



City Of South Sioux City

Annual Water Quality Report For January 1 to December 31, 2018

This report is intended to provide you with important information about your drinking water and the efforts made by the City Of South Sioux City water system to provide safe drinking water.

Para Clientes Que Hablan Español: Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre el agua que usted bebe. Tradúzcalo ó hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

For more information regarding this report, or to request a hard copy, contact:

DAVE L OLSEN
402-404-8831

If you would like to observe the decision-making processes that affect drinking water quality, please attend the regularly scheduled meeting of the Village Board/City Council. If you would like to participate in the process, please contact the Village/City Clerk to arrange to be placed on the agenda of the meeting of the Village Board/City Council.

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 EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

Source Water Assessment Availability:

The Nebraska Department of Environmental Quality (NDEQ) has completed the Source Water Assessment. Included in the assessment are a Wellhead Protection Area map, potential contaminant source inventory, and source water protection information. To view the Source Water Assessment or for more information please contact the person named above on this report or the NDEQ at (402) 471-3376 or go to <http://deq.ne.gov>.

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.

Sources of Drinking Water:

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and groundwater wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally-occurring minerals

and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

The source of water used by City Of South Sioux City is purchased ground water under the direct influence of surface water. Our drinking water is supplied from another water system through a Consecutive Connection (CC). To find out more about our drinking water sources and additional chemical sampling results, please contact our office at the number provided above.

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 storm water 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 storm water 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 storm water runoff, and septic systems.
- * Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

Drinking Water Health Notes:

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immunocompromised 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 are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791) or the Department of Health and Human Services, Division of Public Health, Office of Drinking Water at 402-471-2186.

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. All Community water systems are responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791), at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead> or at the DHHS/DPH/Office of Drinking Water (402-471-1008).

The City Of South Sioux City is required to test for the following contaminants: Coliform Bacteria, Antimony, Arsenic, Asbestos, Barium,

Beryllium, Cadmium, Chromium, Copper, Cyanide, Fluoride, Lead, Mercury, Nickel, Nitrate, Nitrite, Selenium, Sodium, Thallium, Alachlor, Atrazine, Benzo(a)pyrene, Carbofuran, Chlordane, Dalapon, Di(2-ethylhexyl)adipate, Dibromochloropropane, Dinoseb, Di(2-ethylhexyl)-phthalate, Diquat, 2,4-D, Endothall, Endrin, Ethylene dibromide, Glyphosate, Heptachlor, Heptachlor epoxide, Hexachlorobenzene, Hexachlorocyclopentadiene, Lindane, Methoxychlor, Oxamyl (Vydate), Pentachlorophenol, Picloram, Polychlorinated biphenyls, Simazine, Toxaphene, Dioxin, Silvex, Benzene, Carbon Tetrachloride, o-Dichlorobenzene, Para-Dichlorobenzene, 1,2-Dichloroethane, 1,1-Dichloroethylene, Cis-1,2-Dichloroethylene, Trans-1,2-Dichloroethylene, Dichloromethane, 1,2-Dichloropropane, Ethylbenzene, Monochlorobenzene, 1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene, 1,1,1-Trichloroethane, 1,1,2-Trichloroethane, Trichloroethylene, Vinyl Chloride, Styrene, Tetrachloroethylene, Toluene, Xylenes (total), Gross Alpha (minus Uranium & Radium 226), Radium 226 plus Radium 228, Sulfate, Chloroform, Bromodichloromethane, Chlorodibromomethane, Bromoform, Chlorobenzene, m-Dichlorobenzene, 1,1-Dichloropropene, 1,1-Dichloroethane, 1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane, 1,2-Dichloropropane, Chloromethane, Bromomethane, 1,2,3-Trichloropropane, 1,1,1,2-Tetrachloroethane, Chloroethane, 2,2-Dichloropropane, o-Chlorotoluene, p-Chlorotoluene, Bromobenzene, 1,3-Dichloropropene, Aldrin, Butachlor, Carbaryl, Dicamba, Dieldrin, 3-Hydroxycarbofuran, Methomyl, Metolachlor, Metribuzin, Propachlor.

How to Read the Water Quality Data Table:

The EPA and State Drinking Water Program establish the safe drinking water regulations that limit the amount of contaminants allowed in drinking water. The table shows the concentrations of detected substances in comparison to the regulatory limits. Substances not detected are not included in the table. The state requires monitoring of certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Therefore, some of this data may be older than one year.

MCL (Maximum Contaminant Level) – 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.

MCLG (Maximum Contaminant Level Goal) – 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.

AL (Action Level) – The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

MRDL (Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level) – The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water.

N/A – Not applicable.

Units in the Table:

ND – Not detectable.

ppm (parts per million) – One ppm corresponds to 1 gallon of concentrate in 1 million gallons of water.

mg/L (milligrams per liter) – Equivalent to ppm.

ppb (parts per billion) – One ppb corresponds to 1 gallon of concentrate in 1 billion gallons of water.

ug/L (micrograms per liter) – Equivalent to ppb.

pCi/L (Picocuries per liter) – Radioactivity concentration unit.

RAA (Running Annual Average) – An ongoing annual average calculation of data from the most recent four quarters.

LRAA (Locational Running Annual Average) – An ongoing annual average calculation of data from the most recent four quarters at each sampling location.

