Town of Bainville
PWSID MT-0000020

The annual drinking water quality report is now available upon request.

If you would like a copy of the report, please contact Billie Jo Cochran at 406-769-2621 or on the Town of Bainville website: www.townofbainville.com

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

Town of Bainville MT0000020

Annual Water Quality Report for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2024

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

For more information regarding this report please contact Dan Lambert at 406-790-0462.
Public Participation Opportunities: Bainville Town Councils meetings, held on the second Monday of every month.

Sources of Drinking 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.

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 EPAs Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

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 be naturally occurring or 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 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 number of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

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 healthcare providers. EPA/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).

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. We are responsible for providing high-quality drinking water, but we 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 are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

Source Water Information for **Town of Bainville**

which is classified as a *Surface Water Purchaser* system

The source water assessment report for your water system provides additional information on your source water's susceptibility to contamination. To access this report please go to:
https://deq.mt.gov/water/Programs/dw-sourcewater
On the webpage look under "4. Make Results of the Delineation and Assessment Available to the Public" and then click on the grey box called "Review Source Water Assessment Reports".

Town of Bainville utilizes the listed water sources below:

Water Source Name	Water Source Type
CONSECUTIVE CONNECTION FROM 4348	Consecutive Connection

Water Quality Test Results Definitions

Definitions: The following tables contain scientific terms and measures, some of which may require explanation.

Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.
Avg: Regulatory compliance with some MCLs is based on running an annual average of monthly samples.
Level 1 Assessment: 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.
Level 2 Assessment: 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.
Maximum Contaminant Level or MCL: The highest level of 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 or MCLG: 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.
Maximum residual disinfectant level or MRDL: The highest level of disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that the addition of a disinfectant is necessary for the control of microbial contaminants.
Maximum residual disinfectant level goal or MRDLG: 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.
N/A: Not applicable.
ND: Not detectable at testing limit.
Nephelometric Turbidity Unit (NTU) − Measure of the clarity or cloudiness of water. Turbidity more than 5 NTU is just noticeable to the typical person.
Picocuries per liter (pCi/L) − Measure of the radioactivity in water.
ppb: micrograms per liter or parts per billion - or one ounce in 7,350,000 gallons of water.
ppm: milligrams per liter or parts per million - or one ounce in 7,350 gallons of water.
Secondary Maximum Contaminant Level (SMCL): SMCLs are established as guidelines to assist public water systems in managing their drinking water for aesthetic considerations, such as taste, color, and odor. These contaminants are not considered to present a risk to human health at the SMCL.
Treatment Technique or TT: A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

The State of Montana DEQ requires us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants are not expected to vary significantly from year to year, or the system is not considered vulnerable to this type of contamination. Therefore, some of our data, though representative, may be more than one-year-old.

Lead and Copper								
Lead and Copper	Date Sampled	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	90th Percentile	# Sites Over AL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper	06-06-2023	1.3	1.3	0.148	0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems.

Regulated Contaminants

Contaminant Group: Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products

Regulated Contaminants	Collection Year	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Chloramines	2024	2.20	0 - 2.6	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4	ppm	N	Water additive used to control microbes.
Chlorine	2023	1.80	0 - 2.6	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4	ppm	N	Water additive used to control microbes.
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	2024	19	19 - 19	No goal for the total	60	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	2024	29	29 - 29	No goal for the total	80	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.

Violations

Violation for Revised Total Coliform Rule (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, or other symptoms. They may pose a greater health risk for infants, young children, the elderly, and people with severely-compromised immune systems.

Violation Type	Violation Period	Resolution Date	Violation Explanation
MONITORING, ROUTINE, MAJOR (RTCR)	09/01/2024 to 09/30/2024	11-13-2024	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.
This violation was returned to compliance when the required number of routine total coliform samples were collected and reported to the State of Montana DEQ.			
MONITORING, ROUTINE, MAJOR (RTCR)	10/01/2024 to 10/31/2024	11-13-2024	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.
This violation was returned to compliance when the required number of routine total coliform samples were collected and reported to the State of Montana DEQ.			

Complete and submit the Certification Form to DEQ by September 30. It is recommended that you email the CCR and Certification Form to DEQ at the same time to ensure that all actions are completed on time. A fillable certification form can be downloaded *here.*

DEQ
Montana Department of Environmental Quality

Select to email: deqccr@mt.gov

* Save to desktop before emailing form

Consumer Confidence Report Certification Form

Water System Name: Town of Bainville

Water System ID Number: MT MT0000020 CCR Year: 2024

You need to complete the following:

1. Mail, make available, 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. Email or mail 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 email the CCR and Certification Form to DEQ at the same time to ensure that all actions are completed on time.

