West River/Lyman-Jones
Rural Water Systems Inc.

Quality On Tap!

July 2023 | Volume 19, Issue 1

GET THE LEAD OUT

LAWN WATERING BEST PRACTICES

5 TIPS TO PROTECT YOURSELF FROM CYBER CRIME

MANAGER'S REPORT | CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT | SCHOLARSHIP WINNERS

MANAGER'S REPORT

Jake Fitzgerald
Manager, West River/Lyman-Jones RWS

I hope that everyone was able to stay safe and warm during the challenging winter season we have had. As I write this in early May, some snow still lies in draws, ditches, and shelterbelts. Maybe we will get lucky and 2023 will bring more moisture and less wind than last year.

"A great, great deal has been said about the weather, but very little has ever been done." – Mark Twain

UPCOMING PROJECTS

WR/LJ is moving forward with two new water tank projects. A new 300,000 gallon reservoir will be constructed near Vivian along Interstate 90 to add to needed storage capacity in the area. The existing 227,000 gallon ground storage reservoir located at the Creighton Well has deteriorated beyond repair and will be replaced with a new 336,000 gallon reservoir.

Bids for the reservoir projects were opened on February 9, 2023, and the WR/LJ Board of Directors awarded the project to Sharpe Enterprises, Inc. of Ft. Pierre, SD, for $2,190,200. We anticipate the project could end up between 3% and 10% over budget. Unfortunately, over-budget projects have become common in today's current construction market. The contract completion date for the reservoir project is December 31, 2024.

WR/LJ is also gearing up to accept bids on 10.5 miles of water main. The pipeline improvements will include 4.5 miles of pipeline north of the old Plum Creek School in Haakon County as well as 6 miles of pipeline north of the Cedar Butte Pump Station in Mellette County.

Funding for these improvement projects will derive from a $2,800,000 Drinking Water State Revolving Fund (SRF) loan and a $1,200,000 American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA) Grant. The term of the SRF loan is 2.125% for 30 years.

West River/ Lyman-Jones Rural Water Systems, Inc.
MNI WICONI WATER SUPPLY PROJECT

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Dave Fuoss, Draper – President
Richard L. Doud, Midland – Vice President
Dodie Garrity, Hayes – Sec./Treas.
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Casey Krogman, White River
Brad Smith, Vivian
Dean Nelson, Murdo
Quint Garnos, Presho
Marion Matt, Philip

MURDO PROJECT OFFICE

307 Main Street
PO Box 407
Murdo, SD 57559

Jake Fitzgerald ..... Manager
Amy Kittelson..... Office Manager
Kati Venard ..... Billing Secretary
Brandon Kinsley..... O & M Foreman
Ed Venard..... O & M
Steve Baker..... O & M
Brian Flynn ..... O & M

Ph: 605-669-2931 or 1-800-851-2349
Fax: 605-669-3022
E-Mail Address:
wrlj_ruralwater@goldenwest.net

PHILIP FIELD OFFICE

PO Box 144
Philip, SD 57567

Mike Vetter ..... O & M Foreman
Eddie Dartt..... O & M
John Kramer..... O & M
Nick Konst ..... O & M

Fax: 605-859-2859

2023 ANNUAL MEETING

The WR/LJ Rural Water Annual Meeting will be held in Murdo on Wednesday, October 18th at the Murdo shop building. Election of Directors will be held for:

- **Zone 1** – Rural Stanley County north of the Bad River
- **Zone 2A** – Rural Lyman County west of Township line between Range 75W and Range 76W; and rural Stanley County south of the Bad River
- **Zone 4** – Rural Pennington County east of the Cheyenne River
- **Zone 4A** – Rural Mellette County

More details about the meeting will be in the October *Quality on Tap!* newsletter.

MAKE PLANS TO ATTEND!

FREE SERVICE

WR/LJ provides two free trips each calendar year to shut off/ turn on water at locations that will not be in use for a period of time. Please give advance notice by calling the main office in Murdo a couple days prior, so our field staff can make arrangements.

In observance of the following holidays, WR/LJ Rural Water offices will be closed on the following days:

July 4, 2023 – Independence Day

September 4, 2023 – Labor Day

In case of an emergency,
please call the Murdo area at 530-0932
or the Philip area at 530-1136 for assistance.

PAYMENT OPTIONS

1. **Online Payment:** Go to www.wrlj.com (accepts Visa, MasterCard, Discover and Electronic Check)
2. **Pay-By-Phone:** Call 1-855-325-8898 to use our automated bill payment option.
3. **Pay-By-Phone:** Call 1-800-851-2349 and a WR/LJ customer representative will take your payment information over the phone.
4. **Electronic Direct Payment:** Your payment is automatically deducted from your checking or savings account on the 10th of each month.
5. **US Mail:** Mail payment along with the bottom portion of your bill.
6. **Pay-in-Person:** During regular business hours you may bring your payment to our office.
7. **24-Hour Drop Box:** Available at the Murdo office near the main entrance.

For forms or more information on these payment options, please call 1-800-851-2349.

Visit us online at: **www.wrlj.com**

2023 SCHOLARSHIP WINNERS

WR/LJ Rural Water is proud to announce the recipients of four $500 scholarships for 2023. The scholarship is established to help promote educational opportunity for students of a member of WR/LJ Rural Water or students that attend a high school in WR/LJ's service area. Congratulations to the following scholarship winners:

ABBY WYLY is a graduate of Stanley County School. She is the daughter of Kyle & Anita Wyly. She plans on attending Dakota Wesleyan University to major in elementary education.

BOBBI FISHER is a graduate of Wall High School. She is the daughter of Coy & Liz Fisher. In the fall she plans to further her education at Southeast Technical College in Sioux Falls to become a licensed veterinary technician.

MATTHEW BIRKELAND is a graduate of Jones County High School. He is the son of Jeff & Le Ann Birkeland. He plans to attend Dakota State University in the fall to major in business finance.

SAMUEL HAND is the son of Bradley & Beth Hand. In the fall he plans to attend Dakota Wesleyan University to attain a degree in business.

GET THE LEAD OUT

Drinking water is free of lead when it leaves the water treatment plant—however, water can absorb lead if it travels through lead pipes on its way to your faucet. The majority of South Dakota water pipes are free of lead, but we need to find where lead lines still exist so they can be removed.

