TEST RESULTS (COLLECTED IN 2013 UNLESS NOTED)

Microbiological	Highest No. of Positive Samples	MCL	MCLG	Likely Source of Contamination	Violations Present
Coliform (TCR)	**No Detected Results were Found in the Calendar Year of 2013**	**MCL: Systems that collect less than 40 Samples per Month – No more than 1 positive monthly sample**	**0**	**Naturally present in the environment**	**No**

Lead and Copper	Monitoring Period	90th percentile	Range	Unit	AL	Sites over AL	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper, Free	2011-2013	0.185	0.0254-0.277	ppm	1.3	0	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing.
Lead	2011-2013	10.1	1.30-99.1	ppb	15	2	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
ARSENIC	4/15/2013	5.18	3.37-5.18	ppb	10	0	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes.
BARIUM	1/22/2008	0.0422	0.0422	ppm	2	2	Discharge from drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
CHROMIUM	1/22/2008	9.86	9.86	ppb	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural depo9sits.
FLUORIDE	1/22/2008	.29	.29	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; Fertilizer discharge.
NITRATE-NITRITE	11/19/2013	0.554	0.554	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.

Radiological Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Value	Range	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Likely Source of Contamination
COMBINED RADIUM (-226 & -228)	8/06/2012	.1	.1	pCi/l	5	0	Erosion of natural deposits.
RADIUM-226	8/06/12	.1	.1	pCi/l	5	0	Erosion of natural deposits.
GROSS ALPHA, INCL. RADON & U	4/14/2008	1.4	1.4	pCi/l	15	0	Erosion of natural deposits.

Unregulated Water Quality Data	Collection Date	Highest Value	Range	Unit	Secondary MCL
SULFATE	10-13-2009	89	89	Mg/l	250

During the 2012 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 2013			

Additional Required Health Effects Language:
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 are a warning of potential problems.

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.

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).

Note: 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 more than one year old. **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 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. **MRDLG** (Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal): The level of disinfectant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. **N/A**:(Not applicable). **ND**: (Not Detectable) **ppm**:(parts per million)= **mg/L** (milligrams per liter) - one ppm or one mg/L corresponds to 1 gallon of water in 10,000 gallons of water. **ppb**: (parts per billion) – one ppb corresponds to 1 gallon of water in 10,000,000 gallons of water. **pCi/l**: picoCuries per liter (measurement of radioactivity) **ug/L**: (micrograms per liter) **NTU**: (Nephelmetric Turbidity Units) – A measure of water clarity. **QRAA**: (Quarterly Running Annual Average) – An ongoing annual average calculation of data from the most recent four quarters. **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.

CUSTOMERS ARE REMINDED THAT THEY WILL NOT BE MAILED A COPY OF THIS 2013 QUALITY WATER REPORT. IF YOU WOULD LIKE A COPY, YOU CAN PICK UP A COPY AT THE UTILITY OFFICE, LOCATED AT 1820 TOWLE STREET, FROM 9 A.M. TO 5 P.M. WEEKDAYS.

Source of your Drinking Water
The sources of drinking water (both tap 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 presence of animals or from human activity.

The source of drinking water used by the City of Falls City
Water system is Groundwater provided by eleven wells located south of Rulo, NE.

The water is lime-softened to remove iron and manganese hardness. It then flows through filters to remove fine particles which may be present in the water. Before entering the distribution system, the water is disinfected with chlorine and the naturally occurring level of fluoride is raised to aid in the prevention of tooth decay

Source Water Assessment Availability
The Nebraska Department of Environmental Quality (NDEQ) has completed the Source Water Assessment. Included in the assessment is a Wellhead Protection Area Map, potential contaminant source water protection information. The City, with assistance from the Nemaha Natural Resource District is further investigating potential contaminant sources and the possible avenues of mitigation. To view the Source Water Assessment or for more information please contact Falls City Utility Offices or NDEQ at (402) 471-6988 or go to www.deq.state.ne.us

Contaminants in Drinking Water
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 at (800) 426-4791.

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 industrial volatile organic chemicals which are by-products of 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.

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.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised 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.

Infants and young 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. Flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using your tap water will clear the line of any lead that may have leached into the water while the line was idle. Additional information is 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 (402-471-2541).

The City of Falls 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-Dichlorethane, 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-Tetrachlorethane, 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, Carbarryl, Dicamba, Dieldrin, 3-Hydroxycarbofuran, Methonyl, Metolachlor, Metribuzin, Propachlor, Uraniuum-If disinfecting test for DBP's.

Cross-Connection Question And Answer

Q: What is potentially dangerous about an unprotected sill cock?

A: The purpose of a sill cock is to permit easy attachment of a hose for outside watering purposes. However, a garden hose can be extremely hazardous because they are left submerged in swimming pools, lay in elevated locations (above the sill cock) watering shrubs, chemical sprayers are attached to hoses for weed-killing etc:

This report is also available on the World Wide Web at http://www.hhs.state.ne.us, the Website of the Nebraska Health and Human Services System. Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre el agua que usted bebe. Tradúzcalo ó hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

CITY OF FALLS CITY 2013

WATER QUALITY REPORT

The City of Falls City Utility Department served more than 2567 customers with approximately 173,000,000 gallons of water in 2013 alone. Customers are provided high quality safe drinking water that surpasses all federal and state standards.

In 1996, the U.S. Congress revised the Safe Drinking Water Act, requiring public water supply systems to send annual water quality reports to all of their customers, beginning with the year 1998.

This report is intended to provide you with important information about your drinking water and the efforts made to provide safe drinking water. For more information regarding this report, or public participation opportunities contact: **Alan Romine at Falls City Utility Department. (402) 245-2724.**)