

Sac & Fox Nation of Missouri in Kansas and Nebraska Public Water System

Consumer Confidence Report

Covering Calendar Year – 2018

This annual report is about the quality of the drinking water provided by the Sac & Fox Tribe of Missouri Public Water System in 2018. All Public Water Systems in the United States are required by the EPA to test for specific chemicals or contaminants in the drinking water being served. **The Sac & Fox Tribe Public Water System was required by the EPA to test for Total Coliform, Disinfection Byproducts, and Lead and Copper in 2018 and 0 were in violation of the EPA-accepted limits for drinking water.** We are committed to providing you with information because informed customers are our best allies. It is important that customers be aware of the efforts that are made to continually improve their drinking water systems. To learn more about your drinking water, please attend any of the regularly scheduled Tribal Council meetings. Please check the Tribal Office for the scheduled dates and times. For more information about this report please contact, [Lisa Montgomery at 785-742-4705](mailto:Lisa.Montgomery@SacFoxTribe.com).

The source of water provided by the Sac & Fox Public Water System is purchased ground water. Our drinking water is supplied from another water system, Richardson County RWD 2, through a Consecutive Connection. The Richardson County RWD 2, in turn, purchases its drinking water supply from the City of Falls City, Nebraska. To find out more about the Sac & Fox Public Water System drinking water sources and additional chemical sampling results, please contact [Lisa Montgomery at 785-742-4705 for more information](mailto:Lisa.Montgomery@SacFoxTribe.com).

Sac & Fox of Missouri Water Quality Data

The tables on the next page list some of the drinking water contaminants, which were tested for during the 2018 calendar year. The presence of these contaminants does not indicate the water poses a health risk. Unless noted, the data presented in this table is from the testing done January 1- December 31, 2018. EPA requires Richardson County RWD 2 and the Sac & Fox Public Water System 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.

The Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) requires the primacy agency to develop a Source Water Assessment (SWA) for each public water supply that treats and distributes raw source water to identify potential contamination sources. The IHS has completed an assessment of our source water. For detailed results of the assessment, please contact [Lisa Montgomery at 785-742-4705](mailto:Lisa.Montgomery@SacFoxTribe.com).

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as those with cancer and 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).

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).

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) included 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, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA implements regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. We treat our water according to EPA's regulations. FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which must provide the same protection for public health.

The Sac & Fox Tribe Public Water System tested a minimum of 2 samples per month in accordance with the Revised Total Coliform Rule for microbiological contaminants. Coliform bacteria are usually harmless, but their presences in water can be an indication of disease-causing bacteria. When coliform bacteria are found, special follow-up tests are done to determine if harmful bacteria are present in the water supply. If this limit is exceeded, the water supplier must notify the public by newspaper, television or radio. **In 2018, no coliforms were found in the Sac & Fox Public Water System to indicate that there was a potential problem.**

Additional Information for Lead

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 Sac & Fox Tribe of Missouri 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>.

Terms & Abbreviations

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG): the "Goal" is the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to human health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): the "Maximum Allowed" MCL is 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.

Secondary Maximum Contaminant Level (SMCL): recommended level for a contaminant that is not regulated and has no MCL.

Action Level (AL): the concentration of a contaminant that, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements.

Treatment Technique (TT): a required process intended to reduce levels of a contaminant in drinking water.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL): the highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG): the level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

Non-Detects (ND): lab analysis indicates that the contaminant is not present.

Parts per Million (ppm) or milligrams per liter (mg/l).

Parts per Billion (ppb) or micrograms per liter (µg/l).

Picocuries per Liter (pCi/L): a measure of the radioactivity in water.

Millirems per Year (mrem/yr): measure of radiation absorbed by the body.

Million Fibers per Liter (MFL): a measure of the presence of asbestos fibers that are longer than 10 micrometers.

Nephelometric Turbidity Unit (NTU): a measure of the clarity of water. Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is just noticeable to the average person.

