SICANGU MNI WICONI WATER SYSTEM
2024 WATER QUALITY REPORT (PWS #4690516 C/SWP)

March, 2024

A look at your local water quality:

In compliance with the 1996 Safe Drinking Water Act Amendments, *Sicangu Mni Wiconi Water System* is providing our water users with this report on the quality of our drinking water. This report presents data compiled during the past twelve months from ***January 1, 2024*** to ***December 31, 2024.***

RST-Rural Water Systems is pleased to inform the public that the water is "safe" and meets all federal Drinking Water Standards. During this reporting year the water was tested monthly for bacteriological contaminants (RTCR), Chlorine Residuals (SWTR and DBPR) Lead and Copper, Disinfection By-Products (DBPs) bi-annually, and UCMR5. All water samples were analyzed at an USEPA certified laboratory. Reports are on file at the RST-Rural Water Systems office, OSTRWSS Treatment Plant, USEPA Region 8 office, and contract lab. RST-Rural Water Systems annual water quality report for *Sicangu Mni Wiconi* can be seen at https://www.rosebudsiouxtribe-nsn.gov/reports. A copy of the 2024 Consumer Confidence Report can be requested from the OST-Mni Wicoini Water Treatment Plant, Ft. Pierre, SD at (605) 223-9292.

You should know:

Some persons 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 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 risk of infection by Cryptosporidium are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

Did you know:

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 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 that 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.

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 RST-Rural Water Systems at (605) 747-2378 or the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800) 426-4791.

Water Source:

Your water comes from the OST-Mni Wiconi Core Plant in Ft. Pierre, SD**.** Surface water from Lake Sharpe located directly below the Oahe Dam is collected through a large intake pipe located 75 ft. off shore and 19 ft. below the water surface at high level in the main channel of the Missouri River. The finished treated water meets or exceeds the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) requirements for drinking water which is distributed to residential users. The 2024 Consumer Confidence Report for the Mni Wiconi WTP/Coreline Water System (084690026) can be found in Appendix A of this report.

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, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

Consecutive connections to Sicangu Mni Wiconi include the following interconnects: Mission 83 and 3rd Street, Mission N. Taft St, and Mission Washington St.

Treatment:
The surface water undergoes a *chloramination* process, which introduces a combination of chlorine and ammonia to the raw water source. Chloramines are used as a disinfectant to eliminate or protect against coliform bacteria and other pathogenic contaminants.

Bacteriological Monitoring:
Bacteriological monitoring is performed monthly to test for the presence of coliform bacteria, fecal coliform, and *E.coli*. Your system is required to collect six monthly samples as defined by the size and population served. An approved sampling plan is in place to collect routine samples throughout the system each month.

Chemical Monitoring:
Note to our water users: The USEPA requires us to monitor for certain contaminants or parameters in source waters before systems are initiated. Samples are required once again during a three-year compliance period. Any contaminants over the MCL reported in the initial sampling will have increased sample-monitoring schedules. Systems reporting low to zero levels may be allowed to take fewer samples during the compliance period. Our water systems also participated in quarterly Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR 4) compliance testing and analysis. Unregulated contaminates are those, for which EPA has not established drinking water standards. The purpose of unregulated contaminate monitoring is to assist EPA in determining the occurrence of unregulated contaminants in drinking water and whether future regulation is warranted.

Lead Monitoring:

Lead can cause serious health effects in people of all ages, especially pregnant women, infants, and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. *RST Rural Water Systems* is responsible for providing high quality drinking water and removing lead pipes but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components in your home. Because lead levels may vary over time, lead exposure is possible even when your tap sampling results do not detect lead at one point in time. You share the responsibility for protecting yourself and your family from the lead in your home plumbing. You can take responsibility by identifying and removing lead materials within your home plumbing and taking steps to reduce your family's risk. Before drinking tap water, flush your pipes for several minutes by running your tap, taking a shower, doing laundry or a load of dishes. Use only cold water for drinking, cooking, and making baby formula. Boiling water does not remove lead from water. If you have a lead service line or galvanized requiring replacement service line, you may need to flush your pipes for a longer period. You can also use a filter certified by an American National Standards Institute accredited certifier to reduce lead in drinking water. If you are concerned about lead in your water and wish to have your water tested, contact RST Rural Water Systems at (605) 747-2378. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

Lead Service Line Inventory:

We are currently working with the Indian Health Service to identify service line materials throughout the water system and it has been determined that either a portion of, or the entire water pipe (called a service line) that connects some homes, buildings, or other structures to the water main are made from unknown materials. This information will be reported to EPA Region 8 following our findings. RST Rural Water Systems will be reviewing records as well as conducting on-site inspections of service lines throughout the system. In the unlikely event that any lead service lines are encountered, they will be replaced.

