

# Lincoln-Pipestone Rural Water System 2025 Drinking Water Report

## Making Safe Drinking Water

Your drinking water comes from the following groundwater and surface water sources: Lincoln-Pipestone Rural Water System purchases water from Brookings-Deuel Rural Water System, Lewis and Clark Regional Water System, and your system has twenty-four wells ranging from 32 to 453 feet deep, that draw water from the Quaternary Undifferentiated, Quaternary Buried Unconfined, Quaternary Buried Artesian and Quaternary Water Table aquifers.

Lincoln-Pipestone Rural Water System works hard to provide you with safe and reliable drinking water that meets federal and state water quality requirements. The purpose of this report is to provide you with information on your drinking water and how to protect our precious water resources.

Contact Jodi Riedel, Enterprise Technician, at (507) 368-4248 or [etech@lprw.com](mailto:etech@lprw.com) if you have questions about Lincoln-Pipestone Rural Water System's drinking water. You can also ask for information about how you can take part in decisions that may affect water quality.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency sets safe drinking water standards. These standards limit the amounts of specific contaminants allowed in drinking water. This ensures that tap water is safe to drink for most people. The U.S. Food and Drug Administration regulates the amount of certain contaminants in bottled water. Bottled water must provide the same public health protection as public tap 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 mean that water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by visiting the website [epa.gov/safewater](http://epa.gov/safewater).

## Lincoln-Pipestone Rural Water System Monitoring Results

This report contains our monitoring results from January 1 to December 31, 2025.

We work with the Minnesota Department of Health to test drinking water for more than 100 contaminants. It is not unusual to detect contaminants in small amounts. No water supply is ever completely free of contaminants. Drinking water standards protect Minnesotans from substances that may be harmful to their health.

Learn more by visiting the Minnesota Department of Health's webpage [Basics of Monitoring and testing of Drinking Water in Minnesota](https://www.health.state.mn.us/communities/environment/water/factsheet/sampling.html) (<https://www.health.state.mn.us/communities/environment/water/factsheet/sampling.html>).

## How to Read the Water Quality Data Tables

The tables below show the contaminants we found last year or the most recent time we sampled for that contaminant. They also show the levels of those contaminants and the Environmental Protection Agency's limits. Substances that we tested for but did not find are not included in the tables.

We sample for some contaminants less than once a year because their levels in water are not expected to change from year to year. If we found any of these contaminants the last time we sampled for them, we included them in the tables below with the detection date.

We may have done additional monitoring for contaminants that are not included in the Safe Drinking Water Act. To request a copy of these results, call the Minnesota Department of Health at 651-201-4700 between 8:00 a.m. and 4:30 p.m., Monday through Friday.

## Definitions

- **AL (Action Level):** The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
- **Contaminant:** Any physical, chemical, biological, or radiological substance or matter in water.
- **EPA:** Environmental Protection Agency
- **MCL (Maximum contaminant level):** 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.
- **MCLG (Maximum contaminant level goal):** 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.
- **MRDL (Maximum residual disinfectant level):** 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.
- **MRDLG (Maximum residual disinfectant level goal):** 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.
- **N/A (Not applicable):** Does not apply.
- **pCi/l (picocuries per liter):** A measure of radioactivity.
- **ppb (parts per billion):** One part per billion in water is like one drop in one billion drops of water, or about one drop in a swimming pool. ppb is the same as micrograms per liter ( $\mu\text{g}/\text{l}$ ).
- **ppm (parts per million):** One part per million is like one drop in one million drops of water, or about one cup in a swimming pool. ppm is the same as milligrams per liter ( $\text{mg}/\text{l}$ ).
- **ppt (parts per trillion):** One part per trillion is like one drop in one trillion drops of water, or about one drop in 20 Olympic sized swimming pools. ppt is the same as nanograms per liter ( $\text{ng}/\text{l}$ ).
- **PWSID:** Public water system identification.
- **TBD (To be determined):** Determined at a later date.

