

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

City of Bainville
PWSID#MT000020
PO Box 92
Bainville, MT 59212

We're very pleased to provide you with this year's Annual Quality Water Report. We want to keep you informed about the excellent water and services we have delivered to you over the past year. Our goal is and always has been, to provide to you a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. Our water source is purchased surface water from the Missouri River.

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).

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 include:

Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria that 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.

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

We're pleased to report that our drinking water is safe and meets federal and state requirements.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water, please contact **Lyle Lambert**. He is a certified operator and can be reached at **769-2621**. You may also attend our meetings. They are held on **the second Monday of each month at 7:00 pm at the City Office**.

The Bainville Water Dept. purchases their water from Dry Prairie Rural Water Authority, who purchases their water from the Assiniboine Sioux Rural Water System. These entities routinely monitor for constituents in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. The following table shows the results of any detects in our monitoring for the period of **January 1st to December 31st, 2017**. For constituents that are not monitored yearly, we have reviewed our records back to the last five years.

We have monitored for lead and copper, and all of our samples are in compliance with the Lead and Copper Rule. 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. Dry Prairie Rural Water Authority and Bainville 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 your 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 or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

Parameter	Date	90th % value	Units	Action level	Source of Contamination
Lead	2017	<1	ppb	15	Household plumbing
Copper	2017	0.421	ppm	1.3	Household plumbing

In the table above you will find many terms and abbreviations you might not be familiar with. To help you better understand these terms we've provided the following definitions:

Parts per billion (ppb) or Micrograms per liter (ug/l) - one part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2000 years or a single penny in \$10,000,000.

Parts per million (ppm) or Milligrams per liter (mg/l) - one part per million corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny in \$10,000.

Action Level - the concentration of a contaminant which if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

Treatment Technique (TT) - (mandatory language) a treatment technique is a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

Maximum Contaminant Level - (mandatory language) The "Maximum Allowed" (MCL) is 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.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal - (mandatory language) The "Goal" (MCLG) is 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.

Picocuries per liter (pCi/L) - Picocuries per liter is a measure of the radioactivity in water.

TEST RESULTS								
Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Sample Date	Highest Level Detected	Range	Unit Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Disinfection By-products								
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs)	N	2017	28	na	ppb	0	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Haloacetic Acids (HAAs)	N	2017	14	14	ppb	0	60	By-product of drinking water chlorination

Our system had no water quality violations, but we failed to send the CCRs for the Dry Prairie and Assiniboine Water systems to the state to show that all of the water quality information was accessible to our clients.

MCL's are set at very stringent levels. To understand the possible health effects described for many regulated constituents, a person would have to drink 2 liters of water every day at the MCL level for a lifetime to have a one-in-a-million chance of having the described health effect.

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 microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

We're proud that your drinking water meets or exceeds all Federal and State requirements. We have learned through our monitoring and testing that some constituents have been detected. The EPA has determined that your water **IS SAFE** at these levels.

We ask that all our customers help us protect our water sources, which are the heart of our community, our way of life and our children's future.

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

Dry Prairie Rural Water Authority

PWSID#MT0004348

PO Box 577

Culbertson, MT 59218

We're very pleased to provide you with the annual Water Quality Report. We want to keep you informed about the excellent water and services we have delivered to you over the past year. Our goal is and always has been, to provide to you a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. Our water source is surface water from the Missouri River.

We're pleased to report that our drinking water is safe and meets federal and state requirements.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water, please contact **Joni Sherman, General Manager at 787-5382**. If you want to learn more about our water, please attend any of our regularly scheduled meetings. They are held on **the first Thursday of the month at the Dry Prairie Rural Water Office located at 5808 Hwy 16, Culbertson, MT 59218**.

Dry Prairie Rural Water purchases water from Assiniboine Sioux Rural Water System. The Assiniboine Sioux Rural Water System routinely monitors for constituents in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. The attached report and this one show the results of any detects in the monitoring for the period of **January 1st to December 31st, 2017**. For constituents that are not monitored yearly, we have reviewed our records back to the last five years.

We have monitored for lead and copper, and all of our samples have been in compliance with the Lead and Copper Rule. 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. Dry Prairie RWA is 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 your 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 or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

Parameter	Date	90th % value	Units	Action level	Source of Contamination
Lead	2017	4	ppb	15	Household plumbing
Copper	2017	0.17	ppm	1.3	Household plumbing

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Parts per million (ppm) or Milligrams per liter (mg/l) - one part per million corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny in \$10,000.

