

BDM

RURAL WATER SYSTEM

Quality On Tap!

July 2023 | Volume 19, Issue 1

**GET THE
LEAD OUT**

**LAWN
WATERING BEST
PRACTICES**

**5 TIPS TO PROTECT
YOURSELF FROM
CYBER CRIME**



LOOK INSIDE FOR A WAY TO EARN \$5.00 OR MORE OFF YOUR WATER BILL!

FROM THE MANAGER

Rodney Kappes
Manager, BDM Rural Water System, Inc.



Greetings from the Team at BDM:

Due to the health issues lead service lines can cause you will find information in this issue about various types of material used for service lines (line from the meter pit to your residence) and a paper survey. BDM and all water system providers are required to complete this data collection process on our customers hookups. BDM owns and is responsible for all lines and equipment up to the meter pit. BDM water lines do not contain any lead. We need to determine if there are any lead lines that are on the customer owned portion of the line, this is the line from the meter pit to 18" into the house. Even though this section of pipe is owned by the customer, it is the water providers (BDM) responsibility to collect the service line data from all customers. BDM is required to collect this on all customer hookups that are used for human consumption. Those hookups used exclusively for livestock will not require a returned survey. The paper survey will walk you through the data collection process. There is more information about this requirement on sdwaterpipes.com. This site also has a link to do the survey online which will be shorter and quicker than the paper survey for those of you that have access to the internet. It is very important that you include your account number on both the paper and online survey so we can identify which particular hookup you are referring to. If you have multiple hookups that are for human consumption, please provide a separate survey for each hookup (account). This is a huge project that has been given to all water system providers and is required to be completed in the next several months. Please take the time to complete the survey because without your assistance on the survey we would (or will) be required to devote all of our staff pretty much to this project for an extended period of time instead of completing necessary maintenance and upgrades to our system. I want to thank you in advance for your help and cooperation on this timely and required project. After all this data is collected and the number of concerned service lines is determined, there will be discussion among state and federal agencies on how to address replacement of these lines.

When you return the information, you will receive a \$5 credit on your water bill and also be entered into a drawing for five \$100 water bill credits, and if we obtain a 90%+ survey return rate there will be an additional two \$250 water bill credit drawings.

On May 18th, we signed the loan documents for our \$8,006,917 Drinking Water State Revolving Fund Loan, which will be amortized over 30 years at 1.875% interest. This will also include a \$3,530,083 ARPA Grant. This will put in place the financing package for our new treatment plant and wellfield, which will provide much needed additional capacity and of equal importance, redundancy. The current timetable is to have the final engineering completed by August 2023, with an anticipated bidding date by October 2023. The concern is what the project cost will be. We are planning on building the facility according to original plans, however, pull some of the internal components from the base bid and include them as alternatives to hopefully have a base bid that comes in at or below the financing package. The monthly billing minimum per hookup will increase by \$5.00 per month in July, as was indicated in previous issues and at the annual meeting. This increase will fund a portion of the additional debt service requirement on the new loan.

Shannon has been working diligently on our new billing system, (Continental Utility Solutions, Inc.) CUSI. The May billing statements will be from the new program. Customers with ACH (payment automatically comes out of checking or savings account) will be automatically enrolled in the new billing system. There won't be any charge to the customer to utilize this payment feature. Those customers on credit card will need to enroll themselves in the new customer Portal. A separate mailing will go out to those currently on auto credit card when the payment portal goes live over the next month or two, with some step-by-step instructions how to enroll yourself in auto credit card payment. The portal will also accept one-time credit card payments if needed. There will be a 2.5% convenience fee added to credit card payments, which all goes to the payment processors. We will also continue to take checks in the office or by mail.

It appears planting and calving season is in full swing. Please be safe and hope for a normal growing season with bountiful crops and livestock. Thank you for your patronage and God Bless.



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Fax: (605) 448-2124

www.bdmruralwater.com

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Persons with disabilities who require alternative means of communication for program information (e.g., Braille, large print, audiotape, American Sign Language, etc.) should contact the responsible Agency or USDA's TARGET Center at (202) 720-2600 (voice and TTY) or contact USDA through the Federal Relay Service at (800) 877-8339. Additionally, program information may be made available in languages other than English.

To file a program discrimination complaint, complete the USDA Program Discrimination Complaint Form, AD-3027, found online at http://www.ascr.usda.gov/complaint_filing_cust.html and at any USDA office or write a letter addressed to USDA and provide in the letter all of the information requested in the form. To request a copy of the complaint form, call (866) 632-9992. Submit your completed form or letter to USDA by:

(1) mail: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Office of the Assistant Secretary for Civil Rights, 1400 Independence Avenue, SW, Washington, D.C. 20250-9410; (2) fax: (202) 690-7442; or (3) email: program.intake@usda.gov. This institution is an equal opportunity provider.

BDM MEMBERSHIP CORNER

NOTICE OF RATE INCREASE



The BDM Board of Directors has authorized a water rate increase effective July 1st, 2023. Base rates will go from \$41.00 to \$46.00. This change will go in effect with the July bills, which are due by August 15th. See the Rate Schedule for more information.

The BDM Rural Water System offices will be closed:

**TUESDAY, JULY 4TH,
INDEPENDENCE DAY**

**MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 4TH
LABOR DAY**

As always, if you have an emergency, please call the office at 605-448-5417 or toll free at 1-800-448-9236. You will then receive a message with the telephone number of the employee on call. Please call that person for assistance in an emergency only.

