Consumer Confidence Report

IMPORTANT INFORMATION

(This report must be printed in Landscape Orientation to prevent cutting off of text)

The following pages comprise the Annual Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) for your water system

Τo download the CCR into your word processing program follow these steps (Remember you must have the document set up in Landscape Orientation):

- Choose Select All from the edit dropdown MENU, (it will highlight all the information).
- Choose Edit from the MENU, select Copy from the edit dropdown MENU
- Open your word processing program.
- Choose Edit from the MENU, select Paste from the edit dropdown MENU and the information will transfer.
- Choose Edit from the MENU.

In order г† О meet all of the requirements 0 Hi the CCR, Non must include the following additional

information if it pertains to your water system.

0 • The report additional information must include concerning the report. the telephone number of the owner, operator, or designee of the community water system as a source

appropriate language or address where such residents may contact the system to obtain a translated copy of the report and/or assistance in must contain information in the ΠŢ communities with a large proportion of appropriate language(s) regarding the importance of the report or contain a telephone non-English speaking residents, as determined by the Primacy Agency, the report the number

the water (e.g., time and place of regularly scheduled board meetings). • The report must include information about opportunities for public participation in decisions that may affect the quality of

 If your water system purchases water from another source, Contaminants Detected table from your source water supply you are required г† О include the current CCR year's Regulated

the • If your water system had any violations during the current CCR Calendar year, he corrective action taken by the water system. You are required to include an explanation 0 ft

 If your water system is going notice to the copy and certification form required by the CCR Rule and return a copy of the CCR and Public Notice with the Public Notice Certification Form. to use the CCR to deliver a Public Notification, you must include the full public This is in addition

when regarding contaminants may be available in sanitary surveys and source water assessments and should be used • The information about likely sources of contamination provided in the CCR is generic. available to the operator. Specific information

produce separate reports tailored to include data for each service area service area, and the report should identify each separate distribution system. Alternatively, systems may distribution systems fed by different raw water sources, the table should contain a separate column for each • If a community water system distributes water to its customers from multiple hydraulically independent

detected • Detections of unregulated contaminants for which monitoring is required are not included in the CCR and must be added. When added, the information must include the average and range at which the contaminant was

summary of the results of the monitoring; and (b) an explanation of the significance of the results Cryptosporidium may be present in the source water or the finished water, the report must include: (a) satisfy the requirements of the Information Collection Rule [ICR] (§141.143), which indicates that • If a water system has performed any monitoring for Cryptosporidium, including monitoring performed Ċ ա

significance of the results. finished water, the report must include: (a) The results of the monitoring; and (b) An explanation of the If a water system has performed any monitoring for radon which indicates that radon may be present in the

possible health concern. To determine if results may indicate a health concern, EPA recommends that systems find out if EPA • If a water system has performed additional monitoring which indicates the presence of other contaminants advisory or a proposed regulation. Hotline (800-426-4791). EPA considers detects above a proposed MCL or health advisory level to indicate has proposed an NPDWR or issued a health advisory for that contaminant by calling the Safe Drinking Water the finished water, EPA strongly encourages systems to report any results which may indicate a health the monitoring; and (b) an explanation of the significance of the results noting the existence of a health concerns. For such contaminants, EPA recommends that the report include: (a) the results of цŢ

31 of the year covered by it. The CCR must include the following information: inform your customers in your CCR report of any significant deficiencies that are not corrected by December • If you are a ground water system that receives notice from the state of a significant deficiency, you must

The nature of the significant deficiency and the date it was identified by the state

regarding the State-approved plan and schedule for correction, If the significant deficiency was not corrected by the end of the calendar year, include information including interim measures, progress to date,

and any interim measures completed. how the deficiency was corrected and the date it was corrected - If the significant deficiency was corrected by the end of the calendar year, include information regarding

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Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

COOKE CITY WATER DISTRICT

MT0000187

Annual Water Quality Report for the period of January 1 December 31, 2018 10

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

COOKE CITY WATER DISTRICT is Ground Water The source of drinking water used by

For more information regarding this report contact:

Name Marilyn Hartley, Clerk 406-224-3891

Phone

que lo entienda bien. Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre el agua que usted bebe. Tradúzcalo ó hable con alguien

bonds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock animals or from human activity. pick up substances resulting from the presence of and, domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas operations, and wildlife ground, production and mining activities. naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are production, mining, or farming from urban storm water runoff, industrial or metals, which can be naturally-occurring or result bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment include: bottled water) include rivers, urban storm water runoff, and by-products of industrial processes and petroleum water runoff, and residential uses. variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm production, and can also come Contaminants that may be present in source water The sources of drinking water (both tap water and Radioactive contaminants, which can be Organic chemical contaminants, including Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and in some cases, radioactive material. and can it dissolves naturally-occurring minerals Source of Drinking Water septic systems from gas stations, lakes, streams, In orde drink, Drinking water, including bottled water, may drinking water from their health care providers. or other immune system disorders, some elderly and undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about serious health problems, especially for pregnant If present, elevated levels of lead can cause microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791) the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other mPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen infections. These people should seek advice about infants can be particularly at risk from cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have must provide the same protection for public health. by public water systems; FDA regulations establish amount of certain contaminants in water provided Hotline at (800) 426-4791. obtained by calling the EPAs Safe Drinking Water contaminants and potential health effects can be water poses a health risk. contaminants does not necessarily indicate that amounts of some contaminants. The presence of reasonably be expected to contain at least small water tested. Information on lead in drinking for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water sitting for several hours, you can minimize the plumbing components. When your water has been We cannot control the variety of materials used associated with service lines and home plumbing is primarily from materials and components women and young children. Lead in drinking water limits for contaminants in bottled water which lead in your water, you may wish to have your potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with order to ensure that tap water testing methods, and steps you can take to EPA prescribes regulations which limit the More information about is safe to FOR H

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nttp://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead Drinking Water Hotline or at

minimize exposure is available from the Safe

water,

Source Water Information 07/01/2019 - MT0000187_2018_2019-07-01_20-04-56.PDF WELL 3 W GWIC 251907 WELL 2 N GWIC 251889 WELL 1 S GWIC 251912 Source Water Name Type of Water GW GW GW Report Status Location 4 0 Ht 8

Lead and Copper

Definitions: Action Level Goal (ALG); The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. ALGs allow for a margin of safety. Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

Lead and Copper	Date Sampled	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	90th Percentile	# Sites Over AL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper	09/19/2016	1 . 3	1 :3	0:1445	0	wďď	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems.
Lead	09/19/2016	0	ST	2 . 4	0	qđđ	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

Water Quality Test Results

: mđđ	: ជុជជ	na:	mrem:	Maximum residual disinfectant level goal or MRDLG:	Maximum residual disinfectant level or MRDL:	Maximum Contaminant Level Goal or MCLG:	Maximum Contaminant Level or MCL:	Level 2 Assessment:	Level 1 Assessment:	Avg:	Definitions:
milligrams per liter or parts per million - or one ounce in 7,350 gallons of water.	micrograms per liter or parts per billion - or one ounce in 7,350,000 gallons of water.	not applicable.	millirems per year (a measure of radiation absorbed by the body)	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.	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.	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.	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.	A Level 2 assessment is a very detailed study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why an E. coli MCL violation has occurred and/or why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system on multiple occasions,	A Level 1 assessment is a study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system.	Regulatory compliance with some MCLs are based on running annual average of monthly samples.	The following tables contain scientific terms and measures, some of which may require explanation.

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Water Quality Test Results

Treatment Technique or TT: A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water,

