

JETTE MEADOWS

Montana Public Water Supply ID number 03100

2024 Water Quality Report

In compliance with the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Act and in an effort to keep you informed about the quality of water and services we provide to you each day, we're pleased to provide you with our Annual Water Quality Report. This report is a snapshot of the quality of water we provided you last year. It includes details regarding the source of your water, what your water contains and how it compares to EPA and the State of Montana standards.

Our drinking water comes from three groundwater wells. Well 1 is 495 feet deep, well 2 is 188 feet deep, and well 3 is 405 feet deep. We have 156 service connections and added three new connections last year. In a continuing effort to maintain and improve our system, our storage tank was professionally cleaned and inspected last year. The tank is in good condition and there were no issues.

We want you, our valued customers to be informed about your water utility. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our meetings normally held the second Tuesday of every other month at 6:00 p.m. Please contact Lana Bartel at (406) 529-3581 for the meeting schedule and current location.

We are pleased to report that our drinking water is safe and meets all federal and state requirements. If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Wesley Kruse at (406) 253-1964. Wes is our certified operator with 20 years of experience. He attends periodic training sessions to meet continuing education requirements. The most recent training he received was in January of last year and the topic was valves.

DID YOU KNOW? The sources of drinking water (both tap and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and in some cases radioactive elements. Water can also pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

Contaminants that may be present in water include:

- 1) Microbial contaminants such as viruses and bacteria which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations and wildlife.
- 2) Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals which can be naturally occurring or result from urban storm water runoff, industrial or domestic waste water discharges, oil and gas production, mining and farming.
- 3) Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm water runoff, and residential uses.
- 4) Volatile organic chemicals, which are byproducts of industrial processes, petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff, and septic systems.
- 5) Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

We routinely monitor for contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. We take all of our water samples to Montana Environmental Laboratory in Kalispell (406-755-2131). They are a private laboratory that is certified by the State of Montana and the EPA to analyze drinking water. Our sampling frequency complies with EPA and state drinking water regulations. The following tests were performed to identify possible contaminants in our system during the period of January 1 to December 31, 2024:

- 18 coliform bacteria tests.
- One nitrate plus nitrite test on each of our entry points – results were within EPA guidelines.
- One manganese test on each of our wells – while this contaminant is not currently regulated, results were within suggested guidelines.

The Montana Department of Environmental Quality requires that we test for asbestos in our drinking water. As our distribution system contains no asbestos cement pipe, we have applied for and been granted a monitoring waiver for asbestos. This waiver allows our system to not test for this contaminant. This waiver covers the period from 2020 to 2028.

The following table lists the contaminants detected during recent testing. Some of the data in this table may be more than one year old, since certain chemical contaminants are monitored less than once per year.

Regulated Contaminants

CONTAMINANT	VIOLATION Y/N	SAMPLE DATE	HIGHEST LEVEL DETECTED	UNIT MEASURE- MENT	MCLG	MCL	LIKELY SOURCE OF CONTAMINATION
Total Coliform Bacteria	N	9-12-24	One Positive Sample in One Month	Positive Sample	0	0	Naturally occurring in the environment
Alpha Emitters (Adjusted) EP505	N	8-12-22	10.2 +/- 3.0	pCi/L	0	15	Erosion of natural deposits
Barium EP504 EP505	N	8-12-22 8-12-22	0.29 0.29	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Chromium EP504	N	8-12-22	2	ppb	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
Copper	N	7-26-22	90th % is 0.12	ppm	1.3	AL= 1.3	Corrosion of Household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives
Fluoride EP504 EP505	N	8-12-22 8-12-22	0.19 0.15	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Lead	N	7-26-22	90th % is 1	ppb	0	AL= 15	Corrosion of Household plumbing; Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate + Nitrite EP504 EP505	N	12-4-24 12-4-24	2.21 4.36	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Radium 228 EP505	N	8-12-22	3.3 +/- 1	pCi/L	0	5	Natural deposits
Uranium EP505	N	8-12-22	5.2	ppb	0	30	Erosion of natural deposits

Unregulated Contaminants

CONTAMINANT	SAMPLE DATE	HIGHEST LEVEL DETECTED	UNIT MEASUREMENT	SMCL	LIKELY SOURCE OF CONTAMINATION
Manganese	12-4-24	4 (0 - 4)	ppb	50	Natural sources as well as discharges from industrial uses

DEFINITIONS:

MCL - Maximum Contaminant Level - The “Maximum Allowed” 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.

