2013 Water Quality Report
Oahe Acres

Water Quality

Last year, the Oahe Acres monitored your drinking water for possible contaminants. This report 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 approximately 44 customer accounts an average of 10,300 gallons of water per day. Our water is surface water that we purchase from Mid-Dakota Rural Water System, Inc. The state has performed an assessment of our source water and they have determined that the relative susceptibility rating for the Oahe Acres public water supply system is low.

For more information about your water and information on opportunities to participate in public meetings, call (605) 280-2262 and ask for Lois Schmidt.

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 EPA'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/Center for Disease Control (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* and other microbial contaminants can be obtained by calling the EPA'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 Oahe Acres 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 table below lists all the drinking water contaminants that we detected during the 2013 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, 2013. 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.

Definition of Terms:

These definitions are provided to assist you in understanding our water quality test results and the following discussion of the results.

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.

NOTE: MCLs are set at very stringent levels. To understand the possible health effects described for many regulated constituents, a person would have to drink 2 liters of water every day at the MCL level for a lifetime to have a one-in-a-million chance of having the described health effect.

Contaminants listed on the tables are followed by units of measurement (i.e. Arsenic, ppb). These measurements are as follows:
ppb - parts per billion or micrograms per liter (ug/l)
ppm - parts per million or milligrams per liter (mg/l)
pCi/l - picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)

WATER QUALITY TABLES

*Mid-Dakota Rural Water (2175) test result

Oahe Acres Water Quality	Highest Level Detected	Range	Date Tested	Highest Level Allowed (MCL)	Ideal Goal (MCLG)	Major Source of Contaminant
Regulated Contaminants						
*Alpha Emitters, pCi/l	4	ND-4	05/15/13	15	0	Erosion of natural deposits.
*Antimony, ppb	0.4		03/19/13	6	6	Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics; electronics; solder.
*Arsenic, ppb	3		03/19/13	10	NA	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes.
*Barium, ppm	0.042		03/19/13	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits.
*Chromium, ppb	1.6		03/19/13	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits.
Copper, ppm	0.2	#Sites>1.3 AL – 0	08/15/13	AL = 1.3	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives.
*Fluoride, ppm	1.25	1.04-1.25	07/08/13	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Haloacetic Acids, ppb	22.3		09/04/13	60	0	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
*Haloacetic Acids, ppb	51.3	11.9-51.3	05/14/12	60	0	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Lead, ppb	1	#Sites>15 AL – 0	08/15/13	AL = 15	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits.
*Selenium, ppb	1.4		03/19/13	50	50	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines.
Total trihalo-methanes, ppb	38.6		09/04/13	80	0	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
*Total trihalo-methanes, ppb	78.4	35.7-78.4	08/30/11	80	0	By-product of drinking water chlorination.

Please direct questions regarding this information to Mr. Al Thomas with the Oahe Acres public water system at (605) 945-0437.