BE A LEAK SEEKER!

With over 2,300 miles of pipeline, occasional leaks are going happen in the BDM system. Not only are leaks an inconvenience for our members, they are a costly expense to your water system. If you see a possible BDM leak, please call the office to report it right away. The first caller to report a verified leak will receive a \$30.00 credit on their next water bill.

BDM RURAL WATER SYSTEM, INC. RATE SCHEDULE (EFFECTIVE JULY 2023)

GENERAL USER RATES:

Debt Service monthly payment: \$46.00 per hookup per month

\$6.95 per thousand gallons for the first 2,000 gallons used per month

\$5.95 per thousand gallons for the next 5,000 gallons used per month

\$4.95 per thousand gallons for the next 8,000 gallons used per month

\$3.95 per thousand gallons for over 15,000 gallons used per month

Gallons Used Per Month	Monthly Total	Gallons Used Per Month	Monthly Total
1,000	\$ 52.95	25,000	\$ 168.75
2,000	\$ 59.90	30,000	\$ 188.50
3,000	\$ 65.85	35,000	\$ 208.25
4,000	\$ 71.80	40,000	\$ 228.00
5,000	\$ 77.75	45,000	\$ 247.75
6,000	\$ 83.70	50,000	\$ 267.50
7,000	\$ 89.65	55,000	\$ 287.25
8,000	\$ 94.60	60,000	\$ 307.00
9,000	\$ 99.55	65,000	\$ 326.75
10,000	\$ 104.50	70,000	\$ 346.50
11,000	\$ 109.45	75,000	\$ 366.25
12,000	\$ 114.40	80,000	\$ 386.00
13,000	\$ 119.35	85,000	\$ 405.75
14,000	\$ 124.30	90,000	\$ 425.50
15,000	\$ 129.25	95,000	\$ 445.25
16,000	\$ 133.20	100,000	\$ 465.00
17,000	\$ 137.15	125,000	\$ 563.75
18,000	\$ 141.10	150,000	\$ 662.50
19,000	\$ 145.05	175,000	\$ 761.25
20,000	\$ 149.00	200,000	\$ 860.00

ALL USERS:

No water is included in the debt service payment. All water used is in addition to the monthly debt service payment. Payments are due by the 15th of the month. A \$10.00 fee applies to all payments received after that date. Service is subject to disconnection if payment is not received by the 22nd.

AFTER HOURS & WEEKENDS WATER EMERGENCIES:

Please call the BDM Office at 605-448-5417 or 1-800-448-9236 & a message will direct you to the employee on call.

Lead-Free SD

(Take the survey now—it could pay off!)

Have you completed your water line survey?

Drinking water is free of lead when it leaves the water treatment plant—however, water can absorb lead if it travels through lead pipes on its way to your faucet. The majority of South Dakota water pipes are free of lead, but we need to find where lead pipes still exist so they can be removed.

**We need YOU to help us find the lead pipes.
That's where the survey comes in.**



It only takes a few minutes.

To complete your quick water line survey, go to survey.SDWaterPipes.com and grab the following:



A coin or key to scratch the pipe

Lead pipes are shiny silver color when scratched.



Any magnet you have handy

Magnets don't stick to lead pipes.



And (of course) your phone

Finish up by snapping a picture of your pipe and uploading it to the survey site.

Another good reason to complete the survey...

**Receive a \$5 credit on your water bill,
and also be entered into a drawing
for five \$100 water bill credits.**

***If we obtain a 90%+ survey return rate there will be
an additional two \$250 water bill credit drawings.***



Open the camera app on your smartphone,
hover over the QR code below,
and tap the link to get to the survey.

GET THE LEAD OUT

Drinking water is free of lead when it leaves the water treatment plant—however, water can absorb lead if it travels through lead pipes on its way to your faucet. The majority of South Dakota water pipes are free of lead, but we need to find where lead lines still exist so they can be removed.

As a part of a nationwide initiative, we are asking everyone to check their pipes and report their results, regardless of what they find. If your home was built after 1987, when the lead ban took effect here in South Dakota, you do not have a lead service line and you may not be asked to provide further information. However, if your home was built around or before 1987, we are looking to you. Knowing where the lead lines are is just as important as knowing where they are not.

Please take a quick survey to see if your home's water pipe contains lead.

You just need five minutes, a coin, a magnet, and a smartphone to test your pipe and help your community. We encourage you to try out the electronic survey, but a paper copy is available upon request. Ask your grandkids, a neighbor, or a friend to help.

Visit survey.sdwaterpipes.com to take this step-by-step survey to identify and record the material of the water pipe

coming into your home.

You'll be asked to follow these three simple steps:

1. Scratch the water pipe with a coin or tool to see if the scraped area is silver-colored and shiny.
2. Check to see if a magnet sticks to the pipe – any magnet will do!
3. Report your results at survey.sdwaterpipes.com. Don't forget to snap a photo of the pipe, and you're done.

Documenting your pipe helps your family, your neighborhood, and your water provider. It's a simple process that only takes a few minutes, but it can have a huge impact on community health and safety.

