

SOUTH DAKOTA
RURAL WATER'S

Quality On Tap!

July 2015 | Volume 11, Issue 1

What makes a
Water Tower?

Fireworks Safety

System Spotlight

Randall Community Water

A MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE BOARD

Dan Carlson, President
South Dakota Association of Rural Water Systems



This past April, after serving seven years as the Association's President, I made the decision to step down as President of the South Dakota Association of Rural Water Systems. I have enjoyed my tenure and will continue to help serve the needs of the Association as Past President, as well as continue my service with the Big Sioux Community Water System Board as President. I want to thank all of the members of the executive committees who have served over the past seven years. They were some of South Dakota's finest directors. I am pleased to announce that Ron Gillen of the Aurora-Brule Rural Water System has been elected to take my place. Ron previously served on the SDARWS board as secretary; Jim Thyen of Sioux Rural Water was elected to take his place.

The Association has come far in the past seven years – and has seen many changes and improvements. I'd like to highlight a few of these below:

- Seven years of operating the budget in the black
- Purchased three buildings – Main office and storage facility in Madison; office/storage building in Spearfish
- Established an emergency response component to the Association
- Received financial assistance for equipment – DENR \$100,000; Water Development Districts – \$45,000
- Equipment purchases to support emergency response and more in-depth technical assistance
- Established a safety training program for rural water systems
- Conducted an AC Pipe Study on the Pine Ridge and Rosebud Reservations – \$100,000
- Continue to occupy a strong legislative program
 - Battled the Corps of Engineers charge for Missouri River water withdrawal
 - Lobbied for railroad legislation – and succeeded
 - Received continuous legislative support through the Water Omnibus Bill – which makes possible the Lewis & Clark, Minnehaha CWS, and Big Sioux CWS hookup to Madison
- Rural Water Center, Inc. was established to meet specialized Association needs

I am proud of the work we have accomplished and look forward to see where the Association grows and succeeds under the leadership of the new board.

Job postings

We have quite a few job openings available around the state currently posted to our website including a Training/Technical Assistance Specialist for SDARWS. To view these positions visit our website at www.sdarws.com and click on the “Member Services” tab on the left hand side, and then choose “Job Openings.”

Golf Tournament

Join us on July 21st for the 29th Annual SDARWS 4-Person Scramble Golf Tournament at Elmwood in Sioux Falls. The tournament is a great opportunity to gather together with other Rural Water folks for a day of camaraderie and fun. You can register your four-person team online at www.sdarws.com, by emailing golf@sdarws.com, or by calling 605-556-7219. All golfers need to be registered at the course by 8:30am. Shotgun start is at 9:00am. We hope to see you on the course!

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Big Sioux Community Water System
Dan Carlson, President

Kingbrook Rural Water System
Dale Thompson, Vice President

Aurora-Brule Rural Water System
Ron Gillen, Secretary

Grant-Roberts Rural Water System
Tom Frogner, Treasurer

Clark Rural Water System
Larry Wasland, NRWA Director

Clay Rural Water System
Glen Gilbertson

BDM Rural Water System
David Wade

Brookings-Deuel Rural Water System
Gary Johnson

Butte-Meade Sanitary Water District
Charles Yuill

Davison Rural Water System
Bob Weisz

Fall River Water User District
Dave Jennings

Hanson Rural Water System
Bob Beatch

Lewis & Clark Rural Water System
Dennis Weeldreyer

Lincoln County Rural Water System
Otto Hagedorn

Mid-Dakota Rural Water System
James McGillvrey

Minnehaha Community Water Corporation
Lloyd A. Rave

Ogala Sioux Rural Water Supply System
Willard Clifford

Perkins County Rural Water System
Lynn Frey

Randall Community Water District
Tom Travis

Rapid Valley Sanitary District/Water Service
Jack Tomac

Sioux Rural Water System
Jim Thyen

Southern Black Hills Water System
Bob Peplinski

TM Rural Water District
Jay Jorgensen

Tri-County/Mni Wasté Water Association
J.R. Holloway

Tripp County Water User District
Louis Kehn

WEB Water Development Association
Mike Neuharth

West River/Lyman-Jones Rural Water System
Rick Doud

Class B East River
Fred Snoderly

Class B West River
Brad Lawrence

Class C
Francis Toscana

SDARWS Purchases New Kubota/Valve Exerciser

By Nick Jackson, SDARWS Circuit Rider

Health and safety are every systems great concern to our employees, especially when it comes to exercising main valves. Valves are neglected in most water systems. As exercising them can be a back-breaking task – after a few valves, it is easy to find something else that needs to be done – leaving many of our valves un-operated and soon forgotten. It seems we are most concerned with the operation of our valves only under emergency conditions – especially in the event of a leak when mains need to be shut down.

South Dakota Association of Rural Water Systems (SDARWS) recently purchased a Hurco Spin Doctor model SD800 Valve Exerciser. This new tool offers a safe and easy solution to keep your valves in good operating condition. The valve exerciser is mounted on the rear of a new Kubota RTV-X1100C 4-wheel drive utility vehicle. The Kubota is powered by a powerful 24.8 HP, 3-cylinder liquid cooled diesel engine with a variable hydraulic transmission. The Kubota front and rear independent suspension along with a high ground clearance of 10.4 inches, allows the unit to go virtually anywhere.

The SD800 valve exerciser unit will operate most any valve from 4” to 60,” capable of up to 950 ft. lbs. of torque. Equipped with an extendable boom, it has a reach of 9’ allowing exercising multiple valves in close proximity without repositioning the valve exercising unit. The SD800 operates a rotation speed from 0 to 60 RPM’s. By operating with gas assisted shocks, the exerciser is virtually finger tip light, and the unique design of the boom absorbs the torque from operating those tough valves – virtually eliminating worker injuries and fatigue.

