You can do this by running your tap, taking a shower, doing laundry or a load of dishes. If you have a lead service line or galvanized requiring replacement service line, you may need to flush your pipes for a longer period. If you are concerned about lead in your water and wish to have your water tested, contact Mott City Hall at 701-824-2163. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

The City of Mott water system is required to monitor for total coliform bacteria in our drinking water. Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially harmful, waterborne

pathogens may be present of that a potential pathway exists through which contamination may enter the drinking water distribution system. We found coliforms indicating the need to look for potential problems in water treatment or distribution. When this occurs, we are required to conduct assessments to identify problems and to correct any problems. Found during these assessments. A Level 1 assessment is a study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system. During the past year, we were required to conduct one Level 1 assessment. One Level 1 assessment was completed. The Level 1 Assessment was triggered when one sample taken 11/2/24 and one sample taken 11/13/24 tested positive for total coliform bacteria. The assessment was completed on 11/25/24. Corrective Action: No Sanitary defects were found.

If you have any questions regarding this report or concerning your water utility, please contact **Brian Steinke, Water System Manager, at 824-2163**. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled meetings held on **the second Monday of each month at 7:00 pm at the Mott City Hall**. If you are aware of non-English speaking individuals who need help with the appropriate language translation, please call Mott City Hall at the number listed above.

The City of Mott would appreciate it if large volume water customers post copies of the CCR in conspicuous locations or distribute them to tenants, residents, patients, students, and/or employees, so individuals who consume the water, but do not receive a water bill can learn about our water system.

This report will not be mailed. Copies of this report are available upon request at the office of the City Auditor, Mott, ND.

City of Mott & Southwest Water Authority - Table of Detected Contaminants							
Contaminant (units)	MCLG	MCL	Level Detected	Detection Range	Test Date	Exceedance or Violation	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Microbial Contaminants							
Turbidity** (NTU)	N/A	TT=.3	0.32	N/A	2025	100% of samples met turbidity limit	Soil Runoff.
Total Coliform Bacteria	0	1	0	N/A	2023	NO	Naturally present in the environment.
Fecal Coliform & E. coli	0	1	0	N/A	2023	NO	Human and animal fecal waste
Total Organic Carbon (TOC) Removal							
Alkalinity (ppm) Source Water	N/A	N/A	169.06	154.5-169.06	2025	N/A	Natural erosion, plant activities, and certain industrial waste discharges.
TOC (ppm) Source Water	N/A	TT	3.64	2.38-3.64	2025	N/A	Naturally present in the environment.
TOC (ppm) Finished Water	N/A	TT	3.16	1.93-3.16	2025	N/A	Naturally present in the environment.
Inorganic Contaminants							
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.0118	N/A	2025	NO	Discharge of drilling wastes, discharge from metal refineries, erosion of natural deposits.
Copper (ppm)	0	AL=1.3	0.0503	ND-0.0599	2025	No sites exceeded the Action Level	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	0.92	N/A	2025	NO	Erosion of natural deposits, water additive which promotes strong teeth, discharge from fertilizer & aluminum factories.
Lead (ppb)	0	AL=15	ND	ND	2025	No sites exceeded the Action Level	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits.
Nitrate-Nitrite (ppm)	10	10	0.074	N/A	2025	NO	Runoff from fertilizer use, leaching from septic tanks, sewage, erosion of natural deposits
Selenium (ppb)	50	50	1.29	N/A	2025	NO	Naturally present in the environment.
Disinfectants							
Chloramines (ppm)	MRDL G = 4	MRDL L = 4.0	2.6	2-3	2025	NO	Water additive used to control microbes
Disinfection Byproducts							
HAA5 (ppb)	0	60	12	N/A	2025	N/A	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
TTHM (ppb)	0	80	8	N/A	2025	N/A	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
TABLE OF DETECTED UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS****							
Alkalinity, Carbonate (ppm)	N/A	N/A	7	ND - 7	2025	N/A	N/A
Bicarbonate as							

HCO3 (ppm)	N/A	N/A	205	112-205	2025	N/A	N/A
Calcium (ppm)	N/A	N/A	41	N/A	2025	N/A	N/A
Chloride (ppm)	N/A	N/A	11.4	N/A	2025	N/A	N/A
Conductivity (umho/cm)	N/A	N/A	583	N/A	2025	N/A	N/A
Hardness, Total (ppm)	N/A	N/A	176	N/A	2025	N/A	N/A
Iron (ppm)	N/A	N/A	0.076	N/A	2025	N/A	N/A
Magnesium (ppm)	N/A	N/A	17.9	N/A	2025	N/A	N/A
PH	N/A	N/A	8.71	N/A	2025	N/A	N/A
Potassium (ppm)	N/A	N/A	3.9	N/A	2025	N/A	N/A
Sodium (ppm)	N/A	N/A	62.7	N/A	2025	N/A	N/A
Sodium Adsorption Ratio (obsvns)	N/A	N/A	2.05	N/A	2025	N/A	N/A
Sulfate (ppm)	N/A	N/A	169	157-169	2025	N/A	N/A
Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)	N/A	N/A	357	N/A	2025	N/A	N/A
Zinc (ppm)	N/A	N/A	0.00114	N/A	2025	N/A	N/A

City of Mott-Table of Detected Contaminants							
Contaminant (units)	MCLG	MCL	Level Detected	Detection Range	Test Date	Exceedance or Violation	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Lead / Copper							
Copper	N/A	N/A	0.0374	ND-0.102	2023	N/A	Natural erosion, plant activities, and certain industrial waste discharges.
Lead	N/A	N/A	No Detect	ND-ND	2023	N/A	Naturally present in the environment.

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 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 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.

Micromhos per centimeter (umho/cm) a measure of conductivity.

Observations/field at 100 power (obsvns)

Parts per billion or ppb: 1ppb 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: 1ppm 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

***Turbidity** is a measure of the cloudiness of the water. We monitor it because it is a good indicator of the effectiveness of our filtration system.

*** EPA has not established enforceable drinking water standards for unregulated contaminants, but they are monitored to determine whether or not future regulation is warranted.

Source Water Microbiological Monitoring:

Southwest Water Authority has a program of testing its untreated water supply for Cryptosporidium, Giardia, and E. Coliform as part of Round 2 of the Long Term 2 Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rule.

Cryptosporidium is a microbial parasite found in surface water throughout the U.S. Although filtration removes Cryptosporidium, the most commonly used filtration methods cannot guarantee 100 percent removal. SWA monitoring did not detect any presence in the source water.

Giardia is a microbial parasite commonly found in source water. SWA monitoring did not detect any presence in the source water.

Filtration, as used at the Dickinson Water Treatment Plant effectively removes Giardia.

E. Coliform is a pathogenic bacteria commonly found in surface water and originates in the intestinal tract of warm blooded animals. Our monitoring did not detect any presence in the source water.

To obtain information about these tests you may call 1-888-425-0241 or email at swa@swwater.com.