Local water quality contacts:
Questions regarding your local water quality can be directed to Young Colombe at RST-Rural Water Systems at (605) 747-2378. The OST-Mni Wiconi Water Treatment Plant can be reached at (605) 223-9292. Our commitment is to provide quality water on tap to the people of Corn Creek, Black Pipe, Swift Bear, Horse Creek, City of Mission, South Antelope, and Sicangu Village communities.

Coliform Bacteria

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal	Total Coliform Maximum Contaminant Level	Highest No. of Positive	Fecal Coliform or E. Coli Maximum Contaminant Level	Total No. of Positive E. Coli or Fecal Coliform Samples	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
0	1 positive monthly sample.	1		0	N	Naturally present in the environment.

Lead and Copper

Definitions:
Action Level Goal (ALG): The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. ALGs allow for a margin of safety.
Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

Lead and Copper	Date Sampled	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	90th Percentile	# Sites Over AL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper	2024	1.3	1.3	0.17	0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems.
Lead	2024	0	15	0.95	0	ppb	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.

*Copper Sampling Range: Copper min <0.02 ppb, Copper max= 0.34 ppb

*Lead Sampling Range: Lead min =<0.1 ppb, Lead max= 2.5 ppb

Water Quality Test Results

Definitions:	The following tables contain scientific terms and measures, some of which may require explanation.
Avg:	Regulatory compliance with some MCLs are based on running annual average of monthly samples.
Level 1 Assessment:	A Level 1 assessment is a study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system.
Level 2 Assessment:	A Level 2 assessment is a very detailed study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why an E. coli MCL violation has occurred and/or why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system on multiple occasions.
Maximum Contaminant Level or 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.
Maximum Contaminant Level Goal or 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 residual disinfectant level or MRDL:	The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.
Maximum residual disinfectant level goal or MRDLG:	The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.
mrem:	millirems per year (a measure of radiation absorbed by the body)
na:	not applicable.
ppb:	micrograms per liter or parts per billion - or one ounce in 7,350,000 gallons of water.
ppm:	milligrams per liter or parts per million - or one ounce in 7,350 gallons of water.
Treatment Technique or TT:	A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

Regulated Contaminants

Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Chloramines	2024	2.3	1.3 - 2.3	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4	ppm	N	Water additive used to control microbes.
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	2024	17	14.9 - 19.2	No goal for the total	60	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	2024	32	31.9 - 32.3	No goal for the total	80	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.

APPENDIX A
2024 MNI WICONI
WATER TREATMENT PLANT
CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

2024

To keep you informed of the quality of your drinking water, the Water Treatment Plant provides an annual water quality report. The purpose of this report is to increase consumer knowledge of drinking water quality provided by our facility.

If you have any questions, or require additional information concerning your drinking water, contact Mr. Ron Blacksmith, Plant Manager or Mr. Marty Swallow Treatment Plant Supervisor / Operator at (605) 223-9292. This report may be viewed online at **www.osrwss.org**

Left: Lake Sharpe
Below: Mni Wiconi Water Treatment Plant, Ft. Pierre

Our Drinking Water Source

The source of Mni Wiconi WTP water is Lake Sharpe which is located directly below the Lake Oahe Dam on the Missouri River.

Water Conservation

Water is a vital and limited source. It is very important that every consumer make an effort to conserve water. Although, Mni Wiconi has adequate water volume to meet present and future drinking water demands, there are several reasons to conserve water.

- Saving water reduces the cost of energy required to pump water.
- Saving water lessens the strain on water systems during droughts and helps to avoid water use restrictions.

Of all the Earth's water, 97% is Ocean water, 2% is frozen, and only 1% is suitable for drinking water

Methods to Conserve Water

-repair or replace leaking faucets and fixtures, a slow drip can waste up to 20 gallons a day, repair it and save almost 6,000 gallons per year.