**Monitoring Results – Regulated Substances**

**LEAD AND COPPER – Tested at customer taps.**

<b>Contaminant</b> (Date, if sampled in previous year)	<b>EPA’s Ideal Goal</b> (MCLG)	<b>EPA’s Action Level</b>	<b>90% of Results Were Less Than</b>	<b>Number of Homes with High Levels</b>	<b>Range of Detected Test Results</b>	<b>Violation</b>	<b>Typical Sources</b>
<b>Lead</b>	0 ppb	90% of homes less than 15 ppb	3.17 ppb	0 out of 30	0 - 9.4 ppb	NO	Corrosion of household plumbing.
<b>Copper</b>	1.3 ppm	90% of homes less than 1.3 ppm	0.51 ppm	0 out of 30	0.00 - 0.73 ppm	NO	Corrosion of household plumbing.

<b>INORGANIC &amp; ORGANIC CONTAMINANTS – Tested in drinking water.</b>						
<b>Contaminant</b> (Date, if sampled in previous year)	<b>EPA's Ideal Goal</b> (MCLG)	<b>EPA's Limit</b> (MCL)	<b>Highest Average or Highest Single Test Result</b>	<b>Range of Detected Test Results</b>	<b>Violation</b>	<b>Typical Sources</b>
<b>Nitrate</b>	10 ppm	10 ppm	7.5 ppm	0.71 - 7.50 ppm	NO	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
<b>Barium</b> (08/23/22)	2 ppm	2 ppm	0.1 ppm	N/A	NO	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposit.
<b>Antimony</b> (08/23/22)	6 ppb	6 ppb	0.93 ppb	N/A	NO	Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics; electronics; solder.
<b>Selenium</b> (08/23/22)	50 ppb	50 ppb	12 ppb	N/A	NO	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines.
<b>Arsenic</b>	0 ppb	10 ppb	2.37 ppb	N/A	NO	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes.
<b>Gross Alpha</b>	0 pCi/l	15 pCi/l	14 pCi/l	0.0 - 14.0 pCi/l	NO	Erosion of natural deposits.

**Potential Health Effects and Corrective Actions (If Applicable)**

Nitrate: Even though Lincoln-Pipestone Rural Water System meets the EPA nitrate drinking water standard, also known as a Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL), if you are caring for an infant and using tap water to prepare formula, you may want to use alternate sources of water or ask for advice from your health care provider. Nitrate levels above 10 ppm pose a particularly high health concern for infants under 6 months of age and can interfere with the capacity of the infant's blood to carry oxygen, resulting in a serious illness. Symptoms of serious illness include shortness of breath and blueness of the skin, known as "blue baby syndrome." Nitrate levels in drinking water can increase for short periods of

time due to high levels of rainfall or agricultural activity, therefore we test for nitrate quarterly (four times a year). The highest level for nitrate found during 2025 was 7.5.

Water Quality Parameters: We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants on a regular basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not your drinking water meets health standards. During the monitoring period of 01/01/25 to 06/30/25, we did not complete all monitoring or testing for Water Quality Parameters and therefore cannot be sure of the quality of your drinking water during that time. Our system completed all monitoring during the monitoring period of 07/01/25 to 12/31/25 and has returned to compliance.

**CONTAMINANTS RELATED TO DISINFECTION – Tested in drinking water.**

Substance (Date, if sampled in previous year)	EPA’s Ideal Goal (MCLG or MRDLG)	EPA’s Limit (MCL or MRDL)	Highest Average or Highest Single Test Result	Range of Detected Test Results	Violation	Typical Sources
<b>Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs)</b>	N/A	80 ppb	15.1 ppb	8.90 - 18.00 ppb	NO	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
<b>Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA)</b>	N/A	60 ppb	6 ppb	1.30 - 7.50 ppb	NO	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
<b>Total Chlorine</b>	4.0 ppm	4.0 ppm	2.15 ppm	1.96 - 2.50 ppm	NO	Water additive used to control microbes.

