

2011

Water Quality Report

Big Sky County Water & Sewer District No. 363

PWS- MT0002385

The District is pleased to provide you with the 2011 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 Mountain Village, the Meadow Village including Sweet Grass Hills, South Fork, West Fork, Hidden Village and Town Center and also Aspen Groves and Lone Moose subdivisions. This report does not cover Moonlight Basin properties or Spanish Peaks Resort. Those are separate water systems.

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 **very 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, 2011** 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.

Big Sky's remote and pristine setting eliminates many of the man made potential water quality problems that plague more densely populated areas. However all sources of drinking water are subject to potential contamination by constituents that are naturally occurring and/or 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

Our drinking water source is from 12 active groundwater wells. This water system includes the Mountain and Meadow areas, Cascade, Sweetgrass Hills, Hidden Village, Aspen Groves, Town Center, Southfork and West Fork subdivisions.

TEST RESULTS - PWSID #002385– Big Sky Water and Sewer District No. 363

Contaminant	Violation Yes/No	Last Sample Date	Highest Level Detected		Unit Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Nitrate (as Nitrogen)	No	7/20/11	1.93		Ppm	10	10	runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Lead	No	09/21/10	90th % is 0.003 ppm		Ppm	0	AI-15	corrosion in household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
copper	No	09/21/10	90 th % is 0.12 ppm		Ppm	1.3	AI-1.3	corrosion in household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits, leaching from wood preservatives
fluoride	No	9/19/10	.8		Ppm	4	4	erosion of natural deposits
Total Coli-form	No	Samples are taken Monthly	No Detects		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 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 your own service lines and home plumbing. The District 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 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 drinking 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>.

If you have any questions about this report, or concerning your water, please contact Jim Muscat the Districts Certified Operator at (406)-995-2660. You can also visit the Districts web site at <http://www.bigskywatersewer.com/> for more information. We ask that all our customers help us protect and conserve our water sources. If you would like to learn more, the Big Sky County Water & Sewer District No. 363 meets on the 3rd Tuesday of each month.

2011
Water Quality Report
Spanish Peaks Resort, Public Water Supply
PWS MT0004588

The Big Sky Water and Sewer District No. 363 currently operates the water system for Spanish Peaks Resort. The District is pleased to provide you with the **2011** Consumer Confidence Annual Water Quality Report. We want to keep you informed about the quality of water Spanish Peaks Resort has delivered to you over the past year.

The District routinely monitors for constituents in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. We are pleased to report that your drinking water is very safe to drink 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, 2011** 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.

Big Sky's remote and pristine setting eliminates many of the man made potential water quality problems that plague more densely populated areas however all sources of drinking water are subject to potential contamination by constituents that are naturally occurring and/or man made. Those constituents can be microbes, organic or inorganic chemicals, or radioactive materials. Lead in drinking water is one in particular the EPA requires all water systems to bring to your attention in this report.

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 your own service lines and home plumbing. The Spanish Peaks water system 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 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 drinking 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>.

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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

Spanish Peaks Resort's drinking water source is from 2 deep groundwater wells located in the area of Ouzel Falls.

Contaminant	Violation Yes/No	Sample Date	Highest Level Detected		Unit Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Inorganic Contaminants								
Nitrate (as Nitrogen)	No	7/20/11	0		Ppm	10	10	runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Lead	No	9/15/10	90 th % = 0.001		Ppm	0	AI-15	Lack of flushing brand new plumbing fixtures
copper	No	9/15/10	90 th % = 0.04		Ppm	1.3	AI-1.3	corrosion in household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
Total Coli-form	No	Samples Taken Monthly	No Detects		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).

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We ask that all our customers help us protect and conserve our water sources.

Thank You

The Big Sky Water & Sewer District No. 363