



PAPIO
MISSOURI RIVER
NATURAL RESOURCES DISTRICT

April 1, 2025

RE: Washington County Rural Water #2 System: 2024 Consumer Confidence Report

Dear Valued Customer:

Enclosed is a copy of the Washington County Rural Water #2 System's 2024 Consumer Confidence Report. The report contains information as documented by the Washington County Rural Water #2, and the Nebraska Department of Environment and Energy for the testing of regulated and unregulated contaminants from January 1, 2024, through December 31, 2024.

The report indicates that the Washington County Rural Water #2 met all criteria required by the Nebraska Department of Environment and Energy in 2024.

I may be reached at (402-616-0969 or jnovak@papionrd.org) if you have any questions regarding our rural water supply system.

Sincerely,

Justin Novak
Project Manager

Enclosures: 2024 Consumer Confidence Report



Washington Co Rural Water 2

Annual Water Quality Report

This report is intended to provide you with important information about your drinking water and the efforts made by the Washington Co Rural Water 2 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 o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

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

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 Environment and Energy (NDEE) 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 NDEE at 402-471-3376 or go to <http://dee.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 Washington Co Rural Water 2 is purchased surface water. Our drinking water is supplied from another water system through a Consecutive Connection (CC). To find out more about our drinking water sources and additional sampling results, please contact our office at the number provided above.

Buyer Name	Seller Name
Washington Co Rural Water 2	City of Blair

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 from *Cryptosporidium* and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

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. Washington CO Rural Water 2 is responsible for providing high quality drinking water and removing lead pipes but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components in your home. You share the responsibility for protecting yourself and your family from the lead in your home plumbing. You can take responsibility by identifying and removing lead materials within your home plumbing and taking steps to reduce your family's risk. Before drinking tap water, flush your pipes for several minutes by running your tap, taking a shower, doing laundry or a load of dishes. You can also use a filter certified by an American National Standards Institute accredited certifier to reduce lead in drinking water. If you are concerned about lead in your water and wish to have your water tested, contact: TYLEE ROBERTS, 402-635-4822. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods

and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

[illegible]

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.

MMDL (Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level) – The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water.

N/A – Not applicable.

Units in the Table:

Units in the Table:

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.
 PCL (Parts per Cent) – Radioactive concentration unit.
 RAA (Running Annual Average) – An ongoing annual average calculation of data from the most recent four quarters.
 LRAA (Local/annual 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.

Washington Co Rural Water 2

TEST RESULTS

Date Printed: 3/31/2025

NE3121200

Microbiological	Highest Number of Positive Samples Found in the Calendar Year of 2024					MCL	MCLG		Likely Source of Contamination		Violations Present
No Detected Results were Found in the Calendar Year of 2024											
Lead and Copper	Monitoring Period	90 th Percentile	Range	Unit	AL	Sites Over AL	Likely Source of Contamination				
COPPER, FREE	2022 - 2024	0.152	0.0038 - 0.185	ppm	1.3	0	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing.				
LEAD	2022 - 2024	1.7	0 - 3	ppb	15	0	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing.				
Disinfection Byproducts		Monitoring Period	Highest RAA	Range	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Likely Source of Contamination			
TOTAL HALOACETIC ACIDS (HAA5)		4/1/2023 - 3/31/2024	25.925	11.4 - 38.8	ppb	60	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection.			
THM		4/1/2023 - 3/31/2024	44.75	37.4 - 56.4	ppb	80	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection.			

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

Violation Type	Category	Analyte	Compliance Period
No Violations Occurred in the Calendar Year of 2024			

The Washington Co Rural Water 2 has taken the following actions to return to compliance with the Nebraska Safe Drinking Water Act:

Some or all of our drinking water is supplied from another water system. The table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants, which were detected during the 2024 calendar year from the water systems that we purchase drinking water from.

Regulated Contaminants	Collection Date	Water System	Highest Value	Range	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Likely Source of Contamination	
ATRAZINE	5/23/2022	City of Blair	0.207	0 - 0.207	ppb	3	3	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops	
BARILUM	7/12/2022	City of Blair	0.0164	0.0164	ppm	2	2	Discharge from drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.	
CARBON, TOTAL	7/15/2024	City of Blair	6.05	2.28 - 6.05	ppm			Naturally present in the environment	
CHROMIUM	7/12/2022	City of Blair	2.18	2.18	ppb	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits.	
COMBINED RADIUM (226 & 228)	7/29/2022	City of Blair	0.361	0.361	pCi/L	5	0	Erosion of natural deposits	
FLUORIDE	7/12/2022	City of Blair	0.281	0.281	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; Fertilizer discharge.	
NITRATE-NITRITE	3/5/2024	City of Blair	0.81	0.81	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks; sewage; Erosion of natural deposits	

Unregulated Water Quality Data		Collection Date	Water System	Highest Value	Range	Unit	Secondary MCL
ALKALINITY CARBONATE		7/15/2024	City of Blair	216	176 - 216	mg/L	
SULFATE		7/12/2022	City of Blair	232	232	mg/L	250

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

Water System	Type	Category	Analyte	Compliance Period
City of Blair	MCL E COLI POS E COLI (RTCR)	MCL	E. COLI	07/01/2024 - 07/31/2024
City of Blair	LSL REPORTING-INITIAL	RPT	LEAD AND COPPER RULE REVISIONS	10/17/2024 - 11/01/2024

There are no additional required health effects notices.

There are no additional required health effects violation notices.

The Washington Co Rural Water 2 lead service line inventory has been prepared and can be accessed here: Contact Justin Novak Project Manager at jnovak@paplond.org or 402-616-0969