

A word from your water supplier

This report is intended to provide you with important information about your drinking water and the efforts made by the water system to provide safe drinking water. We hope this report looks familiar to you. Every year we plan to mail a copy of this report to each customer.

The sources of drinking water, both tap & bottled, include rivers, lakes, ponds, reservoirs, streams, springs and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land, or through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals (in some cases radioactive material) and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or human activity.

Our water source is derived and purchased from the Village of Pender, which draws groundwater from its wells. Chlorine is added to your water supply in precise amounts through an automatic feeder. Chlorine destroys bacteria and is a vital step in ensuring the health of our community.

All District employees responsible for operating and maintaining the system are trained and licensed by the State. The District welcomes your comments; the Board of Directors meets at 7 p.m. on the second Thursday of every month at 8091 S. 154th Street, Omaha, NE. For a copy of the agenda, call the NRD at (402) 444-6222 or visit the NRD's web site at:

www.papionrd.org

Para Clientes Que Habla Español:

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre el agua que usted bebe. Tradúzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

About this Report

This report is meant to show substances that were detected in your water during the past calendar year. The U.S. Congress revised the Safe Drinking Water Act in 1996, requiring public water systems to send annual water quality reports to all customers served, or by advertising in a local paper. This report is paid by water customers through current water rates. If you have any questions about your water quality, contact Dick Sklenar, Project Manager, (402) 315-1706.

What you should know: Contaminants found in your drinking water

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.

All drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain naturally occurring minerals and at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

Contaminants that may be present in the source water include:

- A) Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations and wildlife.
- B) 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.
- C) Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm water runoff, and residential uses.
- D) 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.
- E) Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

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 your service lines and home plumbing. We 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 1/2 to 2 minutes before using the water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure, it is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at;

<http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>

Notice to immuno-compromised persons

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, persons who have undergone organ transplants, those 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. The EPA and Center for Disease Control guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800 426-4791.

Test Results (Collected in 2009 unless noted) **THURSTON COUNTY RURAL WATER SYSTEM – 2009 WATER QUALITY REPORT**

Microbiological Contaminants*							
MCLG	Total Coliform MCL	Positive Sample #	Violation	MCL for E.Coli or Fecal Coliform Samples	Total # Positive in 2009	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
0	0	0	NO	A routine sample and a repeat sample are total coliform positive, and one is also fecal coliform or e.coli positive	0	NO	Naturally present in the environment

Lead & Copper* - (7/28/09)

Lead MCLG	Lead Action Level (AL)	Lead 90 th Percentile	Sites Over Lead AL	Violation	Copper MCLG	Copper Action Level (AL)	Copper 90 th Percentile	Sites Over Copper AL	Violation	Likely source of Contamination
0 PPB	15 PPB	2.82 PPB	0	NO	1.3 PPM	1.3 PPM	.361 PPM	0	NO	Erosion of natural deposits; corrosion of household plumbing systems

Copper is an essential nutrient, but some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the Action Level (AL) over a relatively short amount of time could experience gastrointestinal distress. Some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the Action Level over many years could suffer liver or kidney damage. People with Wilson's disease should consult their doctor.

Inorganic Contaminants

Contaminant	Violation	Highest Level Detected	Range of levels detected	Unit of measurement	MCLG	MCL	Likely source of Contamination
Fluoride (2009)	NO	.798	.707 - .798	PPM	4	4	Water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer; erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate-Nitrite (2009)	NO	8.10	5.67 – 8.10	PPM	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer; leaching from sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Barium (1/24/06)	NO	.105	.105 - .105	PPM	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes, metal refineries. Erosion of natural deposits.
Chromium (1/24/06)	NO	1.56	1.56 – 1.56	PPB	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits.
Selenium (1/24/06)	NO	18.4	18.4 – 18.4	PPB	50	50	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.

Disinfectants & Disinfectant By-Products*

Total Haloacetic Acids* (HAA5) (9/4/07)	NO	1.6	1.1 - 1.6	PPB	No goal for the total	60	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Total Trihalomethanes* (TTHMs) (9/4/07)	NO	6.23	6.0 - 6.23	PPB	No goal for the total	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination

Not all sample results may have been used for calculating the Highest Level Detected because some results may be part of an evaluation to determine where compliance sampling should occur in the future.

* = Collected by Thurston County Rural Water. All others by Village of Pender

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 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. **PPM (Parts per million)** **PPB (Parts per billion)** **PPT (Parts per trillion)** **pCi/l (picoCuries per liter – a measurement of radioactivity).**

Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 10 ppm is a health risk for infants of less than 6 months of age. High nitrate levels in drinking water can cause blue baby syndrome. Nitrate levels may rise quickly for short periods of time because of rainfall or agricultural activity. If you are caring for an infant, you should ask for advice from your health care provider.

Your Community Water system 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, Endothal, 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-Dichloromethane, 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), Radkum 226 plus Radium 228, Sulfate, Chloroform, Bromodichloromethane, Chlorodibromomethane, Bromoform, Chloroform, Bromodichloromethane, Chlorodibromomethane, Bromoform, Chlorobenzene, m-Dichlorobenzene, 1,1-Dichloropropene, 1,1-Dichloroethane, 1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane, 1,2-Dichloropropane, 1,1-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, Carbarryl, Dicamba, Dieldrin, 3-Hydroxycarbofuran, Methonyl, Metolachlor, Metribuzin, Propachlor, Uranium-if disinfecting test for DBP's.