

# 2018 Dixon Agency Community Water Report

## **Is my water safe?**

We are pleased to present this year's Annual Water Quality Report (Consumer Confidence Report) as required by the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA). This report is designed to provide details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies. This report is a snapshot of last year's water quality. We are committed to providing you with information because informed customers are our best allies. Last year, we conducted tests for over 80 contaminants. We only detected 13 of those contaminants, and found only 1 at a level higher than the EPA allows. As we informed you at the time, our water temporarily exceeded drinking water standards. (For more information see the section labeled Violations at the end of the report.)

## **Do I need to take special precautions?**

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/Centers for Disease Control (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Water Drinking Hotline (800-426-4791).

## **Where does my water come from?**

Water for this community comes from ground water from a well in the Dixon area.

## **Source water assessment and its availability**

The Housing Authority is working on a water source protection plan.

## **Why are there contaminants in my drinking water?**

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 Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Safe Drinking Water Hotline (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: microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, that 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; and 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 amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

### **How can I get involved?**

The Housing Authority encourages public participation by posting notices, meeting announcements, public comment periods, etc., in local papers. The public is encouraged to contact this office any time regarding questions or concerns on their water quality. The public may also submit a request to meet with the Board of Commissioners to discuss any concerns they may have regarding their water. The Board of Commissioners meet twice monthly (1st and 3rd Tuesday's) at 6: 00 p.m. at the Housing Authority Office in Pablo, MT.

### **Description of Water Treatment Process**

Your water is treated by filtration and disinfection. Filtration removes particles suspended in the source water. Particles typically include clays and silts, natural organic matter, iron and manganese, and microorganisms. Your water is also treated by disinfection. Disinfection involves the addition of chlorine or other disinfectants to kill bacteria and other microorganisms (viruses, cysts, etc.) that may be in the water. Disinfection is considered to be one of the major public health advances of the 20th century.

### **Water Conservation Tips**

Did you know that the average U.S. household uses approximately 400 gallons of water per day or 100 gallons per person per day? Luckily, there are many low-cost and no-cost ways to conserve water. Small changes can make a big difference - try one today and soon it will become second nature.

- Take short showers - a 5 minute shower uses 4 to 5 gallons of water compared to up to 50 gallons for a bath.
- Shut off water while brushing your teeth, washing your hair and shaving and save up to 500 gallons a month.
- Use a water-efficient showerhead. They're inexpensive, easy to install, and can save you up to 750 gallons a month.

- Run your clothes washer and dishwasher only when they are full. You can save up to 1,000 gallons a month.
- Water plants only when necessary.
- Fix leaky toilets and faucets. Faucet washers are inexpensive and take only a few minutes to replace. To check your toilet for a leak, place a few drops of food coloring in the tank and wait. If it seeps into the toilet bowl without flushing, you have a leak. Fixing it or replacing it with a new, more efficient model can save up to 1,000 gallons a month.
- Adjust sprinklers so only your lawn is watered. Apply water only as fast as the soil can absorb it and during the cooler parts of the day to reduce evaporation.
- Teach your kids about water conservation to ensure a future generation that uses water wisely. Make it a family effort to reduce next month's water bill!
- Visit [www.epa.gov/watersense](http://www.epa.gov/watersense) for more information.

### **Source Water Protection Tips**

Protection of drinking water is everyone's responsibility. You can help protect your community's drinking water source in several ways:

- Eliminate excess use of lawn and garden fertilizers and pesticides - they contain hazardous chemicals that can reach your drinking water source.
- Pick up after your pets.
- If you have your own septic system, properly maintain your system to reduce leaching to water sources or consider connecting to a public water system.
- Dispose of chemicals properly; take used motor oil to a recycling center.
- Volunteer in your community. Find a watershed or wellhead protection organization in your community and volunteer to help. If there are no active groups, consider starting one. Use EPA's Adopt Your Watershed to locate groups in your community, or visit the Watershed Information Network's How to Start a Watershed Team.
- Organize a storm drain stenciling project with your local government or water supplier. Stencil a message next to the street drain reminding people "Dump No Waste - Drains to River" or "Protect Your Water." Produce and distribute a flyer for households to remind residents that storm drains dump directly into your local water body.

### **Special monitoring requirements violations**

Our system exceeded the drinking water standard for Arsenic in the beginning of 2018. We drilled a new well and samples from that well show the Arsenic level to be safe.

### **Additional Information for Lead**

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. Dixon (Old Agency) 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 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>.

## Water Quality Data Table

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants that we detected during the calendar year of this report. Although many more contaminants were tested, only those substances listed below were found in your water. All sources of drinking water contain some naturally occurring contaminants. At low levels, these substances are generally not harmful in our drinking water. Removing all contaminants would be extremely expensive, and in most cases, would not provide increased protection of public health. A few naturally occurring minerals may actually improve the taste of drinking water and have nutritional value at low levels. Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in this table is from testing done in the calendar year of the report. The EPA or the State requires us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not vary significantly from year to year, or the system is not considered vulnerable to this type of contamination. As such, some of our data, though representative, may be more than one year old. In this table you will find terms and abbreviations that might not be familiar to you. To help you better understand these terms, we have provided the definitions below the table.

