

Consumer Confidence Report Certification Form

Water System Name: Town of Stevensville

Water System ID Number: MT _____ CCR Year: 2022

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): Steve Kruse Date: 11/21/23
 Title: Public Works Director Phone #: (406) 777-5271

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).		
<u>DELIVERY DATE REQUIRED</u>		
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.	<input type="checkbox"/>	Entire CCR was distributed by mail
2.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	*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.	<input type="checkbox"/>	*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.	<input type="checkbox"/>	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.	<input type="checkbox"/>	CCR published in its entirety in local newspaper of general circulation in the area.
2.	<input type="checkbox"/>	Customers informed in newspaper that CCR will not be mailed. If other method used to inform customers, describe:
3.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Customers and public informed in newspaper that CCR is available upon request.
Newspaper Name: <u>Bitterroot Star</u>		Published On: _____ (insert date)

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METHOD "C" DELIVERY CCR AVAILABILITY NOTICE ONLY: Method only for systems serving fewer than 500 people. Submit copy of notice of availability.		
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:	(insert date)	
Check which method(s) the CCR notice of availability was distributed using:	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Newspaper	<input type="checkbox"/> Hand Delivered
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Posted in Public Locations	<input type="checkbox"/> 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:			
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Posted CCR on a publicly accessible internet site www. <u>TownofStevensville.com</u>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Mailed the CCR to postal patrons within the service area
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Advertised availability of CCR in the news media (attach copy of announcement)	<input type="checkbox"/>	Published CCR in local newspaper (attach copy of newspaper announcement)
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Posted the CCR in public places. List the locations here: <u>200 BUCK STREET STEVENSVILLE, MT 59720</u>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Delivered multiple copies to single bill addresses serving several persons such as apartments and businesses
<input type="checkbox"/>	Delivered to community organizations. List organizations here:	<input type="checkbox"/>	Other. Explain:
<input type="checkbox"/>	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	
<input type="checkbox"/>	Check box if Public Notification was included in the CCR to satisfy a Public Notification Rule Tier 3 monitoring violation

CCR Rule Manager: Megan Falk
 DEQ PWS Bureau
 P.O. Box 200901
 Helena, MT 59620-0901
 Fax: 406-444-1374 Phone: 406-444-3425
deqccr@mt.gov

PUBLIC NOTICE
2022 WATER QUALITY REPORT

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the 2022 Water Quality and Consumer Confidence Report for the Town of Stevensville's municipal water system has been completed. A copy is on file and available at the Stevensville Town Hall, 206 Buck Street, Stevensville, MT 59870 or online at www.townofstevensville.com.

Attest:



Melanie Sawyer, Utility Billing Clerk
BS05.26.23

AFFIDAVIT OF PUBLICATION

State of Montana
County of Ravalli

Victoria Howell

being duly sworn, deposes and says that _____

is the she of the BITTERROOT STAR,
a weekly newspaper of general circulation, published
in Stevensville, Ravalli County, Montana, and that the
subjoined notice, a copy of which is hereto attached, was
published in the regular and entire issue of said paper for

1 successive weeks, commencing on the


7 day of June 2023
and published on the following dates thereafter:

Signed Victoria Howell

Subscribed and sworn to before me this

21st day of June, 2023
Vanessa Lee Hackworth

PUBLIC NOTICE
2022 WATER
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GIVEN that the 2022 Water
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A copy is on file and available
at the Stevensville Town Hall,
206 Buck Street, Stevensville,
MT 59870 or online at www.
townofstevensville.com.
Attest: Melanie A. Sawyer
Melanie Sawyer, Utility
Billing Clerk
BS 6-7-23

 **VANESSA LEE HACKWORTH**
NOTARY PUBLIC for the
State of Montana
Residing at Stevensville, Montana
My Commission Expires
November 10, 2026

TOWN OF STEVENSVILLE

Montana Public Water Supply ID number 00335

2022 Water Quality Report

In compliance with the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Act and 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 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 comes from five wells; Well 1 (EP503) and four wells (Well 5 Well 6 Well 7 and Well 8) that are ported together (EP507). Well 1 is 325 feet deep and the EP507 wells are 435, 435, 455, and 430 feet deep. Two wells (EP504 & EP505) were taken out of service in 2015. We also stopped using the water from Mill and Swap Creeks (EP502). To ensure its purity, we treat our water by adding a small amount of chlorine. To minimize corrosion of lead and copper in our customers water pipes, we further treat our water with ortho phosphate. We have 905 service connections and added 11 new connections last year. In a continuing effort to maintain and improve our system, we repaired five water service connections last year.