Total HAA refers to HAA5

**OTHER SUBSTANCES – Tested in drinking water.**

Substance (Date, if sampled in previous year)	EPA’s Ideal Goal (MCLG)	EPA’s Limit (MCL)	Highest Average or Highest Single Test Result	Range of Detected Test Results	Violation	Typical Sources
<b>Fluoride</b>	4.0 ppm	4.0 ppm	0.52 ppm	0.40 - 0.66 ppm	NO	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive to promote strong teeth.

**Potential Health Effects and Corrective Actions (If Applicable)**

Fluoride: If your drinking water fluoride levels are below the optimal concentration range of 0.5 to 0.9 ppm, please talk with your dentist about how you can protect your teeth and your family's teeth from

tooth decay and cavities. For more information, visit: MDH Drinking Water Fluoridation (<https://www.health.state.mn.us/communities/environment/water/com/fluoride.html>). Fluoride is nature's cavity fighter, with small amounts present naturally in many drinking water sources. There is an overwhelming weight of credible, peer-reviewed, scientific evidence that fluoridation reduces tooth decay and cavities in children and adults, even when there is availability of fluoride from other sources, such as fluoride toothpaste and mouth rinses. Since studies show that optimal fluoride levels in drinking water benefit public health, municipal community water systems adjust the level of fluoride in the water to an optimal concentration between 0.5 to 0.9 parts per million (ppm) to protect your teeth. Fluoride levels below 2.0 ppm are not expected to increase the risk of a cosmetic condition known as enamel fluorosis.

<b>PFAS (Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances)</b>						
<b>Contaminant</b> (with year, if sampled outside current year)	<b>EPA's Ideal Goal</b> (MCLG)	<b>EPA's Limit</b> (MCL)	<b>Highest Average or Highest Single Test Result</b>	<b>Range of Detected Test Results</b>	<b>Violation</b>	<b>Typical Sources</b>
<b>Perfluorooctanesulfonate (PFOS)</b>	0 ppt	4.0 ppt	0.26 ppt	0 - 1 ppt	TBD in Future	Discharge from manufacturing and industrial chemical facilities, use of certain consumer products, occupational exposures, and certain firefighting activities.

## Monitoring Results – Unregulated Substances/Emerging Contaminants

In addition to testing drinking water for contaminants regulated under the Safe Drinking Water Act, we sometimes also monitor for contaminants that are not regulated. Unregulated contaminants do not have legal limits for drinking water. MDH, EPA, and other health agencies may have developed comparison values for some of these compounds. Some of these comparison values are based solely on potential health impacts and do not consider our ability to measure contaminants at very low concentrations nor the cost and technology of prevention and/or treatment. These values may be set at levels that are costly, challenging, or impractical for a water system to meet (for example, large-scale treatment technology may not exist for a given contaminant). Sample data are listed along with comparison values in the table below; it is important to note that these comparison values are not enforceable.

Detection alone of a regulated or unregulated contaminant should not cause concern. The significance of a detection should be determined considering current health effects information. We are often still learning about the health effects, so this information can change over time.

A person drinking water with a contaminant at or below the comparison value would be at little to no risk for harmful health effects. If the level of a contaminant is above the comparison value, people of a certain age or with special health conditions—like a fetus, infants, children, elderly, and people with impaired immunity—may need to take extra precautions. We are notifying you of the unregulated/emerging contaminants we have detected as a public education opportunity.

Unregulated contaminant monitoring helps EPA to determine where certain contaminants occur and whether the Agency should consider regulating those contaminants in the future.

