Water Pipeline Newsletter

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WEB Water Development Association

2005 Consumer Confidence Report

Water Quality

Last year, we monitored your WEB 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) and state standards. We are committed to providing you with information because informed customers are our best allies... and because we are PROUD of the quality water we deliver.

Water Source

We serve more than 14,000 customers an average of 5,107,457 gallons of water per day. We get our water from the Missouri River at Lake Oahe. The state has performed an assessment of our source water and they have determined that the relative susceptibility rating for the WEB Water Development Association public water supply system is medium.

For more information about your WEB water supply and information on opportunities to participate in public meetings, call (605)229-4749 or toll free 1-800-658-3957 and ask for Curt Hohn, WEB Manager or Thomas Tollefson, Water Treatment Plant Supt.

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 or 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 Environmental Protection Ageny's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791). To our knowledge Cryptosporidium has never been detected in WEB water samples.

Detected Contaminants

The attached table lists all the drinking water contaminants that we detected during the 2005 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, 2005. 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.

Public Information – Public Meetings

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Curt Hohn, General Manager or Thomas Tollefson, Water Treatment Supt., at (605)229-4749 or 1-800-658-3957. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled meetings. They are held on the 3rd Thursday of each month at the WEB Office located at 38462 U.S Hwy 12, Aberdeen, South Dakota. If you are aware of non-English speaking individuals or the deaf who need help with the appropriate language translation or signing assistance, please call WEB at (605) 229-4749 or 1-800-658-3957.

2005 Table of Detected Contaminants For WEB Water Development Association

EPA ID No: 1089

Terms and abbreviations used in this table:

***Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG):** the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

***Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL):** the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

***Action Level (AL):** the concentration of a contaminant which, when exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

***Treatment Technique (TT):** A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

Regulated Contaminants

Substance	Highest Level Detected	Range	Date Last Tested (Prior to 2005)	Highest Level Allowed (MCL)	Ideal Goal (MCLG)	Major Source Of Contaminant
Barium	0.058		11/14/05	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits.
Chromium	< 0.4		11/14/05	100	100	Discharge of drilling wates; discharge from metal refineries, erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride	1.30 PPM	1.03 PPM – 1.30PPM	4/4/05 2/15/05	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive, which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Selenium	1.2		11/14/05	50	50	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines.
* Copper	0.9 PPM	#Sites>1.3 AL - 1	07/29/04	AL=1.3	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives.
* Lead	3.0 PPB	#Sites>15 AL – 0	07/29/04	AL=15	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits.
Turbidity	0.66 NTU	100% Samples within limits	1/1/05	TT	N/A	Soil runoff. Turbidity is a measurement of the clarity of the water.
Nitrate (As Nitrogen)	0.1		08/09/05	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits.
Alpha emitters	4.4		04/15/04	15	0	Erosion of natural deposits.
Haloacetic Acids	9.2		6/21/05	60	0	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Total trihalomethanes	6.2	3.0 – 6.2	3/17/05	80	0	By-product of drinking water chlorination.

*Lead & copper footnote indicates not a violation. Also, repeat samples were taken and were well below **MCL**

Infants and young children are typically more vulnerable to lead in drinking water than the general population. It is possible that lead levels at your home may be higher than at other homes in the community as a result of materials used in your home's plumbing. If you are concerned about elevated lead levels in your home's water, you may wish to have your water tested and flush your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minute before using tap water. Additional information is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-491).

Unregulated Contaminants

Substance	Highest Level Detected	Range	Date Last Tested
Sulfate	179		1/25/05
Bromodichloromethane	2.17 ug/l		3/17/05
Chloroform	3.10 ug/l		3/17/05
Dibromochloromethane	0.924 ug/l		3/17/05

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come for sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations and wildlife.

Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally-occurring or result form urban stormwater, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil production, mining or farming.

Pesticides and herbicides, which come form 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 residential uses.

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, The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

In this table you will find many terms and abbreviations you might not be familiar with. To help you better understand these terms we've provided the following definitions:

* ***Non-Detects (ND)*** - laboratory analysis indicates that the contaminant is not present.

Parts per million (ppm) or Milligrams per liter (mg/l) - one part per million corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny in $10,000.

Parts per billion (ppb) or Micrograms per liter (ug/l)- one part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in $10,000,000.

Parts per trillion (ppt) *or Nanograms per liter (nanograms/l)* - one part per trillion corresponds to one minute in 2,000,000 years, or a single penny in $10,000,000,000.

Parts per quadrillion (ppq) *or Picograms per liter (picograms/l)* - one part per quadrillion corresponds to one minute in 2,000,000,000 years or one penny in $10,000,000,000,000.

Picocuries per liter (pCi/L) - picocuries per liter is a measure of the radioactivity in water.

Millirems per year (mrem/yr) - measure of radiation absorbed by the body.

Million Fibers per Liter (MFL) - million fibers per liter is a measure of the presence of asbestos fibers that are longer than 10 micrometers.

Nephelometric Turbidity Unit (NTU) - nephelometric turbidity unit is a measure of the clarity of water. Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is just noticeable to the average person.

Variances & Exemptions (V&E) - State or EPA permission not to meet an MCL or a treatment technique under certain conditions. *Action Level (AL)*- the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

Treatment Technique (TT) A treatment technique is a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

Maximum Contaminant Level - The "Maximum Allowed" (MCL) 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 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.