Testing Results for: **Sac & Fox Nation of Missouri in Kansas and Nebraska Public Water System**

Microbiological	Result	MCL	Violation	Typical Source
*Total Coliform / Fecal Coliform Sac & Fox Public Water System	0 positive TCR samples 0 positive E-coli sample	No more than one positive sample per month	No	Naturally occurring in the environment

Regulated Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Value	Range	Unit	MCL	Violation	Typical Source
ARSENIC – Falls City PWS	August 2018	9.45	5.7-9.45	ppb	10	No	Erosion of natural deposits
BARIUM – Falls City PWS	January 2014	0.0313	0.0313	ppm	2	No	Discharge from metal refineries
CHROMIUM – Falls City PWS	January 2014	3.2	3.2	ppb	100	No	Discharge from steel and pulp mills
FLUORIDE – Falls City PWS	January 2014	0.309	0.309	ppm	4	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth.
NITRATE – Falls City PWS	November 2017	0.503	0.544	ppm	10	No	Runoff from fertilizer use

Disinfection Byproducts	Collection Date	Highest RAA	Range	Unit	MCL	Violation	Typical Source
*TOTAL HALOACETIC ACIDS (HAA5) – Sac & Fox PWS	2018	14.0	14.0	ppb	60	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
*TOTAL TRIHALOMETHANES (TTHM) – Sac & Fox PWS	2018	73.0	73.0	ppb	80	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination

Radionuclides	Collection Date	Highest Value	Range	Unit	MCL	Violation	Typical Source
Radium-226 – Falls City PWS	August 2012	0.1	0.1	pCi/L	5	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium-228 – Falls City PWS	August 2012	0.1	0.1	pCi/L	5	No	Erosion of natural deposits

Lead and Copper	Monitoring Period	90 TH Percentile	Range	Unit	AL	Violation	Typical Source
*COPPER – Sac & Fox PWS	September 2018	0.348	0.077-0.550	ppm	1.3	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems
*LEAD – Sac & Fox PWS	September 2018	ND	ND	ppb	15	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems

Secondary Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Value	Range	Unit	SMCL
Sulfate – Falls City PWS	October 2015	114.0	114.0	MG/L	250 mg/L

*Sample results indicated with an * represent samples taken by the Sac & Fox Tribe Public Water System only. The City of Falls City Public Water System supplies drinking water to Richardson County RWD 2, and then subsequently, to the Sac & Fox Tribe Public Water System. As the supplier, the City of Falls City PWS is required by the State of Nebraska and the EPA to sample the drinking water more extensively. The City of Falls City Public Water System Consumer Confidence Report is available at the Utility Office, 2307 Barada Street, Falls City, Nebraska. For information regarding the City of Falls City Public Water System please contact Alan Romine at Falls City Utility Department (402) 245-2533. The Richardson County RWD Consumer Confidence Report is available by contacting Paul Benitz at 402-245-5502.

Listed below are the violation(s) of drinking water regulations during the 2018 calendar year.

Monitoring Violations

Notice of Violation 04-17-19 for failing to sample according to Revised Total Coliform Rule sample siting plan in March 2019. Returned to Compliance April 4, 2019.
 Notice of Violation 05-16-19 for failing to provide the Consumer Notice to homeowners that sampled for lead and copper in 2018. Returned to Compliance April 25, 2019.

Required Health Effects Language:

Arsenic - Some people who drink water containing arsenic in excess of the MCL over many years could experience skin damage or problems with their circulatory system and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

Nitrate - Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 10 ppm is a health risk for infants of less than six months of age. High nitrate levels in drinking water can cause blue baby syndrome. Nitrate levels may rise quickly for short periods of time because of rainfall or agricultural activity. If you are caring for an infant you should ask advice from your health care provider.

Total Trihalomethanes – Some people who drink water containing trihalomethanes in excess of the MCL over many years may experience problems with their liver, kidneys, or central nervous systems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.