- More information is available on [MDH's A-Z List of Contaminants in Water](https://www.health.state.mn.us/communities/environment/water/contaminants/index.html) (<https://www.health.state.mn.us/communities/environment/water/contaminants/index.html>)
- [Fourth Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule \(UCMR 4\)](https://www.health.state.mn.us/communities/environment/water/com/ucmr4.html) (<https://www.health.state.mn.us/communities/environment/water/com/ucmr4.html>)
- [Fifth Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule](https://www.epa.gov/dwucmr/fifth-unregulated-contaminant-monitoring-rule) (<https://www.epa.gov/dwucmr/fifth-unregulated-contaminant-monitoring-rule>)
- EPA has developed a [UCMR5 Program Overview Factsheet](https://www.epa.gov/system/files/documents/2022-02/ucmr5-factsheet.pdf) (<https://www.epa.gov/system/files/documents/2022-02/ucmr5-factsheet.pdf>) describing UCMR 5 contaminants and standards.

In the past year, your drinking water may have tested for additional unregulated contaminants as part of the [Fifth Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule](https://www.epa.gov/dwucmr/fifth-unregulated-contaminant-monitoring-rule) (<https://www.epa.gov/dwucmr/fifth-unregulated-contaminant-monitoring-rule>) and results are still being processed. The Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule 5 (UCMR 5) Data finder allows people to easily search for, summarize, and download the available [UCMR 5 analytical results](https://www.epa.gov/dwucmr/fifth-unregulated-contaminant-monitoring-rule-data-finder) (<https://www.epa.gov/dwucmr/fifth-unregulated-contaminant-monitoring-rule-data-finder>).

<b>UNREGULATED/EMERGING CONTAMINANTS – Tested in drinking water.</b>			
<b>Contaminant</b>	<b>Comparison Value</b>	<b>Highest Average Result or Highest Single Test Result</b>	<b>Range of Detected Test Results</b>
<b>Sodium* (2024)</b>	20 ppm	26.7 ppm	10.40 - 26.70 ppm
<b>Sulfate (2024)</b>	500 ppm	381 ppm	50.20 - 381.00 ppm
<b>Lithium</b>	10 ppb	55.4 ppb	18.30 - 57.00 ppb
<b>9-Chlorohexadecafluoro-3-oxanonane-1-sulfonic acid (9Cl-PF3O)</b>	N/A	0.26 ppt	0.00 - 1.02 ppt
<b>Perfluorodecanoic acid (PFDA)</b>	N/A	0.24 ppt	0.00 - 0.94 ppt
<b>Perfluoroundecanoic acid</b>	N/A	0.63 ppt	0.00 - 1.25 ppt

\*Note that home water softening can increase the level of sodium in your water.

In early 2024, MDH released new comparison values for two PFAS compounds, PFOA and PFOS. Additionally, EPA released final MCLs for PFAS on April 10th, 2024 but has announced intent to make changes to this rule. Additional information on PFAS system results may also be available in the PFAS MCL section of this report.

### **Some People Are More Vulnerable to Contaminants in Drinking Water**

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 are available on [EPA's website epa.gov/safewater](https://www.epa.gov/safewater).

### **Service Line Material Inventory**

Lincoln-Pipestone Rural Water System has completed and submitted our service line materials inventory to the Minnesota Department of Health. The service line inventory is publicly available, and you can check the materials for your service line by visiting the [Lead Inventory Tracking Tool \(LITT\)](https://maps.umn.edu/LSL/) (<https://maps.umn.edu/LSL/>). You may also contact us at [etech@lprw.com](mailto:etech@lprw.com) ([etech@lprw.com](mailto:etech@lprw.com)). Here is the rewritten version: --- Lincoln Pipestone Rural Water determined the status of all service lines through its meter changeout project that began in 2019, which allowed staff to physically confirm that all

service lines within the distribution system are constructed entirely of PVC pipe, with no lead or galvanized materials present anywhere in the system. As of 02/20/2026, our inventory contains 0 lead, 0 galvanized requiring replacement, 0 unknown material, and 5028 non-lead service lines.

## Learn More about Your Drinking Water

### Drinking Water Sources

Groundwater supplies 75 percent of Minnesota's drinking water, and found in aquifers beneath the surface of the land. Surface water supplies 25 percent of Minnesota's drinking water, and is the water in lakes, rivers, and streams above the surface of the land.

