Water Development Association, Inc.

Quality On Tap!

July 2022 | Volume 18, Issue 1

A $1.1 BILLION INVESTMENT IN SOUTH DAKOTA WATER PROJECTS

From the Manager | Consumer Confidence Report | Scholarship Recipients

FROM THE MANAGER

Angie Hammrich, General Manager
WEB Water Development Association, Inc.

This last year has been met with new challenges. Rising prices and supply chain issues are a part of our day-to-day lives. WEB continues to push through these challenges and complete projects as we can.

In 2021, we installed a new 17 Million Gallon a Day (MGD) intake screen. This screen replaced the existing screen. This was the first step needed prior to expanding the Water Treatment Plant to 17 MGD. Additional chemical feed lines were added for handling invasive species in the future. In Spring 2022, we installed a new generator at the Mina Booster Station.

WEB continues to work with our engineers and Rural Development to bring the Moratorium Improvements Project and Water Treatment Plant Expansion to fruition. The importance of these projects remains at the forefront.

WEB Water's 2022 "Sieh, Westby, Zemlicka, Montgomery, Hohn" High School Scholarship Recipients include Dillon Browning, Warner; Hayden Niles, Waubay; and Kathryn Rausch, Hoven. Each recipient will receive $1,000 to use to further their education. They are featured in this article. Congratulations to all 2022 graduating students!

MISSION STATEMENT

Quality of life depends on access to safe sustainable water.

VISION STATEMENT

To lead in the delivery of quality, reliable, and sustainable water across the region we serve.

PAYMENT OPTIONS

There are four convenient ways for WEB Water members to pay their bills:

1) Mail your payment. Don't forget to include your billing/meter read stubs (the portion you detach from your billing statement) with your check even if you are on automatic read. If you have more than one account, please return all stubs.
2) Drop off your payment at our office. There is a drop box next to the front door of the WEB Water building for 24 hour convenience.
3) Sign up for ACH payments. Call the office for more information.
4) Pay your bill online at www.webwater.org under the "Customer Login" tab located at the top right. If you need help registering, call the office for assistance.

WEB Water

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

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Chair – District #9 – (Bulk)

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Secretary – District #3 – (Brown)

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Jeff Stoecker
District #2 – (Edmunds, Faulk & Hyde)

Henry Orth
District #7– (Bulk)

Board Meetings are held on the third Thursday of each month

MANAGEMENT

Angie Hammrich, General Manager
Clayton Larson, Water Treatment Plant Manager
Shane Phillips, Operations Manager
Eric Hansen, Construction Manager

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E-mail: office@webwater.org
Website: www.webwater.org

2022 WEB WATER SCHOLARSHIP RECIPIENTS

DILLON BROWNING

Mansfield, SD

Son of Kim Browning

Graduate of Warner High School

Future plans: may attend Harvard University and major in Political Science and Public Policy with a focus in STEM and infrastructure policies

Dear WEB Water,

I would like to express how honored and deeply appreciative I am for the scholarship to help with my educational expenses. I was thrilled to be selected for this scholarship, and this will certainly be instrumental as I work to finance a degree in political science and government with as little debt as possible. Without this scholarship, I would likely have to take out more money in student loans to cover the cost of my education which could harm my financial future. I am interested in pursuing education beyond my bachelor's degree, and this will help make this goal more feasible. I appreciate your support and confidence in my education to help me achieve my career goals. After I complete my education, I look forward ways that I can pay this forward to other students and continued community invovlement.

Thank You, Dillon Browning

HAYDEN NILES

Waubay, SD

Son of Travis and April Niles

Graduate of Waubay High School

Future plans: attend the University of Hawai'i at Hilo and major in Marine Science

Dear WEB Water Board of Directors,

I am writing to thank you for selecting me as a recipient of the Sieh, Westby, Zemlicka, Montgomery, and Hohn WEB Water Scholarship. I was thrilled to learn of my selection, and I am deeply appreciative of your support. I will be attending the University of Hawaii at Hilo in the fall, majoring in Marine Science. It will assist me in pursuing my future dream of becoming an advocate for the oceans, climate change, and deep-sea marine biology.

This scholarship will help me pay for my educational expenses, and it will allow me to concentrate more of my time on studying, helping with research programs, and volunteering in my spare time. Thank you again for your generosity and support. I promise to work hard to succeed in my future endeavors.

Sincerely, Hayden Niles

KATHRYN RAUSCH

Hoven, SD

Daughter of Shannon and Sue Rausch

Graduate of Hoven High School

Future plans: attend SDSU and major in Agricultural Education

Dear WEB Water,

Thank you for providing this opportunity to apply and receive this scholarship. I am very grateful for your generosity, and I will use these funds responsibly while pursuing a degree in Ag. Education. Thanks Again!

Kathryn Rausch

HOW WETLANDS WORK

Wetlands are known by MANY different names. Can you figure out some of the other names by unscrambling the letters below?