*INDICATES COMPOUNDS THAT WERE TESTED FOR BUT NOT DETECTED BY SOUTH DAKOTA DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

< MEANS "LESS THAN"

TEST RESULTS								
Contaminant	Violation Yes/No	Level Detected WEB	Number of samples taken	Date year	Unit Measurement	MC LG Goal	MCL Max Allowed	Likely Source of Contamination
Microbiological Contaminants								
1. Total Coliform Bacteria	NO	None	180	2005	pspm	0	1 per month for systems <40,000	Naturally present in the environment
2. Fecal Coliform and *E.coli*	NO	None	none	2005	0	0	a routine sample and repeat sample are total coliform positive, and one is also fecal coliform or *E. coli* positive	Human and animal fecal waste
3. Turbidity	T T *	.66	17520	2005	NTU	N/A	0.30NTU	Soil runoff
• *Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water. We monitor it because it is a good indicator of the effectiveness of our filtration system.* • *No Violations for 2005*								
Radioactive Contaminants								
4. Beta/photon emitters	N/A	N/A	N/A	1998	mrem /yr	0	4	Decay of natural and man-made deposits
5. Alpha emitters	NO	4.4	1	04/15/04	pCi/l	0	15	Erosion of natural deposits
6. Combined radium	NO	N/A	N/A	1998	pCi/l	0	5	Erosion of natural deposits
Inorganic Contaminants								
7. Antimony	NO	<0.02	ONE	11/14/05	ppb	6	6	Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics; electronics; solder
8. Arsenic	NO	<0.001 mg/l	ONE	11/14/05	ppb	n/a	50	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes

Contaminant	Violation Yes/No	Level detected WEB	Number of samples taken	Date (year)	Unit Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
9. Asbestos	NOT TEST-ED	* N/A			MFL	7	7	Decay of asbestos cement water mains; erosion of natural deposits
• *WEB has no asbestos pipes.*								
10. Barium	NO	0.0584	ONE	11/14/05	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
11. Beryllium	NO	*<0.2 ppb	ONE	11/14/05	ppb	4	4	Discharge from metal refineries and coal-burning factories; discharge from electrical, aerospace, and defense industries
12. Cadmium	NO	*<0.02 ppb	ONE	11/14/05	ppb	5	5	Corrosion of galvanized pipes; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from metal refineries; runoff from waste batteries and paints
13. Chromium	NO	< 0.4	ONE	12/02/04	ppb	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
14. Copper*	NO	0.9		07/29/04	ppm	1.3ppm	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
15. Cyanide	NO	N/A	0	1998	ppb	200	200	Discharge from steel/metal factories; discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories
16. Fluoride	NO	1.03 to 1.30 ppm	52-tests	2005	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
17. Lead*	NO	3.0 ppb # sites > 15 AL - 0	30 SITES	7/29/04	ppb	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
18. Mercury (inorganic)	NO	< 0.1 UG/L	ONE	12/02/04	ppb	2	2	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from refineries and factories; runoff from landfills; runoff from cropland
19. Nitrate (as Nitrogen)	NO	<0.1ppm	ONE	08/09/05	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
20. Nitrite (as Nitrogen)	NO	*<0.02 ppm	ONE	11/15/04	ppm	1	1	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits[4,5,6,10]
21. Selenium	NO	1. 2 ug/L	ONE	11/14/05	ppb	50	50	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines
22. Thallium	NO	*<0.1 ug/L	ONE	12/02/04	ppb	0.5	2	Leaching from ore-processing sites; discharge from electronics, glass, and drug factories

*< compound analyzed for but not detected by the State Health Lab.

