DEQ
Montana Department of Environmental Quality

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Consumer Confidence Report Certification Form

You need to complete the following:

1. Mail or otherwise directly deliver a copy of Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) to water system customers by June 30. Keep a copy for your records.
2. Mail or email a copy of CCR to DEQ by June 30.
3. Complete and submit this Certification Form to DEQ by September 30. It is recommended that you *send the CCR and Certification Form to DEQ at the same time* to ensure that all actions are completed on time.

Water System Name: City of White Sulphur Springs

Water System ID Number: MT0000360 CCR Year: December 31, 2019

CCR was distributed (Check all that apply):

- ☐ **Mail Delivery**
- ☐ **Hand Delivery**
- ☐ **Electronic Delivery** (via Email, not social media)
- ☑ **Publish in Newspaper**
- ☑ **Post in Public Location / Available Upon Request**

- ☐ **Tier 3 Public Notice Included in CCR**

The community water system named above hereby confirms that its Consumer Confidence Report has been distributed to customers (and appropriate notices of availability have been given). Further, the system certifies that the information contained in the report is correct and consistent with the compliance monitoring data previously submitted to the state agency.

Certified by (Name): Rick Nelson Date: 6-24-2020

Title: Mayor Phone #: 406.547.3911

Submittals should be sent to:

Scott Patterson
CCR Rule Manager
DEQ PWS Bureau
P.O. Box 200901
Helena, MT 59620-0901
Email: spatterson@mt.gov Fax: 406-444-1374 Phone: 406-444-5360

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

City of White Sulphur Springs

PWSID#MT0000360
Box 442
White Sulphur Springs, MT 59645

We're very pleased to provide you with this year's 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. At the present time we serve 1000 people. Our source of water is ground water from two wells and surface water obtained from a slow sand filter/infiltration gallery system located in Willow Creek. 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 can be found online at http://apps.msl.mt.gov/Geographic_Information/Data/SourceWaterProtectionProgram/

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 **Clyde Vinton.** He is a certified operator with years of experience. If you want to learn more about our water, please call them at **547-3788**, or attend any of our regularly scheduled meetings. They are held on **the first Monday of each month.**

The water is treated with chlorination and filtration. White Sulphur Springs 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, 2019.** For constituents that are not monitored yearly, we have reviewed our records back the last five years.

We have monitored for lead and copper, and 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. White Sulphur Springs 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	2	ppb	15	Household plumbing
Copper	2017	0.08	ppm	1.3	Household plumbing

In the tables above and below 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 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 (ug/l) - one part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2000 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.

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.

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.

TEST RESULTS								
Contaminant	**Violation Y/N**	**Sample Date**	**Highest Level Detected**	**Range**	**Unit Measurement**	**MCLG**	**MCL**	**Likely Source of Contamination**
Inorganic Contaminants								
Fluoride	N	2019	0.2	0.2-0.2	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate + Nitrite as N	N	2019	0.93	ND - 0.93	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Arsenic	N	2019	4	ND-4	ppb	10	10	Erosion of natural deposits
Barium	N	2019	0.08	0.08 - 0.08	ppm	2	2	Erosion of natural deposits
Disinfection By-products								
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs)	N	2019	13	ND - 13	ppb	0	80	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Haloacetic Acids (HAAs)	N	2019	4.3	4.3 - 4.3	ppb	0	60	By-product of drinking water disinfection

Parameter	**Units**	**Violation YES/NO**	**Highest single measurement Value & Date**	**Lowest monthly % of samples meeting the limits**	**MCL**	**Source of contamination**
Turbidity	NTU	No	0.89 11/22/19	100% FOR ALL MONTHS	TT	Soil runoff

Our system had one violation. We failed to test our drinking water for Nitrate and Nitrite from the Treatment Plant for Willow Creek SWTP in the third quarter of 2019. Because of this failure, we cannot be sure of the quality of our drinking water during this time. Testing was done in the fourth quarter of 2019 and the results are in the above table.

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.