OOGANL _____ ENF _____

OGB _____ RSHMA _____

PLADINOOLF _____ ELTAD _____

FLADUTM _____ NOPD _____

RIME _____ AMPSW _____

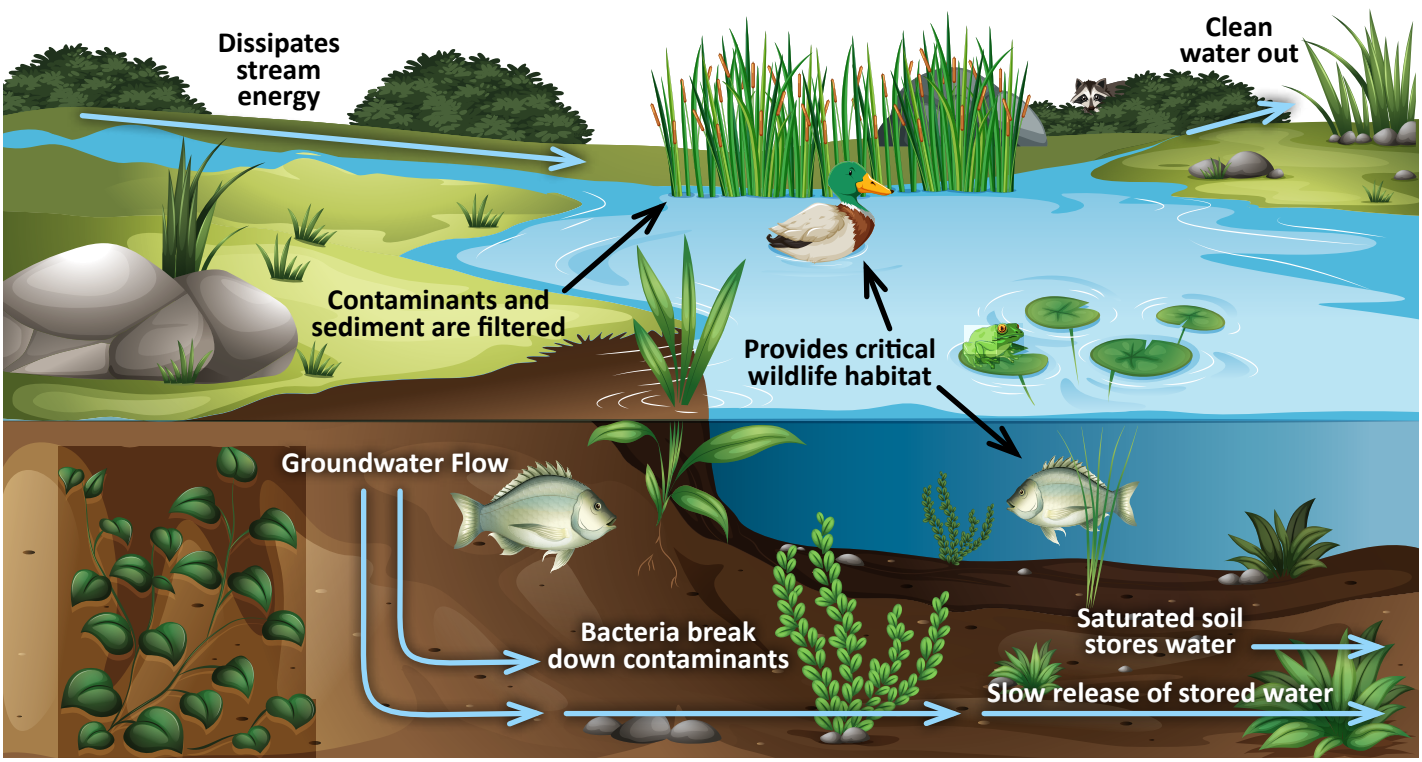
NGROVMAE _____ BABILLONG _____

South Dakota is home to more than a million wetlands. Most are located in the eastern part of the state. Wetlands have wet (hydric) soils perfect for water loving plants (hydrophytes) like cattails, lily pads, and duckweed. The hydrology of a wetland, or the movement of water in relation to the land, is also unique. There are three main types of wetlands in the Big Sioux River watershed: lacustrine (associated with lakes), palustrine (ponds), and riverine (along rivers and streams).

Wetlands used to be thought of as useless wet areas and many were drained or filled. We now know that wetlands are important ecosystems that provide many benefits not only to plants and animals, but also to us. There are now conservation and restoration programs in place to help restore and create new wetlands to help replace the ones that have been lost.

THREE VERY IMPORTANT FUNCTIONS ARE:

1. Act as sponges providing flood and erosion control
2. Act as water filters, removing sediments, excess nutrients, and pollutants
3. Provide food and habitat for creatures.



A $1.1 BILLION INVESTMENT IN SOUTH DAKOTA WATER PROJECTS

The South Dakota Department of Agriculture and Natural Resources (DANR) announced the Board of Water and Natural Resources has approved $430,651,683 in grants and loans for rural water systems throughout South Dakota. These awards are part of more than $1.1 billion in statewide awards approved by the board.

The $430,651,683 total includes $152,265,282 in grants and $278,386,401 in low-interest loans to be administered by the Department of Agriculture and Natural Resources.

"I am pleased to announce this financial assistance is available," said DANR Secretary Hunter Roberts. "These grants and loans will result in upgraded drinking water systems which is good for the users and the environment.

The grants and loans were awarded from DANR's Drinking Water State Revolving Fund Program, Consolidated Water Facilities Construction Program, and American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA) to the following:

Aurora-Brule Rural Water System received a $4,144,734 Drinking Water State Revolving Fund loan and a $1,855,266 ARPA grant to address water pressure and reliability issues within the system by installing 10 miles of new parallel water main, a new water storage reservoir, a booster station, multiple loops within the system, and making other line improvements. These funds and local cash will cover the cost of the project. The loan terms are 1.875 percent for 30 years.