As a part of a nationwide initiative, we are asking everyone to check their pipes and report their results, regardless of what they find. If your home was built after 1987, when the lead ban took effect here in South Dakota, you do not have a lead service line and you may not be asked to provide further information. However, if your home was built around or before 1987, we are looking to you. Knowing where the lead lines are is just as important as knowing where they are not.

Please take a quick survey to see if your home's water pipe contains lead.

You just need five minutes, a coin, a magnet, and a smartphone to test your pipe and help your community. We encourage you to try out the electronic survey, but a paper copy is available upon request. Ask your grandkids, a neighbor, or a friend to help.

Visit **survey.sdwaterpipes.com** to take this step-by-step survey to identify and record the material of the water pipe coming into your home.

You'll be asked to follow these three simple steps:

1. Scratch the water pipe with a coin or tool to see if the scraped area is silver-colored and shiny.
2. Check to see if a magnet sticks to the pipe – any magnet will do!
3. Report your results at **survey.sdwaterpipes.com**. Don't forget to snap a photo of the pipe, and you're done.

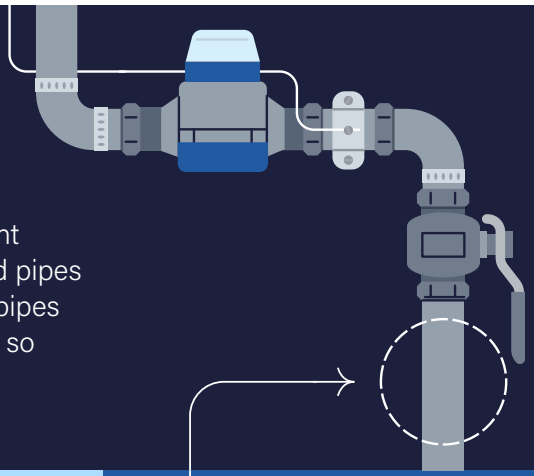
Documenting your pipe helps your family, your neighborhood, and your water provider. It's a simple process that only takes a few minutes, but it can have a huge impact on community health and safety.

For more information and to get started on your survey, visit survey.sdwaterpipes.com

By providing this information yourself, you are contributing to our efficiency and keeping our costs down. By donating five minutes of your time, you are saving 30-60 minutes that it will take our staff to visit your home to complete the inventory of your water service line. Which, in turn, helps to keep your costs from increasing. You are making a huge impact! Thank you!

Lead-Free SD

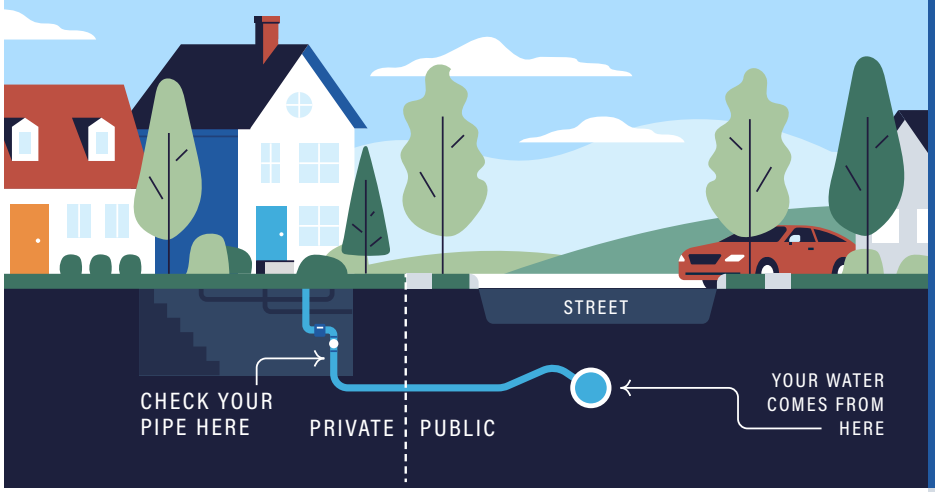
Drinking water is free of lead when it leaves the water treatment plant—however, water can absorb lead if it travels through lead pipes on its way to your faucet. The majority of South Dakota water pipes are free of lead, but we need to find where lead pipes still exist so they can be removed.



Take this quick survey to help protect your health

Your water system is asking you to help find where the lead pipes are located. It's important and easy to do.

When you have five minutes to spare, visit **survey.SDWaterPipes.com** to complete a quick assessment of your water pipe. We'll even help you locate the pipe in your home.



1. SCRATCH IT.
2. STICK IT.
3. REPORT IT.
4. DONE!

The survey gives you step-by-step instructions to find and test your water pipe.

- Scratch the water pipe with a coin or key to see if the scraped area is silver-colored and shiny
- Check to see if a magnet sticks to the pipe—any magnet will do!
- Report your results

As a part of a nationwide initiative, water systems are asking everyone to check their pipes and report their results, regardless of what they find. Knowing where the lead pipes are is just as important as knowing where they are not.

If you prefer a paper copy of the survey, please contact your rural water system listed on page 2.

Visit **sdwaterpipes.com** for more information.

Open the camera app on your smartphone, hover over the QR code below, and tap the link to get to the survey.

LAWN WATERING BEST PRACTICES

TIMING IS EVERYTHING

No matter what kind of yard or landscape you have, it's important to know exactly how much water your plants need before you turn on the sprinkler. Smart watering practices reduce runoff and may decrease the need for pesticides and fertilizers.

Contact your local water utility to find out exactly how much and when you should be watering and keep the following questions in mind when you water so that you can maintain a beautiful and healthy yard without wasting water or money.

When?

Avoid watering in the middle of the day when the hot sun will evaporate much of the water before it can get to thirsty plants.

How often?

Your landscape will typically require one inch of water a week, including rainfall, and that can vary depending on where you live, recent weather, and the plants in your landscape. Your area's Cooperative Extension Service or local water utility can provide advice on how often to irrigate shrubs, trees, and other perennials.

How long?