Contaminants can get in drinking water sources from the natural environment and from people's daily activities. There are six main types of contaminants in drinking water sources.

- **Microbial contaminants**, such as viruses, bacteria, and parasites. Sources include sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, pets, and wildlife.
- **Inorganic contaminants** include salts and metals from natural sources (e.g. rock and soil), oil and gas production, mining and farming operations, urban stormwater runoff, and wastewater discharges.
- **Pesticide:** Generally, any substance or mixture of substances intended for preventing, destroying, repelling, or mitigating any pest.
- **Herbicide:** Any chemical(s) used to control undesirable vegetation.
- **Organic chemical contaminants** include synthetic and volatile organic compounds. Sources include industrial processes and petroleum production, gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems.
- **Radioactive contaminants** such as radium, thorium, and uranium isotopes come from natural sources (e.g. radon gas from soils and rock), mining operations, and oil and gas production.

The Minnesota Department of Health provides information about your drinking water source(s) in a source water assessment, including:

- How Lincoln-Pipestone Rural Water System is protecting your drinking water source(s);
- Nearby threats to your drinking water sources;
- How easily water and pollution can move from the surface of the land into drinking water sources, based on natural geology and the way wells are constructed.

Find your source water assessment at [Source Water Assessments](https://www.health.state.mn.us/communities/environment/water/swp/swa.html) (<https://www.health.state.mn.us/communities/environment/water/swp/swa.html>) or call 651-201-4700 between 8:00 a.m. and 4:30 p.m., Monday through Friday.

### Lead in Drinking Water

Lead can cause serious health problems, babies, children under six years, and pregnant women are at the highest risk. You may be in contact with lead through paint, water, dust, soil, food, hobbies, or your job. There is no safe level of lead.

Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. Our water system is responsible for providing high quality drinking water and removing lead pipes from service lines but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components in your home. You can take responsibility by identifying and removing lead materials within your home plumbing and taking steps to reduce your family's risk.

Read below to learn how you can protect yourself from lead in drinking water.

1. **Let the water run** before drinking tap water flush your pipes for several minutes by running your tap. If you have a lead service line, you may need to let the water run longer. A service line is the underground pipe that brings water from the main water pipe under the street to your home.
  - Activities such as taking a shower, doing laundry or dishes help keep water moving in your home system but are not a replacement for running the tap before you drink if it has not been used for a long period of time.
  - The only way to know if lead has been reduced by letting it run is to check with a test. If letting the water run does not reduce lead, consider other options to reduce your exposure.
2. **Know your service line materials by** contacting your public water system, or you can search for your address online at the [Minnesota Lead Inventory Tracking Tool \(https://maps.umn.edu/LSL/\)](https://maps.umn.edu/LSL/).
  - [Protect Your Tap: A quick check for lead \(https://www.epa.gov/ground-water-and-drinking-water/protect-your-tap-quick-check-lead\)](https://www.epa.gov/ground-water-and-drinking-water/protect-your-tap-quick-check-lead) is EPA's step by step guide to learn how to find lead pipes in your home.
3. **Use cold water** for drinking, making food, and making baby formula. Hot water releases more lead from pipes than cold water.
4. **Test your water.** In most cases, letting the water run and using cold water for drinking and cooking should keep lead levels low in your drinking water. If you are still concerned about lead, arrange with a laboratory to test your tap water. Testing your water is important if young children or pregnant women drink your tap water.
  - Contact a Minnesota Department of Health accredited laboratory to purchase a sample container and instructions on how to submit a sample:  
[Environmental Laboratory Accreditation Program \(https://eldo.web.health.state.mn.us/public/accreditedlabs/labsearch.seam\)](https://eldo.web.health.state.mn.us/public/accreditedlabs/labsearch.seam)  
 The Minnesota Department of Health can help you understand your test results.
5. **Treat your water** if a test shows your water has high levels of lead after you let the water run. You can use a filter certified with ANSI/NSF standards 53 and 42 for lead reduction.
  - Read about water treatment units:  
[Point-of-Use Water Treatment Units for Lead Reduction \(https://www.health.state.mn.us/communities/environment/water/factsheet/poulead.html\)](https://www.health.state.mn.us/communities/environment/water/factsheet/poulead.html)

Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and other steps you can take to minimize exposure are available at:

- Visit EPA [Basic Information about Lead in Drinking Water \(http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead\)](http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead)
- Visit the Minnesota department of Health [Lead in Drinking Water \(https://www.health.state.mn.us/communities/environment/water/contaminants/lead.html\)](https://www.health.state.mn.us/communities/environment/water/contaminants/lead.html)

- To learn about how to reduce your contact with lead from sources other than your drinking water, visit [Lead Poisoning Prevention: Common Sources](https://www.health.state.mn.us/communities/environment/lead/fs/common.html) (<https://www.health.state.mn.us/communities/environment/lead/fs/common.html>)
6. **Be Aware:** Head Start Programs, Child Care Centers, Public and Charter Schools all have requirements to test for lead in drinking water. These programs can learn more about requirements and resources for testing and remediation at [MDH Drinking Water in Schools and Child Cares](https://www.web.health.state.mn.us/communities/environment/water/schools/index.html) (<https://www.web.health.state.mn.us/communities/environment/water/schools/index.html>)

# 2025 WATER QUALITY REPORT FOR OSCEOLA RURAL WATER SYSTEM-NORTH

This report contains important information regarding the water quality in our water system. The source of our water is groundwater. Our water quality testing shows the following results:

CONTAMINANT	MCL-(MCLG)	Compliance		Date	Violation Yes/No	Source
		Type	Value & (Range)			
Total Trihalomethanes (ppb) [TTIIM]	80 (N/A)	LRAA	17.00 (17 - 17)	09/30/2025	No	By-products of drinking water chlorination
Total Haloacetic Acids (ppb) IRAA51	60 (N/A)	LRAA	19.00 (19 - 19)	09/30/2025	No	By-products of drinking water disinfection
Copper (ppm)	AL=1.3 (1.3)	90th	0.333 (0.0238 - 0.8047)	2024	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives
Lead (ppb)	AL=15 (0)	90th	4.90 (ND-7)	2024	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
950 - DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM						
Chlorine (ppm)	MRDL=4.0 (MRDLG=4.0)	RAA	1.6 (0.76 - 2.64)	09/30/2025	No	Water additive used to control microbes
01 - ALL ACTIVE WELLS/AFTER TREATMENT @PLANT						
Gross Alpha, inc (pCi/L)	15 (0)	SGL	8.6	03/04/2024	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	4 (4)	SGL	0.3	05/17/2022	No	Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Barium (ppm)	2 (2)	SGL	0.0411	05/17/2022	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Sodium (ppm)	N/A (N/A)	SGL	7.754	04/22/2025	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Added to water during treatment process
Nitrate [as N] (ppm)	10 (10)	SGL	0.95 (0.72 - 0.95)	2025	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits

Note: Contaminants with dates indicate results from the most recent testing done in accordance with regulations.

## DEFINITIONS

- e 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.
- m) 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.
- ppb -- parts per billion.
- ppm -- parts per million.
- pCi/L - picocuries per liter
- e N/A-Not applicable
- ND -- Not detected •
- s RAA - Running Annual Average
- o Treatment Technique (TT) -A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

- Action Level (AL) - The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
- Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (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.
- Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (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.
- SGL - Single Sample Result
- RTCR - Revised Total Coliform Rule
- NTU - Nephelometric Turbidity Units

## GENERAL INFORMATION

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 posed a health risk. More information about contaminants or 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 RN/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 are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