Bear Butte Valley Water, Inc. received a $1,115,500 Drinking Water State Revolving Fund loan and a $5,202,000 ARPA grant to make improvements to its water system.

Improvements include installation of 20 miles of water mainline to 24 new services connections to meet rural, residential, and livestock drinking water demands; construction of a new well with a higher capacity pump to provide a second water source; and miscellaneous site piping and appurtenances to address system deficiencies in the Blucksberg Service area. The loan terms are 2.125 percent for 30 years.

BDM Rural Water System received a $8,006,917 Drinking Water State Revolving Fund loan with $507,867 in principal forgiveness and a $3,530,083 ARPA grant to construct a new water diversion system and treatment system for additional water supplies. In addition, 18 miles of pipe will be added to expand the system, lines will be looped for redundancy and pressure stabilization, and 382 water meters will be replaced. The loan terms are 1.875 percent for 30 years.

Big Sioux Community Water System received a $17,788,000 Drinking Water State Revolving Fund loan to replace water mains and construct 35.5 miles of parallel water lines in various sizes. The loan terms are 2.125 percent for 30 years

Brookings-Deuel Rural Water System received a $5,607,560 Drinking Water State Revolving Fund loan and a $2,703,240 ARPA grant to install 22 miles of 12-inch water main to meet the growing demands of rural customers including livestock and dairy operations; reduce the amount of water loss due to existing glued-joint pipe; and to interconnect the system's two primary water sources. In addition, six miles of 6-inch watermain will be installed to the Lake Cochrane service area to improve low pressures around the lake during periods of peak water use. This funding, local cash, and other funds will cover the cost of this project. The loan terms are 2.125 percent for 30 years.

Clark Rural Water System received a $5,068,000 Drinking Water State Revolving Fund loan and a $2,172,000 ARPA grant to address low pressures on the upstream side of Henry Booster Pump Station and the Crocker Ground Storage Reservoir by installing 13.5 miles of 10-inch and 7 miles of 8-inch parallel main line. The loan terms are 2.125 percent for 30 years.

Clay Rural Water System received a $10,736,050 Drinking Water State Revolving Fund loan, a $825,850 Consolidated Water Facilities Construction Program grant, and a $4,955,100 ARPA grant to address increased water demand, outdated and undersized water mains, and storage facility limitations. The project includes new water storage reservoirs, booster station replacement, and water main improvements. The loan terms are 2.125 percent for 30 years.

Davison Rural Water System received a $810,385 Drinking Water State Revolving Fund loan and a $439,615 ARPA grant to address water supply and system pressure issues. In addition, the project will increase accuracy and efficiencies by upgrading from self-reading meters to automatic meter read technology. The loan terms are 2.125 percent for 30 years. This funding and local cash will cover the project costs.

Grant-Roberts Rural Water System received a $4,360,400 Drinking Water State Revolving Fund loan and a $2,433,600 ARPA grant to install approximately 24 miles of pipeline and other miscellaneous apparatus to add capacity so each reservoir can be filled during high water use periods. In addition, pipeline looping and parallels will be completed to distribute water to existing and new customers as well as improve the reliability of the water system. This project will include a connection to provide bulk water service to the residents of Corona. The loan terms are 2.125 percent for 30 years.

Hanson Rural Water System received a $2,356,165 Drinking Water State Revolving Fund loan and a $1,273,835 ARPA grant to address water supply and pressure issues within the system by paralleling and looping existing mains to meet current demands. In addition, the project will upgrade metering methodology by moving from self-reading meters to automatic meter read technology to increase accuracy. The loan terms are 1.625 percent for 30 years. This funding package along with local funds will complete the cost of the project.

Joint Wellfield Inc. received a $6,592,000 Drinking Water State Revolving Fund loan and a $2,868,000 ARPA grant to construct a new gravity filtration water treatment plant to increase the treatment capacity of the system and drill two new wells. The loan terms are 2.125 percent for 30 years. These funds along with local cash will cover the cost of the project. This project is a joint effort between the Brookings-Deuel Rural Water System and the Kingbrook Rural Water System.

Kingbrook Rural Water System received a $22,850,000 Drinking Water State Revolving Fund loan and a $9,900,000 grant to install an elevated tank near Arlington, a booster pump station near Bryant, and relocate and resize pipeline segments along Highway 25 north of DeSmet. In addition, Kingbrook has several existing facilities that are operating beyond its firm capacity and need to be replaced or improved. These include the Badger Pump Station, DeSmet Water Treatment Plant, Chester Water Treatment Plant, Oakwood Pump Station, and the Orland Pump Station. The loan terms are 2.125 percent for 30 years. These funds along with local cash will cover the cost of the project.

Lewis & Clark Regional Water System received a $13,136,100 ARPA grant to expand its water system and increase capacity. This grant will greatly benefit rate payers, as the project has a direct impact on the water rates paid by its customers.

Lincoln County Rural Water System received a $2,653,700 Drinking Water State Revolving Fund loan and a $1,137,300 ARPA grant to install 16.5 miles of new pipeline to serve the growing developments surrounding the City of Sioux Falls and City of Harrisburg without negatively impacting existing customers. The loan terms are 2.125 percent for 30 years.

