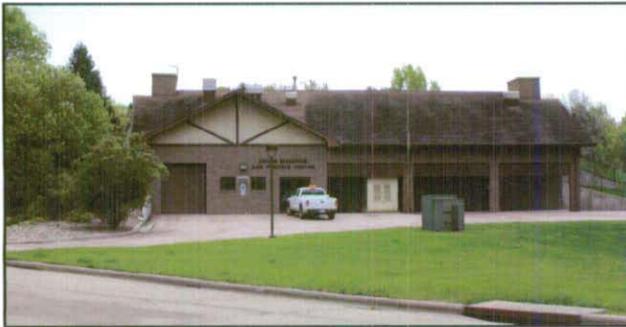


City Drinking Water Storage Capacity is 25.5 Million Gallons

The City of Sioux Falls maintains five ground storage reservoirs and four elevated water towers, with a total holding capacity of 25.5 million gallons. These storage tanks hold enough water to fill Terrace Park pool more than 30 times. Each storage reservoir is inspected and cleaned regularly to maintain high quality water while it is being stored. In addition to cleaning the reservoirs, staff ensures that water is moved in and out of each reservoir regularly to provide the freshest water available.



Questions?

If you have any questions about your water, please contact us for answers:

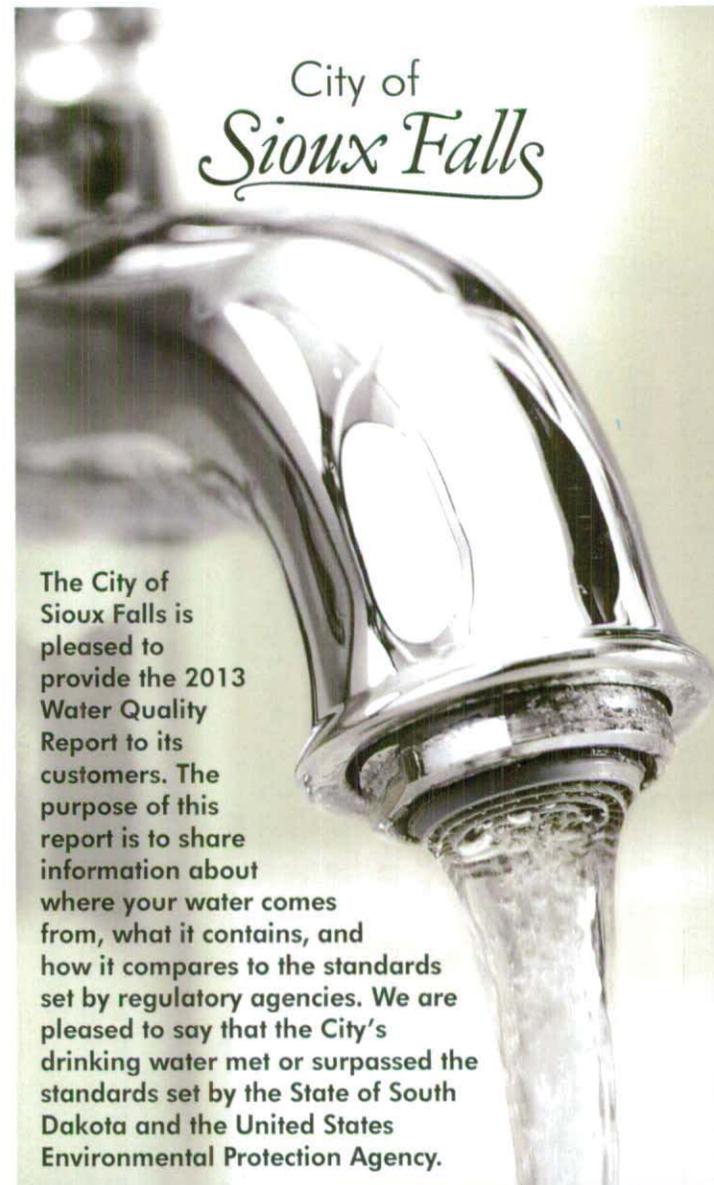
- Water Quality Concerns 373-6950**
- Lawn Watering Concerns 373-6971**
- Billing Questions 367-8131**
- Water Turn On/Off 367-8131**
- General Questions 373-6940**
- Water Conservation/
Plumbing Retrofit Program . . . 367-8131**