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): Billie Jo Cochran Date: 04/07/2025

Title: Clerk Phone #: 406-769-2621

Every community public water system is required to complete one of the following: Method A, Method B, or Method C AND one good faith effort

METHOD "A" DIRECT DELIVERY (use for Electronic CCR or paper copy CCR delivered to all customers).		
DELIVERY DATE REQUIRED Our CCR or electronic CCR notification of delivery was delivered to our consumers on_____(**insert date**)		
Depending on your method of CCR Delivery, you MUST complete at least ONE of the following methods. Please check all items that apply.		
1.	☐	Entire CCR was distributed by mail
2.	☐	*Mail – a paper notification was mailed to each customer providing the web link directly to the CCR. (Submit a copy of the URL notification, i.e. water bill, newsletter, etc.)
3.	☐	*E-mail – CCR sent as an attachment, a direct URL, or embedded in the body of the email (submit a sample copy of the e-mail)
4.	☐	Hand delivered

*No intermediate webpages are allowed to be used. Use a direct link to the CCR only.

METHOD "B" PUBLISHED IN LOCAL NEWSPAPER: Method only for systems serving fewer than 10,000 people. All 3 items below must be checked. Attach a copy of the newspaper clipping (affidavit not required).		
1.	☐	CCR published in its entirety in local newspaper of general circulation in the area.
2.	☐	Customers informed in newspaper that CCR will not be mailed. If other method used to inform customers, describe:
3.	☐	Customers and public informed in newspaper that CCR is available upon request.
Newspaper Name: _____		Published On: _____(**insert date**)

METHOD "C" DELIVERY CCR AVAILABILITY NOTICE ONLY: Method only for systems serving 500 or fewer people. Submit copy of notice of availability. Select HERE for a template.		
The CCR was not mailed to each customer. However, as required, customers were notified that a CCR was prepared and is available upon request.		
The CCR notice of availability was delivered on:	04/07/2025 **(insert date)**	
Check which method(s) the CCR notice of availability was distributed using:	☐ Newspaper	☐ Hand Delivered
	☑ Posted in Public Locations	☐ Other:_____

GOOD FAITH EFFORT: At a minimum, one good faith effort is required to be used to reach non-bill paying consumers			
Check all that apply:			
☑	Posted CCR on a publicly accessible internet site www. townofbainville.com	☐	Mailed the CCR to postal patrons within the service area
☐	Advertised availability of CCR in the news media (attach copy of announcement)	☐	Published CCR in local newspaper (attach copy of newspaper announcement)
☑	Posted the CCR in public places. List the locations here: Town Hall, Post Office, Welcome Stop, Smokeys.	☐	Delivered multiple copies to single bill addresses serving several persons such as apartments and businesses
☐	Delivered to community organizations. List organizations here:	☐	Other. Explain:
☐	Electronic announcement of CCR availability via social media outlets		

Wholesalers Only: All CCR information is required to be delivered to your consecutives no later than April 1
CCR information was provided to each consecutive community water system (purchaser(s)) on _____ (date).

Public Notification	
☐	Check box if Public Notification was included in the CCR to satisfy a Public Notification Rule Tier 3 monitoring violation

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

2024 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

Dry Prairie Rural Water Authority PWSID# MT0004348

PO Box 577

Culbertson, MT 59218

This report is intended to provide you with important information about your drinking water and the efforts made by the water system to provide safe drinking water. For more information regarding this report please contact **Joni Sherman, General Manager** at **406-787-5382**. Public Participation Opportunities: 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 Culbertson Office.**

Sources of Drinking 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.

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 EPAs Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

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 be naturally occurring or 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 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 number of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

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 healthcare providers. EPA/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).

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. We are responsible for providing high-quality drinking water, but we 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 are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

Source Water Information for Dry Prairie Rural Water Authority
which is classified as a *Surface Water Purchaser* system

Dry Prairie Rural Water purchases water from the Assiniboine Sioux Rural Water Supply System. The Assiniboine Sioux Rural Water Supply System routinely monitors for constituents in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. The attached report and this one shows the results of any detects in the monitoring for the period of **January 1st to December 31st, 2024.**

Water Quality Test Results Definitions

Definitions: The following tables contain scientific terms and measures, some of which may require explanation.
Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.
Avg: Regulatory compliance with some MCLs is based on running an annual average of monthly samples.
Level 1 Assessment: 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.
Level 2 Assessment: 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.
Maximum Contaminant Level or MCL: The highest level of 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 or MCLG: 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.
Maximum residual disinfectant level or MRDL: The highest level of disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that the addition of a disinfectant is necessary for the control of microbial contaminants.
Maximum residual disinfectant level goal or MRDLG: 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.
N/A: Not applicable.
ND: Not detectable at testing limit.
Nephelometric Turbidity Unit (NTU) – Measure of the clarity or cloudiness of water. Turbidity more than 5 NTU is just noticeable to the typical person.
Picocuries per liter (pCi/L) – Measure of the radioactivity in water.
ppb: micrograms per liter or parts per billion - or one ounce in 7,350,000 gallons of water.
ppm: milligrams per liter or parts per million - or one ounce in 7,350 gallons of water.
Secondary Maximum Contaminant Level (SMCL): SMCLs are established as guidelines to assist public water systems in managing their drinking water for aesthetic considerations, such as taste, color, and odor. These contaminants are not considered to present a risk to human health at the SMCL.
Treatment Technique or TT: A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

