

You can contact us by calling  
(605) 997-3432 or write us at  
1132 North Crescent,  
Flandreau, SD 57028

# Flandreau Indian School

## **2014 Consumer Confidence Report for Drinking Water Quality**

*It's your tap water!*

EPA ID: 084690465



# Water Quality

*Last year, our water provider 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) standards. We are committed to providing you with information because informed customers are our best allies.*

## **Water Source**

We serve approximately 400 customers an average of 25,000 gallons of water per day. Our water is groundwater that we purchase from the city of Flandreau who purchases it from Big Sioux Community Water System. The state of South Dakota has performed an assessment of the source water on the water we purchase and they have determined that the relative susceptibility rating for this public water supply system is medium.

For more information about your water and information on opportunities to participate in public meetings, call (605) 997-3432 and ask for Ed Lunday, Facility Manager, Flandreau Indian School.

## **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 storm water 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 storm water 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 storm water 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 Flandreau Indian School 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 were detected during the 2014 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, 2014. The state requires our water provider 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.

## **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:**

\*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)

\*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

**The Flandreau Indian School purchases water from the city of Flandreau who in turn purchases their water from Big Sioux Rural Water System. Details of detected contaminants can be found in the following table**

Substance	Sample Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Detection	Ideal Goals (MCLG)	Highest Level Allowed (MCL)	Units	Likely source of substance
Alpha emitters	10/29/2012	1.0	N/A	0	15	pCi/l	Erosion of natural deposits
Antimony	4/30/2012	0.5	N/A	6	6	ppb	Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics; electronics; solder.
Barium	4/30/2012	0.002	N/A	2	2	ppm	Discharge from drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Chromium	4/30/2012	0.7	N/A	100	100	ppb	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
Nickel	6/5/2001	1.1	N/A	100	100	ppb	Metal alloys, batteries
Nitrate (as Nitrogen)	1/6/11	2.1	N/A	10	10	ppm	Fertilizer runoff; leaching from septic tanks; sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride	Twice Monthly	1.45	1.17-1.45	4	4	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Selenium	4/30/2012	3.5	N/A	50	50	ppb	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines.

**Tests taken at Flandreau Indian School**

Copper	9/30/2013	0.10	#Sites>1.3 AL-0	1	AL=1.3	ppm	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives.
Lead	9/30/2013	2.4	#Sites>15 AL-1	1	AL=15	ppb	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits.
Total Trihalomethanes	8/12/2014	41.6	4.91-13.0	0	80	ppb	By-product of disinfection
Haloacetic Acids	8/12/2014	7.88	<1.0-3.69	0	60	ppb	By-product of disinfection

If you have questions, please call Ed Lunday at 605-997-3432

**Flandreau Indian School**

**Consumer Confidence Report Delivery Methods**

**Posted or Hand Delivered to the Following Areas on June 24, 2015**

**Posted**

Building 1 – Administration

Building 26 – Facility Office

Building 83 – Girls Dorm

Building 84 – Boys Dorm

Building 85 – Gym

Building 86 – Main School Building

Building 111 – Kitchen

Building 121 – Home Living Building

Building 124 – Vocational Building

Posted on Flandreau Indian School Web Page (<http://www.flandreauindianschool.com/>) on 7-1-2015

Posted on Bureau of Indian Education Environmental SharePoint (<http://emssp.bie.edu/>) on 7-1-15

**Hand delivered to Tenants in Quarters**

Quarters - 5

Quarters - 6

Quarters - 7

Quarters - 8

Quarters -16

Quarters - 42

Quarters – 61