Mid-Dakota Rural Water System received a $29,467,750 Drinking Water State Revolving Fund loan, a $2,000,000 Consolidated Water Facilities Construction Program grant, and a $13,867,250 ARPA grant to install a new water meter system, construct parallel pipe, and make improvements to the water treatment system including a new backwash recovery system and additional membrane capacity. The loan terms are 1.875 percent for 30 years.

Minnehaha Community Rural Water System received a $44,349,000 Drinking Water State Revolving Fund loan to install new water main to keep up with increasing demands in the area. Improvements include installation of approximately 7.3 miles of 20-inch diameter water main, 19 miles of 16-inch diameter water main, a new control valve station, a 1.5 million gallon water tower, and a new reservoir and booster station. The loan terms are 2.125 percent for 30 years.

Perkins County Rural Water System received a $4,589,000 Drinking Water State Revolving Fund loan and a $2,471,000 ARPA grant to add two elevated storage tanks in their Central and Lemmon service areas to provide adequate storage on high-capacity days and add a ground storage tank at the main booster station. Transmission and distribution lines will also be upgraded to accommodate increased pressure and handle peak demands. The loan terms are 1.625 percent for 30 years.

Randall Community Water District received a $6,325,375 Drinking Water State Revolving Fund loan and a $2,710,875 ARPA grant to update waterlines to accommodate growth and maintain pressure to existing customers in Cedar Grove Waterline North area, Lakeview Colony Waterline North area, and Carda Tank Waterline South area. The loan terms are 1.875 percent for 30 years.

Shared Resources Inc. received a $69,983,400 Drinking Water State Revolving Fund loan and a $38,276,600 ARPA grant for a joint effort between Minnehaha Community Water Corporation and the Big Sioux Community Water System. The project includes a treatment plant, well field, distribution pipeline, and two storage tanks. Shared Resources will treat and deliver the water to the two systems, which will then distribute water to their existing customer base. The loan terms are 2.125 percent for 30 years.

Sioux Rural Water Systems received a $3,202,650 Drinking Water State Revolving Fund loan and a $1,778,350 ARPA grant to construct a new elevated tank and pipeline to address inadequate storage in the existing system. A pipeline will be installed in two locations to improve service pressure to existing customers and provide adequate delivery to the proposed elevated tank. The loan terms are 2.125 percent for 30 years. These funds and local cash will support the project.

South Lincoln Rural Water System received a $10,384,082 Drinking Water State Revolving Fund loan and a $5,677,918 ARPA grant to meet increasing demands on its existing service area and construct new water system facilities. The new facilities include an elevated tank south of Canton, a pump station north of Canton, and a new water treatment plant south of Worthing. The loan terms are 2.125 percent for 30 years. These funds and local cash will support the project.

Southern Black Hills Water System received a $540,000 Drinking Water State Revolving Fund loan and a $3,060,000 ARPA grant to install a new well, booster pump station, storage, a new chlorination system, a SCADA system, and water main to connect the Paramount Point and Spring Creek Acres Service areas. The loan terms are 2.125 percent for 30 years.

Tri-County/Mni' Waste Water Company received a $1,238,302 ARPA grant to make improvements to the raw water line, which will stabilize a landslide threatening the entire system's water source. This grant and other funds will cover the cost of these improvements. Mni' Waste Water Company also received a $6,448,598 ARPA grant to replace an undersized pipeline along Highway 63 causing high friction loss and low pressure issues. In addition, new treated water pipeline, water tower, valves, pumps, and air releases will be installed.

Tripp County Water Users District received a $9,250,000 Drinking Water State Revolving Fund loan and

a $4,050,000 ARPA grant to replace two storage tanks, parallel and loop lines to increase water pressure, and expand their well field to address supply issues. The terms of the loan are 0.0 percent for 30 years.

TM Rural Water District received a $5,913,600 Drinking Water State Revolving Fund loan and a $2,534,400 ARPA grant to address deficiencies in its distribution system due to increasing demands attributed to drought and new customers. Improvements includes installation of 4 miles of parallel 12-inch watermain. The loan terms are 1.625 percent for 30 years.

WEB Water Development Association received a $6,520,000 ARPA grant to upgrade its raw water intake pipe size from 30-inch to 48-inch in anticipation of a much larger drinking water regionalization project. This funding along with other funds will support the project.

West River/Lyman Jones Rural Water System received a $2,800,000 Drinking Water State Revolving Fund loan and a $1,200,000 ARPA grant to install 8-inch, 6-inch, and 4-inch PVC water main pipes to replace existing undersized main services in Mellette, Haakon, and Lyman counties. In addition, a ground storage tank will be replaced in Pennington County. The terms of the loan are 1.625 percent for 30 years.

