

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

2003

River Rock Water & Sewer District

PWSID#04082

4135 Valley Commons Drive

Bozeman, MT 59718

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 ground water from 2 wells.

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 **Jason Leep**. He is the District Manager and has 4 years experience with the water system. His phone number is 586-2850. You may also attend our meetings. They are usually held on **the 3rd Thursday of every month at the River Rock Community Center (101 River Rock Boulevard) at 7:00 p.m.**

The River Rock W & S Dist. chlorinates the water and 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, 2003**. For constituents that are not monitored yearly, we have reviewed our records back the last 5 years.

We have monitored for lead and copper, and all of the samples were in compliance with the Lead and Copper Rule.

Parameter	Date	90th % value	Units	Action level	Source of Contamination
Lead	9/30/02	<5	Ppb	15	Household plumbing
Copper	9/30/02	0.20	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 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	Unit Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Inorganic Contaminants							
Nitrate + Nitrite as N	N	12/31/03	0.58	Ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride	N	12/26/01	0.21	Ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits
Radioactive Contaminants							
Alpha emitters	N	12/10/02	2.2	PCi/L	0	15	Erosion of natural deposits

Our system had two total coliform MCL violations. Coliform were detected in multiple samples, and a health advisory was issued. This advisory was relevant from July through mid September. We chlorinated the system to eliminate the problem. We're proud that your drinking water meets or exceeds all other 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.

Total Coliform: The total coliform rule requires water systems to meet a stricter limit for coliform bacteria. Coliform bacteria are usually harmless, but their presence in water can be an indication of disease-causing bacteria.

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.