

Canyon Springs Preserve Drinking Water Information

(System Information, Sampling Requirements, and Compliance Report)



2017 Certificate of Achievement Award.

Population Served:	50	System Population:	50
Certified Operator:	Mr Ed Striebel 7005 Timberline Road Black Hawk, SD 57718	Work Phone:	(605)787-5653
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Financial Contact:	Mr Pat Havener 8787 N Emerald Ridge Road Rapid City, SD 57702	Work Phone:	
		Home Phone:	605-399-1240
		Cell Phone:	
		Fax:	
		Email:	pathavener@hotmail.com
Other Contacts:	Mr Peter Wharton 9060 Ivory Cliff Lane Rapid City, SD 57702	Work Phone:	
		Home Phone:	
		Cell Phone:	
		Fax:	
		Email:	
Last Inspection:	May 22, 2017		
Type of System:	Community	Area Served:	Pennington County
Number of Service Connections:	43	Contamination Risk:	low
Water Produced And Used By The Canyon Springs Preserve Public Water System			
PWS Owner Type:	Private Ownership	Service Area:	TC/Mobile Home Park
Contract Laboratory:			Midcontinent Laboratory

Monitoring/Reporting - Entry Point

Canyon Springs Preserve

EPA ID: 2311

SAMPLING

Entry point: Treat Site

	Chemical	Sampling Frequency	Waivers	Taken Last	Due Next	Notes
1	Inorganic Chemicals					
	A. Antimony	Triennially	No	Sep-17		
	B. Arsenic	Triennially	No	Sep-17		
	C. Barium	Triennially	No	Sep-17		
	D. Beryllium	Triennially	No	Sep-17		
	E. Cadmium	Triennially	No	Sep-17		
	F. Chromium	Triennially	No	Sep-17		
	G. Cyanide		Yes			State-wide waiver
	H. Fluoride	Triennially	No	Sep-17		
	I. Mercury	Triennially	No	Sep-17		
	J. Nickel	Triennially	No	Sep-17		
	K. Selenium	Triennially	No	Sep-17		
	L. Thallium	Triennially	No	Sep-17		
2	Radiological Chemicals	Every nine years	N/A			
3	VOC Chemicals	Quarterly	No	Feb-16	2016	
4	SOC Chemicals					
	A. Method 515.1	Triennially	No	Feb-16	2019	
	B. Method 524	Triennially	No	Feb-16	2019	
	C. Method 525	Triennially	No	Feb-16	2019	
	D. Method 531.1	Triennially	No	Feb-16	2019	
	E. Method 547	Triennially	No	Feb-16	2019	
	F. Method 548	Triennially	No	Feb-16	2019	
	G. Method 549	Triennially	No	Feb-16	2019	
5	Nitrate	Annually	N/A	May-17		
6	Nitrite	Triennially	N/A	May-17		

(These values are calculated from available data. Check correspondence for verification.)

Bacteriological Monitoring

Bacteriological sampling and analysis: January 1, 2017 to January 1, 2018

A	Samples submitted:	<u>12</u>
B	Samples required:	<u>One Sample Each Month.</u>
C	Survey samples:	<u>0</u>
D	Safe samples:	<u>12</u>
E	Unsafe samples:	<u>0</u>
F	Repeat samples:	<u>0</u>
H	Groundwater Samples:	

Lead and Copper Monitoring

(These values are calculated from available data. Check correspondence for verification.)

A	Date Last Tested:	<u>August 16, 2016</u>
B	Samples required:	<u>5</u>
C	Sampling Frequency	<u>Triennially</u>
D	Date Due Next	<u>2019</u>
E	Lead - 90% Level	<u>1</u> Action Level - 15 ug/l
F	Copper 90% Level	<u>0.17</u> Action Level - 1.3 mg/l

Disinfectant Residual Monitoring

Residual sampling and analysis: January 1, 2017 to January 1, 2018

A	Samples submitted:	<u>12</u>
B	Samples required:	<u>One Sample Each Month.</u>
C	Last Qtr Cl Residual:	<u>1</u> mg/l
D	Running Annual Average:	<u>0.99</u> mg/l
E	Date of last DBP test:	<u>September 20, 2016</u>
F	THM - Qtr Average:	<u>9.81</u> ug/l
G	Haa5 - Qtr Average:	<u>0</u> ug/l

Asbestos

A	Date of last test:	<u>Waiver - Testing Not Required</u>
B	Asbestos Result:	<u></u> million fibers per liter

Comments

Violations and Significant Deficiencies

Canyon Springs Preserve

EPA ID: 2311

Violations From **January 1, 2013** To **January 1, 2018**

Violation Type	Parameter	Date	Status
No Violations			

Significant Deficiency	Date Identified	Date Corrected

EPA ID#: 2311 System Name: Canyon Springs Preserve

Sampler- Mr Ed Striebel Work Phone-(605)787-5653
Title- Contract Operator
Address- 7005 Timberline Road
Black Hawk SD 57718

