

RURAL WATER DISTRICT NO. 1 LANCASTER COUNTY, NE

310 Fir Street
PO Box 98
Bennet, Ne 68317
(402) 782-3495

Meet the Directors

Mike Stewart, Chairman
Ken Mueller, Vice Chairman
Warren Cheney, Treasurer
Kipp Haight, Secretary
Randy Kempkes, Director
Ivan Bruss, Director
Rick Hodtwalker, Director

Meet the Staff

Ken Halvorsen, District Manager
Jasmine Mach, Office Manager
Phil Goering, Construction
Dan Bartels, Water Operator
Debbie Beers, Office Assistant

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REMINDER! WATER RATES INCREASED AS OF JUNE 1, 2014.

The Board of Directors approved a new water rate increase. You will receive your bill at the first of July with the new rate billed for June. Please see the following increase:

The minimum charge for 0-3,000 gallons is \$35.00. Increased \$2.00.

4,000-149,000 gallons is \$3.00 per 1,000 gallons. Increased \$0.25.

150,000 gallons or more is \$5.00 per 1,000 gallons. Increased \$2.25.

If payment is not received by the 15th of the month a 10% late fee will be assessed.

WATER CONSERVATION TIPS

- Only water your yard 2 - 3 days a week in the morning or late evening to avoid evaporation during the hot hours in the day.
- Use mulch around plants and trees to keep moisture in.
- Collect rain water in a barrel to use for watering plants and trees.
- Use a broom to sweep and clean off sidewalks and driveways instead of a hose.
- Check all indoor and outdoor faucets, appliances, hoses and plumbing for any leaks and fix immediately.
- Replace appliances and toilets with energy efficient fixtures. *Also tax deductible!*
- Take shorter showers and/or replace the shower head with a water efficient one.
- Wash vehicles using a bucket instead of letting a hose run.
- Run full loads of clothes and dishes rather than half loads.
- Keep bottles of water in the fridge to keep them cold instead of running the faucet for cold water.

For more tips visit: www.epa.gov/greenhomes/ConserveWater.htm or to get the kids involved go to: www.wateruseitwisely.com for some fun games!

There are a number of ways to save water! Be water smart, every drop counts!

ANNUAL WATER QUALITY REPORT

FOR THE PERIOD OF JANUARY 1 TO DECEMBER 31, 2013

This report is intended to provide you with important information about your drinking water and the efforts made by the Lancaster Co. RWD #1 water system to provide safe drinking water.

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

For more information regarding this report contact:
KEN HALVORSEN
Phone: 402-782-3495

If you would like to observe the decision making processes that affect drinking water quality, please attend the regularly scheduled meeting of the Board of Directors. If you would like to participate please contact the above name to be placed on the agenda of the Board of Directors of Lancaster Co. RWD #1.

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amount 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 EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

Source Water Assessment Availability

The Nebraska Department of Environmental Quality (NDEQ) has completed the Source Water Assessment. Included in the assessment is a Wellhead Protection Area Map, potential contaminant source inventory, vulnerability rating, and source water protection information. To view the Source Water Assessment or for more information please contact the person named on the cover of this report or NDEQ at (402) 471-6988.

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 ground-

water 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 drinking water used by the Lancaster Co. RWD #1 is groundwater. This water is pumped from wells maintained by Lancaster Co. RWD #1.

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

Infants and young children are typically more vulnerable to lead in drinking water than the general population. It is possible that lead levels at your home may be higher than at other homes in the community as a result of materials used in your home's plumbing. If

you are concerned about elevated lead levels in your home's water, you may wish to have your water tested. Flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using your tap water will clear the line of any lead that may have leached into the water while the line was idle. Additional information is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline: (800-426-4791) or the Department of Drinking Water (402-471-2541).

The Lancaster Co. 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, 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, 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 & Radium226) Radium 226 plus Radium 228, Sulfate, Chloroform, Bromodichloromethane, Chlorodibromomethane, Oxomyl, Chlorobenzene, m-Dichlorobenzene, 1,1 Dichloropropene, 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-Dichloropropene, Aldrin, Butachlor, Carbaryl, Dicamba, Dieldrin, 3-Hydroxycarbofuran, Methomyl, Metolachlor, Metribuzin, Propachlor.

