



February 14, 2007

**DEPARTMENT of ENVIRONMENT
and NATURAL RESOURCES**

PMB 2020
JOE FOSS BUILDING
523 EAST CAPITOL
PIERRE, SOUTH DAKOTA 57501-3182
www.state.sd.us/denr

Mr. Roy Brumbaugh
Highland Hills
8707 Highland Hills Road #50
Rapid City, SD 57702

RE: Annual Drinking Water Report for Highland Hills (EPA ID 0050)

Dear Mr. Brumbaugh;

It is time again for all community public water systems to issue the annual *Drinking Water Report* to their customers. The intent of this requirement is to ensure that consumers using your system know about the quality of their drinking water. Each community public water system must make the drinking water report available to its individual customers by **July 1, 2007** for water quality data collected during or prior to calendar year 2006.

The Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR) is supplying all community water systems in South Dakota an example drinking water report tailored to each system. **Check the information in the attached report for accuracy and make whatever changes are required. Distribute the report to your customers, and send a copy to DENR with the certification form by July 1, 2007.** If you determine the attached report is correct and all required information is included you can use DENR's report to distribute to your customers. Be sure to indicate that you are using DENR's report by marking the check box on the certification form. ***By marking the check box, your system will not be required to submit a copy of the report to DENR.***

An electronic version of your 2006 Drinking Water Report is available as a Microsoft Word document. If you have questions concerning the content or distribution of the drinking water report or if you would like an electronic copy emailed to you, please contact me at (605) 773-3754.

Sincerely,

Mitchel Williams

Mitchel Williams
Drinking Water Program

cc: Dave Deeny, Finance Officer

SENT - 32907

You can contact us by calling
(605)341-0636 or write us at
8801 Highland Hills Rd
Rapid City SD 57702

Highland Hills

2006 Drinking Water Report

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It's your tap water!



Water Quality

Last year, we monitored your drinking water for more than 80 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 32 customers an average of 3,200 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 Highland Hills public water supply system is medium.

For more information about your water and information on opportunities to participate in public meetings, call (605)341-0636 and ask for Dave Deeny.

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).

Detected Contaminants

The attached table lists all the drinking water contaminants that we detected during the 2006 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, 2006. 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.

Table of Selected Contaminants for Highland Hills (LA 10 0030)

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.

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

Units:

fL: million fibers per liter

***pCi/l:** picocuries per liter(a measure of radioactivity)

***ppt:** parts per trillion, or nanograms per liter

rem/year: millirems per year(a measure of radiation absorbed by the body)

***ppm:** parts per million, or milligrams per liter(mg/l)

***ppq:** parts per quadrillion, or picograms per liter

NTU: Nephelometric Turbidity Units

***ppb:** parts per billion, or micrograms per liter(ug/l)

***pspm:** positive samples per month

Substance	Highest Level Detected	Range	Date Tested	Highest Level Allowed (MCL)	Ideal Goal (MCLG)	Units	Major Source of Contaminant
Barium	0.094		08/20/02	2	2	ppm	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries, erosion of natural deposits.
Combined Radium	1.50		11/22/05	5	0	pCi/l	Erosion of natural deposits.
Copper	0.6	#Sites>1.3 AL - 0	06/23/05	AL=1.3	0	ppm	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives.
Fluoride	0.221		08/20/02	4	4	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth, discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Lead	3	#Sites>15 AL - 0	06/23/05	AL=15	0	ppb	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits.

DENR supplies this information as a service to the Highland Hills public water system. It is the responsibility of the public water system to check this information against their sampling history and the regulations.