Lead can cause serious health effects in people of all ages, especially pregnant people, infants (both formula-fed and breastfed), and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and parts used in service lines and in home plumbing. Our water supply is responsible for providing high quality drinking water and removing lead pipes but cannot control the variety of materials used in the plumbing 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 can help protect yourself and your family by identifying and removing lead materials within your home plumbing and taking steps to reduce your family's risk. Using a filter, certified by an American National Standards Institute accredited certifier to reduce lead, is effective in reducing lead exposures. Follow the instructions provided with the filter to ensure the filter is used properly. Use only cold water for drinking, cooking, and making baby formula. Boiling water does not remove lead from water. Before using tap water for drinking, cooking, or making baby formulas, flush your pipes for several minutes. You can do this by running your tap, taking a shower, doing laundry or a load of dishes. If you have a lead service line or galvanizing requiring replacement service line, you may need to flush your pipes for a longer period. If you are concerned about lead in your water and wish to have your water tested, contact OSCEOLA RURAL WATER SYSTEM-NORTH at 712-330-8051. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at <https://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

Lead tap sampling data can be found in the Iowa Drinking Water Data Portal: <https://programs.iowadnr.gov/iowadrinkingwater>

Our water supply has completed a service line inventory. Please contact us for information regarding the inventory and how you can access the results.

## SOURCE WATER ASSESSMENT INFORMATION

This water supply obtains its water from the sand and gravel of the Alluvial aquifer. The Alluvial aquifer was determined to be highly susceptible to contamination because the characteristics of the aquifer and overlying materials provide little protection from contamination at the land surface. The Alluvial wells will be highly susceptible to surface contaminants such as leaking underground storage tanks, contaminant spills, and excess fertilizer application. A detailed evaluation of your source water was completed by the Iowa Department of Natural Resources and is available from the Water Operator at 712-330-8051.

This water supply obtains its water from the sandstone of the Dakota aquifer. The Dakota aquifer was determined to have low susceptibility to contamination because the characteristics of the aquifer and overlying materials provide natural protection from contaminants at the land surface. The Dakota well will have low susceptibility to surface contaminants such as leaking underground storage tanks, contaminant spills, and excess fertilizer application. A detailed evaluation of your source water was completed by the Iowa Department of Natural Resources and is available from the Water Operator at 712-330-8051.

## **CONTACT INFORMATION**

For questions regarding this information or how you can get involved in decisions regarding the water system, please contact OSCEOLA RURAL WATER SYSTEM-NORTH at 712-330-8051.

# Brookings-Deuel Rural Water System

Drinking Water Report

## Water Quality



### *Secretary's Award*

**The Brookings-Deuel Rural Water System has supplied twenty consecutive years of safe drinking water to the public it serves and has been awarded the Secretary's Award for Drinking Water Excellence by the South Dakota Department of Agriculture and Natural Resources. 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 6,200 customers an average of 2,072,000 gallons of water per day. Our water is groundwater that we produce from local wells. The state has performed an assessment of our source water and they have determined that the relative susceptibility rating for the Brookings-Deuel Rural Water System public water supply system is medium.

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*For more information about your water and information on opportunities to participate in public meetings, call (605)794-4201 and ask for Reed Andries.*

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## 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:

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

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* and other microbial contaminants can be obtained by calling the Environment Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

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 EPA has requested that all public water systems perform an inventory to determine those households served by a lead service line. Contact us for more information about the Lead Service Line Inventory. The Brookings-Deuel Rural Water System 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 <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

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## Detected Contaminants

The attached table lists all the drinking water contaminants that we detected during the 2025 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, 2025. 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.

Brookings-Deuel Rural Water System participated in EPA's UCMR5 sampling program in 2025 and this report is being used as a public notice. Any detected unregulated contaminants have been included in this report.