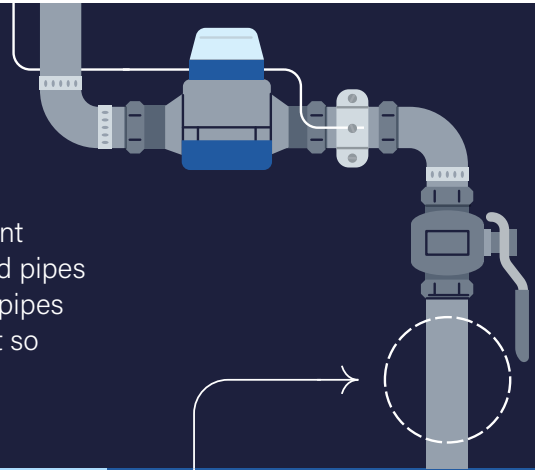
For more information and to get started on your survey, visit survey.sdwaterpipes.com

By providing this information yourself, you are contributing to our efficiency and keeping our costs down. By donating five minutes of your time, you are saving 30-60 minutes that it will take our staff to visit your home to complete the inventory of your water service line. Which, in turn, helps to keep your costs from increasing. You are making a huge impact! Thank you!



Lead-Free SD

Drinking water is free of lead when it leaves the water treatment plant—however, water can absorb lead if it travels through lead pipes on its way to your faucet. The majority of South Dakota water pipes are free of lead, but we need to find where lead pipes still exist so they can be removed.

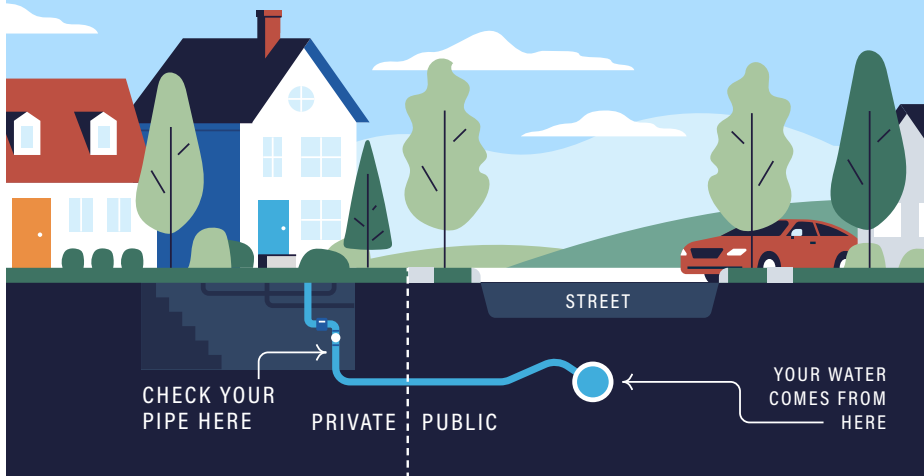


Take this quick survey to help protect your health

Your water system is asking you to help find where the lead pipes are located. It's important and easy to do.



When you have five minutes to spare, visit survey.SDWaterPipes.com to complete a quick assessment of your water pipe. We'll even help you locate the pipe in your home.



- 1 SCRATCH IT.
- 2 STICK IT.
- 3 REPORT IT.
- ✓ DONE!

The survey gives you step-by-step instructions to find and test your water pipe.

- ✓ Scratch the water pipe with a coin or key to see if the scraped area is silver-colored and shiny
- ✓ Check to see if a magnet sticks to the pipe—any magnet will do!
- ✓ Report your results

As a part of a nationwide initiative, water systems are asking everyone to check their pipes and report their results, regardless of what they find. Knowing where the lead pipes are is just as important as knowing where they are not.

If you prefer a paper copy of the survey, please contact your rural water system listed on page 2.



Open the camera app on your smartphone, hover over the QR code below, and tap the link to get to the survey.

Visit sdwaterpipes.com for more information.



LAWN WATERING BEST PRACTICES

TIMING IS EVERYTHING

No matter what kind of yard or landscape you have, it's important to know exactly how much water your plants need before you turn on the sprinkler. Smart watering practices reduce runoff and may decrease the need for pesticides and fertilizers.

Contact your local water utility to find out exactly how much and when you should be watering and keep the following questions in mind when you water so that you can maintain a beautiful and healthy yard without wasting water or money.

When?

Avoid watering in the middle of the day when the hot sun will evaporate much of the water before it can get to thirsty plants.

How often?

Your landscape will typically require one inch of water a week, including rainfall, and that can vary depending on where you live, recent weather, and the plants in your landscape. Your area's Cooperative Extension Service or local water utility can provide advice on how often to irrigate shrubs, trees, and other perennials.

How long?

Give this a try! Place a few empty tuna cans around your lawn while you're watering and measure how long it takes your sprinkler to fill them with a half inch of water. Then, try watering that amount of time twice a week, gauge how your landscape responds, and adjust based on weather conditions.

If water begins to pool, turn off your sprinkler to prevent overwatering, weed growth, disease, fungus, and stormwater runoff that pollutes local waterways with fertilizers and pesticides. Watering plants or grass too frequently can drown plants or result in shallow roots. You can simplify your irrigation schedule by replacing your standard clock timer controller with a WaterSense labeled irrigation controller.

Water can easily pool on some landscapes with clay-rich soils or slopes if water is applied too quickly. These landscapes can benefit from dividing irrigation runtimes into intervals with short breaks in between to allow water to soak into the soil. Keep water in your landscape and reduce overwatering by implementing Cycle-and-Soak.