The State of Montana DEQ requires us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants are not expected to vary significantly from year to year, or the system is not considered vulnerable to this type of contamination. Therefore, some of our data, though representative, may be more than one-year-old.

Lead and Copper

Lead and Copper	Date Sampled	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	90th Percentile	# Sites Over AL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper	08-12-2021	1.3	1.3	0.669	1	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems.
Lead	08-12-2021	0	15	3	0	ppb	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.

Regulated Contaminants								
Contaminant Group: Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products								
Regulated Contaminants	Collection Year	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Chloramines	2024	2.50	2 - 3	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4	ppm	N	Water additive used to control microbes.
Chlorine	2023	2.90	2 - 3	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4	ppm	N	Water additive used to control microbes.
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	2023	10	9.1 - 10	No goal for the total	60	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	2023	23	20 - 23	No goal for the total	80	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Contaminant Group: Inorganic Contaminants								
Regulated Contaminants	Collection Year	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Fluoride	2019	0.70	.7 - .7	4	4	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.

Failure to Sample Violations			
#1 Violation for Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)			
Some people who drink water containing Haloacetic acids in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.			
Violation Type	Violation Period	Resolution Date	Violation Explanation
MONITORING, ROUTINE (DBP), MAJOR	01/01/2024 to 12/31/2024	OPEN	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.
An acceptable DBP sample report has not been submitted to the State of Montana DEQ so the violation is still outstanding.			
#2 Violation for Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)			
Some people who drink water containing Trihalomethanes in excess of the MCL over many years may experience problems with their liver, kidneys, or central nervous systems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.			
Violation Type	Violation Period	Resolution Date	Violation Explanation
MONITORING, ROUTINE (DBP), MAJOR	01/01/2024 to 12/31/2024	OPEN	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.
An acceptable DBP sample report has not been submitted to the State of Montana DEQ so the violation is still outstanding.			

Violation #1 and #2 were due to samples arriving at the lab outside the acceptable testing parameters to sample for Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) and Trihalomethanes (TTHM) in August 2024. The violation will be corrected during the next required sampling period in August 2026.

# 3 Violation for 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 Period	Resolution Date	Violation Explanation
FOLLOW-UP OR ROUTINE TAP M/R (LCR)	01/01/2022 to 12/31/2024	OPEN	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.
The water system failed to sample for lead and copper during the monitoring period so the violation is still outstanding.			

Violation #3 was due to a miscommunication with the testing laboratory not sending the required sampling materials for a newly added service area. This violation will be corrected during the next required sampling period between June and September 2025.

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

2024 Assiniboine Sioux Rural Water Supply System

PWSID#083090050

Wolf Point, MT

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 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 some small amounts of 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.
To ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations that limit the number 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 concerning your water data analyses, please contact **Matthew James 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, 2024.** For constituents that are not monitored yearly, we have reviewed our records back five years.

We have monitored for lead and copper, and all 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	90TH percentile value	Unit of measurement	Action level	Source of contamination
2024	Lead	0	ppb	10	Household plumbing
2024	Copper	0.519	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.

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

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 contaminants 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 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.

Turbidity					
	Limit (Treatment Technique)	Level Detected	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination	
Highest single Measurement	1.0 NTU	0.10 (1-31-24)	N	Soil runoff	
Lowest monthly % meeting limit	0.3 NTU	100%	N	Soil Runoff	
Information Statement: Turbidity is a measurement of the cloudiness of the water caused by suspended particles. We monitor it because it is a good indicator of water quality and the effectiveness of our filtration					

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	2024	0.7	.70 -.70	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate+ Nitrite as N	N	2024	0.01	.01-.01	ppm	10	10	Erosion of natural deposits
Radioactive Contaminants								
Uranium	N	2022	0.0008	0.0008-0.0008	ppb	0	30	Erosion of natural deposits
Disinfection By-products								
Chlorine	N	2024	3.1	1.2-3.1	ppm	MRDLG 4	MRDL 4	Water additive used to control microbes
Total Trihalomethanes TTHMs	N	2024	34	9.1-34	ppb	0	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Haloacetic acids HAAs	N	2024	23	12-23	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.

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 people 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.