

- As a reminder, **Dakota City Hall Lobby, library, public playgrounds, baseball fields, basketball & tennis courts, shelters, soccer fields, and Cottonwood Cove Campground are closed to public use until further notice for safety reasons.** Dakota City Hall Drive-up window is still open and you may make payments through there with cash, debit/credit card, or a check. You may also drop a check off in the drop box. This is all located on the East side of our building. You may also make payments online using at debit/credit card or an E-Check at dakotacity.net and scroll to the bottom and select utility payments. The instructions for this are on the next page. If you have any questions, please feel free to contact city hall at 402-987-3448! We hope to be open to the public as soon as possible! Thanks!

Community Events/City Meetings/Notices

***If you would like to receive this newsletter in a monthly email or have events you would like to be posted, please stop in at City Hall, email customerservice2@dakotacity.net or call at 402-987-3448 by April 27th!**

City Council— April 2nd and 16th @6:00pm-Dakota City Hall. Meetings are closed to the public, but can call in using the following information. United States: +1 (872) 240-3412 Access Code: 806-565-181

Food Pantry- April 23rd @ Dakota City Fire Hall- 5pm-7pm. Drive-thru only!

REMINDER— All residents must license animals, ATV/UTV, golf carts, and home based businesses. To do so, please stop in at City Hall to fill out the proper form and payment!

Public Library-Dakota City Public Library is closed to the public during this time. We will continue to serve the public the best we can. We will be filling the Little Free Library located in Cottonwood Park with books for all ages. We encourage residents to place any good books that they are willing to pass on to others to add to our collection. We will continue to post sites on our Facebook page that may help with kids at home. We are encouraging anyone wanting to read books through the Nebraska Overdrive System, to please call and leave a message for us if they need any help using this program. All fines have been waived on items already checked out. The WIFI is on and available. Password is posted on the door. Thanks for your patience through this time. Stay safe!

Water/Wastewater Department-

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE MARCH 17TH, 2020

CONTACT: Leah Bucco-White, Communications, 402-471-935- leah.bucco-white@nebraska.gov
Brian McManus, Department of Environment and Energy, 402-471-4223- Brian.mcmanus@nebraska.gov

Drinking Water Safe During COVID-19 Pandemic

LINCOLN – As Nebraskans are taking preventative measures against COVID-19, the Drinking Water division of the Nebraska Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS) would like to remind everyone that drinking water remains safe to use. The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) reported that COVID-19 has not been detected in drinking water, and that conventional water treatment methods of filtration and disinfection — which are in most municipal drinking water systems — should remove or inactivate the virus causing COVID-19. “Common disinfection methods used in water and wastewater treatment are expected to be effective for inactivation of coronaviruses when executed properly,” said Sue Dempsey, administrator of the DHHS Drinking Water Division. Dempsey advises water system operators to continue monitoring drinking water disinfection processes for systems with upstream wastewater impacts both during and after the outbreak for infectious coronaviruses. Although drinking water from the tap is safe for public consumption, federal guidance also recommends that the public consider maintaining a supply of bottled water. If people are ill and have to isolate in their own homes, it is easiest to use bottled water rather than sanitizing water glasses that might be shared with the rest of the household. Stay up to date on the latest news regarding the Coronavirus with the World Health Organization, CDC and DHHS. **Helping People Live Better Lives | dhhs.ne.gov**



Don't make a splash, put it in the trash!

- "Flushable" doesn't mean flushable
- Many "flushable" products do not degrade

- These unwanted items may lead to sewer blockages
- Human waste and toilet paper are safe to flush

DO NOT FLUSH

Wipes
Diapers
Rags
Feminine Products
Hair

Cotton Balls
Dental Floss
Needles
Grease, Oil, Fat
Medication

Paper Towel
Cat Litter
Cigarette Butts
Coffee Grinds
Goldfish

WHAT TO FLUSH

**Toilet Paper
Human Waste**

Fire Department– If you are interested in joining the Dakota City Fire Department, please call 987-3326 or stop at City Hall to fill out an application! If you would like a burn permit, please contact Clint Rasmussen at (402) 508-6426.

At Home Easter Egg Hunt– Dakota City Elementary is asking for families and businesses to color an Easter egg coloring page and hang up in their windows for others to walk around and see. You can share your artwork and all the ones you find on social media using the hashtag **#DCEggHunt**.

Preview of Events in May 2020

City Council– May 7th and 21st- Dakota City Hall @6pm

Food Pantry– May 28th– Dakota City Hall, 5pm-7pm

Dakota City Utility Customers:

We have updated our system for online utility payments!

Below are steps and information to access this new feature!

If you have any questions, please feel free to contact City Hall at 402-987-3448!

Go to <http://www.dakotacity.net/> and scroll to the bottom

Click on the utility payment button.

You will now enter in your account number.

Your account number is on the bottom right corner and the top left of your utility bill. It is the first set of numbers before the first dash. For instance, if the number on your card was 1563-25-1489, you would then insert 1563.