Give this a try! Place a few empty tuna cans around your lawn while you're watering and measure how long it takes your sprinkler to fill them with a half inch of water. Then, try watering that amount of time twice a week, gauge how your landscape responds, and adjust based on weather conditions.

If water begins to pool, turn off your sprinkler to prevent overwatering, weed growth, disease, fungus, and stormwater runoff that pollutes local waterways with fertilizers and pesticides. Watering plants or grass too frequently can drown plants or result in shallow roots. You can simplify your irrigation schedule by replacing your standard clock timer controller with a WaterSense labeled irrigation controller.

Water can easily pool on some landscapes with clay-rich soils or slopes if water is applied too quickly. These landscapes can benefit from dividing irrigation runtimes into intervals with short breaks in between to allow water to soak into the soil. Keep water in your landscape and reduce overwatering by implementing Cycle-and-Soak.

What else?

When the rain does come, saving water from storms or diverting rainwater back to the landscape is a great way to supplement your efficiency measures. Rain barrels or cisterns can be used to harvest rain water for irrigation and other outdoor water uses. Some states might have laws that prohibit collection of rainwater, so be sure to check with your state's water resource agency before implementing a rainwater collection system. Rooftop downspouts can also be diverted towards rain gardens that easily soak up the rain rather than sending it to stormwater drains.

MANAGE YOUR IRRIGATION SYSTEM

- **Adjust your irrigation system often.** Irrigation schedules should be adjusted based on seasonal changes. A WaterSense labeled irrigation controller uses weather or soil moisture data to determine when to water.
- **Set sprinklers to keep the water on the landscape and off the pavement.** Lots of water is wasted by poorly designed and neglected sprinkler systems that spray sidewalks, driveways, and the street. Save water by directing sprinklers toward the landscape.
- **Inspect your irrigation system monthly.** Check for leaks, broken or clogged heads, and other problems, or engage a certified irrigation professional to regularly check your system. Clean microirrigation filters as needed and correct obstructions in sprinkler heads that prevent them from distributing water evenly.
- **Play "zone" defense.** Similar plants should be planted together in an irrigation zone, and each hydrozone should account for the type of sprinkler, sun or shade exposure, and type of plants. You can save even more water outdoors by incorporating water-smart landscaping principles into your landscape design.
- **Check for WaterSense!** A certified irrigation professional can design, install, maintain, or audit your system to ensure you're using the proper amount of water to support a healthy landscape. Ask if your irrigation contractor is certified by a WaterSense labeled program.

Information provided by www.epa.gov/watersense/watering-tips

By Rick Olivier,
Director of Strategic Growth and Innovation,
SBS CyberSecurity

5 TIPS TO PROTECT YOURSELF FROM CYBER-CRIME

In South Dakota, many of us leave our doors unlocked at night, leave our car ignitions running when we stop at a convenience store, and will stop to help a stranger alongside the road if they appear to be in need. We live in a relatively safe place where we trust one another and want to help those around us – both friends and strangers. The fact that we can do these things is part of the reason we love where we live! But the question is... would we act the same way if we lived in a larger city or in another country? The answer is probably "no." Because of the change in location, our behaviors would need to change because of the increased risk that goes along with those bigger cities or different countries. When we connect to the internet from our phones, tablets, or computers, we physically are still in South Dakota, but we are now connecting, and become accessible to the entire world. The internet is a pretty amazing tool that allows us to access a multitude of information from anywhere, but just like the real world there are dangers that can cause harm if we don't protect ourselves.

Here are 5 things I recommend to protect yourself from cyber criminals:

1. Use Strong Passwords That Aren't Used for Multiple Accounts

I'm sure you're sick of hearing this advice, but there is a reason that cyber professionals keep preaching it! When you think of an account getting hacked, you are probably thinking of a movie where a hacker uses information such as important dates, pets name, address, etc. to guess a password. What hackers actually do is use computer programs to attempt tens of thousands of password options in hopes of finding the right one – and if you're using a dictionary word, even with slight modifications, as your password, it will take mere seconds for the computer program to identify it. Hackers also purchase compromised account credentials online, so if your account info (username and password) has ever been stolen from any site you've used, the hacker now has your username and password and will use computer systems to try that same username and password combo on thousands of other websites.

This means that if you are re-using passwords, they may now have access to several of your accounts. Along with using different passwords for each account, I would also recommend using password management software to help you create complex passwords that will also securely save all the passwords you have. I don't have a specific password manager that I recommend, but I encourage you to investigate your options. They'll not only make your accounts more secure, but they can actually make entering account information quicker and easier in the long run.

2. Enable Multi-Factor Authentication

Most online accounts now either require or have the option for you to enable Multi-Factor Authentication (MFA), sometimes called Two-Factor Authentication. MFA requires users to prove they are who you say they are by proving it at least twice. Generally, the first factor is a username and password. The second factor for many sites is a text message, email, or app on your phone where you need to enter a code that was sent or click an approval option. This second factor means that if a cyber criminal gets your password, they would also need to get access to your text, email, or phone in order to compromise your account. MFA, while not unbeatable, is extremely effective. While hackers are quite skilled at what they do, they generally look for the easiest target and using MFA makes you a much harder target. Many online accounts require users to go into the settings and enable or turn on MFA. If you want to be more cyber secure make sure you do this for all accounts, but your priority should be on accounts with financial information, health information, or social media accounts.

3. Install Software Updates

Technology providers are in a race with hackers to find security holes in their products. Large security holes can inadvertently allow cyber criminals access to systems and data which expose both the technology provider and you – the user. When technology providers find these security holes they issue patches or software updates to fix them. As a user, you should install these software updates to fix the identified holes before they cause any significant issues. For many providers these security holes are fixed at the same time as the software is updated for functionality so you may not even know you are fixing security holes, but make sure to do this regularly on all technical devices.

4. Don't Believe That People Online Are Who They Say They Are

Cyber criminals are very good at playing on their victim's emotions. An example of one of the ways they do this is with online dating scams. The criminal will try to make a personal connection with you and eventually try to get you to send them money. Millions of people fall victim to these dating or love scams every year, however they are not always easy to spot, as the criminals are very good at what they do and can develop those relationships for months before making their ask. Cyber criminals are also known to send emails claiming to be someone they are not (phishing) including a government agency, news organization, legal entity, etc. and then scare you into going to a site they send you to, in order to get you to send them confidential information or money. Be VERY leery of anyone online who is asking you to do something quickly, and if the ask is eliciting some sort of emotional reaction – there's a good chance this is part of a scam. If you're unsure if something online is a scam, ask someone you trust with some technical savvy or reach out to local law enforcement.