For additional information on how drinking water is regulated and water test results not shown here, please visit our website:

www.siouxfalls.org/purification

Water Purification Plant
2100 North Minnesota Avenue
P.O. Box 7402
Sioux Falls, SD 57117-7402

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City of
Sioux Falls

The City of Sioux Falls is pleased to provide the 2013 Water Quality Report to its customers. The purpose of this report is to share information about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to the standards set by regulatory agencies. We are pleased to say that the City's drinking water met or surpassed the standards set by the State of South Dakota and the United States Environmental Protection Agency.

2013 WATER QUALITY REPORT

This report contains important information about your drinking water. Translate it, or speak with someone who understands it.

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua beber. Tradúzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

Drinking Water and Your Health

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The U.S. Food and Drug Administration regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water. Levels of regulated substances are enforced through Maximum Contaminant Levels (MCLs).

- **Primary Drinking Water Standards** set limits for substances in water that may be harmful to humans if consumed in excess. They include MCLs for contaminants that affect health, monitoring and reporting requirements, and water treatment requirements.
- **Secondary Drinking Water Standards** deal with aesthetic qualities, such as taste and odor, which relate to consumer acceptance rather than health factors.

According to EPA, 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.

What if I Have Special Health Needs?

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as those with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, people 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/Centers for Disease Control guidelines for appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800-426-4791.

Protecting Water at the Source

The City utilizes the Big Sioux River, the Big Sioux Aquifer, and the Middle Skunk Creek Aquifer to provide water for its residents. In late 2003, the South Dakota Department of Environment and Natural Resources (SDDENR) completed a Source Water Assessment to determine the potential for contamination in and around these sources. The 1996 Amendments to the Safe Drinking Water Act required SDDENR to complete a report of this type for each public water supply in the state. Based on the findings of this report, the sources that Sioux Falls utilizes for its drinking water are moderately susceptible to contamination. The City continually monitors its source waters for contamination and has a long history of providing safe drinking water to our customers. You may view a copy of the report at the office of the SDDENR in Pierre.



Comprehensive Water Quality Monitoring

Sioux Falls receives its drinking water from the Big Sioux River (surface water), the Big Sioux Aquifer, the Middle Skunk Creek Aquifer (ground water), and treated water from the Lewis and Clark Regional Water System. All drinking water sources (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. All of these sources contain some naturally occurring substances. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material. It can also pick up substances resulting from the presence of people and animals. Water from the river, wells, treatment plant, and taps throughout Sioux Falls is tested regularly to screen for these substances so steps can be taken before harmful levels occur. Samples are tested at the water plant lab, the city and state health lab, and several contract labs specializing in drinking water analysis. Substances that may be present are divided into five basic testing groups and include:

- **Microbial contaminants** (such as viruses and bacteria) may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
- **Inorganic contaminants** (such as salts and metals) may occur naturally or result from urban stormwater runoff, sewage treatment plant discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming.
- **Pesticides and herbicides** may come from urban stormwater runoff, residential uses, and agriculture.
- **Organic chemical contaminants** (including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals) may be by-products of industrial and petroleum production, urban stormwater runoff, gas stations, and septic systems.
- **Radioactive contaminants** may be naturally occurring or the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

The City of Sioux Falls tests for more than 100 regulated and many other nonregulated contaminants in the drinking water, but only those regulated contaminants that are detected are listed on this report. A more thorough listing of all contaminants tested and the results are available on the City's website at www.siouxfalls.org/purification.