During the recent flooding of the Missouri River, SDARWS was called upon to assist with the Operation Specialist of Fort Pierre with their water distribution system. Several main valves needed to be closed to isolate the distribution system into zones. Many of

these valves would not turn; a few valves would turn a few times with a key, and then stop. It was back breaking work to close the valves even with the use of cheater bars.

A trial run of the valve exerciser was done in Ft. Pierre when the water department requested our assistance opening and closing various valves. After turning these valves open and closed repeatedly, the valves soon would close and open all of the way with ease. Afterwards, utilizing a regular main valve wrench, one could operate the valve with ease using one hand.



Palmer Gulch, located in the Black Hills, was the next system to utilize the exerciser. It had been many years since a lot of their valves have been turned, with the exception of a few for seasonal shut-down. Utilizing the exerciser, most of the valves turned easily. The valves that were frozen were exercised open and closed a little at a time until the valve was fully functional. One such valve was only open a few turns in the open position, after a few minutes the valve would open an additional 12 turns.

If your system would like to exercise all of your valves or even those few problem valves, please contact SDARWS at 605-556-7219 and we would be happy to help.

SOUTH DAKOTA RURAL WATER'S 29TH ANNUAL GOLF TOURNEY

SAVE THE DATE

REGISTRATION INCLUDES:
18 holes of golf,
riding cart,
luncheon & prizes!

REGISTER ONLINE AT
SDARWS.COM
or email
golf@sdarws.com

JULY 21, 2015 | ELMWOOD GOLF COURSE | SIOUX FALLS, SD

OUT AND ABOUT

JUNE

26-28 – BLACK HILLS BLUEGRASS FESTIVAL STURGIS, SD

Live bluegrass music, workshops, arts and crafts, kids' activities and a Sunday morning gospel show.
blackhillsbluegrass.com

26-28 – QUARRY DAYS DELL RAPIDS, SD

Arts in the park, golf tournament, cardboard boat regatta, baseball game, car show, big diesel train rides, vendors and fireworks.
www.dellrapids.org/quarryDays.aspx

JULY

3 – SISSETON WAHPETON OYATE 147TH ANNUAL WACIPI AGENCY VILLAGE, SD

This wacipi (pronounced "wa-chee-pee") is the oldest powwow in South Dakota. It is held at the Sisseton Wahpeton Oyate Ceremonial Grounds in Agency Village. Activities include a walk/run, a softball tournament and an adult and youth rodeo.

10-12 – LAURA INGALLS WILDER PAGEANT DESMET, SD

Based on Laura Ingalls Wilder's Little House books, this year's pageant By The Shores of Silver Lake brings the Ingalls family to wide open prairie in De Smet, SD.
www.desmetpageant.org

11 – RAILROAD DAYS/FIDDLERS CONTEST MADISON, SD – PRAIRIE VILLAGE

Pizza Train Saturday by reservation, free Hobo Stew on Sunday.
605-256-3644
www.prairievillage.org

14-15 SD ALL STAR GAMES ABERDEEN, SD

The 2015 SD All Star Games includes competition for Boys Football, Boys and Girls Basketball, and Girls Volleyball. The games will feature 2015 High School graduate athletes, and run from 6-10 pm each night.
www.sdallstargames.com

24-25 – STORYBOOK LAND FESTIVAL ABERDEEN, SD

Experience a world of imagination, myth and magic as nationally recognized authors, storytellers and entertainers bring beloved children's stories to life. The festival runs from 3-11 p.m. on Friday, and 10 a.m.-10 p.m. on Saturday.
www.aberdeen.sd.us

17-18 – COOKIN' ON KAMPESKA WATERTOWN, SD

Coed volleyball tournament, bean bag tournament, live music, a sanctioned Kansas City Barbeque Society barbecue competition, a salsa cook-off contest, and thrilling performances.
www.watertownsd.com

AUGUST

1-2 – RIVERSIDE PARK DAYS FLANDREAU, SD

Area craft and food vendors, musical entertainment, children's activities sponsored by local organizations, various adult activities including a home-run derby, softball and bean bag tournaments.
www.cityofflandreau.com

6-8 – CLAY COUNTY FAIR VERMILLION, SD

Live music, vendors, barbecue, barnyard olympics, inflatables, demolition derby, ranch rodeo and food.
www.claycountyfair.net

9 – TASTE OF BROOKINGS BROOKINGS, SD

Taste, compare and vote as local restaurants, bars and chefs compete to win your vote in the categories of Entree, Appetizer, Dessert and Drink.
visitbrookingsssd.com

26-30 – CORN PALACE FESTIVAL MITCHELL, SD

Carnival rides, free stage performances, vendors and big name entertainment!
cornpalace.com

SEPTEMBER

6 – CRAZY HORSE MEMORIAL NIGHT BLAST CRAZY HORSE, SD

The blast honors the dual anniversaries of the 1877 death of Crazy Horse and of the 1908 birth of sculptor Korczak Ziolkowski.
www.crazyhorsememorial.org

If you would like your event featured in the next issue of Quality on Tap!, please call 605-556-7219 or email info@sdarws.com.



Independence Day – an anticipated summer holiday where Americans celebrate the birth of the United States of America. As families and friends gather with the anticipation of great food, games, and events to attend, the night is customarily topped of with a colorful and mesmerizing array of pyrotechnic art. Fireworks are all things entertaining and enjoyable for both young and old – but without keeping safety and common sense at the forefront, the fun can quickly turn into disaster. Since June is National Fireworks Safety Month, it is a good time to start thinking about the safety of your family and friends in anticipation of this upcoming Independence Day.

