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2024 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

PWSID#00156

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 to you a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. Our water source is surface water from the Yellowstone River. At the present time we serve approximately 7,000 people. The source water assessment report for Lockwood Water and Sewer 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.

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 the District Manager, Mike Ariztia, or one of our certified operators Tony Reed, Nick Baker or Justin Goselin. If they are not available, our secretary/bookkeeper, Angela Watson will have them return your call. If you want to learn more about our water, please call us at 259-4120 or attend any of our regularly scheduled water board meetings which are held the second Wednesday of every month at 7:00 pm at 1644 Old Hardin Rd.

Your water comes directly from the Yellowstone river into our treatment plant where is treated with a poly aluminum chloride as the primary treatment chemical, filtered, then chlorinated for disinfection prior to entering the distribution system. Lockwood Water and Sewer District 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 the last five years.

We have monitored for lead and copper, and all of 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. Lockwood 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	90^{TH} percentile value	Unit of measurement	Action level	Source of contamination
8/24/2023	Lead	3	ppb	15	Household plumbing
8/22/2023	Copper	0.19	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 in excess of 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) - A treatment technique is a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

Maximum Contaminant Level - 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 - 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.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL) - 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.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (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.

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.

Microbiological Contaminants

Parameter	Units	Violation YES/NO	Highest single measurement Value & date	Lowest monthly % of samples meeting the limits	MCL	Source of contamination
Turbidity	NTU	No	**0.24 8/02/2024**	100% FOR ALL MONTHS	TT	Soil runoff
Total organic carbon	Ppm	No	**1.6- 05/02/2024**	NA	TT	Naturally present in the environment

TEST RESULTS							
Contaminant	**Violation Y/N**	**Sample Date**	**Highest Level Detected**	**Unit of Measurement**	**MCLG**	**MCL**	**Likely Source of Contamination**
Inorganic Contaminants							
Fluoride	N	4/16/2020	0.4	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth
Nitrate + nitrite as N	N	1/13/2024	.35	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use. Leaching from septic tanks, sewage, erosion of natural deposits
Arsenic	N	2024	1	ppb	0	10	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes.
Radioactive Contaminants							
Gross alpha Excluding Radon and Uranium	N	4/16/2020	7.2	pCi/L	0	15	Erosion of natural deposits
Disinfection By-products				**Range**			
Total trihalomethanes (TTHMs)	N	5/2/2024	55	6.9-55	ppb	NA	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Haloacetic Acids (HAAs)	N	5/2/2024	51	6.6-48	ppb	NA	60	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Chlorine	N	2024	1.6	0.5-1.6	ppm	MRDLG =4	MRDL =4	Water additive used to control microbes

Secondary Contaminants

Secondary Contaminant	Collection Year	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels	SMCL	Units	Likely Source of Contamination and/or Reason for Monitoring
Manganese	2022	32	32 - 32	50	ppb	Natural sources as well as discharges from industrial uses

Manganese: Drinking Water may naturally have manganese and, when concentrations are greater than 50 ppb, the water may be discolored and taste bad. Over a lifetime, the EPA recommends that people drink water with manganese levels less than 300 ppb and over the short term, EPA recommends that people limit their consumption of water with levels over 1000 ppb, primarily due to concerns about possible neurological effects. Children younger than one year old should not be given water with manganese concentrations over 300 ppb, nor should formula for infants be made with that water for more than a total of 10 days throughout the year.

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.

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.