We are pleased to report that our drinking water is safe and meets all federal and state requirements. If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Steve Kruse at (406) 880-5989. Glenn Bies is our certified operator with 29 years of experience. He attends periodic training sessions to meet continuing education requirements. The most recent training course he attended was in October of last year.

DID YOU KNOW? The sources of drinking water (both tap and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and in some cases radioactive elements. Water can also pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

Contaminants that may be present in water include:

- 1) Microbial contaminants such as viruses and bacteria which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations and wildlife.
- 2) Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals which can be naturally occurring or result from urban storm water runoff, industrial or domestic waste water discharges, oil and gas production, mining and farming.
- 3) Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm water runoff, and residential uses.
- 4) Volatile organic chemicals, which are byproducts of industrial processes, petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff, and septic systems.
- 5) Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

All sources of drinking water are subject to potential contamination by contaminants that are naturally occurring or manmade. Those contaminants 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, or online at www.epa.gov/safewater.

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, or online at www.epa.gov/safewater.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount 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. The Stevensville Water Department routinely monitors for constituents in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. We take all of our water samples to Montana Environmental Laboratory in Kalispell (406-755-2131). They are a private laboratory that is certified by the State of Montana and the EPA to analyze drinking water.

Our sampling frequency complies with EPA and state drinking water regulations. The following tests were performed to identify possible contaminants in our system during the period of January 1 to December 31, 2022:

- 21 coliform bacteria tests – all were coliform free.
- One nitrate plus nitrite tests on each of our entry points – results were within EPA guidelines.
- Tests on the water from our distribution system to determine the possible presence of 10 disinfection byproducts – none were detected.
- Two tests to determine the level of orthophosphate – results were within EPA guidelines.
- One asbestos test on the water from our distribution system – none was detected.

The Montana Department of Environmental Quality requires that we test for asbestos in our drinking water. As our distribution system contains no asbestos cement pipe, we have applied for and been granted a monitoring waiver for asbestos. This waiver allows our system to sample only once every nine years for this contaminant. This waiver covers the period from 2020 to 2028.

The following table lists the contaminants detected during recent testing. Some of the data in this table may be more than one year old, since certain chemical contaminants are monitored less than once per year.

Regulated Contaminants

CONTAMINANT	VIOLATION Y/N	SAMPLE DATE	HIGHEST LEVEL DETECTED	UNIT MEASURE- MENT	MCLG	MCL	LIKELY SOURCE OF CONTAMINATION
Arsenic EP503 EP507	N	12-8-20	2 1	ppb	10	10	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium EP503 EP507	N	12-8-20	0.06 0.09	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Chlorine	N	2022	0.8 (0.8-0.8)	ppm	MRDLG 4	MRDL 4	Water additive used to control microbes
Copper	N	6-29-21	90th % is 0.38	ppm	1.3	AL= 1.3	Corrosion of Household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives
Fluoride EP503 EP507	N	12-8-20	0.22 0.39	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth
Lead	N	6-29-21	90th % is 1	ppb	0	AL= 15	Corrosion of Household plumbing; Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate + Nitrite EP503 EP507	N	11-15-22	0.42 0.39	ppm	10	10	Naturally occurring at this level Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Radium 226 EP507	N	8-7-17	0.3 +/- 0.1	pCi/L	0	5	Natural deposits
Radium 228 EP507	N	8-7-17	1.6 +/- 0.7	pCi/L	0	5	Natural deposits
Uranium EP503 EP507	N	12-8-20 8-7-17	4.8 2	ppb	0	30	Erosion of natural deposits

Unregulated Contaminants

CONTAMINANT	SAMPLE DATE	HIGHEST LEVEL DETECTED	UNIT MEASUREMENT	SMCL	LIKELY SOURCE OF CONTAMINATION
Calcium EP507	1-2-18	34	ppm	1000	Naturally occurring
Magnesium EP507	1-2-18	7	ppm	500	Naturally occurring

DEFINITIONS:

MCL - Maximum Contaminant Level - The “Maximum Allowed” 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.

MCLG - Maximum Contaminant Level Goal - The “Goal” 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.