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. MCL's are set as close to the MCLG's 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. MCLG's 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-ug/l micrograms per liter (measurement of radioactivity)

Lancaster Co. RWD #1										TEST RESULTS			Date Printed 3/7/2014		NE3110909	
Microbiological		Highest No. of Positive Samples				MCL		MCLG	Likely Source of Contamination		Violations Present					
COLIFORM (TCR)		In the month of August, 1 Sample(s) were positive				Systems that collect less than 40 samples per month—No more than 1 positive monthly sample		0	Naturally present in the environment		No					
Lead and Copper	Monitoring Period	90th Percentile	Range	Unit	AL	Sites Over AL	Likely Source of Contamination									
COPPER, FREE	20013-2015	0.937	0.0278-1.03	PPM	1.3	0	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of Household plumbing.									
LEAD	20013-2015	4.35	1.18 - 5.72	PPB	15	0	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of Household plumbing.									
Regulated Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Value	Range	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Likely Source of Contamination									
ARSENIC	5/7/2012	5.59	3.97-5.59	PPB	10	0	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes									
BARUIM	7/15/2013	0.178	0.178	PPM	2	2	Discharge from drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits									
FLOURIDE	7/15/2013	0.286	0.286	PPM	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; Fertilizer discharge									
NITRATE-NITRITE	3/4/2013	0.486	0.486	PPM	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits									
Radiological Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Value	Range	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Likely Source of Contamination									
Combined Radium (-226 & -228)	4/26/2011	2.7	2.7	pCi/l	5	0	Erosion of natural deposits									
Gross Alpha, Incl. Radon & U	7/1/2013	7.8	4.5-7.8	pCi/l	15	0	Erosion of natural deposits									
Radium-226	4/26/2011	0.9	0.9	pCi/l	5	0	Erosion of natural deposits									
Radium-228	4/26/2011	1.8	1.8	pCi/l	5	0	Erosion of natural deposits									
Unregulated Water Quality Data		Collection Date		Highest Value		Range		Unit		Secondary MCL						
NICKEL		4/22/2013		0.00211		0.00211		MG/L		0.1						
SULFATE		4/22/2013		85.4		85.4		MG/L		250						

During the 2012 calendar year, we had the below noted violation(s) of drinking water regulations.

Type	Category	Analyte	Compliance Period
No Violations Occurred in the Calendar Year of 2013			

Additional required health effects language: Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other potentially harmful bacteria may be present. Coliforms were found in more samples than allowed and this was a warning of potential problems. While your drinking water meets EPA's standard arsenic, it does contain low levels of arsenic. EPA's standard balances the current understanding of arsenic's possible health effects against the costs of removing arsenic from drinking water. EPA continues to research the health effects of low levels of arsenic which is a mineral known to cause cancer in humans at high concentrations and is linked to other health effects such as skin damage and circulatory problems.

CROSS CONTAMINATION REMINDER & BACKFLOW PREVENTION TIPS

Rural Water District No. 1 sent out Cross Contamination Surveys to all Subscribers in May. If you have not filled out and returned your survey to us or you did not receive one you may do so on the back of this form.

If you have more than 1 account please list all account numbers on one form and indicate which account numbers for the appropriate questions, or you may make copies for each account or we can mail you out more copies.

It is very important that you fill this survey out and return it to our office at your earliest convenience!

State law requires all consumers of public water supplies to inspect their facilities not less than once every five years. Completing and returning this form fulfills that requirement!

Completion of this form is a condition of your water service!

Failure to complete and return this form puts your water system in violation of the State Health Department Regulation Title 179.

See below backflow prevention tips!

Backflow prevention is necessary to insure that the water we get from our faucets and taps is safe to drink. There are many different ways to prevent backflow from occurring, and this brochure will introduce you to some of these methods, devices and assemblies, and point out where they might be found and why they are there.

AIR GAP

Air gaps are the most common means of protecting against backflow, and they are also the best protection. An air gap is simply a physical break between the source of the water and the container into which it is running. Air gaps are built in to most sinks found in residences. Kitchen and bathroom sinks, as well as, bathtubs, showers, washing machines and dish washers are designed with an air gap to protect the water supply. Placing a hose on the end of these faucets will render the air gap useless and could allow the contents of the sink to be drawn back into the water supply. Water bed filler kits and old fashioned spray hoses that fit over the faucet are common ways of bypassing an air gap. These should be avoided at all costs.



HOSE BIB VACUUM BREAKERS

Most houses have hose bibs installed on them so that the owner can use a garden hose to water the lawn and gardens, or use it to wash the car or do other chores that require water. Newer hose bibs are constructed with a built-in vacuum breaker to prevent backflow, but many older homes do not have this type of outside faucet. These older faucets need to be protected with a hose-bib



vacuum breaker which can be screwed onto the hose bib, and the hose is then attached to the vacuum breaker. These vacuum breakers need to be left on the hose bib to prevent back-siphonage occurring in the event of a loss of water pressure. The contents of any container the end of the hose is in could be siphoned back into the water system if this vacuum breaker is removed. No one wants to drink the contents of a baby pool, a hot tub or the bucket of suds used to wash the car.