Before you get started with the fireworks fun, make sure they are legal in your area. If there is a burn ban in effect in your area, unfortunately it also means that the lighting of your fireworks is also on hold. During dry and vulnerable conditions, use extra caution when choosing an area to shoot. Make sure that you have water readily available. A connected hose is recommended, but a fire extinguisher or bucket of water will also do. It is a good idea to wet down an ignition area (at least 30 feet in diameter for ground devices, and 100 feet in diameter for aerial devices) to lessen the chance of a ground fire. Find a suitable area to light the fireworks – ideally on a paved or gravel surface away from buildings, grass and wooded areas. Also, be aware of wind conditions when lighting your fireworks and take precaution to keep the embers from blowing towards your audience. If it is too windy, postpone the display until conditions have improved as even the smallest spark can quickly start a fire.

Be sure to read all labels and follow all instructions carefully when igniting fireworks. Wear safety glasses, tie back long hair, and avoid wearing loose-fitting clothing. Alcohol

should not be consumed while shooting off fireworks as it impairs judgment.

Common injury-causing culprits are firecrackers, bottle rockets, Roman candles, fountains and sparklers. Injuries from these items generally involve the hands, fingers and eyes. As a general rule, fireworks should never be held by hand. Even seemingly kid-friendly sparklers can reach temperatures of about 2,000°F, which is hot enough to melt some metals. Children should enjoy the fireworks by watching while a responsible adult handles the products. Consider giving young children glow sticks to play with as a safe alternative.

After you have prepped your area and it is time to light, make sure to stand several feet back after lit. If a device fails to ignite, do not stand over it to investigate – wait 20 minutes and soak them with water. Never try to make your own fireworks – use only legal fireworks with the manufacturer's name and instructions. Wet used fireworks with water thoroughly before placing them in a trash can. Do not allow children to pick them up as they may still be ignited and can explode. If someone is injured by fireworks, go to a doctor or hospital immediately. If an eye injury occurs, do not allow the injured to touch or rub it as it may cause even more damage.

The best way to enjoy fireworks is to attend public displays and avoid shooting fireworks off at your home. Public displays are ignited by professionals and are oftentimes much bigger and better than the fireworks manufactured for personal use. If you can't resist the temptation to shoot fireworks, please use all necessary precautions to ensure that everyone will have a great time and fond memories of their Fourth of July instead of regrets.

What makes a Water Tower?



By Gordon Krause, DGR

Water Storage Tanks

Elevated water storage tanks are a familiar site in the skyline of cities and small towns throughout South Dakota and since the advent of rural water systems in the 1970's, in rural landscapes as well. These tanks provide storage and pressure to the distribution system, and are an essential feature of municipal and rural water systems. The tanks come in a variety of sizes and shapes and often include lettering or logos to advertise the name of the water system or community.

Ground storage reservoirs are another style of tank commonly used to store the water we drink. In hilly or mountainous areas, ground storage reservoirs can be built at a higher elevations and provide pressure in the distribution system to customers in the same way as elevated tanks. In other situations they store water that is then pumped into the distribution system.

Elevated Tanks

The earliest elevated tanks in most South Dakota communities were multi-column or legged tanks of riveted steel construction. In most of these tanks the water storage container is in the shape of a cylinder with a round bottom and a cone shaped roof. These early tanks are supported on lattice legs which are constructed of steel beams tied together with steel cross pieces (lattices). Many of these tanks remain in service and if properly maintained will continue to be of service well into the future. These tanks are sometimes referred to in the industry as "tin-man" tanks for their resemblance to the character in the Wizard of Oz.

Riveted tank construction was the usual method of construction until after World War II when welding became more common and practical. The first welded tanks were supported on tubular legs and the container was often spherical in shape. Later, the double ellipsoidal tank style became common which is a legged tank with a water container with vertical side walls and an ellipsoidal shaped bottom and top (hence the name "double ellipsoidal.") For structural reasons tanks with a large diameter were designed with a torus or donut shaped bottom and an ellipsoidal top and these are referred to as toro-ellipsoidal tanks. Legged tanks are still being manufactured today in various sizes and styles and are generally lowest cost for the initial construction for smaller sized

tanks (100,000 to 500,000 gallon capacity).

Another very popular tank style is the pedestal spheroid tank (some people refer to it as a "golf ball on a tee") that was initially developed by Chicago Bridge and Iron Company in the mid 1950's. Pedestal spheroid tanks are very common throughout South Dakota and are a source of pride for the community or water system because of their pleasing and modern appearance. These tanks usually have a higher initial cost than legged tanks of comparable capacity, but because they have less surface area than legged tanks they are less costly to paint.

Another tank style, the fluted column style tank, was developed by Pittsburg Des Moines Steel Company in the 60's or 70's. These tanks support the water container above the ground on a large diameter steel column whose side walls have a corrugated (fluted) shape to combine greater structural rigidity with an architecturally pleasing appearance. The fluted column has a significantly higher surface area compared to other tanks and this can impact future coating costs.

The most recently developed elevated tank style is the composite tank. As the name suggests, this tank combines the two primary building materials, steel and concrete, in a single structure. Concrete performs well in compression, but poorly in tension and is the ideal material for the large diameter base which is in compression. On the other hand, steel performs best in tension, and less well in compression and is the ideal material for the water container in which most of the steel is in tension. These tanks appeared in the market in the 90's and Landmark Tanks was a pioneer in this design. To enhance the appearance of the concrete column, these tanks have a pattern of architectural block designs called "rustifications." A significant advantage of these tanks is the ongoing maintenance cost because the concrete column does not need periodic repainting; painting is limited to the steel container.

Ground Storage Tanks

The other style of water storage tank is the ground storage reservoir. These tanks are constructed of cast-in-place reinforced concrete, prestressed concrete, and welded or bolted steel. They are built at ground level, totally below ground, or partially buried and partially above grade.

Concrete tanks have been built since concrete became an available building material, and before that, many brick and mortar tanks were built. These tanks are often adjacent to or below water treatment plants and receive the water by gravity from the treatment process. Pumps drawing suction from the tank then deliver the water to the distribution system. Typical is cast-in-place reinforced construction with rectangular or circular tanks either below or above grade or partially buried. These tanks are very durable, usually not coated and have survived with minimal maintenance. Construction joints in the concrete are caulked and need periodic maintenance to repair or replace the caulk.