Synthetic Organic Contaminants including Pesticides and Herbicides								
23. 2,4-D	NO	NO DETECT	ONE	5/24/04 9/13/04	ppb	70	70	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops
24. 2,4,5-TP (Silvex)	NO	NO DETECT	ONE	5/24/04 9/13/04	ppb	50	50	Residue of banned herbicide
25. Acrylamide	NO	NOT USED	N/A	2004	PPB	0	TT	Added to water during sewage/wastewater treatment
26. Alachlor	NO	NO DETECT	ONE	5/24/04 9/13/04	ppb	0	2	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops
27. Atrazine	NO	NO DETECT	ONE	5/24/04 9/13/04	ppb	3	3	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops
28. Benzo(a)pyrene (PAH)	NO	NO DETECT	ONE	5/24/04 9/13/04	nano-grams /liter	0	200	Leaching from linings of water storage tanks and distribution lines
29. Carbofuran	NO	NO DETECT	TWO	9/13/04 12/2/04	ppb	40	40	Leaching of soil fumigant used on rice and alfalfa
30. Chlordane	NO	NO DETECT	TWO	5/24/04 9/13/04	ppb	0	2	Residue of banned termiticide
31. Dalapon	NO	NO DETECT	TWO	5/24/04 9/13/04	ppb	200	200	Runoff from herbicide used on rights of way
32. Di(2-ethylhexyl) adipate	NO	NO DETECT	TWO	5/24/04 9/13/04	ppb	400	400	Discharge from chemical factories
33. Di(2-ethylhexyl) phthalate	NO	NO DETECT	TWO	5/24/04 9/13/04	ppb	0	6	Discharge from rubber and chemical factories
34.Dibromochloro propane	NO	NO DETECT	TWO	5/24/04 9/13/04	nano-grams /liter	0	200	Runoff/leaching from soil fumigant used on soybeans, cotton, pineapples, and orchards
35. Dinoseb	NO	NO DETECT	TWO	5/24/04 9/13/04	ppb	7	7	Runoff from herbicide used on soybeans and vegetables
36. Diquat	NO	NO DETECT	TWO	5/24/04 9/13/04	ppb	20	20	Runoff from herbicide use
37. Dioxin [2,3,7,8-TCDD]	NO	NO DETECT			pico-grams /liter	0	30	Emissions from waste incineration and other combustion; discharge from chemical factories
38. Endothall	NO	NO DETECT	TWO	5/24/04 9/13/04	ppb	100	100	Runoff from herbicide use
39. Endrin	NO	NO DETECT	ONE	5/24/04 9/13/04	ppb	2	2	Residue of banned insecticide
[1]40. Epichlorohydrin	NO	NO DETECT	ONE	2004		0	TT	Discharge from industrial chemical factories; an impurity of some water treatment chemicals
41. Ethylene dibromide	NO	NO DETECT	TWO	5/24/04 9/13/04	nano-grams /liter	0	50	Discharge from petroleum refineries
42. Glyphosate	NO	NO DETECT	ONE	12/2/04	ppb	700	700	Runoff from herbicide use
43. Heptachlor	NO	NO DETECT	TWO	5/24/04 9/13/04	nano-grams /liter	0	400	Residue of banned termiticide
44. Heptachlor epoxide	NO	NO DETECT	2	5/24/04 9/13/04	nano-grams /liter	0	200	Breakdown of heptachlor
45.Hexachloro-benzene	NO	NO DETECT	2	5/24/04 9/13/04	ppb	0	1	Discharge from metal refineries and agricultural chemical factories
46.Hexachlorocyclo-pentadiene	NO	NO DETECT	2	5/24/04 9/13/04	ppb	50	50	Discharge from chemical factories
47. Lindane	NO	NO DETECT	2	5/24/04 9/13/04	nano-grams /liter	200	200	Runoff/leaching from insecticide used on cattle, lumber, gardens

* < compound analyzed for but not detected by the State Health Lab.

Contaminant	Violation Yes/No	Level OF WEB	Number of samples taken	Date (year)	Unit Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
48. Methoxychlor	NO	NO DETECT	2	5/24/04 9/13/04	ppb	40	40	Runoff/leaching from insecticide use on fruits, vegetables, alfalfa, livestock
49. Oxamyl [Vydate]	NO	NO DETECT	2	5/24/04 9/13/04	ppb	200	200	Runoff/leaching from insecticide used on apples, potatoes and tomatoes
50. PCBs [Polychlorinated biphenyls]	NO	NO DETECT	1	5/24/04 9/13/04	nano-grams /1iter	0	500	Runoff from landfills; discharge of waste chemicals
51.Pentachloro-phenol	NO	NO DETECT	2	5/24/04 9/13/04	ppb	0	1	Discharge from wood preserving factories
52. Picloram	NO	NO DETECT	2	5/24/04 9/13/04	ppb	500	500	Herbicide runoff
53. Simazine	NO	NO DETECT	2	5/24/04 9/13/04	ppb	4	4	Herbicide runoff
54. Toxaphene	NO	NO DETECT	2	5/24/04 9/13/04	ppb	0	3	Runoff/leaching from insecticide used on cotton and cattle
Volatile Organic Contaminants								
55. Benzene	NO	NO DETECT	ONE	09/08/04	ppb	0	5	Discharge from factories; leaching from gas storage tanks and landfills
56. Carbon tetrachloride	NO	NO DETECT	ONE	09/08/04	ppb	0	5	Discharge from chemical plants and other industrial activities
57. Chlorobenzene	NO	NO DETECT	ONE	09/08/04	ppb	100	100	Discharge from chemical and agricultural chemical factories
58. o-Dichloro-benzene	NO	NO DETECT	ONE	09/08/04	ppb	600	600	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
59. p-Dichloro-benzene	NO	NO DETECT	ONE	09/08/04	ppb	75	75	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
60. 1,2 – Dichloro-ethane	NO	NO DETECT	ONE	09/08/04	ppb	0	5	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
61. 1,1 – Dichloro-ethylene	NO	NO DETECT	ONE	09/08/04	ppb	7	7	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
62. cis-1,2-Dichloro-ethylene	NO	NO DETECT	ONE	09/08/04	ppb	70	70	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
63. trans - 1,2 – Dichloroethylene	NO	NO DETECT	ONE	09/08/04	ppb	100	100	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
64. Dichloromethane	NO	NO DETECT	ONE	09/08/04	ppb	0	5	Discharge from pharmaceutical and chemical factories
65. 1,2-Dichloro-propane	NO	NO DETECT	ONE	09/08/04	ppb	0	5	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
66. Ethylbenzene	NO	NO DETECT	ONE	09/08/04	ppb	700	700	Discharge from petroleum refineries
67. Styrene	NO	NO DETECT	ONE	09/08/04	ppb	100	100	Discharge from rubber and plastic factories; leaching from landfills
68. Tetrachloro-ethylene	NO	NO DETECT	ONE	09/08/04	ppb	0	5	Leaching from PVC pipes; discharge from factories and dr cleaners
69. 1,2,4 –Trichloro-benzene	NO	NO DETECT	ONE	09/08/04	ppb	70	70	Discharge from textile-finishin factories
70. 1,1,1– Trichloro-ethane	NO	NO DETECT	ONE	09/08/04	ppb	200	200	Discharge from metal degreasi sites and other factories
71. 1,1,2 –Trichloro-ethane	NO	NO DETECT	ONE	09/08/04	ppb	3	5	Discharge from industrial chemical factories

*< compound analyzed for but not detected by the State Health Lab.