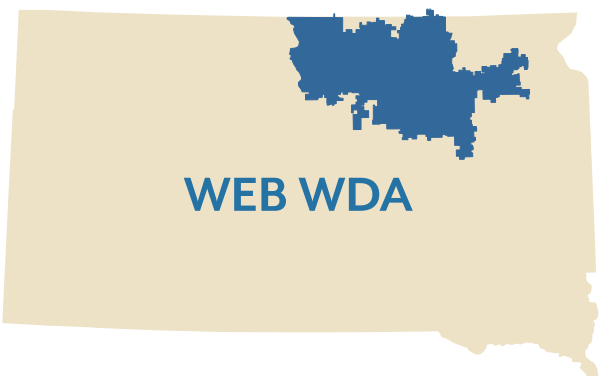
5. Keep Your "Friends" List on Facebook Private

This is a very specific security tip, but something I've seen a lot recently is where someone claims their Facebook account has been hacked and their friends are getting new friend requests from them. Generally, the accounts are not actually hacked but a hacker has "spoofed" your account by using your name and profile picture, then pretending to be you by making another Facebook account with your name. The easiest way to prevent this is to make your "Friends" list private so strangers are unable to see who your Facebook friends are. To do this, go into your Facebook account to "Settings," then "How People Find and Contact You," then "Who Can See Your Friends List." If it is set to "Public" anyone can see who you friends are and attempt to spoof them into thinking the new account is you. If you change the setting to "Friends" only your accepted Facebook friends can see your friends list – this is what I recommend. The only way that spoofing works for a cyber criminal is to trick your friends into thinking a spoofed account is actually you, which means if the criminal doesn't know who your friends are the scam doesn't work.

While these tips won't keep you safe from all cyber-crime, it will significantly reduce your risk. Following these tips will also require you to take the time to implement them and being cyber secure is not always convenient, but if you experience the headache of becoming a victim of cyber-crime, you'll wish you had proactively taken the time to complete these before the bad things happened. Enjoy the benefits of having the world at your fingertips online but be vigilant and stay safe!

WEB WATER DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION

WEB Water Development Association, Inc. is located in Aberdeen, SD, and was formed in December 1975 by community leaders from Walworth, Edmunds, and Brown counties looking to improve their drinking water. The acronym for WEB was taken from the names of these three counties. Within a year of development, the interest had grown to six counties, and within four years, the project had grown to 10 counties. The WEB Water project was authorized by Congress on September 20, 1980, as part of a settlement of the Oahe Irrigation Project with support from President Jimmy Carter. It took two more years of hard work, lobbying, and negotiation until Congress reauthorized the WEB Water Project. On September 22, 1983, President Ronald Reagan signed WEB Water into law. The WEB Water Board of Directors then entered into a loan and grant agreement with the U.S. Department of Interior on September 29, 1983, with construction work beginning on October 20, 1983. The first WEB customers – the Keith Vojta family, who had been hauling drinking water for their farm home for 14 years – received water on May 26, 1986.



Elected officials who played a major role in the development of WEB Water were US Senator Tom Daschle (D), who was working with the Carter Administration, and U.S. Senator Jim Abdnor (R), who was working with the Reagan Administration. Other elected officials also involved were Senator Jim Abourezk, Senator Larry Pressler, Congressman Clint Roberts, Senator George McGovern, Governor George Mickelson, and Governor Bill Janklow.

WEB Water now serves more than 8,500 meters, averaging 6,376,500 gallons/day. Besides rural hookups, WEB Water serves 112 bulk services through 6,800 miles of pipe in Walworth, Edmunds, Brown, Day, Spink, Hand, Hyde, Campbell, Faulk, Potter, McPherson, Beadle, Clark & Marshall counties in South Dakota; Emmons, Dickey, and McIntosh counties in North Dakota.

WEB Water is overseen by a nine-person Board of Directors, including a Chair, Vice Chair, Secretary, and Treasurer. Each Director can serve a total of four 3-year terms. They also employ 47 people throughout the WEB Water system.

The success of the WEB Water system is an example of what communities can do when they work together. Like the Rural Electric Cooperatives, the development of Rural Water has been a grass-roots effort that has served South Dakota well. Hundreds of local leaders and citizen volunteers donated their time, helped sign up their neighbors, attended meetings, served on Steering Committees, served on the WEB Water Board, traveled to Pierre and Washington, DC, to present testimony, and went door-to-door explaining to Congressmen, Senators, and federal officials why a rural water system was needed in South Dakota.

Over thirty years ago, WEB Water was the first water project of its kind. Funding a regional pipeline project by federal authorization through the Interior Department had never been done before. The idea of piping Missouri River water through thousands of miles of pipelines to farms, homes, and towns seemed outlandish to many in government – and looked almost impossible to many in South Dakota. Regional water systems are commonplace today because of the precedence WEB Water set. Other South Dakota projects have benefited from the precedent set by WEB Water; Mid-Dakota Rural Water, Lewis & Clark Regional Water, Perkins County Rural Water, West River/ Lyman-Jones Rural Water, BDM Rural Water, and Mni Wiconi.

As of 2023, WEB has embarked on its Moratorium Improvements project, which includes upgrading its Water Treatment Plant by six million gallons daily. The work has started with a completion date of 2025. This summer, WEB will begin the Mainline Parallel project that will bring a 49.5" pipe from WEB's intake to the corner of Highway 83 and 12. The completion date is also scheduled to be done in 2025. The PVC Pipe project, which will include 100 miles of pipe throughout their system, is set to go to bid this summer.

