



Drinking Water Quality Report
PWSID #00136
City of Belgrade
91 East Central Avenue
Belgrade, MT 59714

Potable water is one of the most vital services provided to community residents. All of us depend on water for drinking, cooking, washing, carrying away wastes, and other domestic needs. For the most part, we don't think about how drinking water gets to our homes or where that water comes from. We just want to be sure that our water is safe and keeps flowing to our taps.

The goal of the City of Belgrade is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. Because of our commitment to ensuring the quality of your drinking water, we want to keep you informed about the activities and testing we do to assure that your water is safe. We are pleased to present to you this year's Water Quality Report.

WATER SOURCE

Our water is taken from six wells located throughout the city. If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Steve Klotz at (406) 388-4994. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility.

MONITORING

The City of Belgrade routinely monitors for constituents in your drinking water according to Federal and State regulations. The State of Montana requires monitoring for some contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Some data in the tables, though representative, may be more than one year old. Our sampling frequency complies with EPA and State regulations. The table includes the contaminants detected by our monitoring for the period of January 1st to December 31st, 2008.

In the following tables, you may find many terms and abbreviations with which you might not be familiar. To help you better understand these terms, we have provided the following definitions:

ppm = <i>Parts per million</i> - one part per million corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny in \$10,000.
ppb = <i>Parts per billion</i> - one part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in \$10,000,000.
AL = <i>Action Level</i> - The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow
MCL = <i>Maximum Contaminant Level</i> - The highest allowable amount of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water
MCLG = <i>Maximum Contaminant Level Goal</i> - The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health
MFL = <i>Million Fibers per Liter</i> - million fibers per liter is a measure of the presence of asbestos fibers that are longer than 10 micrometers.
Picocuries per liter (pCi/L) = picocuries per liter is a measure of the radioactivity in water.
Waivers = reduction or exclusion of monitoring requirements for certain compounds. Waivers are granted by the State of Montana, based on a water system's previous monitoring history.
90th Percentile Value = The concentration of lead or copper in tap water exceeded by 10 percent of the sites sampled during a monitoring period.
< = Less than

Test Results						
Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Sample Date	Level Detected	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Nitrate (as Nitrogen) – Well #1(EP502) Well #2(EP503) Well #3(EP504) Well #4(EP505) Well #5(EP507) Well #6(EP508)	No No No No No No	02/20/2008 02/20/2008 02/20/2008 02/20/2008 02/20/2008 02/20/2008	2.12 ppm 0.88 ppm 1.13 ppm 1.23 ppm 1.86 ppm 0.82 ppm	10 ppm	10 ppm	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Barium Well #3 Well # 6	No No	12/27/2007 12/27/2007	0.108 ppm 0.052 ppm	2 ppm	2 ppm	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Arsenic Well #1(EP502) Well #2(EP503) Well #3(EP504) Well #4(EP505) Well #5(EP507)	No	12/27/2007 12/27/2007 12/27/2007 12/27/2007 12/27/2007	0.001 ppm 0.002 ppm 0.001 ppm 0.001 ppm 0.001 ppm	n/a	50	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Fluoride Well #3(EP504)	No	12/27/2007	0.11 ppm	4 ppm	4 ppm	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Alpha emitters Well #5(EP507) Well#5(EP507)	No No	4/26/2007 2/15/2008	2.70 pCi/L 0.002 pCi/L	0 pCi/L	15 pCi/L	Erosion of natural deposits
Lead	No	9/27/2007	90th Percentile 1 ppb	0 ppb	Action Limit: 15 ppb	Corrosion of household plumbing; erosion of natural deposits
Copper	No	9/27/2007	90th Percentile 0.22 ppm	1.3 ppm	1.3 ppm	Corrosion of household plumbing; erosion of natural deposits; leaching of wood preservatives
Chloromethane Well#6 (EP508)	No	6/16/2009	0.51 ppb	0	0.50 ppb	

Bacteriological Contaminants: We monitor our water for total coliform bacteria on a monthly basis. Total coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially-harmful, bacteria may be present. Our monitoring detected no Total Coliforms in any samples

taken in 2008.

Inorganic Compounds (IOCs) - Testing done on all wells during 2007 included compounds such as Antimony, Arsenic, Nickel, and Thallium. Beryllium, Barium, Cadmium, Chromium, Fluoride, Mercury and Selenium were sampled in 2007 for Well #3 and Well #5. Fluoride was detected in Well #3 only. Our water system has waivers for some inorganic compounds. 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. The City of Belgrade 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>.

Volatile Organic Compounds (VOCs) - VOCs are petroleum byproducts, including fuels such as gasoline and diesel; lighter fluid; fuel additives; solvents such as benzene and toluene; cleaning compounds such as dry cleaning solution, degreasers, refrigerants and adhesives. The EPA regulates the amount of certain VOCs in drinking water, while the EPA and the State monitor for the presence of other VOCs in drinking water. Over 60 additional organic compounds were tested in all wells in 2007. No volatile organics were detected in our water system. In 2008 well #8 was tested for VOCs and chlormethane was found at detection limit.

Synthetic Organic Compounds (SOCs) - SOCs encompass a wide range of organic compounds, including pesticides and herbicides used for crops and lawns; wood preservatives; PCBs from electrical transformers; and byproducts from PVC and other plastics, including phthalates and adipates. SOCs may be released during manufacturing processes, runoff from fields where herbicides or pesticides have been used, and disposal of industrial wastes. Nearly 40 different compounds were tested in 2007 for all wells, and none was detected in our water system.

Radionuclides: Alpha emitters are certain minerals which are radioactive and which may emit a form of radiation known as alpha radiation. Radium 226/228 is a naturally occurring radioactive contaminant that occurs primarily in ground water. Testing was done for radionuclides in 2007 and 2008 and none were detected.

INTERPRETATION

We continually monitor for various constituents in the water supply to meet all regulatory requirements. We missed monitoring for Radionuclides in the first quarter of 2007 but completed sampling for them in 2008. Although some constituents have been detected, the EPA has determined that **your water IS SAFE at these levels**. If you would like more information about these contaminants, you may contact EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

For your information....

Did you know...?

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).

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.

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 storm water 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 storm water runoff, and residential uses.*
- ◆ *Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff, and septic systems.*
- ◆ *Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production mining activities.*

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Food and Drug Administration regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

MCLs 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.

Thank you for allowing us to continue providing your family with clean, quality water this year. We at the City of Belgrade are committed to ensuring the quality of your water, and work around the clock to provide top quality water to every tap. 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. Please call our office if you have any questions.

Prepared by Department of Public Health and Human Services / Environmental Laboratory / (406) 444-2642

This report will not be mailed, however copies are available at Belgrade City Hall, 91 E. Central.