What else?

When the rain does come, saving water from storms or diverting rainwater back to the landscape is a great way to supplement your efficiency measures. Rain barrels or cisterns can be used to harvest rain water for irrigation and other outdoor water uses. Some states might have laws that prohibit collection of rainwater, so be sure to check with your state's water resource agency before implementing a rainwater collection system. Rooftop downspouts can also be diverted towards rain gardens that easily soak up the rain rather than sending it to stormwater drains.

MANAGE YOUR IRRIGATION SYSTEM

- **Adjust your irrigation system often.** Irrigation schedules should be adjusted based on seasonal changes. A WaterSense labeled irrigation controller uses weather or soil moisture data to determine when to water.
- **Set sprinklers to keep the water on the landscape and off the pavement.** Lots of water is wasted by poorly designed and neglected sprinkler systems that spray sidewalks, driveways, and the street. Save water by directing sprinklers toward the landscape.
- **Inspect your irrigation system monthly.** Check for leaks, broken or clogged heads, and other problems, or engage a certified irrigation professional to regularly check your system. Clean microirrigation filters as needed and correct obstructions in sprinkler heads that prevent them from distributing water evenly.
- **Play "zone" defense.** Similar plants should be planted together in an irrigation zone, and each hydrozone should account for the type of sprinkler, sun or shade exposure, and type of plants. You can save even more water outdoors by incorporating water-smart landscaping principles into your landscape design.
- **Check for WaterSense!** A certified irrigation professional can design, install, maintain, or audit your system to ensure you're using the proper amount of water to support a healthy landscape. Ask if your irrigation contractor is certified by a WaterSense labeled program.

Information provided by www.epa.gov/watersense/watering-tips



*By Rick Olivier,
Director of Strategic Growth and Innovation,
SBS CyberSecurity*

5 TIPS TO PROTECT YOURSELF FROM CYBER-CRIME

In South Dakota, many of us leave our doors unlocked at night, leave our car ignitions running when we stop at a convenience store, and will stop to help a stranger alongside the road if they appear to be in need. We live in a relatively safe place where we trust one another and want to help those around us – both friends and strangers. The fact that we can do these things is part of the reason we love where we live! But the question is... would we act the same way if we lived in a larger city or in another country? The answer is probably “no.” Because of the change in location, our behaviors would need to change because of the increased risk that goes along with those bigger cities or different countries. When we connect to the internet from our phones, tablets, or computers, we physically are still in South Dakota, but we are now connecting, and become accessible to the entire world. The internet is a pretty amazing tool that allows us to access a multitude of information from anywhere, but just like the real world there are dangers that can cause harm if we don't protect ourselves.

Here are 5 things I recommend to protect yourself from cyber criminals:

1. Use Strong Passwords That Aren't Used for Multiple Accounts

I'm sure you're sick of hearing this advice, but there is a reason that cyber professionals keep preaching it! When you think of an account getting hacked, you are probably thinking of a movie where a hacker uses information such as important dates, pets name, address, etc. to guess a password. What hackers actually do is use computer programs to attempt tens of thousands of password options in hopes of finding the right one – and if you're using a dictionary word, even with slight modifications, as your password, it will take mere seconds for the computer program to identify it. Hackers also purchase compromised account credentials online, so if your account info (username and password) has ever been stolen from any site you've used, the hacker now has your username and password and will use computer systems to try that same username and password combo on thousands of other websites.

This means that if you are re-using passwords, they may now have access to several of your accounts. Along with using different passwords for each account, I would also recommend using password management software to help you create complex passwords that will also securely save all the passwords you have. I don't have a specific password manager that I recommend, but I encourage you to investigate your options. They'll not only make your accounts more secure, but they can actually make entering account information quicker and easier in the long run.

2. Enable Multi-Factor Authentication

Most online accounts now either require or have the option for you to enable Multi-Factor Authentication (MFA), sometimes called Two-Factor Authentication. MFA requires users to prove they are who you say they are by proving it at least twice. Generally, the first factor is a username and password. The second factor for many sites is a text message, email, or app on your phone where you need to enter a code that was sent or click an approval option. This second factor means that if a cyber criminal gets your password, they would also need to get access to your text, email, or phone in order to compromise your account. MFA, while not unbeatable, is extremely effective. While hackers are quite skilled at what they do, they generally look for the easiest target and using MFA makes you a much harder target. Many online accounts require users to go into the settings and enable or turn on MFA. If you want to be more cyber secure make sure you do this for all accounts, but your priority should be on accounts with financial information, health information, or social media accounts.

3. Install Software Updates

Technology providers are in a race with hackers to find security holes in their products. Large security holes can inadvertently allow cyber criminals access to systems and data which expose both the technology provider and you – the user. When technology providers find these security holes they issue patches or software updates to fix them. As a user, you should install these software updates to fix the identified holes before they cause any significant issues. For many providers these security holes are fixed at the same time as the software is updated for functionality so you may not even know you are fixing security holes, but make sure to do this regularly on all technical devices.