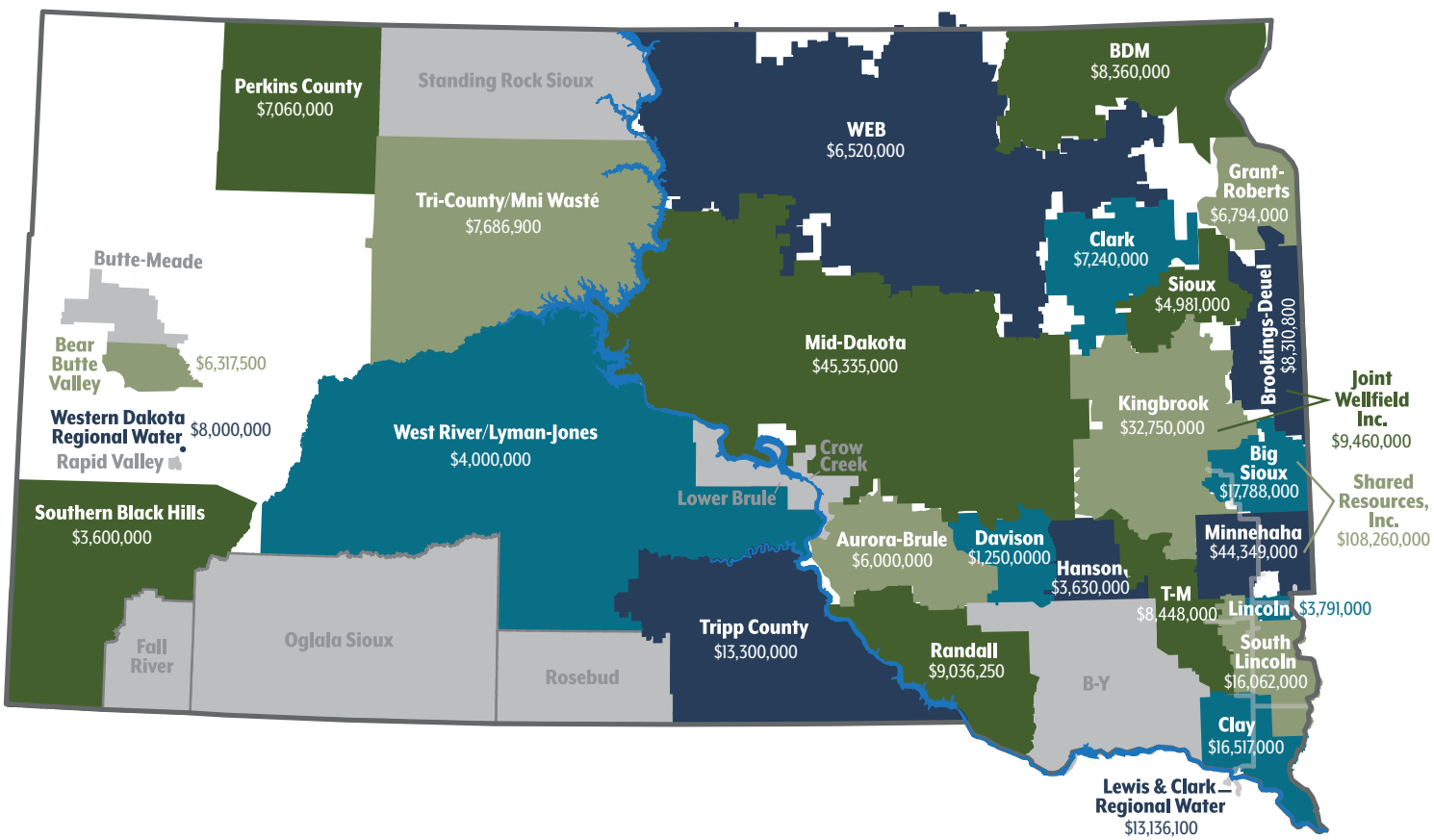
Western Dakota Regional Water System received a $8,000,000 ARPA grant to hire an engineering firm to complete a facility plan and preliminary design for a drinking water expansion project from the Missouri River to Western South Dakota. The study is necessary to address source water capacity and resiliency in the event of a long-term drought for the region.

The American Rescue Plan Act provides grants for eligible water, wastewater, storm water, and non-point source projects. The state of South Dakota is making a historic investment in infrastructure by dedicating $600 million of American Rescue Plan Act funding for local water and wastewater infrastructure grants.

The Consolidated Water Facilities Construction Program, funded in part by revenues from the Petroleum Release Compensation Tank Inspection fee and the sale of lotto tickets, provides grants and loans for water, wastewater, and watershed projects.

The State of South Dakota and the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency fund the Drinking Water State Revolving Fund Program, which provides low-interest loans for public drinking water system projects. The program is funded through a combination of federal appropriations, loan repayments, and bonds.

FUNDING ALLOCATIONS



WESTERN DAKOTA REGIONAL WATER SYSTEM

Access to a reliable and plentiful source of high quality drinking water is critically important from a public health and safety standpoint, especially in western South Dakota, which has a more arid climate and limited water supplies. This is compounded by population and industrial growth.

The Western Dakota Regional Water System (WDRWS) will serve western South Dakota where the population and water needs are both expected to more than double in the next century. Due to the area's growing population and the unpredictable nature of future drought projections, the WDRWS is needed to ensure reliable ongoing access to drinking water in western South Dakota.

An example of the need for supplemental water supplies is southwestern South Dakota, which has historically heavily relied on groundwater from the Minnelusa and Madison aquifers and surface water from Rapid Creek and Cleghorn Springs as a drinking water supply. These drinking water sources have been adequate. However, as the regional population grows and is combined with drought, the demand for water will exceed the current supply.

To determine the future water needs for the area, the West Dakota Water Development District (WDWDD) commissioned the South Dakota School of Mines and Technology (SDSMT) in 2017 to complete the Missouri River Water Allotment Study for Future Use Water Permit 1443-2.

The WDRWS and its engineering team will expand upon these efforts to understand the needs of those who live in western South Dakota and to dive even deeper into water service for this region.