DIRECTORS:

Tim Van Hatten – Chair *(Bulk)*
Craig Oberle – Vice-Chair *(Spink, Beadle, Hand)*
Lori Goldade – Secretary *(Brown)*
Les Hinds – Treasurer/State Association Director *(Bulk)*
Allan Walth – Director *(Walworth, Potter)*
Bob Whitmyre – Director *(Day, Clark, Marshall)*
Dick Werner – Director *(Campbell, McPherson, Emmonds, Dickey, McIntosh)*
Jeff Stoecker – Director *(Edmunds, Faulk, Hyde)*
Henry Orth – Director *(Bulk)*

STAFF:

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

STATISTICS:

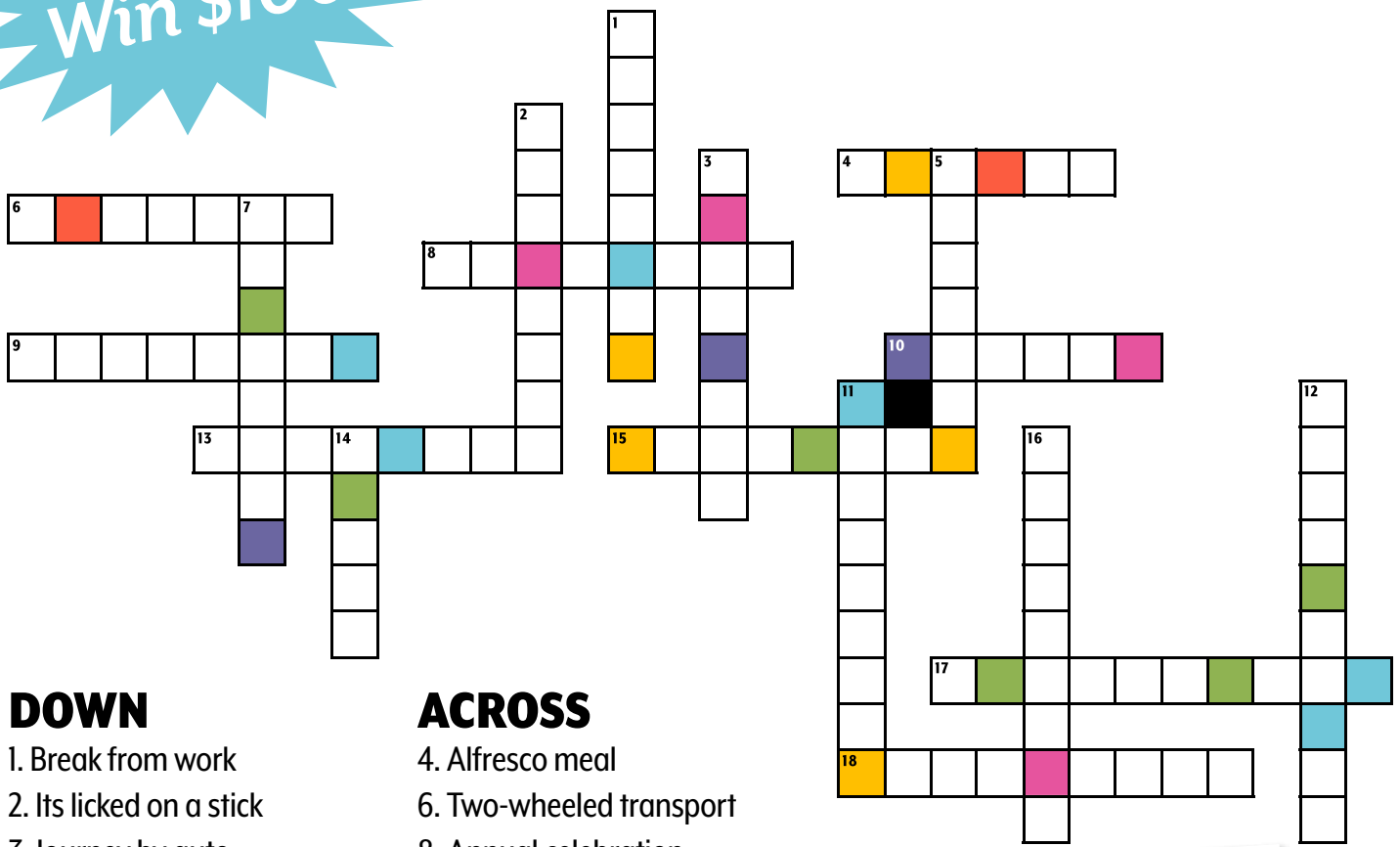
Hookups: 8,500
Miles of Pipeline: 6,800
Water Source: Oahe Reservoir
Counties Served: (SD): Beadle, Brown, Campbell, Clark, Day, Edmunds, Faulk, Hand, Hyde, McPherson, Marshall, Potter, Spink, Walworth. (ND): Emmons, Dickey, McIntosh
Towns Served Individual: Akaska, Andover, Athol, Ashton, Barnard, Bath, Butler, Columbia, Ferney, Frankfort, Glenham, Hillsview, Holmquist, Lily, Lowry, Loyalton, Mansfield, Mina, Miranda, Mound City, Rockham, Turton, Verdon, Zell
Towns Served Bulk: Bowdle, Brentford, Bristol, Chelsea, Conde, Cresbard, Doland, Eden, Eureka, Faulkton, Forbes, Frederick, Grenville, Groton, Herreid, Hosmer, Ipswich, Java, Leola, Long Lake, Mellette, Northville, Onaka, Pollock, Redfield, Roscoe, Roslyn, Selby, Seneca, Stratford, Warner, Webster, Wecota, Westport, Wetonka, Zeeland

RURAL WATER CROSSWORD & WORD SCRAMBLE CONTEST

SUMMERTIME FUN

Enter to Win $100

SCRAMBLE ANSWER



DOWN

1. Break from work
2. Its licked on a stick
3. Journey by auto
5. It's in tents
7. Drink from a stand
11. Flashy Display
12. Juicy fruit
14. Sandy spot
16. Horticulture pasttime

ACROSS

4. Alfresco meal
6. Two-wheeled transport
8. Annual celebration
9. Sandal-less, say
10. Nature Walk
13. Outdoor cookout
15. Taking a dip
17. Shades
18. Watering Device

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, 2023 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 Lori Kingsbury with the Tripp County Water User District who had the correct phrase of "Every Action has a reaction" for April 2023.