4. Don't Believe That People Online Are Who They Say They Are

Cyber criminals are very good at playing on their victim's emotions. An example of one of the ways they do this is with

online dating scams. The criminal will try to make a personal connection with you and eventually try to get you to send them money. Millions of people fall victim to these dating or love scams every year, however they are not always easy to spot, as the criminals are very good at what they do and can develop those relationships for months before making their ask. Cyber criminals are also known to send emails claiming to be someone they are not (phishing) including a government agency, news organization, legal entity, etc. and then scare you into going to a site they send you to, in order to get you to send them confidential information or money. Be VERY leery of anyone online who is asking you to do something quickly, and if the ask is eliciting some sort of emotional reaction – there's a good chance this is part of a scam. If you're unsure if something online is a scam, ask someone you trust with some technical savvy or reach out to local law enforcement.

5. Keep Your "Friends" List on Facebook Private

This is a very specific security tip, but something I've seen a lot recently is where someone claims their Facebook account has been hacked and their friends are getting new friend requests from them. Generally, the accounts are not actually hacked but a hacker has "spoofed" your account by using your name and profile picture, then pretending to be you by making another Facebook account with your name. The easiest way to prevent this is to make your "Friends" list private so strangers are unable to see who your Facebook friends are. To do this, go into your Facebook account to "Settings," then "How People Find and Contact You," then "Who Can See Your Friends List." If it is set to "Public" anyone can see who your friends are and attempt to spoof them into thinking the new account is you. If you change the setting to "Friends" only your accepted Facebook friends can see your friends list – this is what I recommend. The only way that spoofing works for a cyber criminal is to trick your friends into thinking a spoofed account is actually you, which means if the criminal doesn't know who your friends are the scam doesn't work.

While these tips won't keep you safe from all cyber-crime, it will significantly reduce your risk. Following these tips will also require you to take the time to implement them and being cyber secure is not always convenient, but if you experience the headache of becoming a victim of cyber-crime, you'll wish you had proactively taken the time to complete these before the bad things happened. Enjoy the benefits of having the world at your fingertips online but be vigilant and stay safe!

WEB WATER DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION

WEB Water Development Association, Inc. is located in Aberdeen, SD, and was formed in December 1975 by community leaders from Walworth, Edmunds, and Brown counties looking to improve their drinking water. The acronym for WEB was taken from the names of these three counties. Within a year of development, the interest had grown to six counties, and within four years, the project had grown to 10 counties. The WEB Water project was authorized by Congress on September 20, 1980, as part of a settlement of the Oahe Irrigation Project with support from President Jimmy Carter. It took two more years of hard work, lobbying, and negotiation until Congress reauthorized the WEB Water Project. On September 22, 1983, President Ronald Reagan signed WEB Water into law. The WEB Water Board of Directors then entered into a loan and grant agreement with the U.S. Department of Interior on September 29, 1983, with construction work beginning on October 20, 1983. The first WEB customers – the Keith Vojta family, who had been hauling drinking water for their farm home for 14 years – received water on May 26, 1986.

Elected officials who played a major role in the development of WEB Water were US Senator Tom Daschle (D), who was working with the Carter Administration, and U.S. Senator Jim Abdnor (R), who was working with the Reagan Administration. Other elected officials also involved were Senator Jim Abourezk, Senator Larry Pressler, Congressman Clint Roberts, Senator George McGovern, Governor George Mickelson, and Governor Bill Janklow.

WEB Water now serves more than 8,500 meters, averaging 6,376,500 gallons/day. Besides rural hookups, WEB Water serves 112 bulk services through 6,800 miles of pipe in Walworth, Edmunds, Brown, Day, Spink, Hand, Hyde, Campbell, Faulk, Potter, McPherson, Beadle, Clark & Marshall counties in South Dakota; Emmons, Dickey, and McIntosh counties in North Dakota.

WEB Water is overseen by a nine-person Board of Directors, including a Chair, Vice Chair, Secretary, and Treasurer.

Each Director can serve a total of four 3-year terms. They also employ 47 people throughout the WEB Water system.

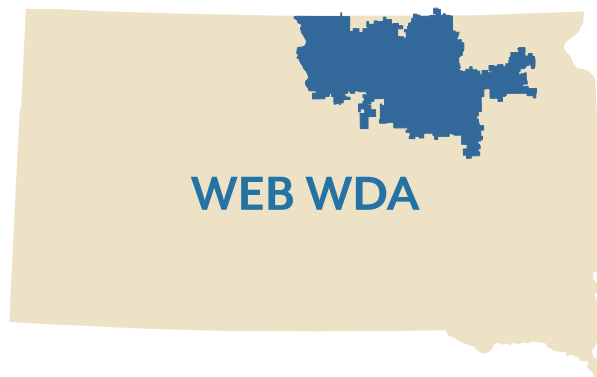
The success of the WEB Water system is an example of what communities can do when they work together. Like

the Rural Electric Cooperatives, the development of Rural Water has been a grass-roots effort that has served South Dakota well. Hundreds of local leaders and citizen volunteers donated their time, helped sign up their neighbors, attended meetings, served on Steering Committees, served on the WEB Water Board, traveled to Pierre and Washington, DC, to present testimony, and went

door-to-door explaining to Congressmen, Senators, and federal officials why a rural water system was needed in South Dakota.

Over thirty years ago, WEB Water was the first water project of its kind. Funding a regional pipeline project by federal authorization through the Interior Department had never been done before. The idea of piping Missouri River water through thousands of miles of pipelines to farms, homes, and towns seemed outlandish to many in government – and looked almost impossible to many in South Dakota. Regional water systems are commonplace today because of the precedence WEB Water set. Other South Dakota projects have benefited from the precedent set by WEB Water; Mid-Dakota Rural Water, Lewis & Clark Regional Water, Perkins County Rural Water, West River/Lyman-Jones Rural Water, BDM Rural Water, and Mni Wiconi.