Contaminant	Violation Yes/No	Level OF WEB	Number of samples taken	Date (year)	Unit Measurement	MCL G	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
72. Trichloro-ethylene	NO	NO DETECT	ONE	09/08/04	ppb	0	5	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories
73. TTHM [Total trihalo-methanes]	NO	6.2 PPB	SIXTEEN	3/17/05	ppb	0	100	By-product of drinking water chlorination
74. Toluene	NO	NO DETECT	ONE	09/08/04	ppm	1	1	Discharge from petroleum factories
75. Vinyl Chloride	NO	NO DETECT	ONE	09/08/04	ppb	0	2	Leaching from PVC piping; discharge from plastics factories
76. Xylenes	NO	NO DETECT	ONE	09/08/04	ppm	10	10	Discharge from petroleum factories; discharge from chemical factories

Microbiological Contaminants:

(1) Total Coliform. Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially-harmful, bacteria may be present. Coliforms were found in more samples than allowed and this was a warning of potential problems.

(2) Fecal coliform/E.Coli. Fecal coliforms and E. coli are bacteria whose presence indicates that the water may be contaminated with human or animal wastes. Microbes in these wastes can cause short-term effects, such as, diarrhea, cramps, nausea, headaches, or other symptoms. They may pose a special health risk for infants, young children, and people with severely compromised immune systems.

(3) Turbidity. Turbidity has no health effects. However, turbidity can interfere with disinfection and provide a medium for microbial growth. Turbidity may indicate the presence of disease-causing organisms. These organisms include bacteria, viruses, and parasites that can cause symptoms, such as, nausea, cramps, diarrhea, and associated headaches.

Radioactive Contaminants:

(4) Beta/photon emitters. Certain minerals are radioactive and may emit forms of radiation known as photons and beta radiation. Some people who drink water containing beta and photon emitters in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

(5) Alpha emitters. Certain minerals are radioactive and may emit a form of radiation known as alpha radiation. Some people who drink water containing alpha emitters in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

(6) Combined Radium 226/228. Some people who drink water containing radium 226 or 228 in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

Inorganic Contaminants:

(7) Antimony. Some people who drink water containing antimony well in excess of the MCL over many years could experience increases in blood cholesterol and decreases in blood sugar.

(8) Arsenic. Some people who drink water containing arsenic in excess of the MCL over many years could experience skin damage or problems with their circulatory system, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

(9) Asbestos. Some people who drink water containing asbestos in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of developing benign intestinal polyps.

(10) Barium. Some people who drink water containing barium in excess of the MCL over many years could experience an increase in their blood pressure.

(11) Beryllium. Some people who drink water containing beryllium well in excess of the MCL over many years could develop intestinal lesions.

(12) Cadmium. Some people who drink water containing cadmium in excess of the MCL over many years could experience kidney damage.

(13) Chromium. Some people who use water containing chromium well in excess of the MCL over many years could experience allergic dermatitis.

(14) Copper. Copper is an essential nutrient, but some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over a relatively short amount of time could experience gastrointestinal distress. Some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over many years could suffer liver or kidney damage. People with Wilson's Disease should consult their personal doctor.

(15) Cyanide. Some people who drink water containing cyanide well in excess of the MCL over many years could experience nerve damage or problems with their thyroid.

(16) Fluoride. Some people who drink water containing fluoride in excess of the MCL over many years could get bone disease, including pain and tenderness of the bones. Children may get mottled teeth.