PRESSURE VACUUM BREAKERS

Pressure vacuum breakers are the newest testable backflow preventers available. These testable backflow preventers are primarily found on underground sprinkler systems to protect against backsiphonage. There are many different manufacturers of pressure vacuum breakers, and some of them may look a little different than this picture, but they all function pretty much the same way. There is a check valve inside of the assembly that has a spring keeping it closed so no water can pass back through the assembly if the supply pressure drops for any reason. There is also a spring in the top of the assembly that will open an inlet valve which allows air into the system to break the siphon effect and allow the water downstream to flow out of the piping. These devices are very good at preventing backflow on sprinkler systems, but they are not currently required by state law. Many water systems have adopted regulations requiring all underground sprinkler systems to be protected by pressure vacuum breakers, and many of these systems also require them to be tested on a routine basis to insure that they are operating properly. Homeowners should check with their local water supplier



to determine whether these are required to be installed and/or tested. It should be noted that this protection is in the best interest of every homeowner as any contamination pooled around a sprinkler head, such as pesticides, herbicides or animal waste could be siphoned into their water pipes anytime there is a loss of pressure. This loss of pressure could be from the water supplier or due to plumbing repairs within the home itself.

DUAL CHECK VALVES

Some communities use dual check valves on residential services to help prevent backflow from unprotected cross connections in the customer's plumbing. These devices are not accepted by the state as a part of a cross connection control program due to their limited use, but where they are installed, homeowners must take steps to limit the damage that can be caused by thermal expansion. If you have a device like this in your home, contact your water supplier to determine what steps you may have to take.



DOUBLE CHECK VALVES

Double check valves are good protection for low hazards, which are hazards that are not harmful to human health. Breweries, vineyards and food services are examples of low hazards. Since most inside uses of water in homes are protected with built-in air gaps, these assemblies are seldom found in residential buildings, but where they are installed, they must be tested annually by a grade 6 licensed tester to insure they are functioning properly.



RURAL WATER DISTRICT NO. 1, LANCASTER COUNTY, NEBRASKA

PO BOX 98 BENNET, NE 68317 (402) 782-3495

CROSS CONNECTION CONTROL REPORTING FORM

State law requires all consumers of public water supplies to inspect their facilities not less than once every five years. Completing and returning this form fulfills that requirement!

Completion of this form is a condition of your water service!

Failure to complete and return this form puts your water system in violation of the

State Health Department Regulation Title 179.

If yes, is it protected by a testable backflow preventer?

- | | | | | |
|--|---|---|---|---|
| 1. Underground lawn irrigation system?
<i>(If chemicals are injected a testable backflow preventer is required)</i> | Y | N | Y | N |
| 2. Swimming pool and/or hot tub? | Y | N | Y | N |
| 3. Garden hoses connected to contaminants? | Y | N | Y | N |
| 4. Private well or other source of water?
<i>(That is connected to the RWD system)</i> | Y | N | Y | N |
| 5. Photo, chemical or other lab facilities? | Y | N | Y | N |
| 6. Boiler heat or water to air heat pump? | Y | N | Y | N |

Signature: _____

Date: _____

Customer Name: _____

Service Address: _____

Phone Number: _____ Cell Number: _____

Comments: _____

Thank You, if you have any questions please contact our office at 402.782.3495

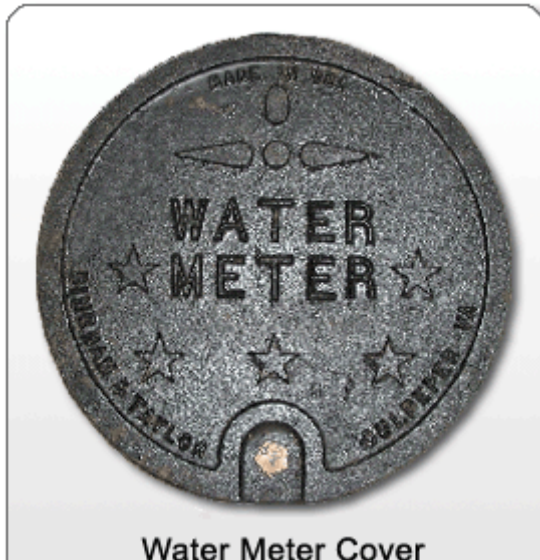
Monday – Friday 7:30 am – 4:00 pm

ONCE COMPLETED PLEASE RETURN FORM TO:

RURAL WATER DISTRICT NO. 1 - PO BOX 98 - BENNET, NE 68317

Or Email: jasminem@lrwd1.com

PLEASE KEEP YOUR METER PIT ACCESSIBLE!