CITY OF SIOUX FALLS 2013 WATER QUALITY DATA

INORGANIC CHEMICALS

PARAMETER (UNIT)	MCLG	MCL	LEVEL FOUND	RANGE	POSSIBLE SOURCE OF SUBSTANCE
Antimony (PPB)	6	6	1		Petroleum refineries, fire retardants, ceramics, electronics, and solder
Arsenic (PPB)	0	10	1.5		Natural deposits, orchards, glass, and electronics production wastes
Barium (PPM)	2	2	0.025		Naturally present in the environment
Fluoride (PPM)	4	4	1.25	0.20-1.25	Additive to promote strong teeth, natural deposits, fertilizer
Nitrate (PPM)	10	10	0.46		Fertilizer, natural deposits, sewage
Selenium (PPB)	50	50	2		Petroleum and metal refineries, natural deposits
Fluoride—Lewis & Clark (PPM)	4	4	1.23	0.95-1.23	Additive to promote strong teeth
Nitrate—Lewis & Clark (PPM)	10	10	0.3		Runoff from fertilizer, leaching from septic tanks, sewage, naturally present in environment

LEAD AND COPPER (SAMPLES COLLECTED IN 2012)

PARAMETER (UNIT)	MCLG	ACTION LEVEL	90% OF VALUES LESS THAN	NO. OF SITES ABOVE AL	POSSIBLE SOURCE OF SUBSTANCE
Lead (PPB)	0	15	6.0	2 out of 50	Corrosion of household plumbing systems
Copper (PPM)	1.3	1.3	0.095	0 out of 50	Corrosion of household plumbing systems

DISINFECTANTS

PARAMETER (UNIT)	MCLG	MCL	LEVEL FOUND	RANGE	POSSIBLE SOURCE OF SUBSTANCE
Total Chlorine (PPM)	4	4.0	2.01	0.10-3.0	Water additive used to control microbes

DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS

PARAMETER (UNIT)	MCLG	MCL	LEVEL FOUND	RANGE	POSSIBLE SOURCE OF SUBSTANCE
TTHMs (Total Trihalomethanes) (PPB)	NA	80	41	28-48	By-product of drinking water chlorination
HAA (Haloacetic Acids) (PFB)	NA	60	14	4.9-16	By-product of drinking water chlorination

MICROBIOLOGICAL

PARAMETER (UNIT)	MCLG	MCL	MAXIMUM LEVEL FOUND	POSSIBLE SOURCE OF SUBSTANCE
Total Coliform Bacteria (presence/absence)	Present in no samples	5% or more of samples per month are positive	Present in 2.5% of samples in one month	Naturally present in the environment
Turbidity (NTU)	NA	Determined by treatment technology	100% of samples were within limits. Highest = 0.06	Soil runoff

ORGANIC CARBON

PARAMETER (UNIT)	MCLG	MCL	REMOVAL RATIO	RANGE	POSSIBLE SOURCE OF SUBSTANCE
Total Organic Carbon	NA	TT	1.85	1.27-2.72	Naturally present in the environment

RADIOLOGICAL

PARAMETER (UNIT)	MCLG	MCL	LEVEL FOUND	YEAR SAMPLED	POSSIBLE SOURCE OF SUBSTANCE
Beta/positron emitters (pCi/L)	0	50	7.9	2012	Decay of natural and man-made deposits

UNREGULATED CHEMICALS

PARAMETER (UNIT)	MCLG	MCL	LEVEL FOUND	YEAR SAMPLED	POSSIBLE SOURCE OF SUBSTANCE
Chloroform (PPB)	Unregulated		7.6	2012	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Bromodichloromethane (PPB)	Unregulated		10.7	2012	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Dibromochloromethane (PPB)	Unregulated		9.8	2012	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Bromoform (PPB)	Unregulated		1.6	2012	By-product of drinking water chlorination

No health-based drinking water quality violations were recorded in 2013.

