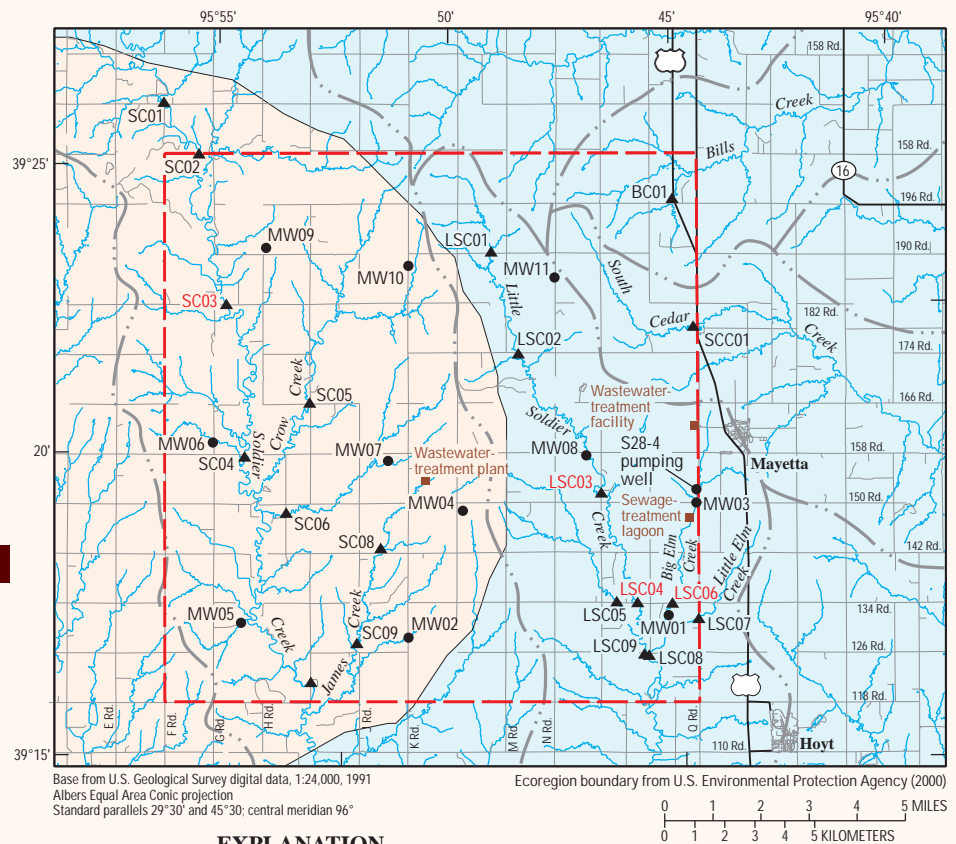


Water-quality samples were collected from surface- (stream-) and ground-water sites on and near the Prairie Band Potawatomi Reservation in northeastern Kansas (fig. 1) from June 1996 through August 2006 as part of a cooperative study between the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) and the Prairie Band Potawatomi Nation (Schmidt and others, 2007). Surface- and ground-water quality were evaluated using applicable drinking-water standards to consider whether these resources can be used in the future to supply drinking water for the reservation. Presently (2007), drinking water on the reservation is purchased from Rural Water District #3 in Jackson County (Sharon Bosse, Prairie Band Potawatomi Nation Department of Planning and Environmental Protection, oral commun., 2007). Results of water-quality analyses are summarized in the following sections. Water-quality activities for this study are documented in several reports (Trombley, 1999, 2001; Schmidt, 2004; Schmidt and others, 2007).

or greater than the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) 20-mg/L Drinking-Water Advisory (DWA) in finished drinking water for people who are on restricted sodium diets (500 milligrams per day) (U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, 2006).

