



City of South Sioux City

Annual Water Quality Report For January 1 to December 31, 2023

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:

RUSSELL E CHESTER
402-494-7548

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 Environment and Energy (NDEE) 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 NDEE at 402-471-3376 or go to <http://dee.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).

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 NDEE Drinking Water Division (402-471-1009).

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 Number of Positive Samples		MCL		MCLG	Likely Source of Contamination		Violations Present
COLIFORM (TCR)	In the month of December, 2 sample(s) were positive		Treatment Technique Trigger		0	Naturally present in the environment		Yes
Lead and Copper	Monitoring Period	90 th Percentile	Range	Unit	AL	Sites Over AL	Likely Source of Contamination	
COPPER, FREE	2020 - 2022	0.207	0.0459 - 0.242	ppm	1.3	0	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing.	
LEAD	2020 - 2022	3.66	0 - 9.85	ppb	15	0	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	7/18/2022	0.0608	0.0448 - 0.0608	ppm	2	2	Discharge from drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.	
CHROMIUM	7/18/2022	0.944	0.903 - 0.944	ppb	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits.	
FLUORIDE	7/18/2022	0.633	0.504 - 0.633	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; Fertilizer discharge.	
NITRATE-NITRITE	3/14/2023	0.356	0.326 - 0.356	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)	7/1/2022 - 6/30/2023	13.29875	5.73 - 22.9	ppb	60	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection.	
TTHM	7/1/2022 - 6/30/2023	26.725	13.8 - 40.1	ppb	80	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection.	
Radiological Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Value	Range	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Likely Source of Contamination	
GROSS ALPHA, INCL. RADON & U	1/25/2023	3.12	0 - 3.12		15	0	Erosion of natural deposits	
Unregulated Water Quality Data		Collection Date	Highest Value	Range	Unit	Secondary MCL		
SULFATE		8/9/2021	232	208 - 232	mg/L	250		

During the 2023 calendar year, we had the below noted violation(s) of drinking water regulations.

Violation Type	Category	Analyte	Compliance Period
No Violations Occurred in the Calendar Year of 2023			

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

Uncorrected Significant Deficiencies			
Date Identified	Facility	Category Code	Category Description
07/20/2022	STORAGE ST 2	2391	22-005 Item 2 - Failure to act upon storage inspection findings
07/20/2022	STORAGE ST 4	2391	22-005 Item 2 - Failure to act upon storage inspection findings

There are no additional required health effects notices.

There are no additional required health effects violation notices.

During the past year, we were required to conduct one Level 1 assessment. We completed one Level 1 assessment. In addition, we were required to take one corrective action and we completed one action.

Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially harmful, waterborne pathogens may be present or that a potential pathway exists through which contamination may enter the drinking water distribution system. We found coliforms indicating the need to look for potential problems in water treatment or distribution. When this occurs, we are required to conduct assessment(s) to identify problems and to correct any problems that were found during these assessments.

The table below shows the primary contaminants found in our drinking water in 2023. All of the regulated substances in our drinking water were well within the limits EPA has set to ensure the safety of tap water. Sioux City tested for many health-related contaminants in addition to those included in the table. No other regulated contaminants were detected in our treated water.

2023 Water Quality Data-Primary (Health-Related) Contaminants Zenith Water Plant

Regulated Contaminants

Microbiological Contaminants	Detected Amount	Range	MCL	MCLG	Units	Possible Sources of Contaminants	Notes
Turbidity	0.329	.027-.329	MCLG	N/A	NTU	Soil Runoff.	99.99% below 0.3 NTU
Inorganic & Organic Compounds							
Arsenic	1	N/A	10	0	ppb	Erosion of natural deposits Runoff from orchards Runoff from glass and electronic production wastes	
Sodium (A)	66	N/A	N/A	N/A	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits. Added to water during treatment process	
Nitrate	0.86	N/A	N/A	10	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits and runoff	
Total Organic Carbon - Average % Removed	6.49	(0- 17.24)	TT	N/A		Naturally present in the environment	
Barium	0.05		2	2	ppm	Discharge from metal refineries	
Disinfection							
Total Trihalomethanes	65	(47-80)	80	N/A	ppb	By-product of drinking water disinfection	
Total Haloacetic Acids	28	(15-37)	60	N/A	ppb	By-product of drinking water disinfection	
Disinfectant	Detected	Range	MRDL	MRDLG	Units		
Chlorine (Cl2)	2.25	1.28-2.25	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	1.5		5	0	pCi/L	Erosion of natural deposits	
Cryptosporidium	No detects in previous sampling						
Giardia	No detects in previous sampling						
PFOA	0.004	N/A	0.004	N/A	ng/l	Samples taken by IDNR for UCMR #5	
PFOS	0.004	N/A	0.02	N/A	ng/l	Samples taken by IDNR for UCMR #5	
Lead & Copper	Action Level	90th Percentile			Units	Possible Sources of Contaminants	
Lead (B)	3	(ND - 6)			ppb	Corrosion of household plumbing systems	
Copper	0.43	(ND - 0.66)			ppm	Corrosion of household plumbing systems	

(A) There is not a federal or state standard for sodium. Monitoring is required to provide information to consumers that are concerned about sodium intake due to dietary precautions. While our water is relatively low in sodium, water softeners that use Sodium raises the level considerably. If you are cutting back on sodium, try attaching your water softener to only hot water lines, or not attaching the kitchen faucet to the softener.

(B) 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 Sioux City Water Plant 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 request 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>.