Village of Walthill Public Water System
Consumer Confidence Report
Covering Calendar Year 2025

This report is intended to provide you with important information about your drinking water and the efforts made by the Village of Walthill Public Water System to provide safe drinking water.

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

FRED APPLETON
531-519-0107
Mon – Fri, 8:00 a.m. – 4:30 p.m.

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 of Trustees held on the 1st Wednesday of the month at 5:30 p.m. at the Walthill Village Office, 224 Main Street, Walthill, NE 68067. If you would like to participate in the process, please contact one of the Village Board Members no later than 5:30 p.m. of the Tuesday before the scheduled Wednesday meeting date to arrange to be placed on the meeting agenda:

Michael Grant
mgrant@villageofwalthill.com

Gwen Porter
gporter@villageofwalthill.com

Aaron Brown
abrown@villageofwalthill.com

Waylon Oldman
wmoldman@villageofwalthill.com

Kenna Robinson
krobinson@villageofwalthill.com

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 Water, Energy, and Environment (NDWEE) 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 NDWEE at 402-471-2186 or go to http://dwee.nebraska.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) included rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and 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 the Village of Walthill is ground water coming from two wells. Your water is treated with chlorine.

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 stormwater 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 stormwater 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 stormwater runoff, and septic systems.
- Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally-occurring to 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. Immuno-compromised persons such as those with cancer and 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).

Special Lead and Copper Notice:
Lead can cause serious health effects in people of all ages, especially pregnant people, infants (both formula-fed and breastfed), and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and parts used in service lines and in home plumbing. The Village of Walthill Public Water System is responsible for providing high quality drinking water and removing lead pipes but cannot control the variety of materials used in the plumbing in your home. Because lead levels may vary over time, lead exposure is possible even when your tap sampling results do not detect lead at one point in time. You can help protect yourself and your family by identifying and removing lead materials within your home plumbing and taking steps to reduce your family's risk. Using a filter, certified by an American National Standards Institute accredited certifier to reduce lead, is effective in reducing lead exposures. Follow the instructions provided with the filter to ensure the filter is used properly. Use only cold water for drinking, cooking, and making baby formula. Boiling water does not remove lead from water. Before using tap water for drinking, cooking, or making baby formula, flush your pipes for several minutes. You can do this by running your tap, taking a shower, doing laundry or a load of dishes. If you have a lead service line or galvanized requiring replacement service line, you may need to flush your pipes for a longer period. If you are concerned about lead in your water and wish to have your water tested, contact **Fred Appleton at 531-519-0107, Mon – Fri, 8:00 a.m. – 4:30 p.m.** Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at https://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

An initial service line inventory was required to be prepared and can be requested from the Village of Walthill PWS. For more information, contact **Fred Appleton at 531-519-0107, Mon – Fri, 8:00 a.m. – 4:30 p.m.**

How to Read the Water Quality Data Table:
The EPA establishes the safe drinking water regulations that limit the amount of contaminants allowed in drinking water. The tables listed on the next page shows the concentrations of detected substances in comparison to the

regulatory limits. Substances not detected are not included in the table. The EPA 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. The presence of these contaminants does not indicate that water poses a health risk.

The Village of Walthill Public Water System was required by the EPA to test for contaminants in drinking water in 2025 and 0 were in violation of the EPA-accepted limits for drinking water. The below table reports contaminants that were detected in our drinking water. None of these contaminants were detected at levels above the EPA-accepted limit.

Terms & Abbreviations

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG): 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.
Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): 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.
Secondary Maximum Contaminant Level (SMCL): recommended level for a contaminant that is not regulated and has no MCL.
Action Level (AL): the concentration of a contaminant that, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements.
Treatment Technique (TT): a required process intended to reduce levels of a contaminant in drinking water.
Herbicide: Any chemical(s) used to control undesirable vegetation
Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL): the highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.
Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG): the level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.
Non-Detects (ND): lab analysis indicates that the contaminant is not present.
Parts per Million (ppm) or milligrams per liter (mg/l).
Parts per Billion (ppb) or micrograms per liter (µg/l).
Picocuries per Liter (pCi/L): a measure of the radioactivity in water.
Millirems per Year (mrem/yr): measure of radiation absorbed by the body.
Million Fibers per Liter (MFL): a measure of the presence of asbestos fibers that are longer than 10 micrometers.
Nephelometric Turbidity Unit (NTU): a measure of the clarity of water. Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is just noticeable to the average person.
Pesticide: Generally, any substance or mixture of substances intended for preventing, destroying, repelling, or mitigating any pest.

Testing Results for: Village of Walthill Public Water System

Microbiological	Result	MCL	Violation	Typical Source
Total Coliform / Fecal Coliform	0 positive TCR samples 0 positive *Eschericia-coli* samples	No more than one positive sample per month	No	Naturally occurring in the environment

Regulated Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Value	Range	Unit	MCL	Violation	Typical Source
Barium	February 2022	0.046	NA	ppm	2	2	Discharge from drilling waste; Discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride	February 2022	0..791	N/A	ppm	4	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth.

Disinfection Byproducts	Monitoring Period	Highest Value	Range	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
Chlorine Residual	2025	0.07	0.01-0.07	ppm	MRDL=4	MRDLG=4	Water additive to control microbes
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	2023	7.59	N/A	ppb	80	0	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	2023	1.44	NA	ppb	60	NA	By-product of drinking water chlorination

Lead and Copper	Monitoring Period	90TH Percentile	Range	Unit	AL	Violation	Typical Source
Copper	June 2023	0.157	0.0214 – 0.333	ppm	1.3	None	Corrosion of household plumbing systems
Lead	June 2023	1.1	0 – 8.2	ppb	15	None	Corrosion of household plumbing systems

IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR DRINKING WATER
MONITORING REQUIREMENTS NOT MET FOR THE VILLAGE OF WALTHILL PWS

Monitoring and Reporting Violations

During the 2025 monitoring period, our water system failed to collect all required drinking water samples. Although these incidents were not an emergency, as our customers, you have the right to know what happened and what we did to correct each situation.

We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants on a regular basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether our drinking water meets health standards. During the 2025 calendar years, we did not complete all monitoring for total coliform and disinfection byproducts and therefore cannot be sure of the quality of your drinking water during that time.

What should I do?

There is nothing you need to do at this time.

The table below lists the contaminants we did not properly test for during the 2025 monitoring periods, how often we are supposed to sample for these contaminants, how many samples we are supposed to take, how many samples we took, when samples should have been taken, and the date on which follow-up samples were (or will be) taken.

Contaminant	Required sampling frequency	Number of samples taken	Total required samples	Health Effects
Disinfection Byproducts - 2025	1 sample every year, at a specified location	0	1	Some people who drink water containing trihalomethanes in excess of the MCL over many years may experience problems with their liver, kidneys, or central nervous systems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer. Some people who drink water containing haloacetic acids in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

What is being done?

Contaminant	Corrective action	Compliance date
Disinfection Byproducts - 2025	Collect required samples at the locations and in the months specified on the sampling plan.	Compliance will be achieved for samples not collected during 2025 when samples are taken at the correct locations specified in the sampling plan in 2026.

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