(17) Lead. Infants and children who drink water containing lead in excess of the action level could experience delays in their physical or mental development. Children could show slight deficits in attention span and learning abilities. Adults who drink this water over many years could develop kidney problems or high blood pressure.
(18) Mercury (inorganic). Some people who drink water containing inorganic mercury well in excess of the MCL over many years could experience kidney damage.
(19) Nitrate. Infants below the age of six months who drink water containing nitrate in excess of the MCL could become seriously ill and, if untreated, may die. Symptoms include shortness of breath and blue-baby syndrome.
(20) Nitrite. Infants below the age of six months who drink water containing nitrite in excess of the MCL could become seriously ill and, if untreated, may die. Symptoms include shortness of breath and blue-baby syndrome.
(21) Selenium. Selenium is an essential nutrient. However, some people who drink water containing selenium in excess of the MCL over many years could experience hair or fingernail losses, numbness in fingers or toes, or problems with their circulation.
(22) Thallium. Some people who drink water containing thallium in excess of the MCL over many years could experience hair loss, changes in their blood, or problems with their kidneys, intestines, or liver.
Synthetic organic contaminants including pesticides and herbicides:
(23) 2,4-D. Some people who drink water containing the weed killer 2,4-D well in excess of the MCL over many years could experience problems with their kidneys, liver, or adrenal glands.
(24) 2,4,5-TP (Silvex). Some people who drink water containing silvex in excess of the MCL over many years could experience liver problems.
(25) Acrylamide. Some people who drink water containing high levels of acrylamide over a long period of time could have problems with their nervous system or blood, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
(26) Alachlor. Some people who drink water containing alachlor in excess of the MCL over many years could have problems with their eyes, liver, kidneys, or spleen, or experience anemia, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
(27) Atrazine. Some people who drink water containing atrazine well in excess of the MCL over many years could experience problems with their cardiovascular system or reproductive difficulties.
(28) Benzo(a)pyrene [PAH]. Some people who drink water containing benzo(a)pyrene in excess of the MCL over many years may experience reproductive difficulties and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
(29) Carbofuran. Some people who drink water containing carbofuran in excess of the MCL over many years could experience problems with their blood, or nervous or reproductive systems.
(30) Chlordane. Some people who drink water containing chlordane in excess of the MCL over many years could experience problems with their liver or nervous system, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
(31) Dalapon. Some people who drink water containing dalapon well in excess of the MCL over many years could experience minor kidney changes.
(32) Di (2-ethylhexyl) adipate. Some people who drink water containing di (2-ethylhexyl) adipate well in excess of the MCL over many years could experience general toxic effects or reproductive difficulties.
(33) Di (2-ethylhexyl) phthalate. Some people who drink water containing di (2-ethylhexyl) phthalate in excess of the MCL over many years may have problems with their liver, or experience reproductive difficulties, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
(34) Dibromochloropropane (DBCP). Some people who drink water containing DBCP in excess of the MCL over many years could experience reproductive difficulties and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
(35) Dinoseb. Some people who drink water containing dinoseb well in excess of the MCL over many years could experience reproductive difficulties.
(36) Dioxin (2,3,7,8-TCDD). Some people who drink water containing dioxin in excess of the MCL over many years could experience reproductive difficulties and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
(37) Diquat. Some people who drink water containing diquat in excess of the MCL over many years could get cataracts.
(38) Endothall. Some people who drink water containing endothall in excess of the MCL over many years could experience problems with their stomach or intestines.
(39) Endrin. Some people who drink water containing endrin in excess of the MCL over many years could experience liver problems.
(40) Epichlorohydrin. Some people who drink water containing high levels of epichlorohydrin over a long period of time could experience stomach problems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
(41) Ethylene dibromide. Some people who drink water containing ethylene dibromide in excess of the MCL over many years could experience problems with their liver, stomach, reproductive system, or kidneys, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
(42) Glyphosate. Some people who drink water containing glyphosate in excess of the MCL over many years could experience problems with their kidneys or reproductive difficulties.
(43) Heptachlor. Some people who drink water containing heptachlor in excess of the MCL over many years could experience liver damage and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
(44) Heptachlor epoxide. Some people who drink water containing heptachlor epoxide in excess of the MCL over many years could experience liver damage, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

(45) Hexachlorobenzene. Some people who drink water containing hexachlorobenzene in excess of the MCL over many years could experience problems with their liver or kidneys, or adverse reproductive effects, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
(46) Hexachlorocyclopentadiene. Some people who drink water containing hexachlorocyclopentadiene well in excess of the MCL over many years could experience problems with their kidneys or stomach.
(47) Lindane. Some people who drink water containing lindane in excess of the MCL over many years could experience problems with their kidneys or liver.
(48) Methoxychlor. Some people who drink water containing methoxychlor in excess of the MCL over many years could experience reproductive difficulties.
(49) Oxamyl [Vydate]. Some people who drink water containing oxamyl in excess of the MCL over many years could experience slight nervous system effects.
(50) PCBs [Polychlorinated biphenyls]. Some people who drink water containing PCBs in excess of the MCL over many years could experience changes in their skin, problems with their thymus gland, immune deficiencies, or reproductive or nervous system difficulties, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
(51) Pentachlorophenol. Some people who drink water containing pentachlorophenol in excess of the MCL over many years could experience problems with their liver or kidneys, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
(52) Picloram. Some people who drink water containing picloram in excess of the MCL over many years could experience problems with their liver.
(53) Simazine. Some people who drink water containing simazine in excess of the MCL over many years could experience problems with their blood.
(54) Toxaphene. Some people who drink water containing toxaphene in excess of the MCL over many years could have problems with their kidneys, liver, or thyroid, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
Volatile Organic Contaminants:
(55) Benzene. Some people who drink water containing benzene in excess of the MCL over many years could experience anemia or a decrease in blood platelets, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
(56) Carbon Tetrachloride. Some people who drink water containing carbon tetrachloride in excess of the MCL over many years could experience problems with their liver and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
(57) Chlorobenzene. Some people who drink water containing chlorobenzene in excess of the MCL over many years could experience problems with their liver or kidneys.
(58) o-Dichlorobenzene. Some people who drink water containing o-dichlorobenzene well in excess of the MCL over many years could experience problems with their liver, kidneys, or circulatory systems.
(59) p-Dichlorobenzene. Some people who drink water containing p-dichlorobenzene in excess of the MCL over many years could experience anemia, damage to their liver, kidneys, or spleen, or changes in their blood.
(60) 1,2-Dichloroethane. Some people who drink water containing 1,2-dichloroethane in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
(61) 1,1-Dichloroethylene. Some people who drink water containing 1,1-dichloroethylene in excess of the MCL over many years could experience problems with their liver.
(62) cis-1,2-Dichloroethylene. Some people who drink water containing cis-1,2-dichloroethylene in excess of the MCL over many years could experience problems with their liver.
(63) trans-1,2-Dicholoroethylene. Some people who drink water containing trans-1,2-dichloroethylene well in excess of the MCL over many years could experience problems with their liver.
(64) Dichloromethane. Some people who drink water containing dichloromethane in excess of the MCL over many years could have liver problems and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
(65) 1,2-Dichloropropane. Some people who drink water containing 1,2-dichloropropane in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
(66) Ethylbenzene. Some people who drink water containing ethylbenzene well in excess of the MCL over many years could experience problems with their liver or kidneys.
(67) Styrene. Some people who drink water containing styrene well in excess of the MCL over many years could have problems with their liver, kidneys, or circulatory system.
(68) Tetrachloroethylene. Some people who drink water containing tetrachloroethylene in excess of the MCL over many years could have problems with their liver, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
(69) 1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene. Some people who drink water containing 1,2,4-trichlorobenzene well in excess of the MCL over many years could experience changes in their adrenal glands.
(70) 1,1,1,-Trichloroethane. Some people who drink water containing 1,1,1-trichloroethane in excess of the MCL over many years could experience problems with their liver, nervous system, or circulatory system.
(71) 1,1,2-Trichloroethane. Some people who drink water containing 1,1,2-trichloroethane well in excess of the MCL over many years could have problems with their liver, kidneys, or immune systems.
(72) Trichloroethylene. Some people who drink water containing trichloroethylene in excess of the MCL over many years could experience problems with their liver and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