Water Meter Cover

Please keep landscaping and debris away from the water meter pit. The District personnel **must** have access to the meter pit.

DO NOT BLOCK OR COVER WITH SOIL, GRASS, TREES, ROCK, WOOD CHIPS, STATUES OR ANY OTHER TYPE OF ITEMS OR DEBRIS.

If it is covered and we need access to the pit we will remove any and all landscaping/debris. The property owner will be charged if the District personnel has to clear any materials to gain access to the meter pit.

To locate your meter pit, it is usually placed by the driveway or front corner of the yard by the road side. Sometimes, there is a post by the pit. If these are ever damaged, please notify the District at once. If you can't locate your meter pit, please call us and we will assist you.

THANK YOU FOR YOUR COOPERATION!

ARE YOU MOVING??? WE NEED TO KNOW!!!

Please let the District office know before you move!

Our office needs to know the following:

- › Title Company you are closing with.
- › Date of closing for final reading.
- › The forwarding address for final bill.



We have transfer papers that need to be signed by both the buyer and seller, we generally fax these to the Title Co.

The Title companies work with us on getting these signed and returned to us.

There is a \$15 transfer fee that the seller pays either through the Title Co., or we can add it onto your final bill. We will not transfer your account out of your name until all paper work is returned complete and the final bill paid in full.

If you are renting a property and will be moving, please let us know the last day you will occupy the residence and we will schedule a final reading. Once the bill is paid we will transfer it to the new renter or to the property owner.

We appreciate your assistance.

TO TRANSFER WATER SERVICE

PLEASE CALL (402) 782-3495 TO LET US KNOW!

LANCASTER RURAL WATER

DISTRICT NO. 1

P.O. BOX 98

BENNET, NEBRASKA 68317-0098

Presorted
1st Class Mail
U.S. Postage PD
Bennet, NE
Permit # 5

EMERGENCY

PHONE NUMBERS

If you have a water emergency to report after office hours please call the following servicemen they will assist you.

Phil Goering

430-9079

Dan Bartels

432-3640

Ken Halvorsen

430-9078

PLEASE UPDATE US WITH YOUR CURRENT PHONE NUMBERS!!

WE WOULD LIKE TO BE ABLE TO CONTACT YOU IN THE EVENT OF AN EMERGENCY SHUT OFF AND/OR TO MAKE REPAIRS - SUBMIT WITH YOUR BILL OR CALL US!! THANK YOU!!

OFFICE HOURS: MONDAY—FRIDAY 7:30 AM—4:00 PM

FREE AUTOMATIC PAYMENTS FOR CUSTOMERS

If you are interested in signing up for this service please fill the form out below and return it to our office. The meters will be read as normal at the end of the month and the bills sent out at the first of the following month. If you miss the deadline for this month you may still fill out the form and send it to our office and we will add you on in the next month. **We will make deductions on or after the 10th of each month.** If you do not receive a bill for reasons beyond our control, your deduction will still come out of your checking/savings/credit/debit card. Please call us if you do not receive your bill and we can let you know the amount that will be deducted. Please no faxed or e-mailed forms can be accepted.

BANK/CREDIT CARD COLLECTION AUTHORIZATION - CHECKING/SAVINGS - I HEREBY AUTHORIZE LANCASTER RURAL WATER DISTRICT NO. 1 TO COLLECT PAYMENT OF MY WATER BILL FROM THE STATED FINANCIAL INSTITUTION UNTIL SUCH TIME THAT I CANCEL THIS AGREEMENT. IT IS UNDERSTOOD THAT IN CASE OF A BILLING ERROR, AN ADJUSTMENT WILL BE MADE BETWEEN LANCASTER RURAL WATER DISTRICT NO. 1 AND MYSELF. WE KEEP ALL RECORDS CONFIDENTIAL.

PLEASE INCLUDE A VOIDED CHECK OR SAVINGS DEPOSIT SLIP

Checking

Savings

Name: _____ Customer Acct #(s): _____

(PLEASE PRINT)

(IF MORE THAN 1 PLEASE LIST ALL ACCT #'S)

Service Address: _____

9- Digit Routing # _____ Acct # _____

CREDIT/DEBIT CARD

Visa

MasterCard

Discover

16 digit #: _____ Exp: _____ 3digit code _____

(on the back of card)

Customers Signature: _____ Phone: _____

(Please sign for either option)

FOR OFFICE USE ONLY

LRWD ACCT # _____

DATE _____

TRANSIT # _____

APPROVED BY _____

-----Cut out & Save-----