As of 2023, WEB has embarked on its Moratorium Improvements project, which includes upgrading its Water Treatment Plant by six million gallons daily. The work has started with a completion date of 2025. This summer, WEB will begin the Mainline Parallel project that will bring a 49.5" pipe from WEB's intake to the corner of Highway 83 and 12. The completion date is also scheduled to be done in 2025. The PVC Pipe project, which will include 100 miles of pipe throughout their system, is set to go to bid this summer.





DIRECTORS:

- Tim Van Hatten** – Chair (*Bulk*)
- Craig Oberle** – Vice-Chair (*Spink, Beadle, Hand*)
- Lori Goldade** – Secretary (*Brown*)
- Les Hinds** – Treasurer/State Association Director (*Bulk*)
- Allan Walth** – Director (*Walworth, Potter*)
- Bob Whitmyre** – Director (*Day, Clark, Marshall*)
- Dick Werner** – Director (*Campbell, McPherson, Emmonds, Dickey, McIntosh*)
- Jeff Stoecker** – Director (*Edmunds, Faulk, Hyde*)
- Henry Orth** – Director (*Bulk*)

STAFF:

- Angie Hammrich** – General Manager
- Clayton Larson** – Water Treatment Plant Manager
- Shane Phillips** – Operations Manager
- Eric Hansen** – Construction Manager

STATISTICS:

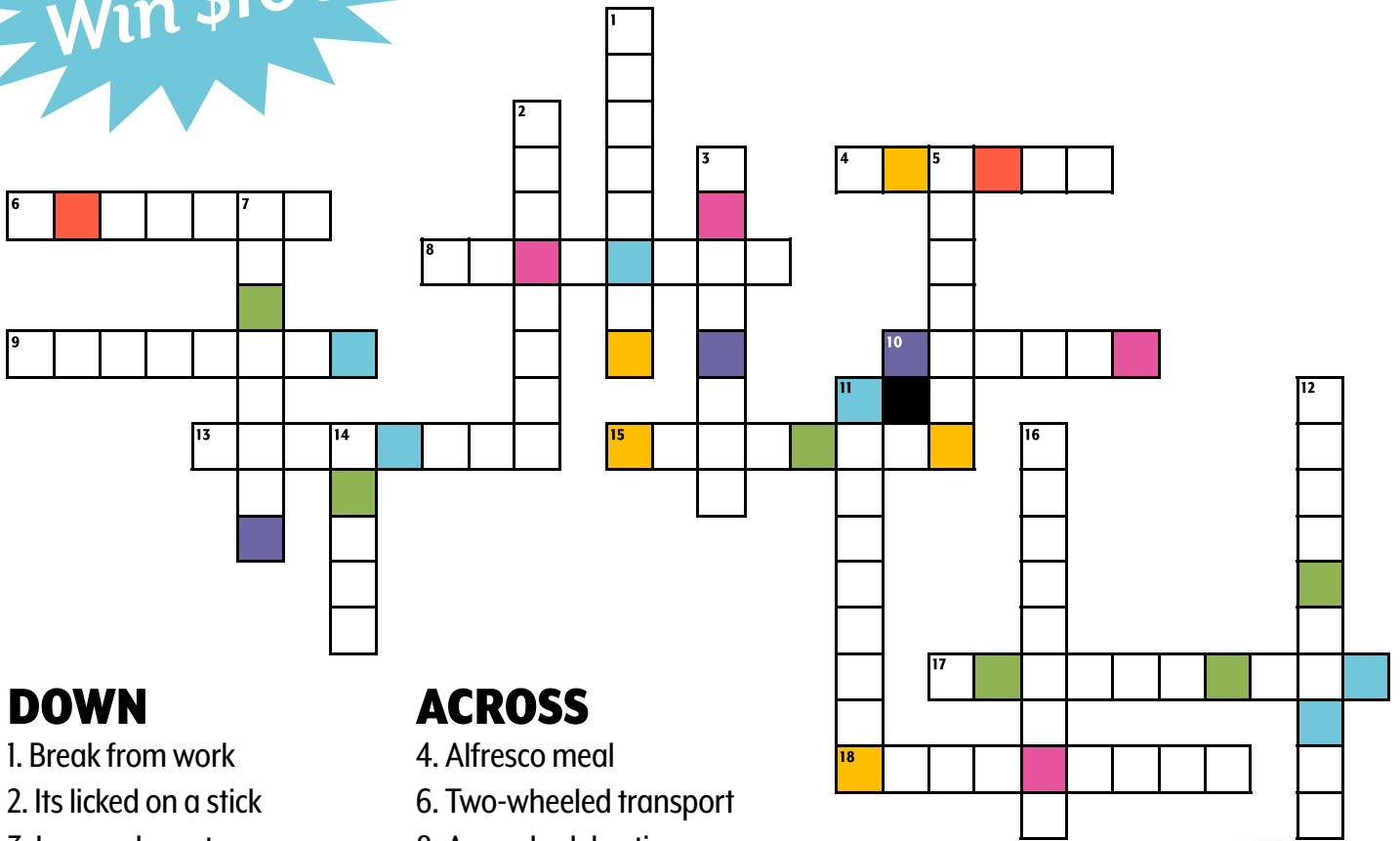
- Hookups:** 8,500
- Miles of Pipeline:** 6,800
- Water Source:** Oahe Reservoir
- Counties Served:** (SD): Beadle, Brown, Campbell, Clark, Day, Edmunds, Faulk, Hand, Hyde, McPherson, Marshall, Potter, Spink, Walworth. (ND): Emmons, Dickey, McIntosh
- Towns Served Individual:** Akaska, Andover, Athol, Ashton, Barnard, Bath, Butler, Columbia, Ferney, Frankfort, Glenham, Hillsview, Holmquist, Lily, Lowry, Loyalton, Mansfield, Mina, Miranda, Mound City, Rockham, Turton, Verdon, Zell
- Towns Served Bulk:** Bowdle, Brentford, Bristol, Chelsea, Conde, Cresbard, Doland, Eden, Eureka, Faulkton, Forbes, Frederick, Grenville, Groton, Herreid, Hosmer, Ipswich, Java, Leola, Long Lake, Mellette, Northville, Onaka, Pollock, Redfield, Roscoe, Roslyn, Selby, Seneca, Stratford, Warner, Webster, Wecota, Westport, Wetonka, Zeeland