WDRWS was provided an $8 million American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA) Grant from the South Dakota Department of Agriculture and Natural Resources and will use that financial support to develop:

1. more detailed regional water needs assessments;
2. concept designs for a fully regional system; and
3. financial analysis of the regional concepts, Tribal

PROGRESS TO DATE

DECEMBER 2019
- West Dakota Water Development District (WDWDD) receives South Dakota Mines Report

MARCH 2020
- WDWDD asks Banner Associates to start West River discussion to gauge interest

DECEMBER 2020
- WDWDD receives report to proceed with:
  - Governance
  - Technical Evaluation
  - Funding

JANUARY 2021
- WDWDD commissions Water Use Study
- Asks for a new non-profit to be convened

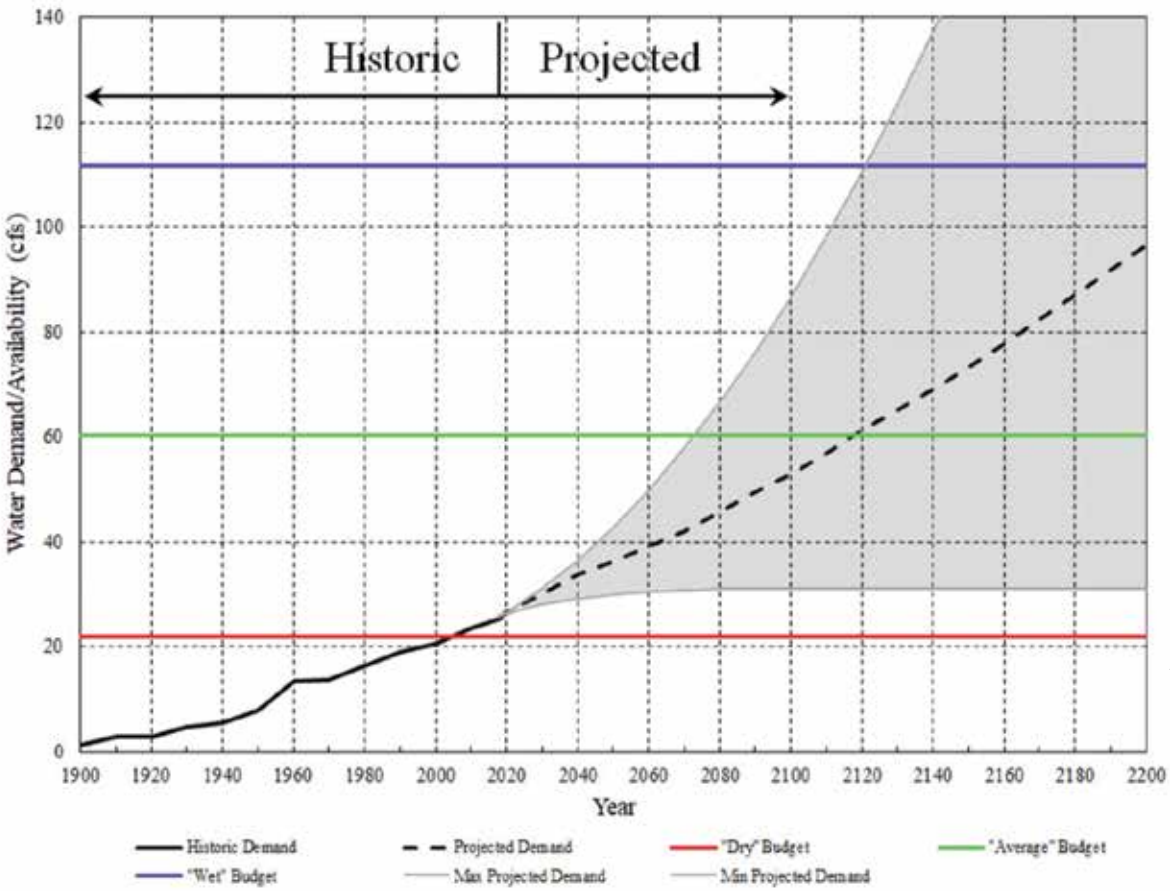
SEPTEMBER 2021
- Western Dakota Regional Water System (WDRWS) Non-Profit is formed

consultation, and completion of National Environmental Act compliance.

The outcome of these efforts will be used to help secure federal authorization and for the construction of the project.

For more information on the Western Dakota Regional Water System, please contact Cheryl Chapman, Ph.D., PE, Executive Director, WDRWS via email at info@WDRWS.org, or call 605-519-7333.

"As population in the area increases, the need to ensure water security will grow even greater. Therefore, local entities with a stake in our water security should pool their resources to ensure that they are proactive in securing future sources of water, one of which could involve from the Missouri River." *(Source: 2019 SDSMT Study)*



INITIAL QUESTIONS

1. Who's interested in participating in the project?
2. How much water do they need?
3. When do they need the Water?
4. How much will this cost the end users?

Credit: South Dakota School of Mines & Technology (2019)

Ensuring long-term water security for western South Dakota will be a challenging feat. However, the ARPA grant secured by the WDRWS Board of Directors and staff provides a unique opportunity to overcome the most challenging part of providing long-term reliable water service to the region. We are taking the first step by seeking answers to some initial questions shown above.

The funding already secured for this project will help answer these questions and so much more! However, it will be essential for the project to have broad support and participation from water systems across the region.