Several companies specialize in the construction of prestressed concrete tanks that are of thinner wall concrete, often with an interior steel membrane and prestressed wire tendons that wrap the circumference of the tank. The wire is then covered with concrete to protect it from corrosion. These tanks are cylindrical in shape and built at grade or are partially buried. They are very low maintenance, durable, and an excellent choice for many applications.

Modern steel ground storage tanks are either of bolted or welded construction. Both methods provide a water-tight durable tank. Because steel corrodes, most of these tanks are built at grade. Coatings for corrosion protection are required and with welded tanks the coatings are usually field-applied and need periodic replacement in order to protect the tank from corrosion. Bolted tanks are assembled in the field from individual steel sheets that are coated in the factory before they are shipped. The factory coatings include epoxies, powder coatings and heat fused coatings. A common bolted tank in this area is manufactured by Aquastore and has a durable glass-fused-to-steel coating that has a much longer life than the typical field-applied coating. Aquastore also offers an elevated tank with a bolted glass-fused-to-steel tank mounted on the top of a concrete pedestal, similar to the composite tank described above.

The water storage tank, whether elevated or ground, is a critical component of water systems throughout South Dakota. As discussed, it comes in a variety of sizes, shapes, colors, and construction materials. Sometimes they are the most visible feature in a community (elevated tanks) and sometimes the least visible (below grade ground storage tanks). Maintaining the tanks to keep them in service and making sure the water remains clean and safe requires the tender love and care of the water system staff. All of the different tanks mentioned exist somewhere in South Dakota so check them out as you travel and enjoy the colors, logos, and lettering displayed on many of these tanks.

Page 6, from L to R: Elevated Riveted Tank, Pedestal Spheroid Tank, Composite Tank, Elevated Tank, Steel Ground Storage Tank. Below: Ground Storage Tank. Right: Pedestal Spheroid Tank.



DID YOU KNOW...

The Safe Drinking Water Act Is 40 Years Old!



2015 Marks the 40th Anniversary of the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA). Throughout the past four decades, significant improvements in public health have been attributed to the SDWA requirements – despite occasional regulatory disagreements. Rural Water Systems in South Dakota not only comply with the act through various training and certification courses, but also work as a whole with the South Dakota Association of Rural Water Systems to lobby our Government to negotiate reasonable accommodations with EPA on how drinking water regulations are interpreted and executed.

History of the Safe Drinking Water Act

The Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) was established to protect the quality of drinking water in the U.S. This law focuses on all waters actually or potentially designed for drinking use, whether from above ground or underground sources.

The Act authorizes EPA to establish minimum standards to protect potable water and requires all owners or operators of public water systems to comply with these primary (health-related) standards. The 1996 amendments to SDWA require that EPA consider a detailed risk and cost assessment, and best available peer-reviewed science, when developing these standards.

State governments, which can be approved to implement these rules for EPA, also encourage attainment of secondary standards (nuisance-related). Under the Act, EPA also establishes minimum standards for state programs to protect underground sources of drinking water from endangerment by underground injection of fluids.

Water Treatment Firsts

- The first use of chlorine to disinfect drinking water in the U.S. was in Jersey City, NJ in 1908.
- The first regulation of the biological quality of drinking water took place in 1914 by the U.S. Public Health Service – and only applied to interstate facilities (trains and ships).

The Clean Water Act (CWA) established the basic structure for regulating discharges of pollutants into the waters of the United States and regulating quality standards for surface waters. The basis of the CWA was enacted in 1948 and was called the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, but the Act was significantly reorganized and expanded in 1972. "Clean Water Act" became the Act's common name with amendments in 1972. Under the CWA, the EPA has implemented pollution control programs

such as setting wastewater standards for industry. They have also set water quality standards for all contaminants in surface waters.

Before the CWA, only about a third of U.S. water was safe for fishing or swimming; the rest was contaminated by sewage, oil, pesticides and heavy metals. The United States was losing up to 500,000 acres of wetlands per year, and 30 percent of tap water samples exceeded federal limits for certain chemicals.

By the late 1960s it became apparent that the aesthetic problems, pathogens, and chemicals identified by the Public Health Service were not the only drinking water quality concerns. Industrial and agricultural advances and the creation of new man-made chemicals also had negative impacts on the environment and public health. Many of these new chemicals were finding their way into water supplies through factory discharges, street and farm field runoff, and leaking underground storage and disposal tanks. Although treatment techniques such as aeration, flocculation, and granular activated carbon adsorption (for removal of organic contaminants) existed at the time, they were either underutilized by water systems or ineffective at removing some new contaminants.

- Public Health Service began regulating the first 28 contaminants in drinking water in 1962, with the regulations being adopted by all states.

- President Richard Nixon established the EPA in 1970 in response to studies completed by the Public Health Service and events such as the Cuyahoga River in Ohio catching fire due to its high levels of pollutants.

In 1972, the Public Health Service released a treated water study taken from the Mississippi River where 36 chemicals of concern were detected. This set the stage for the development of the Safe Drinking Water Act, which was proposed in 1973 in Congress and passed into law in 1974. The first rules written under the SDWA – the National Interim Primary Drinking Water

Standards – focused on coliform and turbidity. Since 1975, new rules have been added with some frequency, and the SDWA itself was amended in 1986.

Since the CWA was put into action, an estimated 65 percent of waterways in the U.S. now pass the fishable/swimmable test, average wetland losses have fallen below 60,000 acres per year, and, in 2011 90.7% of community water systems met “all applicable health-based standards.”

