

2004

Water Quality Report

Big Sky County Water & Sewer District No. 363

January 1, 2004 - December 31, 2004

The District is pleased to provide you with the 2004 Consumer Confidence Annual Water Quality Report. We want to keep you informed about the quality of water the District has 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. The following report covers the three separate public water systems that the Big Sky Water & Sewer District operates.

The District routinely monitors for constituents in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. We are pleased to report that our drinking water is safe and meets or exceeds all federal and state requirements. The following tables show any detects (more than 0.0 ppm) in our monitoring for the period of **January 1st to December 31st, 2004** that have been found. 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. For constituents that are not monitored yearly, we have reviewed our records back to the last time the constituent was monitored.

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. EPA also has a web site where you can search through a database of drinking water information across the country. The web site address is: http://www.epa.gov/enviro/html/sdwis/sdwis_query.html

In the tables below you may find terms and abbreviations you are not familiar with. To help you better understand these terms, we have 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.

Action Level - the concentration of a contaminant, which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements in 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.

WATER SOURCES & CONTAMINANTS

Meadow Village drinking water source is from 4 Glacial Alluvial groundwater wells. This water system includes the Meadow area, Sweetgrass Hills, Hidden Village, Town Center, Southfork and West Fork subdivisions.

TEST RESULTS - PWSID #002384 – MEADOW VILLAGE								
Contaminant	Violation Yes/No	Sample Date	Highest Level Detected		Unit Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Inorganic Contaminants								
Nitrate (as Nitrogen)	No	3/31/04	1.25		Ppm	10	10	runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Lead	No	9/14/04	90th % is <0.005 ppm		Ppm	0	AI-15	corrosion in household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
copper	No	9/14/04	90 th % is 0.13ppm		Ppm	1.3	AI-1.3	corrosion in household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits, leaching from wood preservatives
fluoride	No	12/17/02	1.12		Ppm	4	4	erosion of natural deposits
Total Coli-form	Yes	12/13/04	present		positive sample	0	presence of coli form bacteria in 5% of monthly samples	Unsanitary sample faucet

Mountain Village drinking water source is from 6 glacial alluvial wells.

TEST RESULTS - PWSID #002385 – MOUNTAIN VILLAGE								
Contaminant	Violation Yes/No	Sample Date	Highest Level Detected		Unit Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Inorganic Contaminants								
Nitrate (as Nitrogen)	No	3/31/04	.36		Ppm	10	10	runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
lead	No	9/12/02	90th % is <0.005 ppm		Ppm	0	AI-15	corrosion in household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
copper	No	9/12/02	90 th % is 0.28 ppm		Ppm	1.3	AI-1.3	corrosion in household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits, leaching from wood preservatives
fluoride	No	12/17/01	1.12		Ppm	4	4	erosion of natural deposits

Aspen Groves subdivisions drinking water source is from 2 glacial alluvial wells.

TEST RESULTS - PWSID #004064 – ASPEN GROVES								
Contaminant	Violation Yes/No	Sample Date	Highest Level Detected		Unit Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Inorganic Contaminants								
fluoride	No	12/16/04	1.56		Ppm	4	4	erosion of natural deposits
Lead	No	10/24/03	90th % is 0.0035 ppm		Ppm	0	AI-15	corrosion in household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
copper	No	10/24/03	90 th % is 0.375ppm		Ppm	1.3	AI-1.3	corrosion in household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits, leaching from wood preservatives
Arsenic	No	9/9/02	0.008		Ppm	0	0.05	erosion of natural deposits
Total Coli-form	Yes	7/12/04	present		positive sample	0	presence of coli form bacteria in 5% of monthly samples	Unsanitary sample faucet

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).

If you have any questions about this report, or concerning your water, please contact **Jim Muscat**, the Districts Drinking Water Supervisor and Certified Operator, at 406-995-2660. We want our customers to be informed about their water utility. If you would like to learn more, the Big Sky County Water & Sewer District No. 363 meets on the 3rd Tuesday of each month. We ask that all our customers help us protect and conserve our water sources, which are the heart of our community, our way of life and our children's future.