(73) **TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes].** Some people who drink water containing trihalomethanes in excess of the MCL over many years may experience problems with their liver, kidneys, or central nervous systems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
(74) **Toluene.** Some people who drink water containing toluene well in excess of the MCL over many years could have problems with their nervous system, kidneys, or liver.
(75) **Vinyl Chloride.** Some people who drink water containing vinyl chloride in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
(76) **Xylenes.** Some people who drink water containing xylenes in excess of the MCL over many years could experience damage to their nervous system.

Unregulated Contaminants

Unregulated contaminants are those for which EPA has not established drinking water standards. The purpose of unregulated contaminants monitoring is to assist EPA in determining the occurrence of unregulated contaminants in drinking water and whether future regulation is warranted.

Your water system monitors for a number of unregulated organic contaminants, which could indicate a contamination of the water supply from a pesticide or petroleum spill or leak. The following results are from the most recent testing in accordance with the regulations.

Your water system monitors for sulfate, which at the present time is an unregulated contaminant. The following results are from the most recent testing in accordance with the regulations.

Unregulated Contaminants Detected

Contaminant	Level Detected	Average	Range	Date
Sulfate	**179 mg/l**			1/25/05
Aldicarb	<1.00 UG/L	**NO DETECT**		9/13/04
Aldicarb sulfoxide	<2.00 UG/L	**NO DETECT**		9/13/04
Aldicarb sulfone	<1.00 UG/L	**NO DETECT**		9/13/04
Aldrin	<0.500 UG/L	**NO DETECT**		5/24/04-9/13/04
Butachlor	<0.500 UG/L	**NO DETECT**		5/24/04-9/13/04
Carbaryl	<2.00 UG/L	**NO DETECT**		9/13/04
Dicamba	*<1.00 UG/L	**NO DETECT**		5/24/04-9/13/04
Dieldrin	<O.500 UG/L	**NO DETECT**		5/24/04-9/13/04
3-Hydroxycarbofuran	<2.00 UG/L	**NO DETECT**		9/13/04
Methomyl	<2.00 UG/L	**NO DETECT**		9/13/04
Metolachlor	<0.500 UG/L	**NO DETECT**		5/24/04-9/13/04
Metribuzin	<0.500 UG/L	**NO DETECT**		5/24/04-9/13/04
Propachlor	<0.500 UG/L NO DETECT			5/24/04-9/13/04
Chloroform	**3.10 UG/L**			3/17/05
Bromodichloromethane	**2.17 UG/L**			3/17/05
Chlorodibromomethane	**No Detect**			09/27/1998
Bromoform	**<0.500 UG/L**			3/30/05, 7/6/05, 11/7/05, 12/27/05
m-Dichlorobenzene	**No Detect**			9/26/2001
1,1-Dichloropropene	**No Detect**			9/8/04
1,1-Dichloroethane	**No Detect**			9/8/04
1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane	**No Detect**			9/8/04
1,3-Dichloropropane	**No Detect**			9/8/04
Chloromethane	**No Detect**			9/8/04
Bromomethane	**No Detect**			9/8/04
1,2,3-Trichoropropane	**No Detect**			9/8/04
1,1,1,2-Tetrachloroethane	**No Detect**			9/8/04
Chloroethane	**No Detect**			9/8/04

Unregulated Contaminants Detected

2,2-Dichloropropane	No Detect			9/8/04
o-Chlorotoluene	No Detect			9/26/2001
p-Chlorotoluene	No Detect			9/26/2001
Dibromomethane	<0.05 UG/L			9/8/04
Bromobenzene	No Detect			9/8/04
1,3-Dichloropropane	No Detect			9/8/04
Diabromochloromethane	0.924 UG/L			3/17/05

Unregulated Contaminants Monitored in 2003

Contaminate	Level Detected	Average	Range	Date
2,4 Dinitrotoluene	LESS MRL			5/12/2003
2,6 Dinitrotoluene	LESS MRL			5/12/2003
DDE (UMCR)	LESS MRL			5/12/2003
Acetrchlor	LESS MRL			5/12/2003
Total DCPA	LESS MRL			5/12/2003
EPTC (UMCR)	LESS MRL			5/12/2003
Molinate	LESS MRL			5/12/2003
Nitrobenzene	LESS MRL			5/12/2003
MTBE	LESS MRL			5/12/2003
Terbacil	LESS MRL			5/12/2003
Perchlorate	LESS MRL			5/12/2003

Systems shall monitor for the following unregulated organic contaminants at the discretion of the SD Department of Health and the ND Department of Health.

