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Town of Fruitdale

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

January 1, 2025 – December 31, 2025

Introduction

The Town of Fruitdale averaged a usage of **3,797** gallons of water per day for the year **2025**. This compares to **5,092** gallons of water per day for the year **2024**. This report is to inform you of the quality of drinking water provided to the Town of Fruitdale. We purchase bulk water from the Butte-Meade Sanitary Water District. Butte-Meade is required by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) to test our water frequently for the presence and concentrations of over 80 different water contaminants. In addition, Fruitdale is required to test for the presence of lead and copper every 3 years and total coliform bacteria on a monthly basis. The South Dakota Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR) reviews all of our testing data to ensure that 1) we are providing safe drinking water to our customers, and 2) we are complying with EPA regulations.

If you have any questions, please contact:

Dalene Rosser
Town of Fruitdale
201 Water St.
Phone: (605) 210-3704

Water Quality

Last year, the Town of Fruitdale monitored your drinking water for possible contaminants. This report is a snapshot 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.

Where does our water come from?

We Serve more than 75 customers an average of 3,800 gallons of water per day. Our water is groundwater that we purchase from another water system. The state has performed an assessment of our source water and they have determined that the relative susceptibility rating for the Fruitdale public water supply system is low.

For more information about your water and information on opportunities to participate in public meetings, call (605) 210-3704 and ask for Dalene Rosser.

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:

- (1) *Microbial contaminants*, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic

systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.

- (2) *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.
- (3) *Pesticides and herbicides*, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses.
- (4) *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.
- (5) *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 microbiological contaminants can be obtained by calling the Environmental 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 Town of Fruitdale 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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Summary of 2025 Water Quality Tests Results

The Town of Fruitdale is required to submit 1 drinking water sample, from 5 defined locations, per month to be analyzed for total coliform bacteria.

Fruitdale was required to submit 5 drinking water samples, taken from separate locations, to be analyzed for lead and copper for the June through September 2023 monitoring period. These samples were submitted and all tested below the defined safe levels.

Terms and abbreviations used in below tables

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

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.

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

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designated monitoring locations.

Units

*MFL: million fibers by liter

*ppm: parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/l)
the body)

*NTU: Nephelometric Turbidity Units

*pCi/l: picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)

*mrem/year: millirems per year (a measure of radiation absorbed by

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

Regulated Contaminants**Fruitdale Water Quality Tests taken at the Customers' Tap**

Substance	90% Level	Test Sites>Action Level	Date Tested	Highest Level Allowed (MCL)	Ideal Goal (MCLG)	Units	Major Source of Contaminant
Copper	0.1	0	08/15/2023	AL=1.3	0	ppm	Corrosion of Household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives.
Lead	1	0	08/10/2023	AL=15	0	ppb	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits.

For additional information concerning any violation please contact Mrs Dalene Rosser with the Fruitdale public water system at (605) 210-3704.

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 through 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.

2025 Table of Detected Contaminants for Fruitdale (EPA ID 0135)**Regulated Contaminants**

Substance	Highest Level Detected	Range	Date Tested	Highest Level Allowed (MCL)	Ideal Goal (MCLG)	Units	Major Source of Contaminant
Alpha emitters*	12	ND-12	09/21/23	15	0	pCi/l	Erosion of natural deposits.
Combined Radium*	2	ND-2	09/21/23	5	0	pCi/l	Erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride*	1.60	1.70-1.70	10/15/25	4	<4	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive, which promotes strong teeth, discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Nitrate (as Nitrogen)*	0.198		09/16/25	10	10	ppm	Runoff from fertilizer; leaching from septic tanks, sewage, erosion of natural deposits.
Total Coliform Bacteria	1	Positive Sample		5%	0	pspm	Naturally present in the environment.

Please direct questions regarding this information to Mrs Dalene Rosser with the Fruitdale public water system
At (605) 210-3704.

*Butte-Meade SWD-Bean Well (0223) test results.

We Welcome Your Input

The Fruitdale Town Board meets on the second Tuesday of every month at 5:30 p.m. at the Fruitdale Community Hall. All residents are welcome and encouraged to attend.

Town board offices are currently held by:

- Ronda Miller – Trustee President
- ~~Frank Norris~~ – Trustee *Jim Rossen*
- Mike Lekberg – Trustee/ Water Manager
- Jamie Hockenbary – Finance Officer
- Dalene Ammon – Billing/Asst. Water Manager

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