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 and Center for Disease Control guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by cryptosporidium and other microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline 800-426-4791. Please call our office if you have questions.

Following is the Rapid City 2015 Water Quality Report. This report is designed to inform you about the quality of the water that the Rapid City Water Division delivers to you every day. Our constant goal is to provide you with a water supply that is not only safe and dependable but also refreshing. We want you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. Our dedicated staff is committed to this goal.

The public water supply delivered to your tap is absolutely safe. Rapid City’s water quality is in complete compliance with all state and federal drinking water regulations.

Rapid City uses a number of sources of water for our water system. Included in our sources are two infiltration galleries located along the Rapid Creek alluvium. These are the Jackson Springs Gallery and Girl Scouts Gallery. We utilize nine wells that draw water from the Minnelusa and Madison Aquifers. We also utilize surface water from Rapid Creek, which originates in the Rapid Creek drainage area west of Rapid City. This source includes the Deerfield and Pactola Reservoirs. These reservoirs supply water to the Mt. View and Jackson Springs surface water treatment plants for municipal use as well as downstream irrigation use. The Deerfield and Pactola dams are operated and maintained by the City of Rapid City Water Division under a contract with the US Bureau of Reclamation.

The state has performed an assessment of our source water and they have determined that the relative susceptibility rating for the Rapid City public water supply system is medium. Information on this assessment can be obtained by calling the State Department of Environment and Natural Resources at 605-773-3296 or by visiting the following web site: http://denr.sd.gov/des/gw/Sourcewater/Source_Water_Protection.aspx

All sources of drinking water are subject to potential contamination by substances that are naturally occurring or man-made. As water travels over the land or underground, it can pick up substances or contaminants such as microbes, inorganic, organic, and radioactive substances. All 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 the 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 at 800-426-4791.
Table I – Required Monitoring

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Substance</th>
<th>samples taken per month at designated sites</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total Coliform</td>
<td>70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Enterococcus</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E. coli</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coliform</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E. coli</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Enterococcus</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table I – Total Coliform

The last sampling was completed in August of 2015. The next sampling will take place in 2018.

Microbiological Regulated

1. Jackson Springs Turbidity
2. Microbiological Regulated
3. Soil pH
4. Aluminum
5. Nitrite
6. Lead
7. Copper
8. Nitrate
9. Mercury
10. Chlorine
11. Haloacetic Acids
12. Bacteriophages
13. Alpha Emitters

Inorganic Regulated

1. Manganese
2. Arsenic
3. Lead
4. Copper
5. Barium
6. Lead
7. Copper
8. Nitrate
9. Chromium
10. Lead
11. Copper
12. Nitrate
13. Alpha Emitters

Volatile Organic Contaminants (VOCs) including Pesticides and Herbicides

- All sources must be identified and removed, replaced or reduced.
- Where possible, use water treatment techniques under certain conditions.
- ND: Not detected. Laboratory analysis indicates that the contaminant is not present.
- VR: Variances and Exemptions. State or EPA permission not to meet an MCL or a MCLG.
- MCL: Maximum Contaminant Level - The level of a contaminant which is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available science.
- MCLG: Maximum Contaminant Level Goal - The “Goal” (MCLG) is 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.
- Action Level: the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment techniques and measures which a water supplier must follow.
- IV & V: Initial and Follow-up Treatment.
- NTU: Nephelometric turbidity unit is a measure of the clarity of water. Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU can add to a person's total lead exposure. All potential sources of lead in the household should be identified and removed, replaced or reduced. Recent changes in EPA’s public health news media concern ing the concentration of lead in public water supplies. Lower PH or “acid” waters, ranging from a PH of 5 – 7, if not treated at the source, will cause lead to leach out of older water lines and plumbing. Samples of Rapid City’s source water ranges from a PH of 7.5 – 8.0 on the PH scale.
- Lead: Lead samples were taken from various customer taps in 2015. Sources of contamination include discharge from chemical facilities, discharge of chemical plants, discharge from industrial plants and plumbing facilities. Lead and Copper – 30 representative samples were taken every three years. Sampling for lead and copper was completed in 2015. The next sampling will take place in 2018.
- Copper: Copper samples were taken from various customer taps in 2015. Sources of contamination include discharge from chemical facilities, discharge of chemical plants, discharge from industrial plants and plumbing facilities. Water Treatment Plants are using water from Rapid Creek. Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) = 95% of the samples taken each month must be 0.10 NTU. Turbidity: Turbidity is continuously monitored with instrumentation. Contaminant Level (MCL) = 4.0 NTU. The limit is set to control water treatment and distribution problems.
- Nickel: Nickel samples were taken from various customer taps in 2015. Sources of contamination include discharge from chemical facilities, discharge of chemical plants, discharge from industrial plants and plumbing facilities. Lead and Copper – 30 representative samples were taken every three years. Sampling for lead and copper was completed in 2015. The next sampling will take place in 2018.
- Nickel: Nickel samples were taken from various customer taps in 2015. Sources of contamination include discharge from chemical facilities, discharge of chemical plants, discharge from industrial plants and plumbing facilities. Lead and Copper – 30 representative samples were taken every three years. Sampling for lead and copper was completed in 2015. The next sampling will take place in 2018.
- Water Treatment Plants are using water from Rapid Creek. Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) = 95% of the samples taken each month must be 0.10 NTU. Turbidity: Turbidity is continuously monitored with instrumentation. Contaminant Level (MCL) = 4.0 NTU. The limit is set to control water treatment and distribution problems.
- Nickel: Nickel samples were taken from various customer taps in 2015. Sources of contamination include discharge from chemical facilities, discharge of chemical plants, discharge from industrial plants and plumbing facilities. Lead and Copper – 30 representative samples were taken every three years. Sampling for lead and copper was completed in 2015. The next sampling will take place in 2018.
- Water Treatment Plants are using water from Rapid Creek. Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) = 95% of the samples taken each month must be 0.10 NTU. Turbidity: Turbidity is continuously monitored with instrumentation. Contaminant Level (MCL) = 4.0 NTU. The limit is set to control water treatment and distribution problems.
- Nickel: Nickel samples were taken from various customer taps in 2015. Sources of contamination include discharge from chemical facilities, discharge of chemical plants, discharge from industrial plants and plumbing facilities. Lead and Copper – 30 representative samples were taken every three years. Sampling for lead and copper was completed in 2015. The next sampling will take place in 2018.