RURAL WATER CROSSWORD & WORD SCRAMBLE CONTEST

SUMMERTIME FUN

Enter to
Win \$100

SCRAMBLE ANSWER



DOWN

1. Break from work
2. Its licked on a stick
3. Journey by auto
5. It's in tents
7. Drink from a stand
11. Flashy Display
12. Juicy fruit
14. Sandy spot
16. Horticulture pasttime

ACROSS

4. Alfresco meal
6. Two-wheeled transport
8. Annual celebration
9. Sandal-less, say
10. Nature Walk
13. Outdoor cookout
15. Taking a dip
17. Shades
18. Watering Device



RULES: Use the colored squares in the puzzle to solve the word scramble above. Call your Rural Water System (See page 2 for contact information) or enter online at www.sdarws.com/crossword.html with the correct phrase by July 15, 2023 to be entered into the \$100 drawing.

Only one entry allowed per address/household. You must be a member of a participating rural water system to be eligible for the prize. Your information will only be used to notify the winner, and will not be shared or sold.

Congratulations to Lori Kingsbury with the Tripp County Water User District who had the correct phrase of "Every Action has a reaction" for April 2023.

BDM ANNUAL MEETING RECAP



Board President Torre Raap welcomes members to the 43rd Annual Meeting.

The 43rd annual meeting of BDM Rural Water System was held on Monday, March 27th, 2023 at 6:00 pm in the BDM building in Britton. Forty-one voting members and 16 guests were in attendance, along with Brian Bergantine from AE2S, Jeremiah Corbin & Paul Dorwart from SDARWS, and BDM employees.

Torre Raap, Chairman of the Board, called the meeting to order and gave the Board Report.

Terri Post of ELO CPA's & Advisors appeared via video conference and reviewed the audit.

Assets as of December 31st, 2022 totaled \$23,645,815. Total liabilities were \$8,879,650. Water sales for 2022 were \$3,206,665.

Attorney Dan Smeins declared that having no other petitions filed for the Director positions for Districts Two and Five, incumbents Terry Leonhardt and Donnell Ogren have been re-elected to their positions respectively.

General Manager Rodney Kappes presented the Manager's Report. BDM has increased its inventory on hand due to supply chain issues. A new billing system is in the works and an online customer payment portal will be available soon. The funding package for the new plant was explained. Due to inflation and other increased costs, we have had to scale back the plans for the new Water Treatment Plant, as well as postponing the installation of parallel pipe projects. The WINS project between WEB, BDM, and Aberdeen, which will bring water from the Missouri River to the three entities, continues to be under development. Water usage rates were also discussed.

Brian Bergantine of AE2S presented a slide show featuring the plans for the new Water Treatment Plant.

Jeremiah Corbin of the SD Association of Rural Water Systems thanked BDM for its continued support and membership.

The BDM Operations Specialists have been awarded the Drinking Water Certificate of Achievement Award for meeting all state requirements for safe drinking water. Manager Kappes presented certificates to the operators and commended them on their performance and dedication. BDM operators include Darin Roehr, Jim Hagen, Ryan Vrchota, and Jared Marzolf.

Manager Kappes announced that Mark Hagen has retired from his Operations Manager position, and Ryan Vrchota will be serving as Interim Operations Manager.

Board members and employees were presented with their anniversary pins. Torre Raap and Hal Treeby received their 10-year awards, and Don Ogren and Ryan Vrchota received their 5-year awards.

Board President Torre Raap congratulated General Manager Kappes for receiving the Manager of the Year award from the South Dakota Association of Rural Water Systems.

Manager Kappes responded to several questions from the members and thanked them for their interest and input.

Drawings for prizes were held and supper was served to those attending. If you have any questions or comments regarding the annual meeting, please contact General Manager Rodney Kappes or any of the Board members. We appreciate your input.

BDM Rural Water System

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

January 1, 2022 – December 31, 2022

Secretary's Award

The Brown-Day-Marshall RWS has supplied 11 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.

Water Quality

Last year, the Brown-Day-Marshall RWS monitored your drinking water for possible contaminants. These two pages are 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 5,673 customers an average of 1,436,000 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 Brown-Day-Marshall RWS public water supply system is low.