Your Account Number: _____

This will now bring up all your account information, including how much you owe. This is also where you will enter how much you would like to pay.

You will then pick how you would like to pay. You can still pay with a credit/debit card, but you will be charged a flat rate of \$1.75 plus a 2.5% fee.

A new option to all our customers is an E-Check. When using the E-Check option, you will need to have your bank account number and routing number from your bank. Paying with an E-Check you will only be charged a flat fee of \$1.75. You may still pay online or in-house with a credit/debit card but with the E-Check it will save you money!



City Of Dakota City

Annual Water Quality Report For January 1 to December 31, 2019

This report is intended to provide you with important information about your drinking water and the efforts made by the City Of Dakota City water system to provide safe drinking water.

Para Clientes Que Hablan Español: Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre el agua que usted bebe. Tradúzcalo ó hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

For more information regarding this report, or to request a hard copy, contact:

STACEY JANSSSEN
712-259-5786

If you would like to observe the decision-making processes that affect drinking water quality, please attend the regularly scheduled meeting of the Village Board/City Council. If you would like to participate in the process, please contact the Village/City Clerk to arrange to be placed on the agenda of the meeting of the Village Board/City Council.

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).

Source Water Assessment Availability:

The Nebraska Department of Environmental Quality (NDEQ) has completed the Source Water Assessment. Included in the assessment are a Wellhead Protection Area map, potential contaminant source inventory, and source water protection information. To view the Source Water Assessment or for more information please contact the person named above on this report or the NDEQ at (402) 471-3376 or go to <http://deq.ne.gov>.

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.

Sources of Drinking Water:

The sources of drinking water (both tap water 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 the presence of animals or from human activity.

The source of water used by City Of Dakota City is ground water.

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 volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial 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.

Drinking Water Health Notes:

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immunocompromised 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) or the Department of Health and Human Services, Division of Public Health, Office of Drinking Water at 402-471-2186.

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. All Community water systems are 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 (800-426-4791), at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead> or at the DHHS/DPH/Office of Drinking Water (402-471-1008).

The City Of Dakota 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-Dichloroethane, 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-Tetrachloroethane, 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, Carbaryl, Dicamba, Dieldrin, 3-Hydroxycarbofuran, Methomyl, Metolachlor, Metribuzin, Propachlor.

How to Read the Water Quality Data Table:

The EPA and State Drinking Water Program establish the safe drinking water regulations that limit the amount of contaminants allowed in drinking water. The table shows the concentrations of detected substances in comparison to the regulatory limits. Substances not detected are not included in the table. 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 older than one year.

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 no 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.

N/A – Not applicable.

Units in the Table:

ND – Not detectable.

ppm (parts per million) – One ppm corresponds to 1 gallon of concentrate in 1 million gallons of water.

mg/L (milligrams per liter) – Equivalent to ppm.

ppb (parts per billion) – One ppb corresponds to 1 gallon of concentrate in 1 billion gallons of water.

ug/L (micrograms per liter) – Equivalent to ppb.

pCi/L (Picocuries per liter) – Radioactivity concentration unit.

RAA (Running Annual Average) – An ongoing annual average calculation of data from the most recent four quarters.

LRAA (Locational Running Annual Average) – An ongoing annual average calculation of data from the most recent four quarters at each sampling location.

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.

Microbiological	Highest No. of Positive Samples	MCL	MCLG	Likely Source Of Contamination	Violations Present
No Detected Results were Found in the Calendar Year of 2019					

Lead and Copper	Monitoring Period	90 th Percentile	Range	Unit	AL	Sites Over AL	Likely Source Of Contamination
COPPER, FREE	2015 - 2017	0.255	0.00935 - 0.28	ppm	1.3	0	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing.
LEAD	2015 - 2017	2.81	0.513 - 55.6	ppb	15	1	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	5/30/2019	3.57	2.02 - 3.57	ppb	10	0	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes.
DI(2-ETHYLHEXYL) PHTHALATE	2/13/2019	2.97	2.97	ppb	6	0	Discharge from rubber and chemical factories
FLUORIDE	1/21/2015	0.406	0.406	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; Fertilizer discharge.
NITRATE-NITRITE	2/26/2019	0.867	0.867	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits

Disinfection Byproducts	Monitoring Period	Highest RAA	Range	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Likely Source Of Contamination
TOTAL HALOACETIC ACIDS (HAA5)	1/1/2019 - 12/31/2019	5.13	5.13	ppb	60	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
TTHM	1/1/2019 - 12/31/2019	26.6	26.6	ppb	80	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection.

Unregulated Water Quality Data	Collection Date	Highest Value	Range	Unit	Secondary MCL
SULFATE	1/25/2016	204	204	mg/L	250

During the 2019 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 of 2019			

The City Of Dakota City has taken the following actions to return to compliance with the Nebraska Safe Drinking Water Act:

Additional Required Health Effects Language:

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).

There are no additional required health effects violation notices.