

MONTGOMERY WATER SYSTEM

WATER QUALITY / CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT

For the period of January through December 2013

July 2014

Water Supply ID 5125

Issue # 15

Montgomery Water Commission

Scott Perry
Wendy Howard
Carol McGregor
Susan Regan
Mark Brouillette

Meetings are held on the first and third Monday of every month at 6:30 PM at the town clerk's office in Montgomery Center.

Mail correspondence / payments to:

Montgomery Water Dept
P.O. Box 442
Montgomery Ctr, VT 05471

Email to:
montgomeryh2o@gmail.com

Billing and service queries at: 326-4719

System Operator

Simon Operation Services Inc. Operator:
Mark Brouillette, 326-2197 home, 309-8574 cell

The purpose of this report is to satisfy the United States Environmental Protection Agency and State of Vermont Department of Environmental Conservation requirements for Consumer Confidence Reporting.

The water provided by the Montgomery Water System met or bested all federal and state water quality and safety requirements for this reporting period.

The remainder of this report provides details on testing levels and provides Montgomery scores for elements considered contaminants. Although some of the items may not be of interest to you personally, we feel that this is an important aspect of our overall commitment to supply you with the safest quality drinking water possible.

Terms to Become Familiar With:

Maximum Contaminate Level (MCL): This is the highest allowable level of contaminant in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to MCLGs as feasible using the best available technology.

Maximum Contaminate Level Goals (MCLGs): These goals are set at levels that are below where there is no known health risk. MCLGs are considered a margin of safety.

PPM: Parts per million or mg/L.

PPB: Parts per billion.

µg/L: Micro grams per liter

pCi/L: Pico curies per liter.

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

90th Percentile: Ninety percent of the samples are below the action level. (Nine of ten sites' samples were at or below this level.)

Health Information Regarding Drinking Water:

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 EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

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 Safe Drinking Water Hotline.

Montgomery Water System is classified as a groundwater, non-purchased water system, operating under water supply identification (WSID) #5125. Water is supplied for the Montgomery Water System by an approved ground water source, which is designated as Well R, located in Montgomery.

Simon Operation Services, Inc.

Simon Operation Services, Inc. (SOS) is responsible for the operation of the system. SOS's staff includes these certified operators: Mark Brouillette, Mark Simon.

A Source Protection Plan (SPP) for the Montgomery Center Water System's water supply system was approved on November 10, 2011. A copy of the SPP is on file with the Montgomery Water System. Information on the vulnerability of the water supply to contamination (Possible Sources of Contamination) is found in the approved SPP. Improperly maintained septic systems and proximity to roadways may be possible sources of contamination.

SOS prepared this report. If you have any questions about Montgomery Water System's water quality, call 1-888-767-1885 or email us at SimonOp@aol.com.

Montgomery Water System – Water Quality Report for the year ending Dec 31, 2013, Page 2

COMPLIANCE: This report is a snapshot of the quality of water that we provided for the year 2013. It also includes the date and results of any contaminants that were detected within the past five years tested less than once a year. Any contaminants detected within the past five years are listed along with the date of detection and concentration. Those shown are naturally occurring and at the detection levels in this section generally do not constitute a health risk. Possible exceptions include those with health conditions discussed on Page 1. Average weekly Manganese testing since the 3/9/10 test has averaged about 0.018 mg/L, indicating the 2010 test was an anomaly. **No violations occurred during 2013.**

Contaminants	Level Detected	MCL	MCLG	Sample Date
Arsenic	2.000 ppb	10.0	0	2/07/13
Barium	0.020 ppm	2.0	2.0	3/09/10
Chloromethane	0.700 µg/L	No MCL. State Health standard is less than 30 ppb		3/09/10
Gross Alpha	1.180 pCi/L	15.0		5/12/10
Manganese	0.342 mg/L	0.050mg/L	0	3/09/10
Trihalomethanes	3 ppb	80.0 ppb		9/20/12

Possible Sources of Contamination

Arsenic – erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes.

Barium – discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits.

Copper & Lead – corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits.

Gross Alpha– erosion of natural deposits.

Nitrate – runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks; sewage; erosion of natural deposits.

Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other potentially harmful bacteria may be present. Coliforms were found in more samples than allowed and this was a warning of potential problems.

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. Montgomery 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 of 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 (1-800-426-4791) or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

Public Notice – Uncorrected Significant Deficiencies:

Date Identified: 5/03/13

-Inadequate Cross-Connection Controls (inline Booster pump(s))
Two service connections require air gaps by Water Supply rule. As of May 2014 one has been installed and the other is pending home owner permission. No contamination has been detected.

Sources of Drinking Water and Contaminants

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include surface water (streams, lakes) and ground water (wells, springs). It also picks up substances resulting from human activity and from animals. Some “contaminants” may be harmful. Others, such as iron and sulfur, are not harmful. Public water systems treat water to remove contaminants if they are present.

In order to ensure that your water is safe to drink, we test it regularly according to regulations established by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency and by the State of Vermont. These regulations limit the amount of various contaminants:

- *Microbial organisms* (viruses and bacteria) may come from sewage treatment facilities, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
- *Inorganic chemicals* (salts and metals) can be naturally occurring or result from urban storm water runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, or farming.
- *Synthetic Organic chemicals* (pesticides and herbicides) may come from agriculture, urban storm water runoff, residential uses, and careless disposal of household chemicals.
- *Volatile Organic chemicals* (gasoline and solvents) may come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff, septic systems, industrial processes, and careless disposal of household chemicals.
- *Naturally occurring radioactivity*

Lead and Copper Levels

Contaminant Detected	Action Level	Level Detected (90 th Percentile)	Sampling Date	# of Sites that Exceeded the Action Level	Total # of Sites Sampled
Copper	1.3 ppm	0.040 ppm	2012	0	10
Lead	15 ppb	2.000 ppb	2012	0	10

Our home page is www.montgomeryvt.us/water.htm