West River/Lyman-Jones Rural Water System

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

January 1, 2022 – December 31, 2022

WATER QUALITY

Last year, West River/Lyman-Jones Rural Water 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 3,500 customer accounts. WR/LJ has several water sources for its seven-county service area. One intake is located in Lake Sharpe on the Missouri River. We purchase water from the Mni Wiconi Water Treatment Plant (WTP) at Ft. Pierre, SD operated by Oglala Sioux Rural Water. The Mni Wiconi WTP utilizes conventional water treatment and filtration processes. Groundwater sources are wells owned by the City of Wall and four wells owned by WR/LJ near Creighton, Quinn, and Wall. The state has performed an assessment of our source water and they have determined that the relative susceptibility rating for WR/LJ Rural Water public water supply system is low.

For more information about your water and information on opportunities to participate in public meetings, call 605-669-2931 and ask for Jake Fitzgerald.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

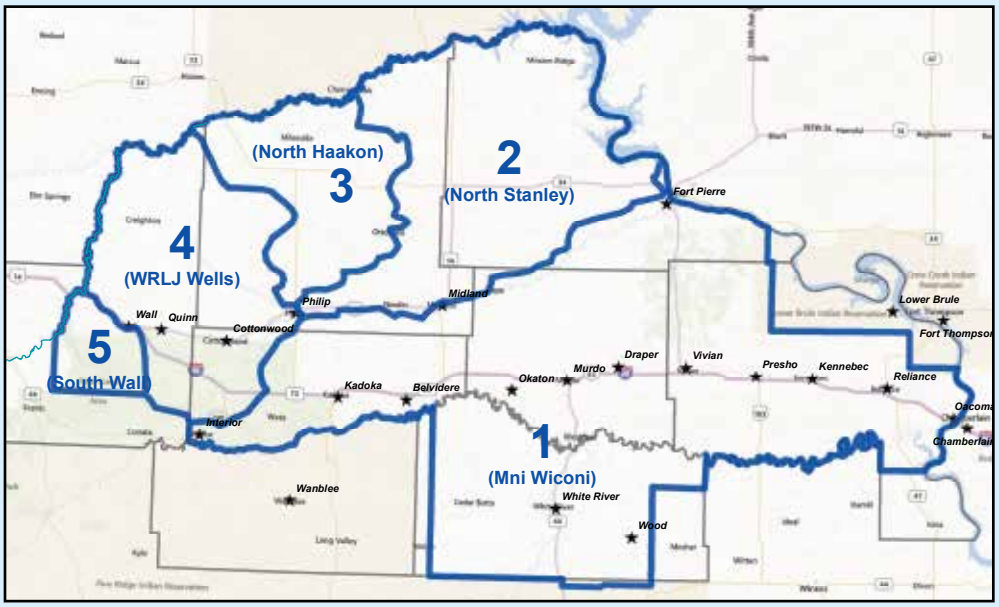
The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally-occurring minerals, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence 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.

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 that must provide the same protection for public health.

- ***Radioactive contaminants***, which can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.



WHICH TABLE(S) APPLIES TO MY WATER?

For your water test results, please refer to the map for your water source.

WATER SOURCE 3
(North Haakon)
See Tables A and C

WATER SOURCE 1
(Mni Wiconi)
See Tables A and B

WATER SOURCE 4
(WR/LJ Wells)
See Table D

WATER SOURCE 2
(North Stanley)
See Tables A and C

WATER SOURCE 5
(South Wall)
See Table E

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 Protections 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 West River/Lyman-Jones 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 list all the drinking water contaminants that we detected during the 2022 calendar year. The presence of these

TABLE A

TABLE A - 2022 TABLE OF DETECTED CONTAMINANTS
FOR MNI WICONI WATER TREATMENT PLANT (OGLALA SIOUX RURAL WATER) SURFACE WATER

Substance	Highest Level Detected	Range	Sample Date	Highest Level Allowed (MCL)	Ideal Goal (MCLG)	Units	Major Source of Contaminant
Copper	90% Level = 1.3		2022	AL=1.3	1.3	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems.
Lead	90% Level = 8.1		2022	AL=15	0	ppb	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.

Substance	Highest Level Detected	Range	Sample Date	Highest Level Allowed (MCL)	Ideal Goal (MCLG)	Units	Major Source of Contaminant
Antimony	0.27	0.27 - 0.27	2022	6	6	ppb	Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics; electronics; solder; test addition.
Barium	0.0329	0.0329 - 0.0329	2022	2	2	ppm	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries.
Chlorine	2.5	2.3 - 2.5	2022	MRDL = 4	MRDLG = 4	ppm	Water additive used to control microbes.
Chromium	0.65	0.65 - 0.65	2022	100	100	ppb	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride	0.79	0.79 - 0.79	07/28/21	4	4	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	12	12.3 - 12.3	2022	60	No goal for the total	ppb	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Selenium	0.69	0.69 - 0.69	2022	50	50	ppb	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines.
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	37	36.8 - 36.8	2021	80	No goal for the total	ppb	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Turbidity	0.3 NTU 99%		2022	TT: 1.31 NTU TT: % of samples </=0.3	0	NTU	Soil Runoff. Turbidity is a measurement of the clarity of the water.

Lead & Copper Rule: The Lead and Copper Rule protects public health by minimizing lead and copper levels in drinking water, primarily by reducing water corrosivity. Lead and copper enter drinking water mainly from corrosion of lead and copper containing plumbing materials.

Violation Type	Violation Begin	Violation End	Violation Explanation
Lead Consumer Notice (LCR)	9/29/22	10/25/22	We failed to provide the results of lead tap water monitoring to the consumers at the location where the water was tested (Mni Wiconi WTP). These were supposed to be provided no later than 30 days after the learning of the results.
		2022	The consumer notification did not affect customers who receive water from Mni Wiconi and the notification was for the WTP STAFF ONLY.

Revised Total Coliform Rule (RTCR): The Revised Total Coliform Rule (RTCR) seeks to prevent waterborne diseases caused by E.coli. E coli are bacteria whose presence indicates that the water may be contaminated with human or animal wastes. Human pathogens in these waters can cause short-term effects, such as diarrhea, cramps, nausea, headaches.