Water Conservation—The Responsible Thing to Do

In our efforts to provide a safe, adequate, and affordable supply of drinking water to our customers, the City of Sioux Falls remains firmly committed to the careful management of our available water resources. Having access to an adequate supply of water does not mean that this valuable resource should be wasted. To promote water conservation, the City has established water rates that provide a financial incentive for conserving water, as well as plumbing codes that require the use of fixtures that conserve water.

Likewise, the City of Sioux Falls is engaged in public education programs to encourage the wise use of water and continues to provide funding for our plumbing retrofit and rain sensor rebate programs. These programs provide additional financial incentives for customers to replace older, inefficient devices in and around their homes. Since 2003, the City has provided our customers with rebates to replace more than 13,750 high flow toilets, and nearly 14,950 high water use washing machines. It is estimated that more

than 2 billion gallons of water have been saved since the inception of this program.

Proper water usage and conservation is an effective method through which the public can contribute to the overall management of our water resources and extend the life span of existing water supplies. Please remember that if we each save a little, we'll all save a lot!

For more information on how to conserve water, see our website at www.siouxfalls.org/water-conservation.

Our Results

Treating an average of 19.6 million gallons of water a day for use in homes, schools, hospitals, and businesses that meets all required water quality standards is the accomplishment of our expertly trained lab analysts and state-certified water treatment operators. Our commitment to exceptional water quality is reflected in the number of tests we perform during and after the treatment process. More than 170,000 analyses on more than 250 substances were conducted during 2013 to ensure reliable results and safe drinking water. This number far exceeds the required testing levels. In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Even the highest levels detected were well below the required limits. We listed in this report only the substances that were detected. Additional water quality data may be obtained by going to www.siouxfalls.org/purification.

Drinking Water Terms and Definitions:

AL (Action Level): The concentration of a substance which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.

MCLG (Maximum Contaminant Level Goal): The level of a substance below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

MCL (Maximum Contaminant Level): The highest amount of a substance allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

MRDL (Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level): 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.

MRDLG (Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal): 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 contamination.

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

PPM (Parts Per Million): Also referred to as milligrams per liter.

PPB (Parts Per Billion): Also referred to as micrograms per liter.

NTU (Nephelometric Turbidity Units): Cloudiness of the water.

NA (Not Applicable): Data not available.

BDL (Below Detection Level): The substance could not be found at the minimum amount that can be reliably detected.

GPG (Grains Per Gallon): Unit of water hardness.

Additional Parameters of Interest

PARAMETER (UNITS)	SIOUX FALLS AVERAGE	LEWIS & CLARK AVERAGE
Alkalinity (PPM)	50	66
Calcium (as CaCO3) (PPM)	113	86
Hardness (as CaCO3) (PPM)	267	152
Iron (PPM)	0.04	0.09
Manganese (PPM)	BDL	BDL
pH (units)	8.61	8.70
Sodium (PPM)	26.8	100
Chloride (PPM)	34	39
Sulfate (PPM)	222	218
Water softener setting, total hardness (GPG)	15	8

Protect Our Water Sources from Stormwater Pollution

What Is the Problem?

Rainfall or snowmelt picking up pollutants as it moves across the ground can cause stormwater pollution. The runoff can flow to local surface waters without any treatment. This can negatively impact our water quality.

How Can I Help?

Select nontoxic or less toxic household products. Do not dispose of household chemicals to storm sewers, drains, or on the ground. Dispose of household chemicals for free at the City's Household Hazardous Waste Facility at 1015 East Chambers Street.

Call: 367-8695

How Else Can I Help?

- Use fertilizers and pesticides wisely.
- Do not wash lawn clippings or leaves down storm drains.
- Pick up pet wastes.

Report Illicit Discharges.

If you believe you have information about a suspicious discharge of waste to the municipal storm sewer, contact the City's Illicit Discharge Hotline:

367-8198

