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2025 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.

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. If they are not available, our secretary/bookkeeper 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 ferric chloride as the primary treatment chemical, filtered, ran through a ultra violet reactor, and 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, 2025. For constituents that are not monitored yearly, we have reviewed our records back the last five years.

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.

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://deg.mt.gov/water/Programs/dw-sourcewater>. On the webpage scroll down and look under the subtitle "Montana Source Water Protection Viewer" and click the blue box with the same name. This will open the Montana Source Water Protection Viewer in a new tab on your internet browser. Once in there, click the grey box called "Source Water Reports" at the top.

Lockwood Water & Sewer District utilizes the listed water sources below:

<u>Water Source Name</u>	<u>Water Source Type</u>
INTAKE YELLOWSTONE RIVER	Source Water Intake

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 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 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).

In the tables 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:

Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.

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.

Minimum Reporting Level (MRL): Determined using data from multiple laboratories that participate in EPA's UCMR MRL-setting studies and are not associated with contaminant health effect information. The UCMR MRL is the lowest level of a contaminant that is considered measurable, with 95% confidence, by at least 75% of laboratories nationwide using a specified analytical method (recognizing that individual laboratories may be able to measure or quantify analytes at lower levels). EPA's UCMR 5 MRL for lithium is 9 µg/L.

Picocuries per Liter (pCi/L): Measure of the radioactivity in water.

N/A: Not applicable

ND: Not detectable at testing limit

Avg: Regulatory compliance with some MCL's based on running an annual average of monthly samples.

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.

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

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	0.18 2/24/2025	100% FOR ALL MONTHS	TT	Soil runoff
Total organic carbon	Ppm	No	1.8- 05/08/2025	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	2020	0.4	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth	
Nitrate + nitrite as N	N	2025	.44	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use. Leaching from septic tanks, sewage, erosion of natural deposits	
Arsenic	N	2025	ND	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	2020	7.2	pCi/L	0	15	Erosion of natural deposits	
Disinfection By-products								
Range								
Total trihalomethanes (TTHMs)	N	2025	35	4.7-42	ppb	NA	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Haloacetic Acids (HAAs)	N	2025	28	4.7-36	ppb	NA	60	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Chlorine	N	2025	1	.9-1	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.

Unregulated Contaminants (UCMR5)

Unregulated Contaminant	Collection Year	Average Level Detected	Range of Levels	Minimum Reporting Level (MRL)	Units	Likely Source of Contamination and/or Reason for Monitoring
Lithium	2023	42.75	35 - 57	9	µg/L	Natural sources

Our water system has sampled for a series of unregulated contaminants as part of the EPA's Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR). Unregulated contaminants are those that don't yet have a drinking water standard set by the EPA. Unregulated contaminant monitoring helps EPA to determine where certain contaminants occur and whether the Agency should consider regulating those contaminants in the future

As our customers, you have a right to know that these data are available. If you are interested in examining the results, please contact: Mike Ariztia at (406) 259-4120 or mikea@lockwoodwater.com

Results can also be found by visiting the EPA's UCMR 5 Data Finder website:
<https://www.epa.gov/dwucmr/fifth-unregulated-contaminant-monitoring-rule-data-finder>

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.

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.