Violation Type	Violation Begin	Violation End	Violation Explanation
Monitoring, Routine, Major (RTCR)	11/1/22	11/30/22	We failed to test our drinking water for the contaminant and period indicated. Because of this failure, we cannot be sure of the quality of our drinking water during the period indicated.

Surface Water Treatment Rule (SWTR): The Surface Water Treamtent Rule seeks to prevent waterborne diseases caused by viruses, Legionella, and Giardia lamblia. The rule requires that water systems filter and disinfect water from surface water sources to reduce the occurrence of unsafe levels of these microbes.

Violation Type	Violation Begin	Violation End	Violation Explanation
Monitoring, RTN/RPT MAJOR (SWTR-FILTER)	11/1/22	11/30/22	We failed to test our drinking water for the contaminant and period indicated. Because of this failure, we cannot be sure of the quality of our drinking water during the period indicated.

TABLE B

TABLE B - 2022 TABLE OF DETECTED CONTAMINANTS
FOR WR/LJ SURFACE WATER FROM LAKE SHARPE ON MISSOURI RIVER (EPA ID 2223)

Substance	Highest Level Detected	Range	Date Tested	Highest Level Allowed (MCL)	Ideal Goal (MCLG)	Units	Major Source of Contaminant
Copper	90% Level = 0.2	# Sites > 1.3 AL - 0	9/8/22	AL=1.3	0	ppm	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives.
Lead	90% Level = 1	# Sites > 15 AL - 0	9/8/22	AL=15	0	ppb	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride	0.80	0.53 - 0.80	4/5/22	4	<4	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Haloacetic Acids (RAA)	20.1		9/8/22	60	0	ppb	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Total Trihalomethanes (RAA)	27.0		9/8/22	80	0	ppb	By-product of drinking water chlorination.

TABLE C

TABLE C - 2022 TABLE OF DETECTED CONTAMINANTS
FOR WRLJ SURFACE WATER SOURCE FROM LAKE SHARPE ON MISSOURI RIVER (EPA ID 2224)

Substance	Highest Level Detected	Range	Date Tested	Highest Level Allowed (MCL)	Ideal Goal (MCLG)	Units	Major Source of Contaminant
Copper	90% Level = 0.2	# Sites > 1.3 AL - 0	9/8/22	AL=1.3	0	ppm	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives.
Lead	90% Level = 1	# Sites > 15 AL - 0	9/8/22	AL=15	0	ppb	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride	0.85	0.50 - 0.85	10/17/22	4	<4	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer & aluminum factories.
Haloacetic Acids (RAA)	16.1		9/8/22	60	0	ppb	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Total Coliform Bacteria	1	Positive Samples	7/7/20	1	0	pspm	By-product of drinking water chlorination. Results are reported as a running annual average of test results.
Total Trihalomethanes (RAA)	27.5		9/8/22	80	0	ppb	By-product of drinking water chlorination.

contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in the tables are from testing done January 1 – December 31, 2022. 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 D

TABLE D - 2022 TABLE OF DETECTED CONTAMINANTS FOR WRLJ CREIGHTON AREA WELLS - GROUNDWATER SOURCE (EPA ID 2156)

Substance	Highest Level Detected	Range	Date Tested	Highest Level Allowed (MCL)	Ideal Goal (MCLG)	Units	Major Source of Contaminant
Copper	90% Level = 0.2	# Sites > 1.3 AL - 0	8/9/22	AL=1.3	0	ppm	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives.
Lead	90% Level = 2	# Sites > 15 AL - 0	8/9/22	AL=15	0	ppb	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits.
Barium	0.028	0.016 - 0.028	11/7/22	2	2	ppm	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits.
Chromium	1.9	0.50 - 1.9	11/7/22	100	100	ppb	Discharge from steel an pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride *VIOLATION* (see below)	2.78	2.07 - 2.78	10/17/22	4	<4	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Haloacetic Acids	4.5		9/16/22	60	0	ppb	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Nitrate (as Nitrogen)	0.2		10/13/22	10	10	ppm	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits.
Nitrite (as Nitrogen)	0.02		10/13/22	1	1	ppm	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits.
Selenium	0.59	ND - 0.59	11/7/22	50	50	ppb	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines.
Total Coliform Bacteria	1	positive samples		1	0	pspm	Naturally present in the environment.
Total Trihalomethanes	0.5		9/16/22	80	0	ppb	By-product of drinking water chlorination.

VIOLATION - In 2022 WR/LJ Creighton, Quinn, and north Wall wells exceeded the secondary maximum contaminant level for fluoride. Children under 9 years of age may develop cosmetic discoloration of their permanent teeth from drinking water containing more than 2 ppm of fluoride and should be provided an alternate source for drinking. Drinking water containing more than 4 ppm of fluoride can increase the risk of developing bone disease. WR/LJ annually mails each customer affected by this violation a notice of the fluoride MCL secondary exceedance. Some home water treatment units are available to remove fluoride from the water. The problem will be ongoing unless the area receives its water from another source or the natural level of fluoride drops below MCL limits.

TABLE E

TABLE E - 2022 TABLE OF DETECTED CONTANINANTS FOR CITY OF WALL WELLS - GROUNDWATER SOURCE (EPA ID 0417)

Substance	Highest Level Detected	Range	Date Tested	Highest Level Allowed (MCL)	Ideal Goal (MCLG)	Units	Major Source of Contaminant
Copper	90% Level = 0.2	# Sites > 1.3 AL - 0	9/15/21	AL=1.3	0	ppm	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives.
Lead	90% Level = 2	# Sites > 15 AL - 0	9/15/21	AL=15	0	ppb	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits.
Barium	0.028	0.016 - 0.028	11/7/22	2	2	ppm	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits.
Chromium	1.9	0.50 - 1.9	11/7/22	100	100	ppb	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits.
Combined Radium	1	ND - 1	8/4/21	5	0	pCi/l	Erosion of natural deposits.
Ethylbenzene	0.831	ND - 0.831	2/12/18	700	700	ppb	Discharge from petroleum refineries.
Fluoride *VIOLATION* (See Below)	2.78	2.07 - 2.78	10/17/22	4	<4	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Nitrate (as Nitrogen)	0.165		9/2/20	1	1	ppm	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits.
Selenium	0.59	ND - 0.59	11/7/22	50	50	ppb	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines
Total Coliform Bacteria	1	Positive Samples		1	0	pspm	Naturally present in the environment
Trichloroethylene	1.60	ND - 1.60	2/12/18	5	0	ppb	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories.
p-Xylene	4.06	ND - 4.06	2/12/18	10	10	ppm	Discharge from petroleum factories; discharge from chemical factories.

