NST Express, LLC
Case No. PU-15-252

LATE-FILED EXHIBIT 12

At the September 10, 2015 public hearing on the Certificate of Corridor Compatibility and Route Permit Application for the NST Express Project, the North Dakota Public Service Commission requested that NST Express, LLC ("NST Express"), provide documentation demonstrating that the Yellowstone River is not a municipal water source. As requested, NST Express provides a portion of the North Dakota Source Water Assessment Program Strategic Plan ("Plan"), prepared by the North Dakota Department of Health, Division of Water Quality. Section 2.2.1 Surface Public Water Supply Systems of the Plan is attached, and Table 6 Public Water Systems Drawing Source Water from Surface Waters identifies municipal surface water sources in North Dakota. Per Table 6, the Yellowstone River is not identified as a municipal water source. The Plan is available on the North Dakota Department of Health, Division of Water Quality's website, and was retrieved from the site for this exhibit on September 22, 2015.

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NORTH DAKOTA

SOURCE WATER ASSESSMENT PROGRAM

STRATEGIC PLAN

Edward T. Schafer, Governor
Murray G. Sagsveen, State Health Officer

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Across North Dakota, there are 318 community PWSs, 34 nontransient noncommunity PWSs and 252 transient noncommunity PWSs. A complete list of these systems currently regulated in the state can be found in Appendix B and C.

2.2.1 Surface Public Water Supply Systems

Thirty PWSs pump source water from defined surface water resources throughout North Dakota. Twenty are community water systems; nine serve communities larger than 3,300 in population. Ten noncommunity PWSs utilizing surface water include eight nontransient water systems and two transient water systems. Table 6 identifies the PWSs in North Dakota which utilize surface water to supply all or a portion of their drinking water needs.

Table 6
Public Water Systems
Drawing Source Water from Surface Waters

PWS Name	PWS City	Population	Source	PWS Type
Antelope Valley Station	Beulah	207	Lake Sakakawea	NT/NC
Bismarck, City of	Bismarck	49,256	Missouri River	Community
Coal Creek Station	Underwood	486	Missouri River	NT/NC
Coyote Station	Beulah	227	Missouri River	NT/NC
Dakota Gasification Co	Beulah	700	Lake Sakakawea	NT/NC
Dickinson, City of	Dickinson	16,097	Lake Sakakawea	Community
Downstream Campground	Riverdale	280	Lake Sakakawea	T/NC
Drayton, City of	Drayton	961	Red River	Community
Fargo, City of	Fargo	74,111	Sheyenne River	Community
Fargo, City of	Fargo	74,111	Red River	Community
Garrison, City of	Garrison	1,530	Lake Sakakawea	Community
Garrison Power Plant	Riverdale	26	Lake Sakakawea	NT/NC
Grafton, City of	Grafton	5,086	Park River	Community
Grafton, City of	Grafton	5,086	Red River	Community
Grand Forks, City of	Grand Forks	49,425	Red River	Community
Grand Forks, City of	Grand Forks	49,425	Red Lake River	Community
Lake Sakakawea State Park	Pick City	300	Lake Sakakawea	T/NC
Langdon, City of	Langdon	2,241	Mulberry Creek Res. 2nd Line	Community
Langdon, City of	Langdon	2,241	Mulberry Creek Res. 1st Line	Community
Langdon, City of	Langdon	2,241	Mt. Carmel Dam	Community

Table 6 (Continued)

PWS Name	PWS City	Population	Source	PWS Type
Leland Olds Station	Stanton	50	Missouri River	NT NC
Mandan, City of	Mandan	15,177	Missouri River	Community
Mayville, City of	Mayville	2,092	Goose River	Community
Minot, City of	Minot	34,544	Souris River	Community
Park River, City of	Park River	1,725	Homme Dam (Park River)	Community
Parshall, City of	Parshall	943	Lake Sakakawea	Community
Pembina, City of	Pembina	642	Red River	Community
Pick City, City of	Pick City	203	Lake Sakakawea	Community
Progold, Inc.	Wahpeton	65	Red River	NT NC
Riverdale, City of	Riverdale	283	Lake Sakakawea	Community
United Power Association	Stanton	75	Missouri River	NT NC
Valley City, City of	Valley City	7,163	Sheyenne River	Community
Washburn, City of	Washburn	1,506	Missouri River	Community
Williston, City of	Williston	13,131	Missouri River	Community

T = Transient NT = Nontransient NC = Noncommunity

All of the 30 PWSs identified in Table 6 are in compliance with the requirements of the SDWA including the Surface Water Treatment Rule (SWTR) promulgated by the EPA.

The SWTR became effective on December 31, 1990. Under this rule, filtration and disinfection for surface water and ground water systems under the direct influence (UDI) of surface water is required. One of the objectives of the SWTR is to provide water free from certain microbiological organisms for which no enforceable Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) standards have been established. Systems may avoid this requirement provided specific source water quality and system operation criteria are met. These include compliance with established microbiological and turbidity criteria in the raw water source prior to any treatment. The water system must also operate in a way to minimize consumer risk from microbiological contamination. This can be accomplished by:

- The establishment and maintenance of a watershed control program;
- Having no more than two monthly total coliform MCL violations in any consecutive two month period;
- Not exhibiting a history of waterborne disease outbreaks; and
- Being in compliance with total trihalomethane requirements for systems serving 10,000 or more people.

Systems which filter source water must ensure that filtration and disinfection are effective as demonstrated by turbidity and disinfection criteria. As with unfiltered systems, effectiveness is demonstrated in part by the amount of disinfectant and the length of time it is in contact with the water before reaching the first customer.

2.2.2 Ground Water Public Water Supply Systems

North Dakota currently regulates 495 ground water PWSs throughout the state. Of these 495 systems, 255 are community PWSs and 240 are noncommunity PWSs. Appendix C provides a complete list of the community and noncommunity PWSs including the name, location, population served, source of water, and type of PWS.

2.2.3 PWS Compliance Status

The EPA has established enforceable MCLs for specific inorganic, organic, and microbial contaminants in drinking water. The SDWA requires each PWS to routinely monitor the quality of the drinking water in distribution systems for compliance with each of the established MCLs. The compliance status of PWSs with the SDWA for year 1997 is shown in Table 7.

Table 7
PWS SDWA Compliance Status (1997)

Parameter/PWS Classification	Total Number of PWSs	Percentage of Systems in Compliance
Primary Inorganic		
Community	318	98.1
NTN Community	34	100
TN Community	252	98.8
Regulated Organics		
Community	318	99.7
NTN Community	34	100
TN Community	N/A	N/A
Coliform Rule		
Community	318	92.1
NTN Community	34	94.1
TN Community	252	95.2

NTN = Nontransient non TN = Transient non

PWSs have historically achieved exceptional compliance with the SDWA MCL standards. This is attributed, in part, to effective operator training, routine sanitary surveys/ inspections, and an effective point source regulatory program. Of the systems that exhibited MCL