Regulated Contaminants

Chromium Nitrate [m Nitrogen] Radioactiv Contaminan	Chromium Nitrate [m Nitrogen]	Chromium		Barium	Arsenic	Inorganic Contaminan
idium	ŭ	asured as				ω
12/27/2016	Collection Date	2018	12/15/2016	12/15/2016	12/15/2016	Collection Date
986 0	Highest Level Detected	0.34	0.67	0.0393	0,75	Highest Level Detected
0.986 - 0.986	Range of Levels Detected	0.34 - 0.34	0,67 - 0,67	0.0393 - 0.0393	0.75 - 0,75	Range of Levels Detected
0	MCLG	ιo	100	2	o	MCLG
IJ	MCL	10	100	2	10	MCL
pCi/L	Units	mďđ	वृत्वे	٣đđ	qđđ	Units
N	Violation	N	N	N	Ν	Violation
Brosion of natural deposits.	Likely Source of Contamination	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits.	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes.	Likely Source of Contamination
	Combined Radium 12/27/2016 0.986 0.986 0 5 pCi/L N Brosion of natural deposits. 226/228 226/228 0 986 0.986 0 986 0 986 0 986 0 0 986 0 986 0 986 0 986 0 986 0 986 0 986 0 986 0 986 0 986 0 986 0 986 0 986 986 0 986	Radioactive ContaminantsCollectionHighest Level Range of LevelsMCLGMCLUnitsViolationLikely Source of ContaminationCombined RadiumDateDate0.986 - 0.98605pCi/LNErosion of natural deposits.226/22812/27/20160.986 - 0.98605pCi/LNErosion of natural deposits.	Nitrate [measured as201820180.34 - 0.341010ppmNRunoff from fertilizer use; Leaching fromNitrogen]CollectionHighest LevelRange of LevelsMCLGMCLUnitsViolationdeposits.Radioactive ContaminantsCollectedHighest LevelRange of LevelsMCLGUnitsViolationLikely Source of ContaminationCombined Radium12/27/20160.986 - 0.98605pCi/LNErosion of natural deposits.	Chromium12/15/20160.670.670.67100100100ppbNDischarge from steel and pulp mills; ErosionMitrate [measured as Nitrogen]20180.340.340.341010ppmNReptic farks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.Radioactive ContaminantsCollection DateHighest Level DetectedRange of Levels DetectedMCLGMCL MCLGUnitsViolationLikely Source of ContaminationCombined Radium 226/22812/27/20160.9860.98605pCi/LNErosion of natural deposits.	Barium12/15/20160.03930.03930.039322ppmNDischarge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.Chromium12/15/20160.670.670.67100100ppbNDischarge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits.Mirrate [measured as Nitrogen]20180.340.340.341010ppmNRunoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from deposits.Radioactive ContaminantsCollection DateHighest Level Nange of Levels DetectedMCLGMCLGUnitsViolationLikely Source of Contamination Detected226/22812/27/20160.9860.98605pCi/LNErosion of natural deposits.	Arsenic12/15/20160.750.7501010ppbNprosion of natural deposits; Runoff from production wastes, Runoff from production wastes, Runoff from production wastes, Runoff from stands from glass and electronicsBarium12/15/20160.03930.03930.039322ppmNDischarge from seles, Runoff from seles, Discharge from schards; Discharge from schards, Runoff from seles, Discharge from schards, Runoff from seles, Discharge from schards, Discharge from seles, Discharge from seles, Disc

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Violations Table

Lead and Copper Rule

The Lead and Copper Rule protects public health by minimizing lead and copper levels in drinking water, primarily by reducing water corrosivity. Lead and copper enter drinking water mainly from corrosion of lead and copper containing plumbing materials,

Violation Type	Violation Begin	Violation End	Violation Explanation
FOLLOW-UP OR ROUTINE TAP M/R (LCR)	10/01/2009	2018	We failed to test our drinking water for the contaminant and period indicated. Because of this failure, we cannot be sure of the quality of our drinking water during the period indicated.
Revised Total Coliform Rul	e (RTCR)		

The Revised Total Coliform Rule (RTCR) seeks to prevent waterborne diseases caused by E, coli. E. coli are bacteria whose presence indicates that the water may be contaminated with human or animal wastes. Human pathogens in these wastes can cause short-term effects, such as diarrhea, cramps, nausea, headaches,

Violation Type	Violation Begin	Violation End	Violation Explanation
MONITORING, ROUTINE, MAJOR (RTCR)	09/01/2018	09/30/2018	We failed to test our drinking water for the contaminant and period indicated. Because of this failure, we cannot be sure of the quality of our drinking water during the period indicated.
MONITORING, ROUTINE, MAJOR (RTCR)	12/01/2018	12/31/2018	We failed to test our drinking water for the contaminant and period indicated. Because of this failure, we cannot be sure of the quality of our drinking water during the period

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