

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

Flandreau Indian School

2016 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 18,000 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).

Action levels

The Flandreau Indian School recently exceeded the action level for lead. During June 1 to September 30, 2016 monitoring period our system's 90th percentile lead level was calculated at 0.016 mg/L which exceeds the 0.015mg/L lead action level. The system is currently conducting tests to determine the proper steps for corrosion control. 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 2016 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, 2016. 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 (MGLG): 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	2.0	ND-2	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
Nitrate (as Nitrogen)	02/17/2016	1.2	N/A	10	10	ppm	Fertilizer runoff; leaching from septic tanks; sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride	11/8/2016	1.06	.29-1.06	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	10/6/2016	.04	#Sites>1.3 AL-0	1	AL=1.3	ppm	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives.
Lead	10/6/2016	6.4	#Sites>15 AL-1	1	AL=15	ppb	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits.
Total Trihalomethanes	9/19/2016	27.8	2.52-10.5	0	80	ppb	By-product of disinfection
Haloacetic Acids	9/19/2016	11.8	<1.0-5.27	0	60	ppb	By-product of disinfection

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

Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) Certification for Community Water Systems

Community Water System Name: Flandreau Indian School

Public Water System Identification No: 084690465 Year CCR Due: 2017

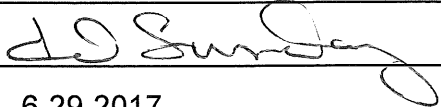
Important: Community water systems are required to both directly deliver a copy of the CCR to each customer, and reach non-bill paying customers through other outreach methods known as “good faith” efforts. For direct delivery methods, you can choose either traditional or electronic methods of outreach, or both. Some possibilities for good faith delivery methods are listed on the next page.

Directions: Please mark all boxes and fill out the blanks for all items that apply, then sign the form on the last page.

Required Delivery Methods	Outreach Used for Report Distribution
Direct Delivery: Traditional Methods	<input type="checkbox"/> Mail: A paper CCR was mailed to each customer on _____ (date). <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Hand Delivery: A paper CCR was hand-delivered to each customer on <u>6-27-17</u> (date).
Direct Delivery: Electronic Methods In your electronic outreach, please describe what information the customer was provided so that he/she could request a paper copy of the CCR, if desired: _____ _____ _____	<input type="checkbox"/> Mail with Web Address: A paper notification was mailed to each customer (e.g. via separate mailing, water bill, insert, etc.) providing the web link directly to the CCR on the internet on _____ (date). Web address of the CCR provided: _____ <input type="checkbox"/> Electronic Delivery: The CCR was sent as an attachment to email on _____ (date). <input type="checkbox"/> Electronic Delivery: The CCR was embedded in an email and sent on _____ (date). <input type="checkbox"/> Electronic Delivery: An email with a website address linked directly to the CCR was sent on _____ (date). Web address of the CCR provided: _____ <input type="checkbox"/> Electronic Delivery: Another method of electronic delivery was used to send the CCR on _____ (date). Please specify the method used: _____

Required Delivery Methods	Outreach Used for Report Distribution
Good Faith Delivery Efforts For Non-Bill Paying Customers	<p><input type="checkbox"/> Posted the CCR on the Internet on _____ (date).</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Provided announcement or CCR report in community newsletter on _____ (date).</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Mailed the CCR to postal patrons within the service area on _____ (date).</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Advertised the availability of the CCR in news media on _____ (date).</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Published the CCR in the local newspaper (paper, issue no.) on _____ (date).</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Posted the CCR in public places on Flandreau Indian School Campus 6-22-17 (date). List of locations: 2 web sites on 6-29-17 List is attached</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Delivered multiple copies of the CCR to single bill addresses serving many people (e.g. apartment buildings, businesses, large private employers) on _____ (date).</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Delivered the CCR to community organizations on _____ (date). List of organizations: _____</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Other (specify method and date delivered): _____</p>
Wholesalers Only	<p><input type="checkbox"/> Data and information was provided to each consecutive community water system (purchaser(s)) on _____ (date).</p>
Public Notification	<p><input type="checkbox"/> Public notification was included in the CCR to satisfy a Public Notification Rule Tier 3 monitoring violation, or the fluoride secondary MCL. Violation listed in the CCR: _____</p> <p>Date of violation: _____</p>

The community water system named above hereby confirms that its Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) has been distributed to customers and that appropriate notices of availability have been given as specified on this form. Further, the system certifies that the information contained in the report is correct and consistent with the compliance monitoring data previously submitted to EPA Region 8.

CERTIFIED BY:Name (please print): Ed LundayTitle: Facility Manager Phone #: 605-997-3432 ext 1Signature: Today's Date: 6-29-2017

Please sign and send your completed certification by mail, fax, or email for receipt no later than October 1st of each year for the CCR due that same year:

MAILING ADDRESS:

US Environmental Protection Agency, Region 8
Drinking Water Program (8P-W-DW)
Attn: CCR Rule Manager
1595 Wynkoop St.
Mailcode: 8P-W-DW
Denver, CO 80202-1129

EMAIL:

To: R8DWU@epa.gov
Subject: CCR Certification

FAX:

1-(877) 876-9101
Attn: CCR Certification

**FLANDREAU INDIAN SCHOOL
1132 N. CRESCENT ST
FLANDREAU, SD 57028**

CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT DELIVERY METHODS

Posted or Hand Delivered to the Following Areas on June 22, 2017

Posted

BLDG. 1 – ADMINISTRATION

BLDG. 26 – FACILITY OFFICE

BLDG. 83 – GIRLS DORMITORY

BLDG. 84 – BOYS DORMITORY

BLDG. 85 – GYM

BLDG. 86 – MAIN SCHOOL

BLDG. 111 – KITCHEN

BLDG. 121 – HOMELIVING

BLDG. 124 – VOC SHOP

Posted on Flandreau Indian School Web Page (<http://www.flandreauindianeducation.com/>) on 6-29-17

Posted on Bureau of Indian Education Environmental SharePoint (<http://emssp.bie.edu/>) on 6-29-17

Hand delivered to Tenants in Quarters

Quarter 5

Quarter 6

Quarter 7

Quarter 8

Quarter 16

Quarter 42

Quarter 61