MCLG - Maximum Contaminant Level Goal - The “Goal” 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.

PPM - Parts per million or Milligrams per liter (mg/l) - one part per million corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny in \$10,000.

PPB - Parts per billion or Micrograms per liter - one part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in \$10,000,000.

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

pCi/L - Pico Curies per Liter - a very small unit of measurement of radioactivity.

EP - Entry Point - The point at which our water enters the distribution system.

What does this table tell us?

As you can see our system had no MCL violations. MCL’s are set at very stringent levels. To understand the possible health effects of exceeding the MCL, a person would have to drink two liters of water every day at the MCL for a lifetime to have a one in a million chance of having any adverse health effects. 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.

Our testing did uncover the possible presence of coliform bacteria during September. Although coliform bacteria are usually harmless, their presence in water is an indication that other harmful bacteria may be present. When coliform bacteria are found, special follow up tests are conducted to determine if harmful bacteria are present. In our case all repeat samples were coliform free.

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, or online at www.epa.gov/safewater.

All sources of drinking water are subject to potential contamination by contaminants that are naturally occurring or man-made. Those contaminants 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, or online at www.epa.gov/safewater.

Lead in drinking water comes primarily from materials and components of the service lines and home plumbing systems. It is possible that lead levels at your home may be higher than other homes in the community as a result of materials used in your home's plumbing. Our water system is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but we cannot control the variety of materials used in private home plumbing systems. If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. If you are concerned about elevated lead levels in your home's water, you may wish to have your water tested by a certified laboratory like the one we send our samples to (Montana Environmental Laboratory, 406-755-2131). When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap until the water temperature has stabilized (usually for 30 seconds to 2 minutes) before you use the water for drinking or cooking. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure to lead is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline 1-800-426-4791, or online at www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

Our drinking water comes from three groundwater wells. In April of 2006, the Montana Department of Environmental Quality conducted a source water assessment of our system. This report provides additional information on the potential vulnerability of our wells to contamination. It is available for review online at <https://deq.mt.gov/water/programs/dw-sourcewater>. This report can be summarized in the following table:

Significant Potential Contaminant Sources

Source	Contaminant	Hazard	Hazard Rating	Barriers	Susceptibility	Management
Highway 93	SOCs, VOCs, IOC, petroleum hydrocarbons, other contaminants	Infrequent, but catastrophic spills along the highway (truck wrecks)	Moderate Hazard	Depth to well intake below mean water level. Unsaturated thickness of sediment and rock above the water level. Highway is located later to the well and not up gradient.	Low	Try to determine if the emergency responders in Polson are able to respond to highway spills in the area of Jette Meadows. Promote the allocation of resources and training for emergency responders (spill response) in VFD north of Jette Meadows and in Polson.
Grazing land, 40% of area	Nitrate, pathogens	Infiltration of animal waste into the shallow bedrock aquifer.	Low hazard	Depth to well intake below mean water level. Unsaturated thickness of sediment and rock above the water level.	Very Low Susceptibility	Monitor the number of animals kept on the pastures; attempt to keep the density of animals low. Ensure that the area around the wellhead is secure and fenced to prevent animals from congregating around the wellhead.
>50% of area is medium density of septic systems	Nitrate, pathogens, other contaminants	Improperly maintained or failed systems that may discharge large volumes of untreated sewage into the subsurface.	Low hazard	Depth to well intake below mean water level. Unsaturated thickness of sediment and rock above the water level.	Very Low Susceptibility	Local promotion of advanced septic treatment systems for new homes or replacement systems. Public education on proper waste disposal, promotion of liquid waste recycling.

Our water system is committed to providing our customers with safe, pure water and we are pleased that our water meets or exceeds all established state and federal standards. Thank you for reviewing this report.