

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

Town of Froid
PWSID#MT0000221
PO BOX 308
Froid, MT 59226

We're very pleased to provide you with the Water Quality Report. We want to keep you informed about the reliable 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. We purchase our water from the Dry Prairie Water District. At the present time we serve a population of 205. We have completed a source water protection plan that provides more information such as potential sources of contamination to our drinking water supply. This plan can be found online at [http://apps.msl.mt.gov/Geographic Information/Data/SourceWaterProtectionProgram/](http://apps.msl.mt.gov/Geographic%20Information/Data/SourceWaterProtectionProgram/)

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water, please contact **Odean Kilsdonk**. He is a certified operator and can be reached at **766-2202**, or you may attend one of our meetings. They are held the **second Monday of each month at 6:30 pm**.

Dry Prairie (Culbertson) treats the water prior to entering the system, and routinely monitors for constituents in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. This report shows results of any detects in our monitoring for the period of **January 1st to December 31st, 2015**. For constituents that are not monitored yearly, we have reviewed our records back the last 5 years.

We have monitored for lead and copper, and all of our samples were 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. Town of Froid 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>.

Parameter	Date	90th % value	Units	Action level	Source of Contamination
Lead	9/17/15	<1	ppb	15	Household plumbing
Copper	9/17/15	0.078	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 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.

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.

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

Treatment Technique (TT) - (mandatory language) a treatment technique is a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

Maximum Contaminant Level - (mandatory language) 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 - (mandatory language) 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.

Picocuries per liter (pCi/L)-picocuries per liter is a measure of the radioactivity in water.

All sources of drinking water are subject to potential contamination by constituents that are naturally occurring or are manmade. Those constituents can be microbes, organic or inorganic chemicals or radioactive materials.

TEST RESULTS								
Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Sample Date	Highest Level Detected	Range	Unit Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Disinfection By-products								
Total trihalomethanes (TTHMs)*	Y	11/12/15 8/10/15 5/15/15 2/9/15	76*	26 - 98	ppb	0	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Haloacetic Acids (HAAs)*	Y	11/12/15 8/10/15 5/15/15 2/9/15	44*	15 - 76	ppb	0	60	By-product of drinking water chlorination

*Not all sample results may have been used for calculating the Highest Level Detected because some results may be part of an evaluation to determine where compliance sampling should occur in the future.

Our system had several violations. Water samples showed that the amount of total trihalomethanes (TTHM) in our drinking water for the first and second quarters of 2015 and haloacetic acids in the second quarter of 2015 were above their standard (called a maximum contaminant level and abbreviated MCL). Some people who drink water containing trihalomethanes and haloacetic acids in excess of the MCL over many years may experience problems with their liver, kidneys or central nervous systems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

We're proud that your drinking water meets or exceeds all other 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 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.