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## 2025 Table of Detected Regulated Contaminants For Brookings-Deuel Rural Water System (EPA ID 0430)

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

### Units:

- \*MFL: million fibers per liter
- \*pCi/l: picocuries per liter(a measure of radioactivity)
- \*ppt: parts per trillion, or nanograms per liter
- \*mrem/year: millirems per year(a measure of radiation absorbed by the body)
- \*ppm: parts per million, or milligrams per liter(mg/l)
- \*ppq: parts per quadrillion, or picograms per liter
- \*NTU: Nephelometric Turbidity Units
- \*ppb: parts per billion, or micrograms per liter(ug/l)
- \*pspm: positive samples per month

Substance	90% Level	Test Sites > Action Level	Date Tested	Highest Level Allowed (AL)	Ideal Goal	Units	Major Source of Contaminant
Copper	0.4	0	07/15/24	AL=1.3	0	ppm	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives.
Lead	13	1	07/17/24	AL=15	0	ppb	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits.

Substance	Highest Level Detected	Range	Date Tested	Highest Level Allowed (MCL)	Ideal Goal (MCLG)	Units	Major Source of Contaminant
Alpha emitters	4	ND - 4	06/15/21	15	0	pCi/l	Erosion of natural deposits.
Antimony	0.20	0.20 - 0.00	11/08/21	6	6	ppb	Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics; electronics; solder.
Arsenic	1.00	1.00 - 1.00	11/08/21	10	0	ppb	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes.
Barium	0.0921	0.0921 - 0.0707	11/04/21	2	2	ppm	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits.
Chromium	1.84	1.84 - 0.87	11/04/21	100	100	ppb	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride	0.89	0.38 - 0.89	12/01/25	4	<4	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Haloacetic Acids (RAA)	16.9		09/02/25	60	0	ppb	By-product of drinking water chlorination. Results are reported as a running annual average of test results.
Nitrate (as Nitrogen)	3.1		03/18/25	10	10	ppm	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits.
Selenium	0.90	0.90 - 0.67	11/04/21	50	50	ppb	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines.

Substance	Highest Level Detected	Range	Date Tested	Highest Level Allowed (MCL)	Ideal Goal (MCLG)	Units	Major Source of Contaminant
Total trihalomethanes (RAA)	45.8		09/02/25	80	0	ppb	By-product of drinking water chlorination. Results are reported as a running annual average of test results.

Please direct questions regarding this information to Mr Reed Andries with the Brookings-Deuel Rural Water System public water system at (605)794-4201.

## 2025 Table of Detected Unregulated Contaminants For Brookings-Deuel Rural Water System (EPA ID 0430)

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency(EPA) is required to test for possible contaminants in your drinking water every five years. These contaminants are not regulated and acceptable levels have not been set by EPA. As a means of informing the public, the detected levels of these unregulated contaminants are listed below.

### **Units:**

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

<b>Substance</b>	<b>Level Detected</b>	<b>Units</b>	<b>Date Tested</b>	<b>Range</b>
Lithium	26.6	ug/l	2/6/2023	14.0-26.6 ug/l

For more information on the unregulated contaminants, go to: <https://www.epa.gov/dwucmr>  
or contact the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800)426-4791 <http://water.epa.gov/drink/contact.cfm>.

## Lewis & Clark Regional Water System 2025 Water Quality Summary.

In 2025 we delivered over 9.5 billion gallons of water to our connected member systems.

Lewis & Clark water originates from wells that tap into an underground source adjacent to the Missouri River. This source is called the Missouri: Elk Point Aquifer. After treatment the water quality is very good. Lewis & Clark does extensive testing for contaminants in our water and only the few items listed below on the Table of Detected Contaminants were found to be present in reportable quantities. The level of these contaminants is below what would be considered to be harmful.

(Table of Detected Contaminants here)

### Additional Parameters of Interest:

Parameter (units):	Average Level:	Acceptable Level:
Total Hardness (as CaCO <sub>3</sub> ) (ppm)	150	
Alkalinity (ppm)	60	
Calcium (asCaCO <sub>3</sub> ) (ppm)	85	
Iron (ppm)	.01	0.3
Manganese (ppm)	.01	0.05
pH (units)	8.5	7 – 9
Total Chlorine (ppm)	2.5	0.3-3.9