| Contaminants  | MCLG or MRDLG | MCL, TT, or MRDL | Detect In Your Water | Range |      | Sample Date | Violation | Typical Source   |
|---|---------------|------------------|----------------------|-------|------|-------------|-----------|--|
|   |               |                  |                      | Low   | High |             |           |  |
| <b>Disinfectants &amp; Disinfection By-Products</b>   |               |                  |                      |       |      |             |           |  |
| (There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants) |               |                  |                      |       |      |             |           |  |
| Chlorine (as Cl <sub>2</sub> ) (ppm)  | 4             | 4                | 1                    | NA    | NA   | 2018        | No        | Water additive used to control microbes  |
| Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)   | NA            | 60               | .94                  | NA    | NA   | 2018        | No        | By-product of drinking water chlorination  |
| TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes] (ppb)   | NA            | 80               | 1                    | NA    | NA   | 2018        | No        | By-product of drinking water disinfection  |
| <b>Inorganic Contaminants</b>   |               |                  |                      |       |      |             |           |  |
| Arsenic (ppb)   | 0             | 10               | 12                   | NA    | NA   | 2018        | Yes       | Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes |
| Barium (ppm)  | 2             | 2                | .2                   | NA    | NA   | 2018        | No        | Discharge of drilling wastes;  |

| Contaminants                                 | MCLG or MRDLG | MCL, TT, or MRDL | Detect In Your Water | Range       |                        | Sample Date | Violation  | Typical Source  |
|--|---------------|------------------|----------------------|-------------|------------------------|-------------|--|---|
|  |               |                  |                      | Low         | High                   |             |  |   |
|  |               |                  |                      |             |                        |             |  | Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits  |
| Fluoride (ppm)                               | 4             | 4                | .1                   | NA          | NA                     | 2018        | No   | Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories |
| Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen] (ppm)         | 10            | 10               | .13                  | NA          | NA                     | 2018        | No   | Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits                               |
| <b>Microbiological Contaminants</b>          |               |                  |                      |             |                        |             |  |   |
| Total Coliform (RTCR)                        | NA            | TT               | NA                   | NA          | NA                     | 2018        | No   | Naturally present in the environment  |
| <b>Radioactive Contaminants</b>              |               |                  |                      |             |                        |             |  |   |
| Alpha emitters (pCi/L)                       | 0             | 15               | 1                    | NA          | NA                     | 2018        | No   | Erosion of natural deposits   |
| Radium (combined 226/228) (pCi/L)            | 0             | 5                | 1                    | NA          | NA                     | 2018        | No   | Erosion of natural deposits   |
| Uranium (ug/L)                               | 0             | 30               | 2                    | NA          | NA                     | 2018        | No   | Erosion of natural deposits   |
| Contaminants                                 | MCLG          | AL               | Your Water           | Sample Date | # Samples Exceeding AL | Exceeds AL  | Typical Source   |   |
| <b>Inorganic Contaminants</b>                |               |                  |                      |             |                        |             |  |   |
| Copper - action level at consumer taps (ppm) | 1.3           | 1.3              | .1                   | 2018        | 0                      | No          | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits |   |
| <b>Inorganic Contaminants</b>                |               |                  |                      |             |                        |             |  |   |
| Lead - action level at consumer taps (ppb)   | 0             | 15               | 2                    | 2018        | 0                      | No          | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits |   |

### Violations and Exceedances

#### Arsenic

Some people who drink water containing arsenic in excess of the MCL over many years could experience skin damage or problems with their circulatory system, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer. Our system exceeded the drinking water standard for Arsenic in the beginning of 2018. We drilled a new well and samples from that well show the Arsenic level to be safe. New well was drilled in late 2017 and was not connected to the community water system until end of March 2018. The new well has been tested for arsenic and based on samples from that well the Arsenic level is safe.

#### Level 1 Assessment and Sanitary Defects

Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially harmful, waterborne pathogens may be present or that a potential pathway exists through which contamination may enter the drinking water distribution system. We found coliform indicating the need to look for

**Violations and Exceedances**

potential problems in water treatment or distribution. When this occurs, we are required to conduct assessment(s) to identify problems and to correct any problems that were found during these assessments.

During the past year we were required to conduct one Level 1 Assessment(s). One Level 1 Assessment(s) were completed. In addition, we were required to take one corrective action(s) and we completed one assessment(s).

**Unit Descriptions**

| <b>Term</b>              | <b>Definition</b>   |
|--------------------------|---|
| ug/L                     | ug/L : Number of micrograms of substance in one liter of water                |
| ppm                      | ppm: parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)                        |
| ppb                      | ppb: parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (µg/L)                        |
| pCi/L                    | pCi/L: picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)                      |
| % positive samples/month | % positive samples/month: Percent of samples taken monthly that were positive |
| NA                       | NA: not applicable  |
| ND                       | ND: Not detected  |
| NR                       | NR: Monitoring not required, but recommended.                                 |

**Important Drinking Water Definitions**

| <b>Term</b>              | <b>Definition</b>   |
|--------------------------|---|
| MCLG                     | MCLG: Maximum Contaminant Level Goal: 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.  |
| MCL                      | MCL: Maximum Contaminant Level: 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.   |
| TT                       | TT: Treatment Technique: A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.  |
| AL                       | AL: Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.   |
| Variances and Exemptions | Variances and Exemptions: State or EPA permission not to meet an MCL or a treatment technique under certain conditions.   |
| MRDLG                    | MRDLG: Maximum residual disinfection level goal. 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. |
| MRDL                     | MRDL: Maximum residual disinfectant level. 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.                              |
| MNR                      | MNR: Monitored Not Regulated  |
| MPL                      | MPL: State Assigned Maximum Permissible Level   |

**For more information please contact:**

Contact Name: Raquel Davis, Community System Program Manager  
Address: SKHA PO Box 38  
Pablo, MT 59855  
Phone: 4066754491