

Sac & Fox Tribe of Missouri Public Water System

Consumer Confidence Report

Covering Calendar Year – 2024

This annual report is about the quality of the drinking water provided by the Sac & Fox Tribe of MO Public Water System in 2024. 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 2024 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](mailto:Amy.Kahbeah@tribe.mo.gov) 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](mailto:Amy.Kahbeah@tribe.mo.gov) 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 2024 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, 2024. 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](mailto:Amy.Kahbeah@tribe.mo.gov) at 785-742-4705.

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.

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-occurring 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 contaminants 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 2024, 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.

Special Lead and Copper Notice:

Lead can cause serious health effects in people of all ages, especially pregnant people, infants (both formula-fed and breastfed), and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and parts used in service lines and in home plumbing. The Sac and Fox Meskwaki public water system is responsible for providing high quality drinking water and removing lead pipes but cannot control the variety of materials used in the plumbing in your home. Because lead levels may vary over time, lead exposure is possible even when your tap sampling results do not detect lead at one point in time. You can help protect yourself and your family by identifying and removing lead materials within your home plumbing and taking steps to reduce your family's risk. Using a filter, certified by an American National Standards Institute accredited certifier to reduce lead, is effective in reducing lead exposures. Follow the instructions provided with the filter to ensure the filter is used properly. Use only cold water for drinking, cooking, and making baby formula. Boiling water does not remove lead from water. Before using tap water for drinking, cooking, or making baby formula, flush your pipes for several minutes. You can do this by running your tap, taking a shower, doing laundry or a load of dishes. If you have a lead service line or galvanized requiring replacement service line, you may need to flush your pipes for a longer period. If you are concerned about lead in your water and wish to have your water tested, contact Amy Kahbeah. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at <https://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

An initial service line inventory was required to be prepared and can be requested from the Sac & Fox PWS. The service line inventory is available at the tribal office and information on your home's water line is available upon request. For more

information, contact [Amy Kahbeah](#).

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 <i>Escherichia-coli</i> 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 ²	August 2024	7.5	3.4-7.5	ppb	10	10	No	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes.
Barium ²	January 2020	0.0342	N/A	ppm	2	2	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Chromium ²	January 2020	0.812	N/A	ppb	100	100	No	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride ²	January 2020	0.289	N/A	ppm	4	4	No	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; Fertilizer discharge.
Nitrate ²	November 2024	0.362	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	2024	0.71	0.28-0.71	ppm	MRDL=4	MRDLG=4	Water additive to control microbes
Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) ¹	August 2024	16	N/A	ppb	60	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection

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](#).

² Sample results represent samples taken by the City of Falls City public water system. 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.

Total Haloacetic Acid (HAA5)	August 2024	16	N/A	ppb	60	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) ¹	August 2024	56	N/A	ppb	80	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection

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

During the 2024 calendar year, we had the below noted violation(s) of drinking water regulations.

Monitoring/Reporting Violations

Monitoring and Reporting Violation	Explanation of Violation	Steps Taken to Correct the Violation	Health Effects Language
Failure to Sample for Total Coliform in September 2024, January 2025, and February 2025.	Our system failed to take the required samples at an approved location.	A sample was taken during the following period, October 2024 and March 2025, triggering the system's return to compliance.	Health effects unknown.
Failure to Sample for Lead and Copper between June 2024 and September 2024	Our system failed to take the required samples at an approved location.	We will sample for Lead and Copper between June and September 2025.	Lead is a common metal found throughout the environment but can pose a significant risk to your health if too much enters the body. Lead builds up in the body over time and can cause damage to the brain, red blood cells, and kidneys. The greatest risk is to young children and pregnant women. Low levels of lead in children can slow down normal mental and physical development. Although rarely the sole cause of lead poisoning, lead in drinking water can significantly increase a person's total lead exposure, particularly the exposure of infants who drink baby formula and concentrated juices that are mixed with water.

IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR DRINKING WATER MONITORING REQUIREMENTS NOT MET FOR SAC & FOX TRIBE PWS

Violations

Our water system violated one drinking water requirement. Even though this was not an emergency, as our customers, you have the right to know what happened and what we are doing (did) to correct these situations.

We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants on a regular basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not our drinking water meets health standards. We did not complete or accurately complete, in some cases, all of the monitoring required under the Safe Drinking Water Act and therefore cannot be sure of the quality of your drinking water during that time.

What should I do?

There is nothing you need to do at this time.

The table below lists the contaminants we did not properly test for during the last year, how often we are supposed to sample for these contaminants, how many samples we are supposed to take, how many samples we took, when samples should have been taken, and the date on which follow-up samples were (or will be) taken.

Contaminant	Required sampling frequency	Number of samples taken	Health Effects
Total Coliform	1 sample every month at locations specified in the sampling plan.	0	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.

<i>E. coli</i>	1 sample every month at locations specified in the sampling plan.	0	<i>E. coli</i> are bacteria whose presence indicates that the water may be contaminated with human or animal wastes. Human pathogens in these wastes can cause short-term effects, such as diarrhea, cramps, nausea, headaches, or other symptoms. They may pose a greater health risk for infants, young children, the elderly, and people with severely-compromised immune systems.
Chlorine residual	1 sample every month at locations specified in the sampling plan.	0	Some people who use water containing chlorine well in excess of the MRDL could experience irritating effects to their eyes and nose. Some people who drink water containing chlorine well in excess of the MRDL could experience stomach discomfort.
Copper	5 samples every three years, at specified locations between June and September 2024	0	Copper is an essential nutrient, but some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over a relatively short amount of time could experience gastrointestinal distress. Some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over many years could suffer liver or kidney damage. People with Wilson's disease should consult their personal doctor.
Lead	5 samples every three years, at specified locations between June and September 2024	0	Exposure to lead in drinking water can cause serious health effects in all age groups. Infants and children can have decreases in IQ and attention span. Lead exposure can lead to new learning and behavior problems or exacerbate existing learning and behavior problems. The children of women who are exposed to lead before or during pregnancy can have increased risk of these adverse health effects. Adults can have increased risks of heart disease, high blood pressure, kidney or nervous system problems.

What is being done?

Contaminant	Corrective action	Compliance date
Total Coliform	Collect required samples at designated locations in the sample plan in March 2025.	Compliance was achieved for samples collected on March 24, 2025 at designated locations in the sample plan.
<i>E. coli</i>	Collect required samples at designated locations in the sample plan in March 2025.	Compliance was achieved for samples collected on March 24, 2025 at designated locations in the sample plan.
Chlorine residual	Collect required samples at designated locations in the sample plan in March 2025.	Compliance was achieved for samples collected on March 24, 2025 at designated locations in the sample plan.
Copper	Collect required samples at the locations specified on the sampling plan.	We will return to compliance when we sample between June and September 2025.
Lead	Collect required samples at the locations specified on the sampling plan.	We will return to compliance when we sample between June and September 2025.

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 2024 Sac & Fox PWS Consumer Confidence Report.
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