Action Level - the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

Treatment Technique (TT) - (mandatory language) a treatment technique is a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

Maximum Contaminant Level - (mandatory language) The "Maximum Allowed" (MCL) is 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.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal - (mandatory language) The "Goal"(MCLG) is 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.

Nephelometric Turbidity Unit (NTU)-nephelometric turbidity unit is a measure of the clarity of water. Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is just noticeable to the average person.

Picocuries per liter (pCi/L)-picocuries per liter is a measure of the radioactivity in water.

TEST RESULTS								
Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Sample Date	Highest Level Detected	Range	Unit Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Disinfection By-products								
Total trihalomethanes (TTHMs)	N	8/7/17	30	26 - 30	ppb	0	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Haloacetic Acids (HAAs)	N	8/7/17	18	13 - 18	ppb	0	60	By-product of drinking water chlorination

Our system had no violations.

We're proud that your drinking water meets or exceeds all Federal and State requirements. We have learned through our monitoring and testing that some constituents have been detected. The EPA has determined that your water **IS SAFE** at these levels.

All sources of drinking water are subject to potential contamination by constituents that are naturally occurring or are man made. Those constituents can be microbes, organic or inorganic chemicals, or radioactive materials. All 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 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.

MCL's are set at very stringent levels. To understand the possible health effects described for many regulated constituents, a person would have to drink 2 liters of water every day at the MCL level for a lifetime to have a one-in-a-million chance of having the described health effect.

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 microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

We ask that all our customers help us protect our water sources, which are the heart of our community, our way of life and our children's future.

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report
Assiniboine Sioux Rural Water Supply System
PWSID#083090050
Wolf Point, MT

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We're very pleased to provide you with the Annual Drinking Water Quality Report. We want to keep you informed about the excellent water and services we have delivered to you over the past year. Our goal is and always has been, to provide to you a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. Our water source is surface water from Missouri River. We have completed a source water protection plan that provides more information such as potential sources of contamination to our drinking water supply. This plan may be obtained by contacting EPA at (406)-457-5009.

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).

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 include:

- Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria that 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.
- In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

We're pleased to report that our drinking water is safe and meets federal and state requirements.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water, please contact **Thomas J. Bauer, Jr.** at 406-768-5719.

Assiniboine Sioux Rural Water routinely monitors for constituents in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. The following table shows the results of any detects in our monitoring for the period of **January 1st to December 31st, 2017**. For constituents that are not monitored yearly, we have reviewed our records back five years.

We have monitored for lead and copper, and all of our samples have been in compliance with the Lead and Copper Rule. 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. Assiniboine Sioux Rural Water is 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 your 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 or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

Date sampled	Parameter	90 TH percentile value	Unit of measurement	Action level	Source of contamination
2017	Lead	3	ppb	15	Household plumbing
2017	Copper	2.0	ppm	1.3	Household plumbing

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Parts per billion (Ppb) or micrograms per liter (ug/L) - one part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2000 years or a single penny in \$10,000,000.

Nephelometric Turbidity Unit (NTU) – A Nephelometric Turbidity Unit is a measure of the clarity of water. Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is just noticeable to the average person.

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Picocuries per liter (pCi/L)-Picocuries per liter is a measure of the radioactivity in water.

Parameter	Units	Violation YES/NO	Highest single measurement Value in 2017	Lowest monthly % of samples meeting the limits	MCL	Source of contamination
Turbidity	NTU	No	0.23	100% FOR ALL MONTHS	TT	Soil runoff

TEST RESULTS								
Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Sample Date	Highest Level Detected	Range	Unit of Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Inorganic Contaminants								
Fluoride	N	8/29/17	0.8	na	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate+ Nitrite as N	N	8/29/17	0.03	na	ppm	10	10	Erosion of natural deposits
Radioactive Contaminants								
Gross Alpha	N	11/24/14	5.8	4.5-5.8	pci/L	0	15	Erosion of natural deposits
Combined Radium 226/ 228	N	11/24/14	1.4	1.4-1.4	pci/L	0	5	Erosion of natural deposits
Uranium	N	11/24/14	2	1.937-2	ppb	0	30	Erosion of natural deposits
Disinfection By-products								
Total Trihalomethanes TTHMs	N	8/29/17	19	11-19	ppb	0	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Haloacetic acids HAAs	N	8/29/17	12	12-12	ppb	0	60	By-product of drinking water chlorination

Our system had no violations.

We're proud that your drinking water meets or exceeds all Federal and State requirements. We have learned through our monitoring and testing that some constituents have been detected. The EPA has determined that your water **IS SAFE** at these levels.

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