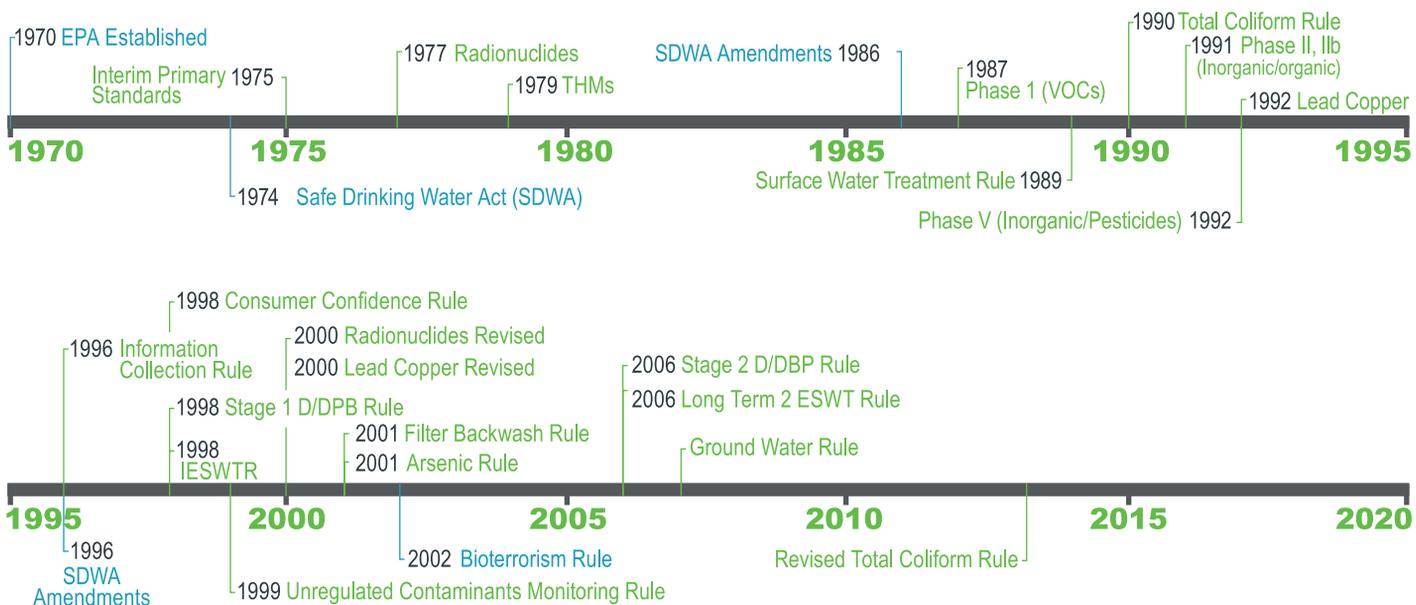
Today, filtration and chlorination remain effective treatment techniques for protecting U.S. water supplies from harmful microbes, although additional advances in disinfection have been made over the years. In the 1970s and 1980s, improvements were made in membrane development for reverse osmosis filtration and other treatment techniques such as ozonation. Some treatment advancements have been driven by the discovery of chlorine-resistant pathogens in drinking water that can cause illnesses like hepatitis, gastroenteritis, Legionnaire’s Disease, and cryptosporidiosis. Other advancements resulted from the need to remove more and more chemicals found in sources of drinking water.

In testament to both the SDWA and water utilities across the nation, the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention has declared water treatment as one of the most significant public health advancements of the 20th century. As drinking water standards continue to evolve and change with new technologies and procedures, we raise a glass in thanks to the EPA and utilities for their accomplishments over the past 40 years.

Sources:

<http://water.epa.gov/lawsregs/guidance/sdwa/basicinformation.cfm>
<http://water.epa.gov/drink/info/index.cfm>
<http://www2.epa.gov/laws-regulations/summary-clean-water-act>
http://water.epa.gov/aboutow/logwdw/upload/2001_11_15_consumer_hist.pdf

HISTORY OF THE SDWA



Randall Community Water District



On January 17, 1972, an organizational meeting of the twenty-one member Steering Committee was held in Lake Andes. Randall Community Water District (RCWD) became the new water district for Charles Mix County. Initial funds were given in the form of a loan from the State Planning Agency.

A motion was passed at the December 19, 1972 meeting to begin the Randall Community Water District project. The district boundaries were to include all of Charles Mix County, a portion of Douglas County south of Highway 44, and parts of Aurora, Bon Homme, Brule and Hutchinson Counties as needed upon sign-up. The engineering firms of Bartlett & West, and Foster Van Gundy and Associates were hired to complete the design of the Randall Community Water District project.

SYSTEM AT A GLANCE

Hookups: 2,693

Miles of Pipeline: 1,794

Water Source: Missouri River, Lake Francis Case

Counties Served: Aurora, Bon Homme, Brule, Charles Mix, Davison, Douglas, Hutchinson

Towns Served Individual: Academy, Dante, Harrison, New Holland & Ravinia

Towns Served Bulk: Armour, Corsica, Delmont, Geddes, Greenwood, Lake Andes, Marty, Pickstown, Platte, Wagner

Systems Served Bulk: Aurora-Brule and Davison

A resolution was passed on April 4, 1974 with the purpose of forming a rural water district to provide and distribute water to rural homes, pastures, and cities in Charles Mix and surrounding counties. The project was divided into three phases. Water for the first phase was purchased from the city of Lake Andes. Once operational, Phase I of the project served 148 rural customers.

The government site of the former radar station near Pickstown was obtained to build storage with adequate elevation to insure proper water pressure, and a site near the city of Pickstown was secured for a pumping facility for Phase II of the RCWD project. Phase II would supply water to the southern portion of Charles Mix County and portions of surrounding counties.

June 1975 brought approval to negotiate for the purchase of land south of Platte as the location of the Phase III Treatment plant. This plant would serve Platte and the surrounding areas in northern Charles Mix, Douglas, Aurora and Brule Counties. The total original cost of RCWD was \$9,350,000.