Dissolved Solids and Major Ions

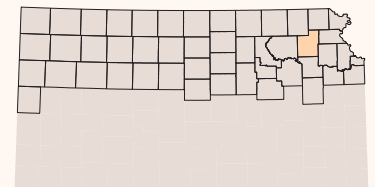
- Dissolved-solids concentrations typically were less than the 500-mg/L criteria established for drinking water.** Generally, dissolved-solids concentrations in surface- and ground-water samples did not regularly exceed the Secondary Drinking-Water Regulation (SDWR) of 500 mg/L (milligrams per liter) set by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (2006), with the exception of one surface-water site and one ground-water site (LSC06 and MW03, fig. 1). The surface-water site is located downstream from a wastewater-treatment facility, and elevated dissolved-solids concentrations in water from well MW03 probably are the result of dissolution of sedimentary rocks.
- Sodium concentrations in surface- and ground-water-quality samples on the reservation frequently were equal to



Base from U.S. Geological Survey digital data, 1:24,000, 1991
 Albers Equal Area Conic projection
 Standard parallels 29°30' and 45°30'; central meridian 96°
 Ecoregion boundary from U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (2000)

EXPLANATION

- Ecoregions**
 - IV, Great Plains Grass and Shrublands
 - VI, Corn Belt and Northern Great Plains
 - Boundary of ecoregion
- Boundary of drainage basin**
- Boundary of reservation**
- LSC04 ▲ U.S. Geological Survey stream-water-quality monitoring site and identifier—Red identifier indicates quarterly samples collected at site
- MW02 ● U.S. Geological Survey ground-water-quality monitoring site and identifier



Nutrients

- **Nitrate exceeded USEPA recommended criterion for aggregate nutrient ecoregion VI in surface-water samples.** Nitrite plus nitrate (sometimes referred to as “nitrate”) concentrations exceeded nutrient ecoregion criterion (0.633 mg/L) in 20 percent of surface-water samples. Total nitrogen concentrations also exceeded the recommended criterion (1.22 mg/L) in 25 percent of surface-water samples. Ecoregion criteria are from USEPA (2000).
- **Large concentrations of nitrite plus nitrate were detected in one monitoring well.** All five water samples analyzed from well MW11 had concentrations of nitrite plus nitrate exceeding the Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) of 10 mg/L (U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, 2006). Agricultural activities in the area and the proximity of the well to an open hand-dug well may contribute to these relatively large nitrite plus nitrate concentrations.
- **Total phosphorus concentrations frequently exceeded the aquatic-life goal in surface-water samples.** Some surface-water samples from every site exceeded the USEPA recommended goal of 0.10 mg/L established to limit cultural eutrophication (nutrient enrichment) of flowing water (U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, 1986).

Trace Elements

- **Arsenic, boron, and iron exceeded their respective water-quality criteria in ground-water samples from some wells.** Trace elements were found in small concentrations in ground-water samples, with a few wells exceeding USEPA drinking-water-quality criteria (U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, 2006). Arsenic was detected in water from well MW06 at concentrations two to three times larger than the MCL of 10 µg/L (micrograms per liter). Boron exceeded the DWA of 600 µg/L in water from well MW03, and iron consistently exceeded the SDWR of 300 µg/L in water from wells MW01, MW03, and MW06. The implication of these large concentrations of trace elements is that before ground water from some areas on the reservation can be used as a drinking-water supply, treatment may be needed to remove excessive amounts of some trace elements. Trace elements did not exceed USEPA water-quality criteria in surface-water samples.

Pesticides and Organic Compounds

- **Pesticides were detected frequently in surface-water samples, occasionally exceeding water-quality criteria.** Surface-water samples were analyzed using the ELISA (enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay) triazine herbicide screen. Five quarterly sampled monitoring sites had some detection of pesticides in 58 percent of samples; however, only one of these samples exceeded the USEPA MCL for atrazine of 3.0 µg/L as an annual average (U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, 2006).
- **Pesticides were not detected frequently in ground-water samples.** Alachlor, atrazine, cyanazine, and simazine were detected occasionally in water from some wells at small concentrations (less than 0.1 µg/L).

Bacteria

- **Fecal bacteria are common in surface water on the reservation.** For example, *Escherichia coli* (*E. coli*) were routinely detected in surface-water samples from every site, at times in densities greater than the single-sample maximum of 9,760 col/100 mL (colonies per 100 milliliters of water) set by the Kansas Department of Health and Environment (2004) for secondary contact recreation such as wading, fishing, trapping, and hunting. Fecal bacteria densities tended to be largest during the spring and summer months (May and June) when streamflows were largest.
- **Fecal bacteria occasionally were detected in ground-water samples in low densities.** Ground-water samples from the reservation generally showed little to no fecal contamination. Enterococci were most frequently detected, with some number of colonies in 57 percent of samples collected.

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