



Greenacres County Water Sewer District

2013 Water Quality Report

PWS #01923

In an effort to keep you informed about the quality of water and services we provide to you each day, we're pleased to provide you with our Annual Water Quality Report. This report is a snapshot of the quality of water we provided to you last year. It includes details regarding the source of your water, what your water contains and how it compares to EPA and the State of Montana standards.

Our water source is from three wells located within the district. The wells pump directly into the distribution system. Well #1 is 270 ft. deep and pumps at 64 gal/min. (GPM). Well #2 is 306 ft. deep and pumps at 100 GPM. Well #3 is 256 ft. deep and pumps at 85 GPM. The water receives no routine treatment. We currently have 163 active service connections. Greenacres CWSD is one of the largest non-incorporated water systems in the valley.

One of our obligations to the DEQ is to have a Certified Operator to perform routine maintenance, testing and operations. Kevin Severe is our certified operator. Kevin attends periodic training sessions to meet continuing education requirements. In 2013 Kevin attended several classes at the annual MRWS conference covering a multitude of subjects concerning potable water and its infrastructure. If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water system, please contact Kevin at 844-2000 or 250-0805. The water system has been operated by the water district since May 2007. The district meetings are generally held the second Tuesday of each month. The agenda is posted in the park on Eagle Dr. at least 3 days in advance.

In 2013 we fixed some minor leaks. No major work was performed to the system.

The Source Water Assessment and Delineation Report was completed in 2003. It is available for review from Kevin Severe. The report provides more information about potential sources of contamination and the vulnerability of our water system.

We are pleased to announce that our drinking water is safe and meets all federal and state requirements. Greenacres CWSD routinely monitors for constituents in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. In keeping with our monitoring schedule established by EPA regulations, the following tests were conducted during the year.

- 12 coliform bacteria tests – All samples were negative for Total Coliform bacteria.
- 3 Nitrate plus Nitrite test – Results were well within EPA guidelines.
- 5 tests for Lead & Copper – Results were well within acceptable limits

We have renewed our Asbestos Wavier. It is valid until 2019. We have no asbestos pipe in our distribution system.

The following table of regulated contaminants on the next page outlines the results of our recent testing. Some of the data in the tables is more than one year old, since certain chemical contaminants are monitored less than once a year. Our sampling frequency complies with EPA and State drinking water regulations.

Regulated Contaminates

CONSTITUENT	VIOLATION Y/N	SAMPLE DATE	HIGHEST LEVEL DETECTED	UNIT MEASUREMENT	MCLG	MCL	LIKELY SOURCE OF CONTAMINATION
Total Coliform	N	1-1-13 thru 12-30-13	0	Number of coliform positive samples	0	Presence of coliform in <5% of monthly samples	Naturally present in the environment
Nitrate + Nitrite	N	11-19-13	0.71	ppm	10	10	Naturally occurring at this level
Lead	N	9-19-13	.003	ppm	0	AL=.015	Corrosion of household plumbing / naturally occurring
Copper	N	9-19-13	0.12	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing / naturally occurring
Fluoride	N	11-15-12	0.14	ppm	4	4.0	Naturally occurring at this level
Barium	N	11-15-12	0.11	ppm	0	2.0	Naturally present in the environment
Gross Alpha	N	6-23-02	2.6	pCi/L	0	15	Naturally present in the environment
Hardness	N	11-16-10	8	Grains per gallon		Not regulated	Naturally present in the environment

DEFINITIONS: Maximum Contaminant Level - 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 - 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.

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.

Parts per billion (ppb) or Micrograms per liter - one part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in \$10,000,000.

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

Pico Curies per Liter (pCi/L) – a very small unit of measurement of Radioactivity.

We're proud that your drinking water meets or exceeds all Federal and State requirements. We will constantly monitor for various constituents in the water supply to meet all regulatory requirements. As you can see by the table our system had no water quality violations.

All sources of drinking water are subject to potential contamination by constituents that are naturally occurring or 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.

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. GREENACRES COUNTY WATER SEWER DISTRICT 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>.

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.