OCTOBER 2021
- Water Use Study Completed

NOVEMBER 2021
- Named on the State Water Plan

DECEMBER 2021
- Water Summit
- WDRWS First Annual Membership Meeting

JANUARY 2022
- Submits Drinking Water Facilities Funding Application
- WDRWS interviews 3 engineering teams for a competitive selection

FEBRUARY 2022
- WDRWS Selects AE_2S and its teaming partners KLJ and Black & Veatch

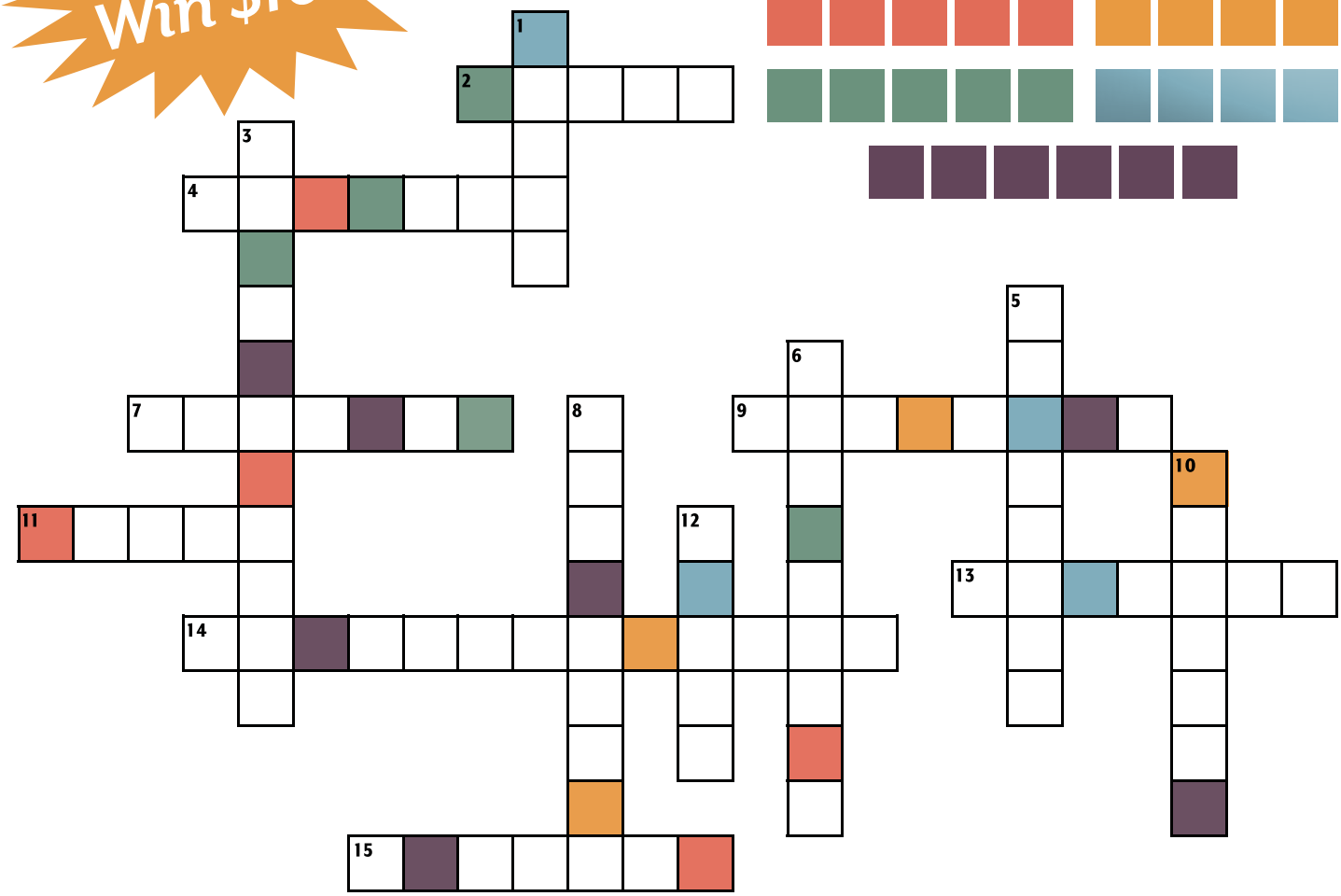
APRIL 2022
- WDRWS receives $8M. 100% grant from SD Department of Agriculture and Natural Resources

RURAL WATER CROSSWORD & WORD SCRAMBLE CONTEST

WEATHER

Enter to Win $100

SCRAMBLE ANSWER



ACROSS

2. Sun blocker
4. A line of intense, widespread, and fast-moving storms that moves across a great distance and is characterized by damaging winds.
7. Transport to Oz
9. Damp air
11. Frozen dew
13. Severe weather is happening in your area
14. Aptly contains the letters R-A-I-N
15. Prolonged dry spell

DOWN

1. Overflow
3. Measured in degrees
5. Major snowstorm
6. A meteorological phenomenon in which rain falls while the sun is shining
8. Comes in a flash
10. Rainy day delight
12. Means severe weather is possible, but not yet happening

RULES: Use the colored squares in the puzzle to solve the word scramble above. Call your Rural Water System (See page 2 for contact information) or **enter online at www.sdarws.com/crossword.html** with the correct phrase by July 15, 2022 to be entered into the $100 drawing.

Only one entry allowed per address/household. You must be a member of a participating rural water system to be eligible for the prize. Your information will only be used to notify the winner, and will not be shared or sold.