90th Percentile – Represents the highest value found out of 90% of the samples taken in a representative group. If the 90th percentile is greater than the action level, it will trigger a treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.

TT (Treatment Technique) – A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

Microbiological	Highest No. of Positive Samples	MCL	MCLG	Likely Source Of Contamination	Violations Present
COLIFORM (TCR)	In the month of July, 1 sample(s) were positive	TT	N/A	Naturally present in the environment	No

Lead and Copper	Monitoring Period	90 th Percentile	Range	Unit	AL	Sites Over AL	Likely Source Of Contamination
COPPER, FREE	2014 - 2016	0.2737	0.0121 - 0.634	ppm	1.3	0	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing.
LEAD	2014 - 2016	5.5	0.551 - 536	ppb	15	1	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing.

Regulated Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Value	Range	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Likely Source Of Contamination
BARIUM	7/26/2016	0.0768	0.0505 - 0.0768	ppm	2	2	Discharge from drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
CHROMIUM	7/26/2016	2.59	2.34 - 2.59	ppb	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits.
FLUORIDE	7/26/2016	1.04	0.467 - 1.04	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; Fertilizer discharge.
NITRATE-NITRITE	3/7/2018	0.315	0.303 - 0.315	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits

Disinfection Byproducts	Monitoring Period	Highest RAA	Range	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Likely Source Of Contamination
TOTAL HALOACETIC ACIDS (HAA5)	7/1/2017 - 6/30/2018	9.84875	4.77 - 18.8	ppb	60	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
TTHM	7/1/2017 - 6/30/2018	24.6375	14.9 - 31.4	ppb	80	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection.

Unregulated Water Quality Data	Collection Date	Highest Value	Range	Unit	Secondary MCL
SULFATE	8/13/2018	225	144 - 225	mg/L	250

During the 2018 calendar year, we had the below noted violation(s) of drinking water regulations.

Type	Category	Analyte	Compliance Period
No Violations Occurred in the Calendar Year of 2018			

The City Of South Sioux City has taken the following actions to return to compliance with the Nebraska Safe Drinking Water Act:

Our water system has sampled for a series of unregulated contaminants during the 2018 sampling year. Unregulated contaminants are those that don't yet have a drinking water standard set by the EPA. The purpose of monitoring for these contaminants is to help the EPA decide whether the contaminants should have a standard. Below are the detected monitoring results from our wells and our distribution system. If you wish to see the full set of results, please contact the <City/Village Office>, <name of contact> at <phone number> or <mailing address>.

Unregulated Contaminants (Well Samples)	Monitoring Period	Average	Range	Unit	Unregulated Contaminants (Distribution System Samples)	Monitoring Period	Average	Range	Unit
Manganese	Jan 2018	1.7	.40	ug/L	Haloacetic Acid	Jan 2018	96.0	70-130	ug/L
Germanium	Jan 2018	.24	.30	ug/L					ug/L
				ug/L					ug/L
				ug/L					ug/L
				ug/L					ug/L
				ug/L					ug/L

Additional Required Health Effects Language:

Infants and children are typically more vulnerable to lead in drinking water than the general population. It is possible that lead levels at your home may be higher than at other homes in the community as a result of materials used in your home's plumbing. If you are concerned about elevated lead levels in your home's water, you may wish to have your water tested and flush your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using tap water. Additional information is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4761).

Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other potentially harmful bacteria may be present. Coliforms were found in more samples than allowed and this was a warning of potential problems.

There are no additional required health effects violation notices.

2018 Water Quality Data-Primary (Health-Related) Contaminants Zenith Water Plant

Regulated Contaminants	Detected Amount	Range	MCL	MCLG	Units	Possible Sources of Contaminants	Notes
Microbiological Contaminants	.95-.08	MCLG	N/A	NTU	Soil Runoff.	99.99% Below 0.03 NTU	
Inorganic & Organic Compounds							
Fluoride 0.95	.95-.42	4	4	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits Water additive which promotes strong teeth, discharge from fertilizers and Aluminum factories.		
Sodium (A) 67	N/A	N/A	N/A	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits. Added to water during treatment process		
Nitrate 1.2	N/A	N/A	10	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits and runoff		
Total Organic Carbon - Average % Removed			18.52	18.52-0.00	TT	N/A	Naturally present in the environment
Barium 0.05		2	2	ppm	Discharge from metal refineries		
Disinfection							
Total Trihalomethanes	73	43-110	80	N/A	ppb	By-product of drinking water disinfection	
Total Haloacetic Acids	42	20-58	60	N/A	ppb	By-product of drinking water disinfection	
Disinfectant Detected		Range	MRDL	MRDLG	Units		
Chlorine (Cl2)	2.926	2.81-3.06	4	4	ppm	Water additive used to control microbes	
Radiochemical Contaminants	Detected Amount	Range	MCL	MCLG	Units	Possible Sources of Contaminants	
Alpha Emitters	5.5		15	0	pCi/L	Erosion of natural deposits	
Combined Radium	0.8		5	0	pCi/L	Erosion of natural deposits	
Cryptosporidium	No detects in previous sampling						
Giardia	No detects in previous sampling						
Lead & Copper	Action 90th						
	Level	Percentile			Units	Possible Sources of Contaminants	
Lead (B) 15	0				ppb	Corrosion of household plumbing systems	One sample exceeded AL
Copper 1.3	1.3				ppm	Corrosion of household plumbing systems	Five sample exceeded AL