For more information about your water and information on opportunities to participate in public meetings, call 605-448-5417 and ask for Rodney Kappes.

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 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 Brown-Day-Marshall RWS 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 www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

Detected Contaminants

The table below lists all the drinking water contaminants that we detected during the 2022 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, 2022. 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.

2022 Table of Detected Contaminants for BDM RWS (EPA ID 0882)

Substance	90% Level	Test Sites > Action Level	Date Tested	Highest Level Allowed (AL)	Ideal Goal	Units	Major Source of Contaminant
Copper	0.7	0	08/22/22	AL=1.3	0	ppm	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives.
Lead	2	0	08/24/22	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
Barium	0.009		11/01/22	2	2	ppm	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits.
Chromium	0.30		11/01/22	100	100	ppb	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride	0.53		11/01/22	4	<4	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Haloacetic Acids (RAA)	9.09		08/09/22	60	0	ppb	By-product of drinking water chlorination. Results are reported as a running annual average of test results.
Total Coliform Bacteria	1	positive samples		1	0	pspm	Naturally present in the environment.
Total trihalomethanes (RAA)	2.99		08/09/22	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 Darin Roehr with the Brown-Day-Marshall RWS public water system at (605)448-5417.

Terms & Abbreviations Used in Tables

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.

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

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.

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

ppb – parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (ug/l)

ppm – parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/l)



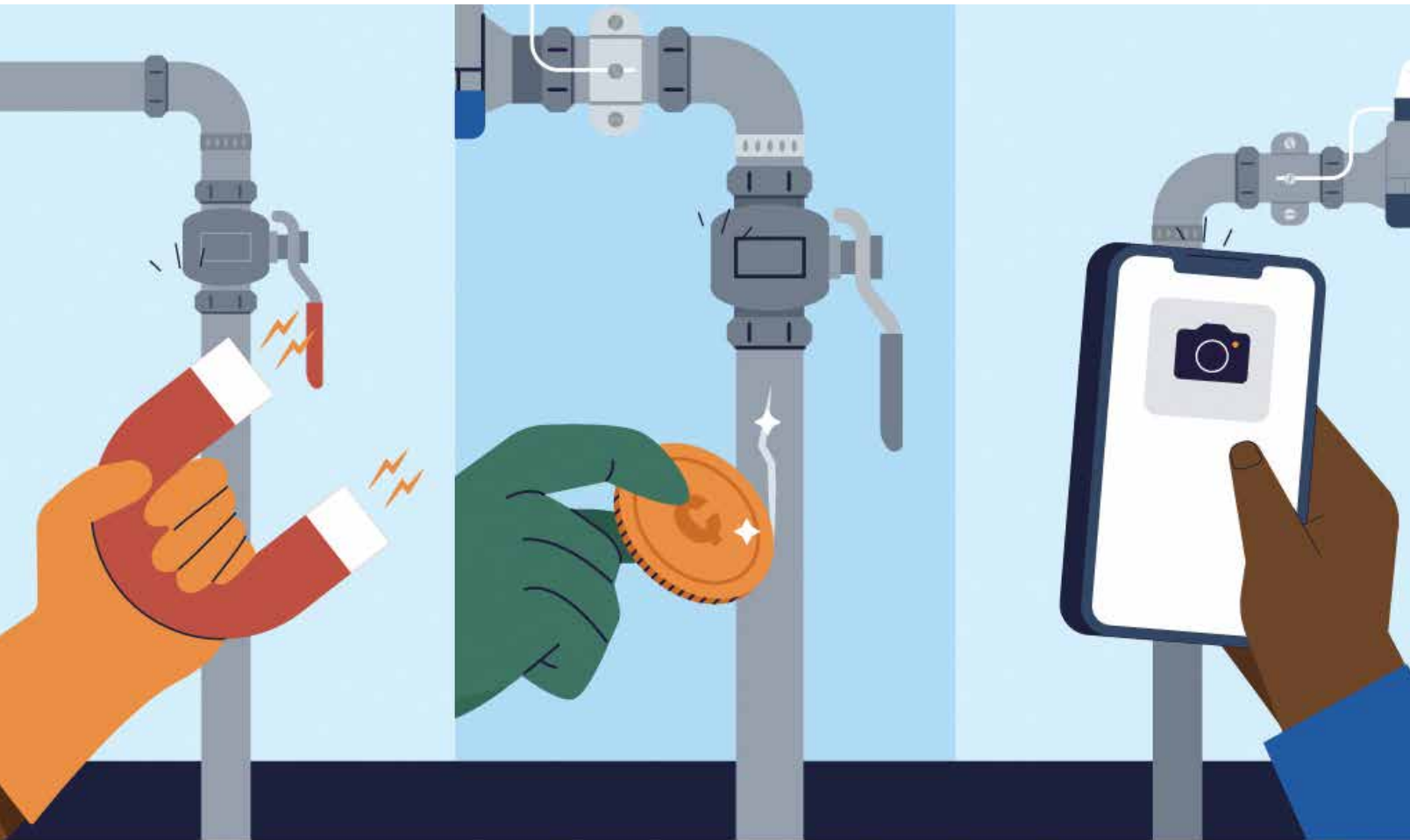
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SEE PAGE 5 FOR MORE INFORMATION

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