

ANNUAL WATER QUALITY REPORT

Reporting Year 2025



Presented By



PWS ID#: NE 31-07902

Our Commitment

We are pleased to present to you this year's annual water quality report. This report is a snapshot of last year's water quality covering all testing performed between January 1 and December 31, 2025. Included are details about your source of water, what it contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We want you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water and providing you with this information because informed customers are our best allies.



Where Does My Water Come From?

The source of drinking water used by the City of Grand Island is groundwater from the sand-and-gravel aquifer that underlies the area. This water is pumped from wells maintained by the city.

What's a Cross-Connection?

Cross-connections that contaminate drinking water distribution lines are a major concern. A cross-connection is formed at any point where a drinking water line connects to equipment (boilers), systems containing chemicals (air-conditioning systems, fire sprinkler systems, irrigation systems), or water sources of questionable quality. Cross-connection contamination can occur when the pressure in the equipment or system is greater than the pressure inside the drinking water line (backpressure). Contamination can also occur when the pressure in the drinking water line drops due to fairly routine occurrences (main breaks, heavy water demand), causing contaminants to be sucked out from the equipment and into the drinking water line (backsiphonage).

Outside water taps and garden hoses tend to be the most common sources of cross-connection contamination at home. The garden hose creates a hazard when submerged in a swimming pool or attached to a chemical sprayer for weed killing. Garden hoses that are left lying on the ground may be contaminated by fertilizers, cesspools, or garden chemicals. Improperly installed valves in your toilet could also be a source of cross-connection contamination.



Community water supplies are continuously jeopardized by cross-connections unless appropriate valves, known as backflow prevention devices, are installed and maintained. We have surveyed industrial, commercial, and institutional facilities in the service area to make sure that potential cross-connections are identified and eliminated or protected by a backflow preventer. We also inspect and test backflow preventers to make sure that they provide maximum protection.

For more information on backflow prevention, contact the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

Violation Information

During the third quarter of 2025, uranium mass was measured at a running annual average (RAA) of 32 parts per billion (ppb) at one high-pressure well (Reed Well). At no time did any customers receive water that was above the maximum contaminant level (MCL). Reed Well has been taken out of service indefinitely.

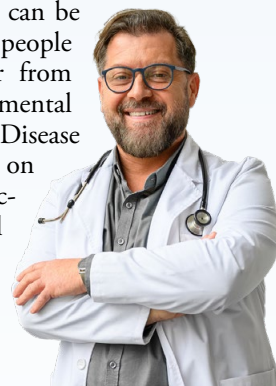
Some people who drink water containing uranium in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer and kidney toxicity.

Community Participation

If you would like to observe or participate in the decision-making processes that affect drinking water quality, please attend the regularly scheduled city council meetings at City Hall, 100 East First Street. A schedule of meetings can be found at grand-island.com.

Important Health Information

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immunocompromised 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. U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA)/Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (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) or epa.gov/safewater.



QUESTIONS?

For more information about this report, or for any questions relating to your drinking water, please call Lynn Mayhew, Assistant Utilities Director, at (308) 385-5494.

Substances That Could Be in Water

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include 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. 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 occur naturally in the soil or groundwater or may 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 occur naturally or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

To ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the U.S. EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Food and Drug Administration regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which must provide the same protection for public health.

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 mean that water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791) or visiting epa.gov/safewater.

Lead in Home Plumbing

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. The City of Grand Island Utilities Department 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, or 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, please contact the GIUD Engineering Division at (308) 385-5463, ext. 2130. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at epa.gov/safewater/lead.

To address lead in drinking water, public water systems were required to develop and maintain an inventory of service line materials by October 16, 2024. Developing an inventory and identifying the location of lead service lines (LSL) is the first step for beginning LSL replacement and protecting public health. The lead service inventory may be accessed at giud.com; click Lead Service Line Map at the top of the home page. Please contact us if you would like more information about the inventory or any lead sampling that has been done.



Source Water Assessment

The Nebraska Department of Water, Energy, and Environment (DWEE) has completed a source water assessment. Included in the assessment are 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, you may contact the DWEE at (402) 471-6988 or dec.nebraska.gov/.



