

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 animal or human activity.

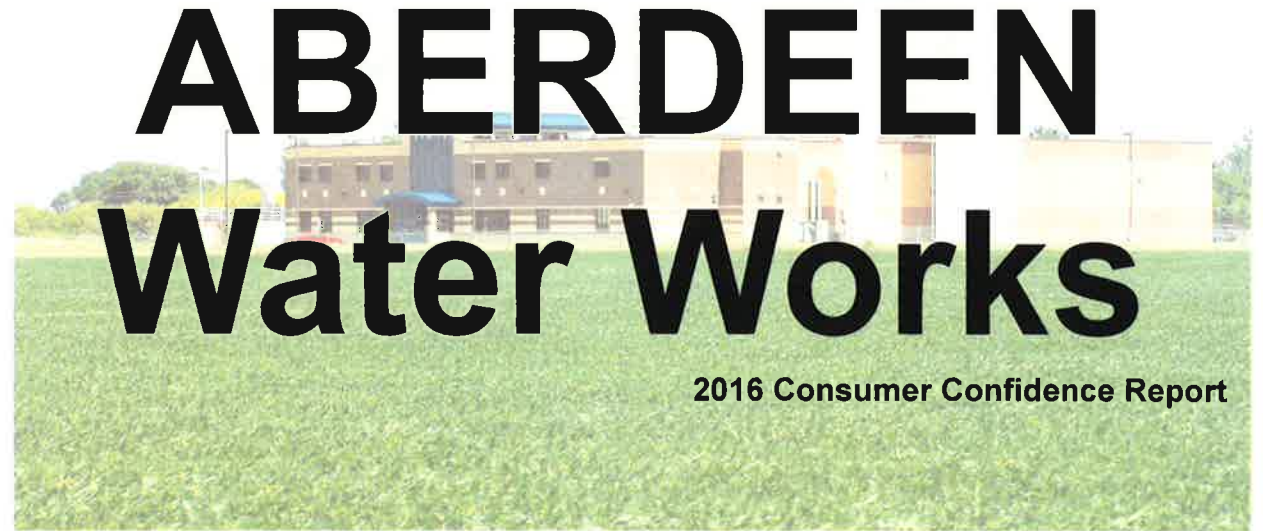
Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- **Microbial contaminants**, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural, livestock operations, and wildlife.
- **Inorganic contaminants**, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally-occurring or result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming.
- **Pesticides and herbicides**, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses.
- **Organic chemical contaminants**, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems.
- **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.

Thoroughly water once a week long enough to achieve about 1” of water evenly applied to all parts of your lawn or garden, *without run off*, is the rule of thumb generally accepted.

Plants, like your body, when properly hydrated can stand up to the heat of the day, low humidity and loss of water due to evapotranspiration much better than those that have been inadequately prepared.



IRRIGATION OF GRASS & PLANTS IS PROHIBITED FROM

11:00 am—5:00 pm

This, our annual water quality report, provides a snapshot of the water provided to you in 2016. Water produced by the treatment facility was monitored for possible contaminants, results of that monitoring is included in this report. The City of Aberdeen continues to be committed to providing safe drinking water to its citizens as it has since before 1934. That dedication continues with every update, improvement, or change in the system. This report includes details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and state standards. By providing this information to you the customer, our best allies, we prepare to meet the challenges of today and the future.

The City of Aberdeen Water Works utilizes a blend of surface and ground water in the production of water for our more than 26,091 customers with an average daily use of 3,160,000 gallons. The state has performed an assessment of the source water and has determined that the relative susceptibility rating for the Aberdeen public water supply is medium.

More information about your water and information regarding opportunities to participate in public meetings can be obtained

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).

2016 Table of Detected Contaminants For Aberdeen (EPA ID 0020)

Terms and abbreviations used in these tables:

- **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

Units:

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

2016 Table of Detected Contaminants For Aberdeen (EPA ID 0020)

Substance	Highest Level Detected	Range	Date Tested	Highest Level Allowed (MCL)	Ideal Goal (MCLG)	Units	Major Source of Contaminant
Alpha emitters	2	ND—2	04/05/11	15	0	pCi/l	Erosion of natural deposits.
Antimony	0.2		11/14/11	6	6	ppb	Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics; electronics; solder.
Arsenic	2		11/14/11	10	NA	ppb	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronic production wastes.
Atrazine	0.230	ND—0.230	06/08/15	3	3	ppb	Runoff from herbicide use on row crops.
Barium	0.030		11/14/11	2	2	ppm	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits.
Chromium	4.4		11/14/11	100	100	ppb	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride	0.86	0.19-0.86	01/06/16	4	4	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Haloacetic Acids	26.73	ND—29.9	11/08/16	60	0	ppb	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Selenium	2.9		11/14/11	50	50	ppb	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines.
Total Trihalomethanes	17.88	ND—24.2	11/08/16	80	0	ppb	By-product of drinking water chlorination.

Please direct questions regarding this information to Robert Braun with the Aberdeen public water system at (605)626-7011

LEAD AND COPPER

Substance	90% Level	Test Sites > Action Level Range	Date Tested	Highest Level Allowed (AL)	Ideal Goal	Units	Major Source of Contaminant
COPPER	0.2	0	7/09/14	AL=1.3	0	ppm	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives.
LEAD	6	2	7/29/14	AL=15	0	ppb	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits.

Detected Contaminants

These tables list all the drinking water contaminants that we detected during the 2016 calendar year. The presence of contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. Unless otherwise noted, the date present in this table is from testing done January 1—December 31, 2015. The state requires us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentration 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.

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 minutes before using tap water. Additional information is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

HEALTH INFORMATION

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immunocompromised person such as a person with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants may be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. The U.S. EPA/CDC (Centers for Disease Control and Prevention) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infections by *Cryptosporidium* and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (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 City of Aberdeen 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 (800-426-4791) or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.