Contaminant	Level Detected	Average	Range	DATE
1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene	No Detect			09/08/04
1,2,3-Trichlorobenzene	No Detect			09/08/04
n-Propylbenzene	No Detect			09/08/04
n-Butylbenzene	No Detect			09/08/04
Naphthalene	No Detect			9/8/04
Hexachlorobutadiene	No Detect			9/8/04
1,3,5-Trimethybenzene	No Detect			09/08/04
p-Isopropyltoluene	No Detect			09/08/04
Isopropylbenzene	No Detect			9/8/04
Tert-butylbenzene	No Detect			9/8/04
Sec-butylbenzene	No Detect			9/8/04
Fluortrichloromethane	No Detect			9/8/04
Dichlorodifluoromethane	No Detect			9/8/04
Bromochlomethane	No Detect			9/8/04

We constantly monitor the water supply for various contaminants. We have never detected cryptosporidium in WEB water. We believe it is important for you to know that cryptosporidium may cause serious illness in 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. These people should seek advice from their health care providers.

As you can see by the table, our WEB system had **NO VIOLATIONS** and we're proud that your WEB drinking water meets or exceeds all Federal and State requirements. We have learned through our monitoring and testing that some contaminants have been detected, but EPA has determined that WEB water **IS SAFE** at these low levels.

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 (1-800-426-4791)

MCL's (Maximum Contaminant Levels) are set at very stringent levels. To understand the possible health effects described for many regulated contaminants, a person would have to drink 2 liters of water every day at the MCL level for a lifetime to have a one-in-a-million chance of having the described health effect.

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 microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).**

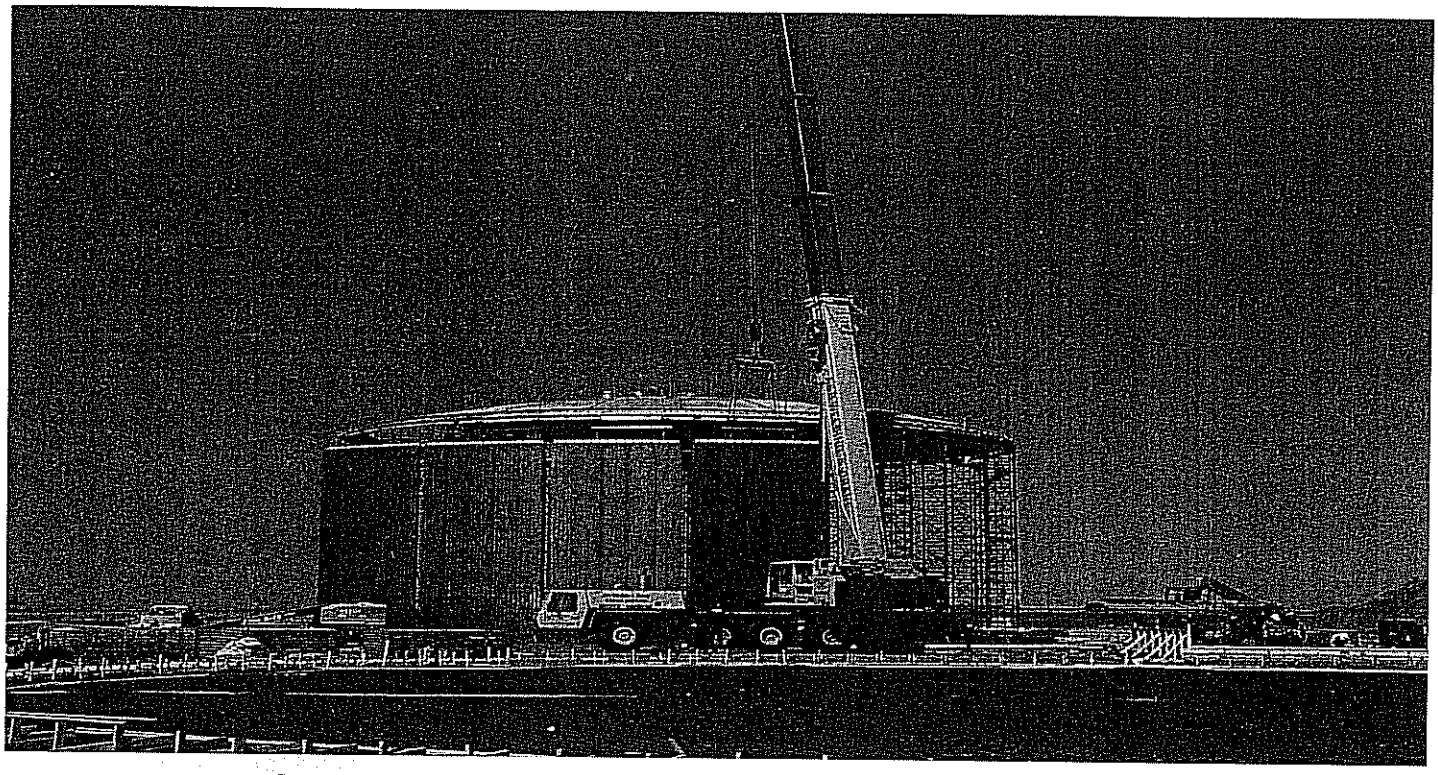
In our continuing efforts to maintain a safe and dependable water supply WEB Water Development staff works around the clock to provide top quality water to every tap. We ask that all our customers help us protect our water sources, which are the heart of our community, our way of life and our children's future.