-replace older toilets with an high efficiency model, a family of four can save 16,000 gallons per year.

-landscape with plants and grasses native to this area, less water is required for irrigation. (native plants are accustomed to this area's natural conditions.)

-Don't cut your lawn too short, longer grass saves water.

-water lawns sparingly early in the morning or late in the evening.

OSRWSS MNI WICONI WATERTREATMENT PLANT / CORELINE
P.O. BOX 1209, FT.PIERRE, SOUTH DAKOTA (605)223-9292

Disinfectants and Disinfection By-products	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Level Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Chloramines	2024	2.8	2..7 – 2.8	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4	ppm	N	Water additive used to control microbes.
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	2024	19	18.8 - 18.8	No goal for the total	60	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	2024	38	37.9 - 37.9	No goal for the total	80	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.

Inorganic Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Level Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Antimony	2024	0.26	0.26 - 0.26	6	6	ppb	N	Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics; electronics; solder; test addition.
Barium	2024	0.0346	0.0346- 0.0346	2	2	ppm	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Chromium	2024	0.27	0.27 - 0.27	100	100	ppb	N	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride	2024	0.8	0.77 - 0.77	4	4.0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additives which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Selenium	2024	1.2	1.2 - 1.2	50	50	ppb	N	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines.

Information Statement : Turbidity is a measurement of the cloudiness of the water caused by suspended particles. We monitor it because it is a good indicator of water quality and the effectiveness of our filtration system and disinfectants.

Turbidity	Limit (Treatment Technique)	Level Detected	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Highest single measurement	1 NTU	4.98 NTU	N	Soil runoff.
Lowest monthly % Meeting limit	0.3 NTU	94%	N	Soil runoff

Lead & Copper	Date Sampled	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	90th Percentile	# Sites Over AL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper	2024	1.3	1.3	0.56	0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing system.
Lead	2024	0	15	4.3	0	ppb	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems ; Erosion of natural deposits.

Definitions : The following tables contain scientific terms and measures, some of which may require explanation.

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na :	not applicable.
mrem :	millirems per year (a measure of radiation absorbed by the body)
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ppm :	milligram per liter or parts per million—or one ounce in 7,350 gallons of water.
Treatment Technique or TT :	A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

Why are there contaminants in my drinking water?

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 (EPA) Safe Drinking Water Hotline (**1-800-426-4791**).

The sources of drinking water (both tap 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 in some cases radioactive material, 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, that 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 that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public

Do I need to take special precautions?

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons, such as people with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, people 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 / Center of Disease Control (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (**1-800-426-4791**).

Special precautions about the health effects of Lead!

Lead can cause serious health effects in people of all ages, especially pregnant women, infants, and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. Mni Wiconi WTP / Coreline is responsible for providing high quality drinking water and removing lead pipes but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components in your home. Because lead levels may vary over time, lead exposure is possible even when your tap sampling results do not detect lead at one point in time. You share the responsibility for protecting yourself and your family from the lead in your home plumbing. You can take responsibility by identifying and removing lead materials within your home plumbing and taking steps to reduce your family's risk. Before drinking tap water, flush your pipes for several minutes by running your tap, taking a shower, doing laundry or a load of dishes. Use only cold water for drinking, cooking, and making baby formula. Boiling water does not remove lead from water. If you have a lead service line or galvanized requiring replacement service line, you may need to flush your pipes for a longer period. You can also use a filter certified by an American National Standards Institute accredited certifier to reduce lead in drinking water. If you are concerned about lead in your water and wish to have your water tested, contact Mni Wiconi WTP / Coreline, Email: info.mniwiconi@midconetwork.com. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at *http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead*

Service Line Inventory Completion Statement
Mni Wiconi WTP / Coreline has completed the service line inventory in accordance with the U.S Environment Protection Agency's (EPA) Guidance for Developing and Maintaining a Service Line Inventory. The inventory confirms that there are no lead service lines in our system. For more information on the inventory process, refer to the EPA's http://www.epa.gov (Guidance for Developing and Maintaining a Service Line Inventory)

Mni Wiconi Water Treatment Plant /Coreline

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