

You can contact us by calling or
write us at
PO Box 298
Hermosa SD 57744

Town of Hermosa-New System

2011 Drinking Water Report



It's your tap water!

EPA ID: 2268



Water Quality

Last year, the Town of Hermosa-New System 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 430 customers an average of 34,000 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 Hermosa-New System public water supply system is medium.

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

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 Town of Hermosa-New System 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 2011 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, 2011. 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.

Violations

Your system had violations in 2011. Please see the attached Table of Violations for information concerning these violations.

2011 Table of Detected Contaminants For Hermosa-New System (EPA ID 2268)

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

Units:

- *MFL: million fibers per liter
- *pCi/l: picocuries per liter(a measure of radioactivity)
- *ppt: parts per trillion, or nanograms per liter
- *mrem/year: millirems per year(a measure of radiation absorbed by the body)
- *ppm: parts per million, or milligrams per liter(mg/l)
- *ppb: parts per billion, or micrograms per liter(ug/l)
- *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	0.3	0	09/29/10	AL=1.3	0	ppm	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives.
Lead	2	0	09/28/10	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
Alpha emitters	19.9		06/29/11	15	0	pCi/l	Erosion of natural deposits.
Barium	0.024		11/02/10	2	2	ppm	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits.
Chromium	8		11/02/10	100	100	ppb	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits.
Combined Radium	7.60		03/11/11	5	0	pCi/l	Erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride	0.4		11/02/10	4	4	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Nitrate (as Nitrogen)	0.226		11/21/11	10	10	ppm	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits.

Please direct questions regarding this information to Mr Chuck Ferguson with the Hermosa-New System public water system.

2011 Information on Violations For Hermosa-New System (EPA ID 2268)

(This Drinking Water Report can be used as a Tier III Public Notice if distributed to each customer within 12 months of when the system was notified of the violation.)

Violation Type	Parameter	Date System Notified	Duration in Months	Health Effects Language	Action Taken By Your System
Exceedance of Allowable Contaminant Level	Combined Radium	11/08/11		Some people who drink water containing radium 226 or 228 in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.	<p>Corrective action taken by your system:</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> We have since completed the required sampling and/or reporting.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> We have taken additional measures within the water system administration to be sure that samples are taken properly in the future.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> The proper number of samples was taken in the following month and we are now back in compliance with the sampling regulations.</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other (specify) Customers Notified</p>

Town of Hermosa



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Utility Customer Notification 2011-2012

Radium Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) Violation

Hermosa - New System drinking water supply violates the radium 226-228 standard of the South Dakota Drinking Water Standards. The maximum contaminant level for radium 226-228 is 5.0 picocuries per liter (pCi/L), and the average level of radium 226-228 during the past year was 5.63 pCi/L.

Radium 226-228 occurs naturally in the water. Some people who drink water containing radium 226 or 228 in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer. You do not need to use an alternative water supply such as bottled water; however, if you have specific health concerns, consult your doctor. This is not an immediate risk. If it had been, you would have been notified immediately.

The Town of Hermosa (New System) will be discussing various options to correct this problem including: additional testing and monitoring; blending water sources between old well and new well; sealing off production zone and servicing all customers with old well #0154; drilling a new well; or possibly installing a water treatment facility.

We are required to notify users of the drinking water system every three months of this violation as long as this condition exists.

Please share this information with all the people who drink this water, especially those who may not have received this notice directly (for example, people in apartments, nursing homes, schools, and businesses). You can do this by posting this notice in a public place or distributing copies by hand or mail.

For further information, please contact Chuck Ferguson, Town of Hermosa, PO Box 298, Hermosa SD 57744, (605) 255-4291.

Hours of Operation:
Monday – Friday 8:00—5:00

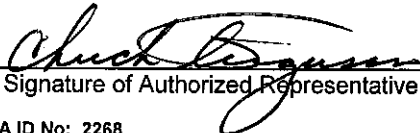
Instructions for Report Delivery and Recordkeeping

The Town of Hermosa-New System public water system must distribute the report and the Department of Environment and Natural Resources must receive a copy of your report no later than July 1, 2012.

You must mail or directly deliver a copy of the Drinking Water Report to each customer. A good faith effort must be made to reach all of your consumers. Your water system must make the report available upon request and keep it on file for three years. The Department of Environment and Natural Resources must receive a copy of your report no later than July 1, 2012. Complete the following form and return it to us after you distribute the drinking water report to your customers.

2011 Annual Drinking Water Report Certification of Distribution Town of Hermosa-New System

I certify that the information contained in the drinking water report for the Town of Hermosa-New System is true and correct based upon my best information, knowledge, or belief and that the report has been distributed as required and a good faith effort has been made to reach all consumers. The Town of Hermosa-New System public water system has returned a copy of the drinking water report to the Department of Environment and Natural Resources and will make the report available upon request for three years.


Signature of Authorized Representative

6-27-12
Date

EPA ID No: 2268