Please call our office it you have questions.
(1-800-658-3957) or (605)229-4749

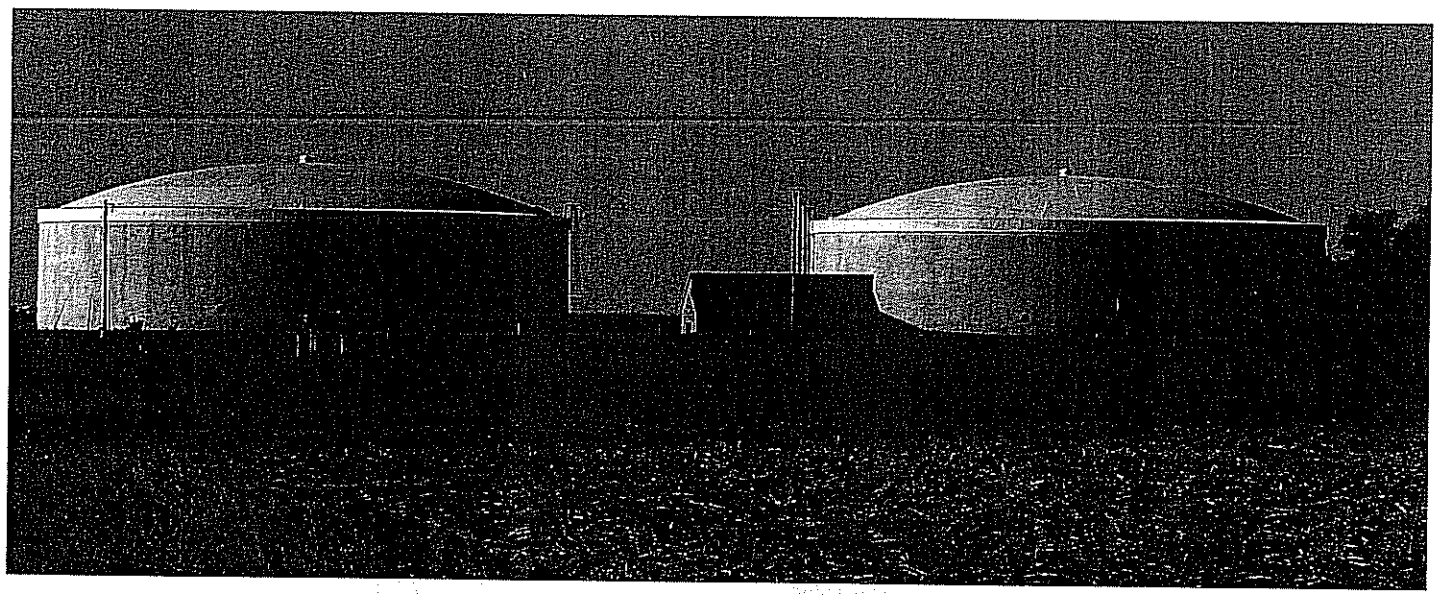
Report Prepared By: **Tom Tollefson**
WEB Water Treatment Plant Supt.

Report Received/Approved By: **Curt Hohn**
WEB General Manager

Data Provided By: S.D. State Health Lab
Pierre, South Dakota



Construction on the Mina Lake Tank – August, 2005



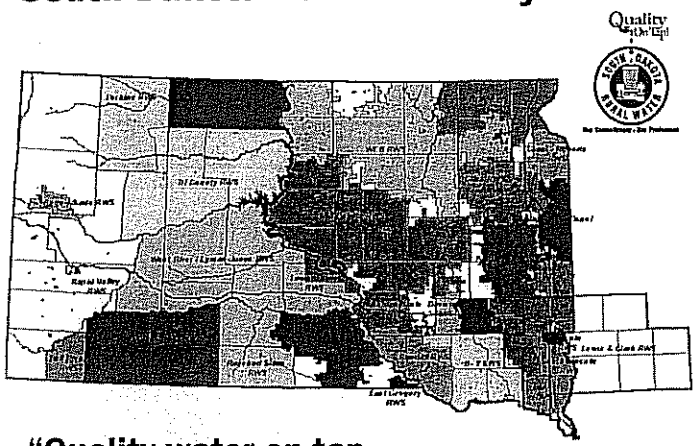
Mina Storage Tanks and Pump Station near Mina, SD

WEB Water Development Association Inc.

38462 U.S. Highway 12 PO Box 51
Aberdeen, South Dakota 57402-0051
Phone: 1-800-658-3957

"to avoid a penalty...read your WEB meter on the 1st, and pay your bill by the 10th"

South Dakota Rural Water Systems



**"Quality water on tap.....
Our Commitment, Our Profession"**

Quality On Tap!

Our Commitment Our Profession