VIOLATION - In 2022 Wall wells exceeded the secondary maximum contaminant level for fluoride.Children under 9 years of age may develop cosmetic discoloration of their permanent teeth from drinking water containing more than 2 ppm of fluoride and should be provided an alternate source for drinking. Drinking water containing more than 4 ppm of fluoride can increase the risk of developing bone disease. WR/LJ annually mails each customer affected by this violation a notice of the fluoride MCL secondary exceedance. Some home water treatment units are available to remove fluoride from the water. The problem will be ongoing unless the area receives its water from another source or the natural level of fluoride drops below MCL limits.

DEFINITION OF TERMS USED IN TABLES

Action Level (**AL**): The concentration of a contaminant which, if 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.

Maximum Contaminant Level (**MCL**): This is 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.

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.

NESC: Non-enforceable secondary contaminant

Running Annual Average (**RAA**): Compliance is calculated using the running annual average of samples from designated monitoring locations.

UNITS USED IN TABLES

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

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

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

NTU: Nephelometric Turbidity Units

ND: Non Detectable

pspm: positive samples per month

CONTACTS

If you have any questions about this testing information, please call the Murdo office at 1-800-851-2349 or 605-669-2931 for assistance. The WR/LJ Board of Directors regular meeting is the third Thursday of each month at the main office at 307 Main St. in Murdo, SD. This report will remain on file at the Murdo office.

West River/Lyman-Jones
Rural Water Systems Inc.
PO Box 407
Murdo, SD 57559
605-669-2931 • www.wrlj.com

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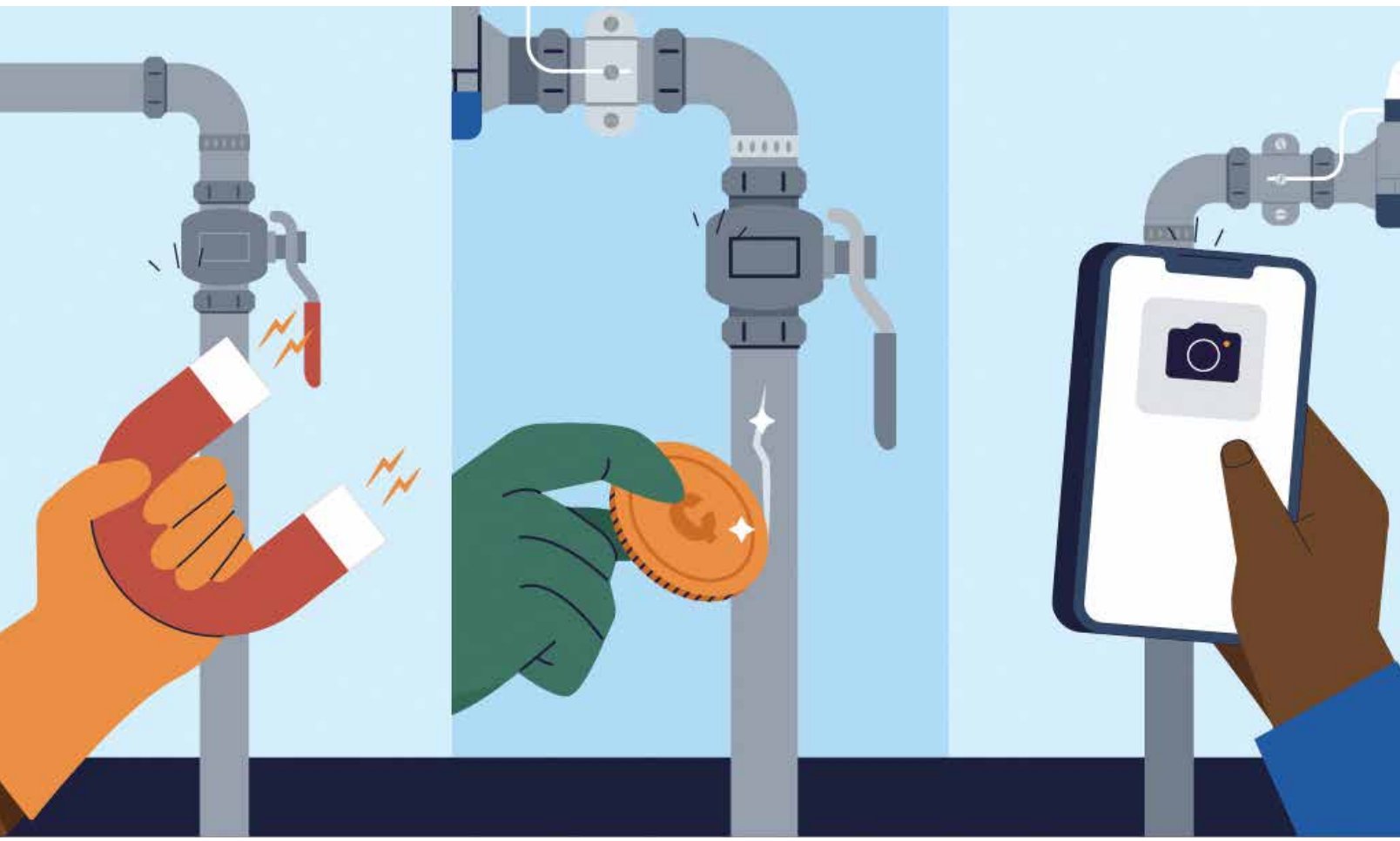

It's up to you!

Unlock the mystery of your property's water pipe material with the step-by-step survey at

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SEE PAGE 5 FOR MORE INFORMATION

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EAST DAKOTA WATER DEVELOPMENT DISTRICT
132B Airport Avenue
Brookings, SD 57006
605-688-6741
eastdakota.org