



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

402-300-0523

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 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>.

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

The source of water used by Little Blue NRD RWD 1 is purchased ground water under the direct influence of 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 chemical sampling results, please contact our office at the number provided above.

Buyer Name	Seller Name
Little Blue NRD RWD 1	City of Fairbury

* 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, 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.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immunocompromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, 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).

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. Little Blue NRD RWD 1 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 BRUCE L. DUX, 402-300-0523. 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>.

The Little Blue NRD RWD 1 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, Strontium, Thallium, Alachlor, Atrazine, Benz(a)pyrene, Carbofuran, Chlordane, Dieldrin, Di(2-ethylhexyl)sebacate, Dibromochloropropane, Dinoseb, Di(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate, Diquat, 2,4-D, Endosulfan, Endrin, Ethylene dibromide, Glyphosate, Heptachlor, Heptachlor epoxide, Hexachlorobenzene, Hexachlorocyclopentadiene, Lindane, Methoxychlor, Oxamyl (Vydate), Penachlorophenol, Picloram, Polychlorinated biphenyls, Simazine, Toxaphene, Dioxin, PCBs, 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-Dichloropropane, 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-Dichloropropane, Aldrin, Butachlor, Carbayl, Dicamba, Dieldrin, 3-Hydroxycarbofuran, Methomyl, Metolachlor, Methidazin, Propachlor.

The EPA and State Drinking Water Program establishes 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.

LAL (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.

M/A – Not applicable.

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.

PCIL (Picocuries per liter) – Radioactivity 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.

Little Blue NRD RWD 1

TEST RESULTS

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NE3109504

Microbiological	Highest Number of Positive Samples				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	2021 - 2023	0.214	0.036 - 0.242	ppm	1.3	0	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing.	
LEAD	2021 - 2023	0		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)	1/1/2024 - 12/31/2024	2.09	2.09	ppb	60	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
THM	7/1/2023 - 6/30/2024	9.6	9.6	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 Little Blue NRD RWD 1 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
ARSENIC	8/20/2024	City of Fairbury	2	2	ppb	10	0	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes.
BARIUM	7/5/2022	City of Fairbury	0.227	0.227	ppm	2	2	Discharge from drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
CARBON, TOTAL	10/8/2024	City of Fairbury	1.21	0.876 - 1.21	ppm			Naturally present in the environment
CHROMIUM	7/5/2022	City of Fairbury	0.721	0.721	ppb	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits.
COMBINED RADIUM (-226 & -228)	6/18/2024	City of Fairbury	1.86	1.35 - 1.86	pCi/L	5	0	Erosion of natural deposits
ENDRIN	4/15/2024	City of Fairbury	0.112	0 - 0.112	ppb	2	2	Residue of banned insecticide
FLUORIDE	7/5/2022	City of Fairbury	0.239	0.239	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; Fertilizer discharge.
NITRATE-NITRITE	4/15/2024	City of Fairbury	10.1	1.03 - 10.1	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	1/1/2022	City of Fairbury	224	176 - 224	mg/L	
CALCIUM	1/1/2022	City of Fairbury	85.1	69.4 - 85.1	mg/L	
CONDUCTIVITY (Water Quality Parameter used for Corrosion Control Study)	1/1/2022	City of Fairbury	785	575 - 785	umhos/cm	
METOLACHLOR	4/15/2024	City of Fairbury	0.131	0 - 0.131	ppb	
SULFATE	7/19/2022	City of Fairbury	29	29	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
No Violations Occurred in the Calendar Year of 2024				

There are no additional required health effects notices.

There are no additional required health effects violation notices.

The Little Blue NRD RWD 1 lead service line inventory has been prepared and can be accessed here: [Little Blue NRD, PO Box 100, Davenport, NE 68335](#)

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