A resolution was signed in October to obtain water from Lake Francis Case and enter into an agreement with the US Department of the Army to purchase water for the purpose of treatment and distribution to its customers.

Over the years Randall has grown from 148 to 2,693 rural customers, including 15 bulk users. The water system now has two intake structures, two water treatment plants and fifteen storage facilities (tanks). Water sales for 2014 totaled 1.1 billion gallons.

As the need for potable water has expanded, so has the district. In an effort to maintain its service to all customers, lines have been extended to the north to serve Davison and Aurora-Brule Rural Water Systems. Three new transmission tanks have been constructed and both treatment plants have been upgraded; the most current upgrade was completed on the Platte Treatment Plant which now utilizes a state-of-the-art membrane filtering system.

Providing quality, affordable drinking water to rural customers and communities remains the goal of the Board of Directors and staff of Randall Community Water District.



OFFICERS:

- David L. Meyerink**, President
- Kenneth Kuipers**, Vice President
- Thomas Travis**, Secretary
- John Carda**, Treasurer

DIRECTORS:

- Trent Beltman**
- Scott Holbeck**
- Michael Kuhlman**
- Larry Laska**
- Joel Lau**
- Vance Qualm**
- Christopher Slaba**
- Leroy Weisser**
- Dana Woods**

OFFICE STAFF:

- Scott Pick**, General Manager
- Georgia Andersh**, Comptroller
- Matthew Andersh**, IT/Security
- Cindy Mushitz**, Billing Clerk

OPERATIONS STAFF:

- Robert Durham**, Plant Manager
- Terry Koupal**, Plant Operator

DISTRIBUTION STAFF:

- Chad Anderson**, Distribution Manager
- Troy Mattis**, One Call Manager
- Corey Bartunek**, Distribution Foreman
- Dustin Hartley**, System Operator
- Jeremy Kreeger**, System Operator

RURAL WATER & Crossword & Word Scramble Contest

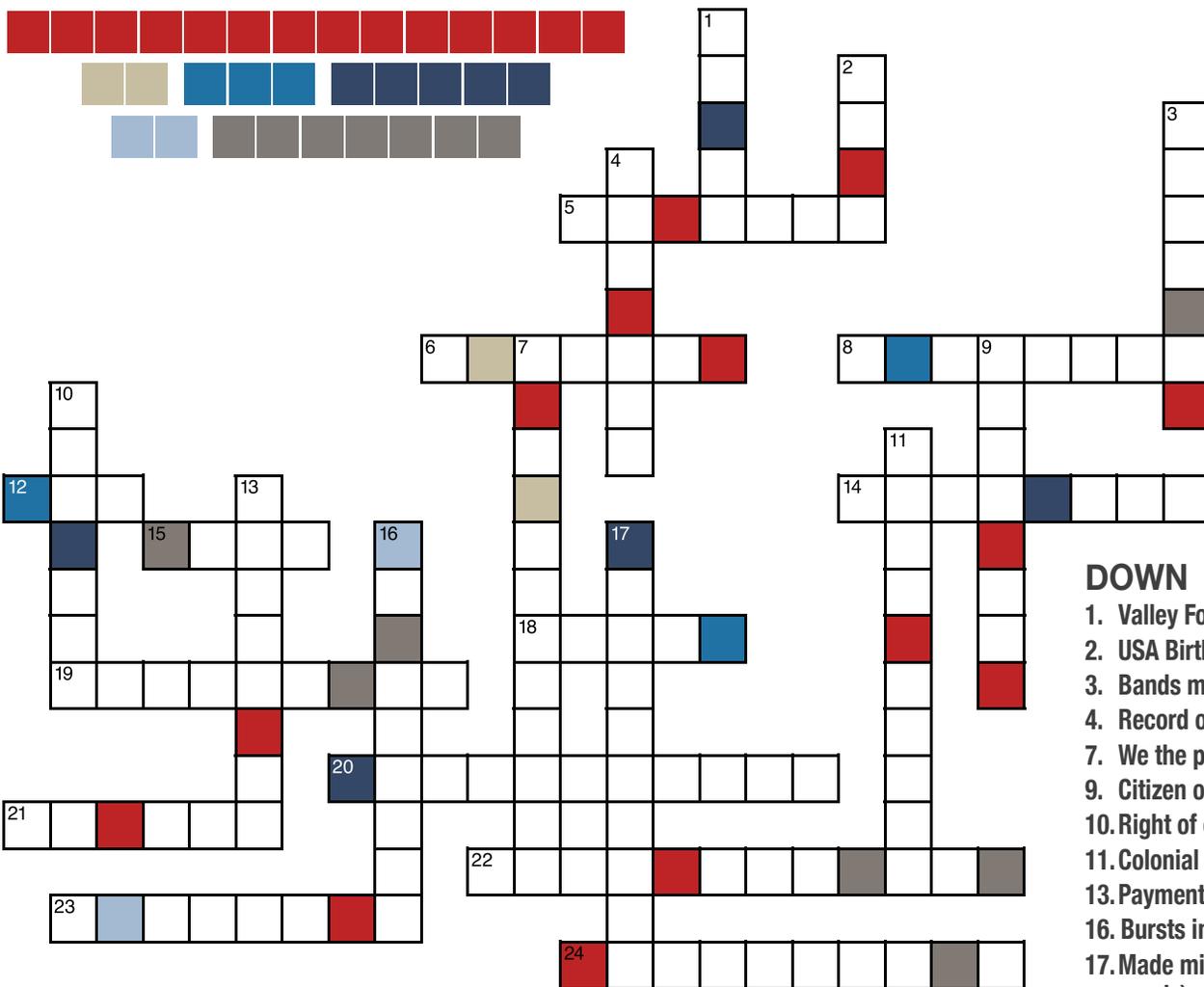
\$100 Grand Prize

4th of July

ACROSS

- 5. No tyranny
- 6. A big win
- 8. Washington crossed it
- 12. Colonists threw in harbor
- 14. Loyal to their country
- 15. Betsy Ross made one
- 18. Not lies
- 19. 60-second fighters
- 20. First American Congress
- 21. Tea Harbor
- 22. Freedom of choice
- 23. Original States
- 24. British colonial war