Congratulations to Greg Anderson with Kingbrook RWS who had the correct phrase of "Weed it and Reap" for April 2022.

RURAL WATER
ACROSS SOUTH DAKOTA

SOUTH DAKOTANS RALLY FOR WATER SUPPORT ON CAPITOL HILL

Seventeen South Dakotans representing South Dakota Rural Water made the trip out to Washington, DC this past March to attend the National Rural Water Rally and meet with our congressional delegation to discuss rural water priorities and funding requests. The Rally opened with speeches from rural water champions in D.C. including Senator Joe Manchin (D-WV); Chris McLean, Acting Administrator for U.S. Department of Agriculture's Rural Utilities Service; Radhika Fox, Assistant Administrator for EPA Water; and Gary Gold, Deputy Assistant Secretary for Water and Science at the U.S. Department of the Interior. Also while in the nation's capitol, we met with Senators John Thune and Mike Rounds, Congressman Dusty Johnson, USDA Assistant Administrator Charles Stephens, and USDA Director of the Water Programs Division Steve Polacek. We came away from those meetings with a good feeling that South Dakota's congressional delegation knows and understands the value and the importance of water development priorities in our state as well as our national priorities.

WEB Water Development Association, Inc.
Annual Water Quality Report
January 1, 2021 - December 31, 2021

Secretary's Award

The WEB Water Development Association has supplied eleven consecutive years of safe drinking water to the public it serves and has been awarded the Secretary's Award for Drinking Water Excellence by the South Dakota Department of Agriculture and Natural Resources. 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 Quality

Last year, the WEB Water Development Association 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 more than 8,000 active meters an average of 6,200,000 gallons of water per day. We get our water from surface water sources. The state has performed an assessment of our source water and they have determined that the relative susceptibility rating for the WEB Water Development Association public water supply system is medium.

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. Immunocompromised 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 WEB Water Development Association 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 *www.epa.gov/safewater/lead*.

Detected Contaminants

The tables below list all the drinking water contaminants that we detected during the 2021 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, 2021. 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.

2021 TABLE OF DETECTED REGULATED CONTAMINANTS FOR: WEB Water Development Association, Inc. (EPA ID 1089)

Substance	90% Level	Test Sites > Action Level	Date Tested	Highest Level Allowed (AL)	Ideal Goal	Units	Major Source of Contaminant
Copper	0.6	0	07/25/19	AL=1.3	0	ppm	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives.
Lead	2	0	07/22/19	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	0.47		11/08/21	4	<4	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Haloacetic Acids (RAA)	14.55		11/08/21	60	0	ppb	By-product of drinking water chlorination. Results are reported as a running annual average of test results.
Total Coliform Bacteria	1	positive samples		1	0	pspm	Naturally present in the environment.
Total trihalomethanes (RAA)	7.94		11/08/21	80	0	ppb	By-product of drinking water chlorination. Results are reported as a running annual average of test results.

Please direct questions regarding this information to Clayton Larson with the WEB Water Development Association, Inc. public water system at 605-229-4749.

TERMS & ABBREVIATIONS USED IN TABLES:

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:

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

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

pspm – positive samples per month

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WATER MATTERS

The Cost of Pipe

As described elsewhere in this issue of *Quality on Tap!*, public water suppliers (PWS) all across the State of South Dakota are benefitting from access to $600,000,000 provided by the federal American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA). The amount of money being made available is unprecedented, and it will provide once-in-a-lifetime opportunities for the various PWS's that are successful in obtaining ARPA funds.

At the same time, this opportunity will present some very real challenges, as PWS's scramble to get project designs completed, obtain the necessary materials (pipe, pumps, etc.) and line up contractors to do the actual work. Further complicating things is a hard deadline of December 31, 2026, for the expenditure of the ARPA funds.

Unfortunately, inflation and supply chain issues will mean that the available grant and loan dollars won't go as far as they could a year or two ago. ARPA funding is largely available right away, but the sudden influx of support does not mean that engineers, suppliers and contractors can increase their capabilities on a similar time line. Project planners need to prepare for cost increases and shortages related to labor and materials and adjust bid expectations accordingly.

PVC & Pipe Weekly reported in the April 29, 2022 edition that demand for PVC pipe remains strong enough that some pipe makers are allocating pipe to customers due to a large backlog of orders. In addition, some ductile iron pipe distributers report orders are 40 months out, so some customers are switching to PVC pipe which will likely increase the shortage. Along with supply chain issues, the cost of PVC pipe has increased steadily, rising over fifty percent (50%) in the past two years.

WHAT DOES THIS MEAN FOR YOUR LOCAL PWS? If plans and designs were in place and simply waiting for funding, odds are good that the ARPA funds will allow early implementation of a project that was going forward anyway, albeit with a little more grant assistance than might have been expected. If planning began with the advent of ARPA funding, things could be a little trickier, as available resources, whatever they might be, are likely to have been swept up by the early starters.

No matter what type of project is being implemented with ARPA funding, cost increases and supply chain issues are a reality that need to be budgeted for in the next few years. Although no one has a (working) crystal ball that tells us when things might get back to normal, careful thought and decision making on the front end can minimize drastic impacts to project budgets for the duration of the ARPA funding opportunities. Compared to no available funds, these are problems that most people are happy to have!

BACK PAGE CONTENT PROVIDED BY:

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