Sac & Fox Tribe of Missouri Public Water System
Consumer Confidence Report
Covering Calendar Year – 2023

This annual report is about the quality of the drinking water provided by the Sac & Fox Tribe of MO Public Water System in 2023. 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 over 40 chemicals or contaminants in 2023 or prior and 0 were in violation of the EPA-accepted limits for drinking water. The below table reports contaminants that were detected in our drinking water at levels below health-based standards.** 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, Amy Kahbeah at 785-742-4705.

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 Amy Kahbeah at 785-742-4705 for more information.

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 2023 calendar year. The presence of these contaminants does not indicate that the water poses a health risk. Unless noted, the data presented in this table is from the testing done January 1- December 31, 2023. 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 variances were granted in the monitoring of inorganic chemicals, asbestos, and some synthetic organic contaminants as recent results from the Sac & Fox Tribe PWS suggest that the system qualifies for a reduced frequency. Some of the data, though representative of the water quality, is more than one year old.

The Safe Drinking Water Act requires the primacy agency to develop a Source Water Assessment for each public water supply that treats and distributes raw source water in order to identify potential contamination sources. The Indian Health Service has completed an assessment of our source water. For detailed results of the assessment, please contact Amy Kahbeah at 785-742-4705.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminates 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.

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 stormwater 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 stormwater 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 stormwater runoff, and septic systems.
- Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally-occuring to be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

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 contaminates in bottled water, which must provide the same protection for public health.

The Sac & Fox Tribe Public Water System tested a minimum of one sample per month in accordance with the Revised Total Coliform Rule for microbiological contaminants. In 2023, no coliforms were found in the drinking water to indicate that there was a potential problem. 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.

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 MO 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 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.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): 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.

Variances and Exemptions: State or EPA permission not to meet an MCL or a treatment technique under certain conditions.

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 which a water system must follow.
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 of Tribe of Missouri Public Water System

Microbiological	Result	MCL	MCLG	Violation	Typical Source
Total Coliform / Fecal Coliform[1]	0 positive TCR samples 0 positive *Eschericia-coli* sample	No more than one positive sample per month	0	No	Naturally occurring in the environment

Regulated Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Value	Range	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Violation	Typical Source
Arsenic	August 2023	8.2	5.66-8.2	ppb	10	10	No	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes.
Barium	January 2020	0.0342	N/A	ppm	2	2	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Chromium	January 2020	0.812	N/A	ppb	100	100	No	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride	January 2020	0.289	N/A	ppm	4	4	No	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; Fertilizer discharge.
Nitrate	October 2023	0.345	N/A	ppm	10	10	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits

Disinfection Byproducts	Collection Date	Highest RAA	Range	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
Chlorine Residual [1]	2023	0.71	0.24-0.87	ppm	MRDL=4	MRDLG=4	Water additive to control microbes
Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)[1]	August 2023	15	N/A	ppb	60	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)[1]	August 2023	69	N/A	ppb	80	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection

Radionuclides	Collection Date	Highest Value	Range	Unit	MCL	Violation	Typical Source
Uranium	June 2016	1.79	N/A	pCi/L	20	No	Erosion of natural deposits

Lead and Copper	Monitoring Period	90TH Percentile	Range	Unit	AL	MCLG	Violation	Typical Source

[1] Sample results 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 public water system 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's 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.

COPPER[1]	September 2021	0.081	0.018-0.110	ppm	1.3	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems
LEAD[1]	September 2021	1.3	0-2.60	ppb	15	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems

Required Health Effects Language:

Arsenic - While your drinking water meets EPA's standard for arsenic, it does contain low levels of arsenic. EPA's standard balances the current understanding of arsenic's possible health effects against the costs of removing arsenic from drinking water. EPA continues to research the health effects of low levels of arsenic, which is a mineral known to cause cancer in humans at high concentrations and is linked to other health effects such as skin damage and circulatory problems.

For more information, please contact Amy Kahbeah at 785-742-4705.

Please share this information with all other people who drink this water, especially those who may not have received this notice directly (for example, people in apartments, nursing homes, schools, and businesses). You can do this by posting this notice in a public place or distributing copies by hand or by mail.

This notice is being included in the 2023 Sac & Fox Tribe of MO PWS Consumer Confidence Report.
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