

# MONTGOMERY WATER SYSTEM

## WATER QUALITY / CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT

### For the period of January through December 2010

July 2011

Water Supply ID 5125

Issue # 12

#### Montgomery Water Commission

Ken Cota  
 Scott Perry  
 Wendy Howard  
 Carol McGregor  
 Susan Regan

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](mailto:montgomeryh2o@gmail.com)

**Billing and service queries at:** 326-4719

#### System Operator

**Simon Operation Services Inc.**  
**Primary Operator:**  
 Mark Brouillette, 326-2197 home, 309-8574 cell  
**Backup Operator:**  
 Joe Peryea 793-9178

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.

**90<sup>th</sup> 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) took over responsibility for the operation of the system in August 2010. SOS's staff includes these certified operators: Mark Brouillette, Mark Simon.

A Source Protection Plan (SPP) for the Montgomery Water System's water supply system was approved on August 12, 2009. 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](mailto:SimonOp@aol.com).

## Montgomery Water System – Water Quality Report

COMPLIANCE: This report is a snapshot of the quality of water that we provided for the year 2010. It includes the date and results 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. The Manganese level shown is higher than previous testing and will be tested again this year.

<u>Contaminants</u>	<u>Level Detected</u>	<u>MCL</u>	<u>MCLG</u>	<u>Sample Date</u>
Arsenic	3.000 ppb	10.000	0.000	3/9/10
Barium	0.020 ppm	2.000	2.000	3/9/10
Chloromethane	0.700 ppb	No MCL. State Health Standard is less than 30ppb		3/9/10
Gross Alpha	1.180 pCi/L			5/12/10
Manganese	0.342 mg/L	15.000 0.050	0	3/9/10

### 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.

**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>.

**No testing or reporting violations occurred during the reporting period:**

### 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. These levels must be tested once every three years.

<u>Contaminant Detected</u>	<u>Action Level</u>	<u>Level Detected (90<sup>th</sup> Percentile)</u>	<u>Sampling Date</u>	<u># of Sites that Exceeded the Action Level</u>	<u>Total # of Sites Sampled</u>
Copper	1.3 ppm	0.140ppm	2009	0	5
Lead	15 ppb	<3ppb	2009	0	5