

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

City of Glasgow

PWSID#MT0000415

We're very pleased to provide you with the annual Water Quality Report. We want to keep you informed about the excellent 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. Our water source is surface water from the Missouri River.

We're pleased to report that our drinking water is safe and meets federal and state requirements.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water, please contact Chelsea Dodd, Water/Wastewater Supervisor. She can be reached at (406) 228-2476 Ext. 5. If you want to learn more about our water, please attend any of regularly scheduled meetings. They are held on **the first and third Mondays of the month at 5:00 p.m.**

Glasgow routinely monitors for constituents in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. The attached report and this one shows the results of any detects in the monitoring for the period of January 1st to December 31st, 2022. For constituents that are not monitored yearly, we have reviewed our records back to the last time the constituent was monitored.

We have monitored for lead and copper, and all of our samples have been 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. Glasgow 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 contact the city and arrange to have your water tested. The table below provides a summary of results for Lead and Copper samples we collected from the water we supply to you, relative to the action levels for each parameter. For more 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 <https://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

| Parameter | Date | 90 th %/Range | Units | Action Level | Source of Contamination |
|-----------|---------|--------------------------|-------|--------------|-------------------------|
| Lead | 8/27/21 | 7/.000-11 | ppb | 15 | Household Plumbing |
| Copper | 8/27/21 | .242/.019-.581 | 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 or (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.

Nephelometric Turbidity Unit (NTU) – nephelometric turbidity unit is a measure of the clarity of water. Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is just noticeable to the average person.

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

| Regulated Contaminants | | | | | | | | |
|--|-----------------|------------------------|-----------------|-----------------------|----------|-------|-----------|---|
| Contaminant Group: Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products | | | | | | | | |
| Regulated Contaminants | Collection Year | Highest Level Detected | Range of Levels | MCLG | MCL | Units | Violation | Likely Source of Contamination |
| Chlorine | 2022 | 0.7 | .3 - 1 | MRDLG = 4 | MRDL = 4 | ppm | N | Water additive used to control microbes. |
| Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) | 2022 | 28 | 11 - 34 | No goal for the total | 60 | ppb | N | By-product of drinking water disinfection. |
| Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) | 2022 | 60 | 38 - 56 | No goal for the total | 80 | ppb | N | By-product of drinking water disinfection. |
| Contaminant Group: Inorganic Contaminants | | | | | | | | |
| Regulated Contaminants | Collection Year | Highest Level Detected | Range of Levels | MCLG | MCL | Units | Violation | Likely Source of Contamination |
| Arsenic | 2022 | 3 | 3 - 3 | 0 | 10 | ppb | N | Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes. |
| Fluoride | 2022 | 0.8 | .8 - .8 | 4 | 4 | ppm | N | Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from |

| | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------------|------|------|-----------|----|----|-----|---|--|
| | | | | | | | | fertilizer and aluminum factories. |
| Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen] | 2022 | 0.02 | .02 - .02 | 10 | 10 | ppm | N | Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits. |

Contaminant Group: Radioactive Contaminants

| Regulated Contaminants | Collection Year | Highest Level Detected | Range of Levels | MCLG | MCL | Units | Violation | Likely Source of Contamination |
|------------------------------------|-----------------|------------------------|-----------------|------|-----|-------|-----------|--------------------------------|
| GROSS ALPHA, EXCL. RADON & Uranium | 2017 | 1.8 | 1.8 - 1.8 | 0 | 15 | pCi/L | N | Erosion of natural deposits. |
| Uranium | 2017 | 2 | 2 - 2 | 0 | 30 | ppb | N | Erosion of natural deposits. |

Total Organic Carbon

| Contaminant | Collection Date | Average | Range | Unit | TT Minimum Ratio | Violation | Likely Source of Contamination |
|----------------------------|-----------------|---------|-----------|-------|------------------|-----------|--|
| Total Organic Carbon (TOC) | 2022 | 0.979 | 0.48-1.92 | Ratio | 1.00 | N | Naturally present in the environment- Total organic carbon (TOC) has no health effects. However, total organic carbon provides a medium for the formation of disinfection byproducts. These byproducts include trihalomethanes (THMs) and haloacetic acids (HAAs). Drinking water containing these byproducts in excess of the MCL may lead to adverse health effects, liver or kidney problems, or nervous system effects, and may lead to an increased risk of getting cancer. |

Turbidity

| | Date | Limit (Treatment Technique) | Level Detected | Violation | Likely Source of Contamination |
|----------------------------------|------|-----------------------------|----------------|-----------|--------------------------------|
| Highest single measurement (NTU) | 2022 | 1.0 | 0.122 | N | Soil runoff |
| Lowest monthly % meeting limit | 2022 | <i>At least 95%</i> | 100% | N | Soil runoff |

Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water. We monitor it because it is a good indicator of the effectiveness of our filtration system.

Our system had no violations in 2022. The City of Glasgow is proud that your drinking water meets or exceeds all Federal and State testing 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 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.

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 contamination 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. Immunocompromised 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 see 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 appreciate all our customers that help us protect our water sources, which are the heart of our community, our way of life and our children's future. This annual Drinking Water Report will **NOT BE MAILED** out to individual water customers. A copy of this report can be picked up at City Hall or it is located on the City of Glasgow Website. <https://www.cityofglasgowmt.com/>