

Village Of Elmwood

Annual Water Quality Report For January 1 to December 31, 2022

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

Para Clientes Que Hablan Español; Este informe contier información muy importante sobre el agua que usted bobe información muy importante sobre el agua que usteo Tradúzcalo ó hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

ED BLUNT 402-269-8476

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 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 thealth effects can be obtained by catling 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 Weithead 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 Village Of Elmwood is ground water.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

* Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which
may come from sewage freatment plants, septic systems,
agricultural livestock operations and wildlife.

I 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 gasproduction, 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
visition granic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial
processes and petroleum production, and can also come from
as stations, urban storm water runoff, and septic systems.

Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or
the result of oil and gas production and mining activities. be the result of oil and gas production and mining active

be the result of that gas produced and mining acoverses.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immunocompromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing demotherapy, persons with a new persons with cancer undergoing demotherapy, persons with have undergoine 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 Cryptosporifium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-428-4791). (800-426-4791)

(800-426-4791).

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 you 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/sofewater/fead or at the NDEE Drinking Water Division (402-471-1009).

wyder Unisian (402-47-17-009).
The Village Of Elmwood is required to test for the following contaminants. Colliform Bacteria, Antimony, Arsenic, Asbestos, Barkun Beryllium, Cadmium, Chromism, Copper, Cyandio, Fluctife, Lead., Mercury, Nickel, Kultale, Nitrie, Selenium, Sodiam, Thalbum, Alberta, Alazaho, Bentodojpyrene, Carbothurn, Calborate, Dide-stylyinaryl-sphilage, Disease, Peter Carbothurn, Carbothurn, Calborate, Dide-stylyinaryl-sphilage, Disease, Peter Selenium, Selenium, Dide-stylyinaryl-sphilage, Disease, Peter Selenium, Bardo, Elhyren dikomiko, Chymosale, Heglachlor Heglachlor pepoide, Hescathorobencoe, Hescathorobencoe, Hescathorobencoe, Hescathorobenco, Pictoram, Polychlorinated biphenyls, Simazine,

Toxaphene, Dixxin, Silvez, Berzene, Cerbon Tetrachloride, o Dichico-berzene, Prac-Dichicorobenzene, 1,2-Dichicorebhane, 1,1-Dichicorebhyden Cla-1,2-Dichicorebhydene, Trista-1, 2 Dichicorebhydene Cla-1,2-Dichicorebhydene, Trista-1, 2 Dichicorebhydene Charles (1,1-1) (1,

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 initials. Substances not detected are not included in the table. The state requires mentaring of certain contaminants do not change frequently. Therefore, some of this data may be older than one year.

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MCL (Maximum Contaminant Level) — The highest loved of a contaminant had be aboved in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

MCLG (Maximum Contaminant Level Coal) — Though technology.

MCLG sallow for a margin of safety.

AL (Action Level) — The concentration of a contaminant which, it is expected risk to health, which is also show for a margin of safety.

MCLGs allow fo

Units In the Table:

Units in the Lable;

No - Not detectable oil - One pim corresponds to 1 gallon of
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note that the state of the state of the state of the state of
note that in 1 million gallons of water,
ngl. (milligans per little) - Equivalent to pon.
pib (parts per billion) - One pib corresponds to 1 gallon of concentratio
in 1 billion gallons of water,
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ngl. (millions of water,
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NAA (Locational Running Annual Average) - An ongoing annual
average calculation of data from the most recent four quarters at each
sampling locational Running Annual Average) - An ongoing annual
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sampling location.
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TEST RESULTS

Date Printed: 3/8/2023

NE3102515

Microbiological										MC	LG Likel	y Source of	Contamination	Violations Present	
No Detected Results	were Fo	und in the C	alendar	Year of 20	22										
Lead and Copper	Monitoring Period		90th Percentile		Range		Unit	AL	Sites Ov	er Lik	Likely Source of Contamination				
COPPER, FREE	2020 - 2022		0.127		0.0443 - 0.206		ppm	1.3	0	Co	Corrosion of household pluml				
LEAD	2020 - 2022		1.36		0 - 2.81		ppb	15	0		Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching Corrosion of household plumbing.			d preservatives;	
Regulated Contaminants		Collection	Collection H		Range		Unit	MCL	MCLG	Likely Source of Contamination			n		
BARIUM		1/13/2020		0.168	0.168		ppm	2	2		Discharge from drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Eroslon of natural deposits.				
FLUORIDE		1/13/2020		0.251	0.251		ppm	4	4	Fertiliz	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; Fertilizer discharge.				
NITRATE-NITRITE		10/19/2022		7.13	5.51 - 7	13	ppm	m 10 10		Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits					
Disinfection Byproducts			Mo	Monitoring Period		Highest RAA	Ran	Range		MCL	MCLG		Likely Source of Contamination		
TOTAL HALOACETIC ACIDS (HAA5)			7/1	7/1/2021 - 6/30/2022		1.18	1.18		ppb	60	0		duct of drinking wal		
TTHM 1/1/20			1/2022 - 12/	2/31/2022 6.89		6.89		ppb	80	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection.		ter disinfection.		
Unregulated Water Quality Data					Collection Date			Highest Value		Range		Unit	Secondary M	CL	
SULFATE					9/7/2022			20.2		20.2		mg/L	250		
ouring the 2022 cale	ndar ve:	r. we had ti	he belo	w noted vi	olation(s	of drinkin	g water	regulation	s.						
Violation Type					Category Analyte									Period	

No Violations Occurred in the Calendar Year of 2022 The Village Of Elmwood has taken the following actions to return to compliance with the Nebraska Safe Drinking Water Act:

There are no additional required health effects notices. There are no additional required health effects violation notices.