Test Results

Our water is monitored for many different kinds of substances on a very strict sampling schedule, and the water we deliver must meet specific health standards. Here, we only show those substances that were detected in our water (a complete list of all our analytical results is available upon request). Remember that detecting a substance does not mean the water is unsafe to drink; our goal is to keep all detects below their respective maximum allowed levels.

Please note that the column labeled Range Low - High indicates the lowest and highest amounts detected in our samples, not the range that we need to fall within. The maximum contaminant level (MCL) indicates the upper limit of a substance allowed in our water.

The state recommends monitoring for certain substances less than once per year because the concentrations of these substances do not change frequently. In these cases, the most recent sample data is included, along with the year in which the sample was taken.



REGULATED SUBSTANCES

SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED	MCL [MRDL]	MCLG [MRDLG]	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCE
Arsenic (ppb)	2023	10	0	3.6	ND–3.6	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Atrazine (ppb)	2025	3	3	0.214	ND–0.214	No	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops
Barium (ppm)	2023	2	2	0.0914	0.0854–0.17	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Combined Radium (pCi/L)	2023	5	0	1.625	ND–1.625	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Combined Uranium (pCi/L)	2025	NA	20	16.5	13.3–16.5	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	2023	4	4	0.52	0.283–0.562	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Gross Alpha Particle Activity (pCi/L)	2024	15	0	13.9	ND–13.9	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Gross Alpha Particle Activity [excluding radon and uranium] (pCi/L)	2023	15	0	7.8	2.7–7.8	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Haloacetic Acids [HAA5] (ppb)	2025	60	NA	6.85	6.06–7.64	No	By-product of chlorination process
Nitrate (ppm)	2025	10	10	2.81	ND–2.81	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Radium 226 (pCi/L)	2023	NA	NA	0.724	ND–0.724	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium 228 (pCi/L)	2023	NA	NA	0.901	ND–0.901	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Total Coliform Bacteria (positive samples)	2025	TT	NA	ND	NA	No	Naturally present in the environment
Total Trihalomethanes [TTHMs] (ppb)	2025	80	NA	37.8	35–40.6	No	By-product of the chlorination process
Uranium (ppb)	2025	30	0	28.4	15.1–28.4	Yes	Erosion of natural deposits

Tap water samples were collected for lead and copper analyses from sample sites throughout the community

SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED	AL	MCLG	AMOUNT DETECTED (90TH %ILE)	RANGE LOW-HIGH	SITES ABOVE AL/TOTAL SITES	VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCE
Copper ¹ (ppm)	2025	1.3	1.3	0.22	0.004–0.529	0/30	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives
Lead (ppb)	2025	15	0	1.98	ND–7.52	0/30	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives



SECONDARY SUBSTANCES

SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED	SMCL	MCLG	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCE
Copper ² (ppm)	2025	1.0	NA	0.3	ND–0.3	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives
pH (units)	2025	6.5–8.5	NA	7.51	7.23–7.51	No	Naturally occurring

UNREGULATED SUBSTANCES

SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	TYPICAL SOURCE
Bromoform (ppb)	2025	0.057	ND–0.057	By-product of the chlorination process
Dibromochloromethane (ppb)	2025	0.61	ND–0.61	By-product of the chlorination process
Hardness (grains/gal)	2025	22	18–22	Minerals in groundwater
Sulfate (ppm)	2024	222	220–222	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; Industrial wastes

¹ Households.

² City wells.



Definitions

90th %ile: The levels reported for lead and copper represent the 90th percentile of the total number of sites tested. The 90th percentile is equal to or greater than 90% of our lead and copper detections.

AL (Action Level): The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

grains/gal (grains per gallon): Grains of compound per gallon of water.

Herbicide: Any chemical(s) used to control undesirable vegetation.

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.

MRDL (Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level): 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.

MRDLG (Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal): 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.

NA: Not applicable.

ND (Not detected): Indicates that the substance was not found by laboratory analysis.

pCi/L (picocuries per liter): A measure of radioactivity.

Pesticide: Generally, any substance or mixture of substances intended for preventing, destroying, repelling, or mitigating any pest.

ppb (parts per billion): One part substance per billion parts water (or micrograms per liter).

ppm (parts per million): One part substance per million parts water (or milligrams per liter).

SMCL (Secondary Maximum Contaminant Level): These standards are developed to protect aesthetic qualities of drinking water and are not health based.

TT (Treatment Technique): A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