MRDL - Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level - 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.

MRDLG - Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal-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.

PPM - Parts per million or Milligrams per liter (mg/l) - one part per million corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny in \$10,000.

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

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

pCi/L - Pico Curies per Liter - a very small unit of measurement of radioactivity.

EP - Entry Point - The point at which our water enters the distribution system.

What does this table tell us?

As you can see our system had no MCL violations. MCL’s are set at very stringent levels. To understand the possible health effects of exceeding the MCL, a person would have to drink two liters of water every day at the MCL for a lifetime to have a one in a million chance of having any adverse health effects. Although 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.

We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants on a regular basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not our drinking water meets health standards. We are required to test two locations for coliform bacteria once per month. We did not test for coliform during January or October of 2022 and therefore cannot be sure of the quality of our drinking water during that time. We were notified of this and received failure to monitor violation letters from the Montana Department of Environmental Quality (MTDEQ) in for those months. We conducted 21 coliform bacteria tests in 2022, and all samples were coliform free.

We failed to provide you, our drinking water customers, an annual report that informs you about the quality of our drinking water and characterizes the risks from exposure to contaminants detected in our drinking water. We are required to write this “Consumer Confidence Report” by July 1st of the following calendar year. Due to an administrative oversight, we did not complete our 2021 CCR and submit a copy to MTDEQ on time. We were in violation of state and federal law. We received a failure to write a CCR violation from MTDEQ. In order to comply with our requirements we completed our report in August.

In June of 2021 we did five tests on the water from our customers’ homes to determine the possible presence of lead and copper leaching out of the faucets and fixtures. Results were within EPA guidelines, however we failed to provide results of lead tap water monitoring to our consumers at the location water was tested. These were supposed to be provided no later than 30 days after learning the results. We received a failure to provide consumer notice violation from the Montana Department of Environmental Quality on December 30th 2021.

Due to the relative softness of our water, we do have some copper that leaches out of the pipes in our customers' houses. To help keep this to a minimum, we add a small amount of ortho phosphate to our water. Copper is an essential nutrient, but some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over a relatively short period of time could experience gastrointestinal distress. Some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over many years could suffer liver or kidney damage. People with Wilsons disease should consult their personal doctor.

Lead in drinking water comes primarily from materials and components of the service lines and home plumbing systems. It is possible that lead levels at your home may be higher than other homes in the community as a result of materials used in your home's plumbing. Our water system is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but we cannot control the variety of materials used in private home plumbing systems. If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. If you are concerned about elevated lead levels in your home's water, you may wish to have your water tested by a certified laboratory like the one we send our samples to (Montana Environmental Laboratory, 406-755-2131). When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap until the water temperature has stabilized (usually for 30 seconds to 2 minutes) before you use the water for drinking or cooking. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure to lead is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline 1-800-426-4791, or online at www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

In May of 2002, the Montana Department of Environmental Quality conducted a source water assessment of our system. This report provides additional information on the potential vulnerability of our wells to contamination. This report is available for review at City Hall. The full report is also available at <https://deq.mt.gov/water/programs/dw#accordion1-collapse2> The report can be summarized in the following table:

Significant Potential Contaminant Sources

Facility Name	Potential Contaminants	Contaminant Origin	Hazard Rating	Barriers	Susceptibility
Gas Stations	VOC's	Leaking UST	High	1 (LUST)	High
Machine Shops	VOC's	Spill	Moderate	1	Moderate
Fertilizer Plant	Nitrogen	Spill	Moderate	1	Moderate
Dry Cleaners	VOC's	Spill	High	0	Very High
Class V Injection Wells	VOC's, SOC's, IOC's	Spill	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown
Cropped Agricultural Land	SOC's, Nitrate, pathogens	Spill, Runoff	High	0	Very High
Septic Systems	Nitrate, pathogens	Infiltration Recharge	Low	0	Moderate
Sanitary Sewers	Nitrate, pathogens	Leaking Sewer	High	0	Very High
Stormwater Drainage	SOC's, IOC's	Infiltration Recharge	None	0	None
Highways/Railroads/Pipelines	VOC's, SOC's, IOC's	Spill	High (RR)	0	Very High

Our water system is committed to providing our customers with safe, pure water and we are pleased that our water meets or exceeds all established state and federal standards. Thank you for reviewing this report.