CROSSWORD SCRAMBLE



DOWN

- 1. Valley Fort
- 2. USA Birthday month
- 3. Bands march in
- 4. Record of events
- 7. We the people...
- 9. Citizen of USA
- 10. Right of choice
- 11. Colonial Army leader
- 13. Payment to government
- 16. Bursts in the air
- 17. Made midnight ride (2 words)

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 tinyurl.com/QOTcrossword with the correct phrase by July 10th, 2015 to be entered into the \$100 drawing.

Online Entries - go to: tinyurl.com/QOTcrossword

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 Steve Stanga who had the correct phrase of "Spring: The music of open windows" for April 2015.

Rural Water Across South Dakota

WRLJ Celebrates 20 Years of Construction

West River/Lyman-Jones Rural Water Systems, Inc. (WRLJ) recently completed its congressionally authorized project after twenty years of construction. Project construction kicked off with a “Turn Some Dirt” celebration on October 11, 1993 near Wall, SD. The WRLJ service area covers 8,100 square miles in west central South Dakota. Overall construction includes 3,500 miles of pipeline, three wells, 17 pump stations, and 15 reservoirs. Service is provided to:

- 7 Counties – Haakon, Jones, Lyman, Mellette, Stanley, portions of Jackson and Pennington
- 9 Bulk Communities – Wall, Philip, White River, Presho, Murdo, Kennebec, Midland, Kadoka, Ft. Pierre

- 379 Individual Town Connections – Draper, Reliance, Interior, Quinn, Vivian, Belvidere
- 2,807 Individual Rural Connections

The WRLJ system was built with an 80% federal / 20% non-federal cost share. The federal portion was funded through the Bureau of Reclamation, and the South Dakota Department of Environment & Natural Resources provided loans to WRLJ for the non-federal share. In all, \$104,000,000 was spent on WRLJ authorized project construction.



First WRLJ Service: Director Hieb, Rick Riggle - Construction Superintendent, and Director Renning turn on the first WRLJ service south of Wall in 1994



Turn Some Dirt: Ground breaking at the “Turn Some Dirt” celebration (L to R) Mike Kurle - WRLJ Manager, Senator Tim Johnson, Joe Hieb - WRLJ Director, Governor Walter Dale Miller, George Renning - WRLJ Director, Howard Paul - PE, John Madden - PE

Events Calendar

MAY

- 19 Small Water Treatment Workshop**
Best Western Ramkota Hotel
2111 North LaCrosse Street – Rapid City, SD
605-343-8550
- 21 Small Water Treatment Workshop**
Crossroads Hotel
100 4th Street SW – Huron, SD
605-352-3204

JUNE

- 16 Water Distribution Workshop**
Rapid Valley SD/WS Office
4611 Teak Drive, Rapid City, SD
605-393-1050
- 17 Water Distribution Workshop**
Oacoma Community Center
100 E 3rd Street – Oacoma, SD
605-734-4455
- 18 Water Distribution Workshop**
Crossroads Hotel
100 4th Street SW – Huron, SD
605-352-3204

JULY

- 7-9 Basic Water Treatment**
The Watertown Event Center
1901 9th Ave SW – Watertown, SD
605-886-6127
- 21 SDARWS Rural Water Open**
Elmwood Golf Course
2604 Russell Street – Sioux Falls, SD
605-367-7092

AUGUST

- 4-6 Wastewater Collection/Water Distribution**
Best Western Ramkota Hotel
1400 8th Ave NW – Aberdeen, SD
605-229-4040
- 18-20 Basic Wastewater Treatment**
Crossroads Hotel
100 4th Street SW – Huron, SD
605-352-3204

SEPTEMBER

- 1-3 Intermediate Water Treatment**
Days Inn
2500 E 6th Street – Brookings, SD
605-692-9471
- 28-30 NRWA WaterPro Conference**
Oklahoma City Convention Center
Oklahoma City, OK
www.waterproconference.org

Save time...
Register ONLINE!

Visit www.sdarws.com
- click on **CALENDAR** on the right-hand
side of the page to see the list of classes
for each month.

Course agendas, maps and registration are all available online at www.sdarws.com. All classes are free unless otherwise noted. For more info on these and other events, visit www.sdarws.com or call 605-556-7219.



NEW WATERPRO ONLINE COMMUNITY

Dennis N. Davis, Executive Director
South Dakota Association of Rural Water Systems

A utility manager stares at the computer monitor in his small utility office. There's a stapled packet of receipts and purchase orders for a newly-purchased pump on one corner of the desk. On the other: a stack of wastewater logs and TMDL documents printed from the EPA website.

Across the country, a wastewater superintendent is searching for pricing information on a new pump. On the corner of the desk sits a stack of reports that detail how a few procedure changes helped them meet new TMDL regulations.

In the past, these water professionals might only meet by chance at a national conference – if they ever met at all. A simple meeting could unlock valuable knowledge and experience in their overlapping areas of interest. Today though, the WaterPro Community gives these professionals a chance to network online, to ask questions and exchange experiences for the benefit of their utilities.

“Today’s world is an online world,” explained NRWA CEO Sam Wade. “Professional networking is no longer limited by time or geography: the Internet allows water professionals from all over the world to share their valuable knowledge and experience.”

WaterPro Community forums provide more than a simple question and answer session or a quick networking session. These discussions collect into persistent, categorized, and search-able institutional knowledge – a question need only be answered one time for all members. These forums have the power to put the

knowledge and experience of life-long water professionals at each member’s fingertips.