Location- City: Rapid City County: Pennington
Service Area- Trailer Court
PWS Owner Type- Private Ownership
Water Supply Type- Groundwater Supply

Population Served- 50 Service Connections- 43

Sources for Canyon Springs Preserve HOA

Source	Name	Year Built	Depth (feet)	Diameter (inches)	Availability	Type	Vulnerability	Treatment
01	#1	2006	500	8	Permanent	Groundwater	Non-Vulnerable	Treatment At Plant
02	TREAT SITE				Permanent	Treatment Plant	Non-Vulnerable	Disinfection - Hypochlorites

EPA ID#: 2311 System Name: Canyon Springs Preserve

Common Ion Data

(All chemical data are reported in milligrams per liter (mg/l) except pH and Langlier Index)

Please refer to Private Well Data for more information about these test results.

Source	Type	Date	TDS	Conductance	pH	Alk-M	Alk-P	Na	K	Ca	Mg	Fe	Mn	Cl	SO4	HCO3	CO3	Hardness	Langlier	NO3	F
02	Treated	02/17/11	181	357	7.88	166	0	6	1.8	38.4	19.6	0.05	0.01	4.9	12	202	0	177	+0.18	0.5	0.20
02	Treated	05/13/14	112	248	8.30	101	0	6	1.6	25.3	10.7	0.00	0.00	8.0	10	124	0	107	+0.20	0.0	0.17
02	Treated	05/22/17	171	353	8.00	166	0	6	1.8	36.9	18.6	0.00	0.00	5.7	13	202	0	169	+0.28	0.6	0.18
Averages			155	319	8.06	144	0	6	1.8	33.5	16.3	0.02	0.00	6.2	12	176	0	151		0.4	0.18

You can contact us by calling or
write us at
8787 N Emerald Ridge Road
Rapid City SD 57702

Canyon Springs Preserve

2017 Drinking Water Report

It's your tap water!



EPA ID: 2311



Water Quality

Last year, the Canyon Springs Preserve monitored your drinking water for possible contaminants. This brochure is a snapshot of the quality of the water that we provided last year. Included are details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and state standards. We are committed to providing you with information because informed customers are our best allies.

Water Source

We serve more than 50 customers an average of 40,000 gallons of water per day. Our water is groundwater that we produce from local wells. The state has performed an assessment of our source water and they have determined that the relative susceptibility rating for the Canyon Springs Preserve HOA public water supply system is low.

For more information about your water and information on opportunities to participate in public meetings, call and ask for Pat Havener.

Additional Information

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 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. FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

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 Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

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/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* and other microbial contaminants can be obtained by calling the Environment Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

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. The Canyon Springs Preserve public water supply system is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

Detected Contaminants

The attached table lists all the drinking water contaminants that we detected during the 2017 calendar year. The presence of these contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in this table is from testing done January 1 – December 31, 2017. The state requires us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants are not expected to vary significantly from year to year. Some of the data, though representative of the water quality, is more than one year old.

2017 Table of Detected Contaminants For Canyon Springs Preserve HOA (EPA ID 2311)

Terms and abbreviations used in this table:

- * **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 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.
- * **Action Level(AL):** the concentration of a contaminant which, when exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow. For Lead and Copper, 90% of the samples must be below the AL.
- * **Treatment Technique(TT):** A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water. For turbidity, 95% of samples must be less than 0.3 NTU
- * **Running Annual Average(RAA):** Compliance is calculated using the running annual average of samples from designated monitoring locations.

Units:

- *MFL: million fibers per liter
- *mrem/year: millirems per year(a measure of radiation absorbed by the body)
- *NTU: Nephelometric Turbidity Units
- *pCi/l: picocuries per liter(a measure of radioactivity)
- *ppm: parts per million, or milligrams per liter(mg/l)
- *ppb: parts per billion, or micrograms per liter(ug/l)
- *ppt: parts per trillion, or nanograms per liter
- *ppq: parts per quadrillion, or picograms per liter
- *pspm: positive samples per month

Substance	90% Level	Test Sites > Action Level	Date Tested	Highest Level Allowed (AL)	Ideal Goal	Units	Major Source of Contaminant
Copper	0.2	0	08/15/16	AL=1.3	0	ppm	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives.
Lead	1	0	08/16/16	AL=15	0	ppb	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits.

Substance	Highest Level Detected	Range	Date Tested	Highest Level Allowed (MCL)	Ideal Goal (MCLG)	Units	Major Source of Contaminant
Fluoride	0.2	0.18 - 0.2	09/05/17	4	4	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Nitrate (as Nitrogen)	0.641		05/22/17	10	10	ppm	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits.

Please direct questions regarding this information to Mr Ed Striebel with the Canyon Springs Preserve HOA public water system.