The power of the WaterPro community is that it combines the power of several, commonly used tools into a single, easy-to-navigate platform. These tools include forums, blogs, file libraries, wikis, and networking tools. The community platform gives members one login to access the full array of tools. Additionally, it adds a layer of search and tag functionality that makes finding information easier than ever. A simple search for “Arsenic,” for example, could yield blog posts on new arsenic regulation and new remediation technology, forum discussions about systems’ experience dealing with arsenic, sample presentations on how to deal with arsenic, and links to webinars on arsenic reduction.

The WaterPro Community blogs will focus on regular updates on industry issues, ranging from technical operations to regulations and compliance. Expert authors share regular new links, insight, and analysis on various industry topics. Various subscription options ensure members are always up-to-date on the latest news in their favorite topic area. WaterPro Conference blogs also have commenting options that allow members to continue the discussion, to ask questions, and to increase learning.

File libraries are a community warehouse of documents, files, videos, and presentations. They can include everything from training presentations to official documents. The file libraries will grow dependent on the interest from the members, but could include utility documents, including sample work orders and job descriptions or a sample boil order notice.

A WaterPro Community membership also includes a free NRWA membership, which provides access to other benefits and discounts. The primary benefit is that NRWA members are helping support National’s efforts to support continued utility funding, sensible regulations, and protection of water resources. NRWA members also receive special discounts on NRWA events, webinar events, and other vendor deals. This membership also includes a free subscription to Rural Water magazine, and access to special interviews with decision makers in the water industry.

Come on in! Check out ALL the benefits and information available only to members!




Share

Network

Discover

Where Water Pros Go!

<http://waterprocommunity.org>





South Dakota Rural Water
 203 W. Center Street
 P.O. Box 287
 Madison, SD 57042

Water Matters

River Basin Natural Resource Districts

Over the past three years, a group of state legislators and private citizens, known as the Regional Watershed Advisory Task Force, met to consider a variety of issues related to water resource management, with a particular emphasis on watershed-scale activities. One outcome of this effort was Senate Bill 2 (SB2), passed during the 2015 Session of the South Dakota Legislature and signed into law by Governor Dennis Daugaard on March 30th.

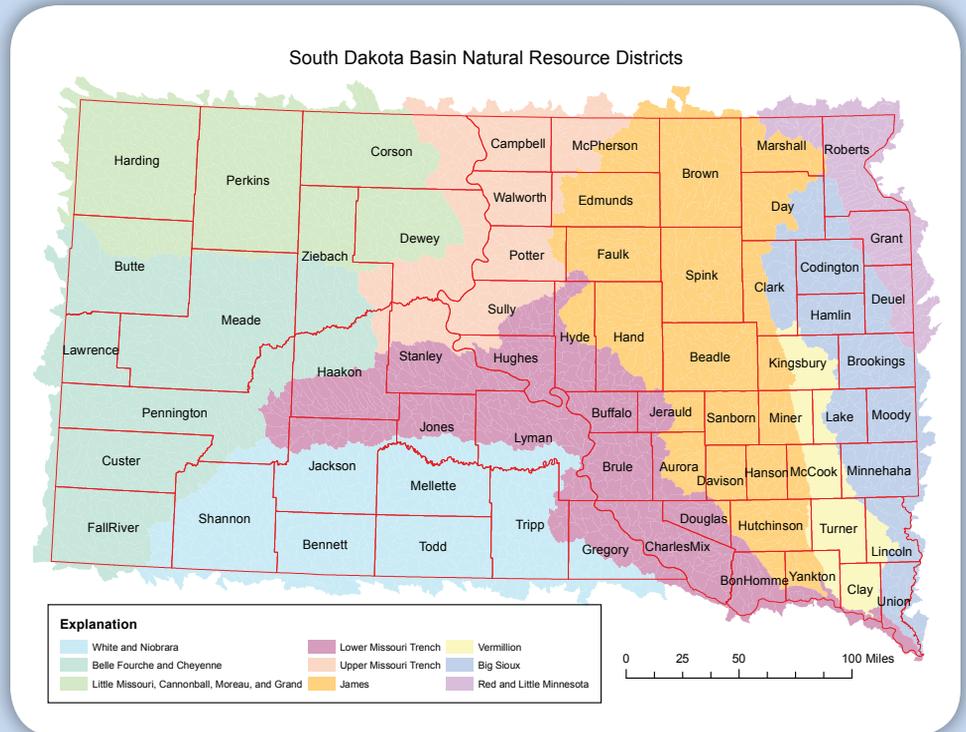
SB2 creates nine river basin natural resource districts (RBNRDs). The boundaries of each RBNRD will follow existing land parcel and political boundaries, but are intended to mimic the boundaries of South Dakota's major river basins (see map). All parts of the State will be included in these entities, except first class municipalities (communities with populations of 5,000 or more).

At present, the RBNRDs have no specified powers or authorities. A new group, the River Basin Natural Resource District Oversight Advisory Task Force, also created by SB2, will meet over the next few years to develop specific recommendations for consideration by subsequent Legislatures. In addition to establishing the actual RBNRD boundaries, governance of the entities will need to be worked, including the number and qualifications of those to be elected to manage the RBNRDs.

The Task Force is also charged with developing a pilot water management plan for the Red/Minnesota RBNRD, with the hope that it could serve as a template for the other RBNRDs down the line.

The full text of SB2 can be found on-line at:
legis.sd.gov/Legislative_Session/Bills/Bill.aspx?Bill=2&Session=2015

Dates and locations of future Task Force meetings can be found at:
legis.sd.gov/interim/Interim.aspx?Session=Ninetieth



Provided by:
 East Dakota Water Development District
 132B Airport Drive • Brookings, SD, 57006
 (605) 688-6741 • <http://eastdakota.org>