Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) Certification Form for Wyoming and EPA R8 Tribal Community Water Systems

Community Water System Name:	Towr	Of Brockton		
Public Water System Identification No: _			Year CCR Due:	2022
Important: Community water systems ar customer, and reach non-bill paying custo efforts. For direct delivery methods, you outreach, or both. Some possibilities for Directions: Please mark all boxes and on the last page.	omers the can cho good fa	nrough other outreach me ose either traditional or e ith delivery methods are li	thods known as "good lectronic methods of isted on the next page.	faith"
Required Delivery Methods		Outreach Used for Re	port Distribution	
Direct Delivery: Traditional Methods		Mail: A paper CCR was n		
		Hand Delivery: A paper of each customer on		
Direct Delivery: Electronic Methods In your electronic outreach, please describe what information the customer was provided so that he/she could request a paper copy of the CCR, if desired:	×	Mail with Web Address: mailed to each customer water bill, insert, etc.) pr directly to the CCR on th	(e.g. via separate mail oviding the web link	ing,
On the Roosevelt County Web Site		Web address of the CCR provided:		
Notice placed on customers Bill		Electronic Delivery: The attachment to email on		te).
		Electronic Delivery: The email and sent on		
		Electronic Delivery: An e address linked directly to	the CCR was sent on	ate).
		Web address of the CCR provided:		
		Electronic Delivery: Ano delivery was used to sen method used:	d the CCR on (date). Please specify	

Required Delivery Methods	Outreach Used for Report Distribution
Good Faith Delivery Efforts For Non- Bill Paying Customers	Posted the CCR on the Internet on (date).
	Provided announcement or CCR report in community newsletter on
	Mailed the CCR to postal patrons within the service area on (date).
	Advertised the availability of the CCR in news media on (date).
	Published the CCR in the local newspaper
	(paper, issue no.) on (date).
	Posted the CCR in public places on (date).
	List of locations:
	Delivered multiple copies of the CCR to single bill addresses serving many people (e.g. apartment buildings, businesses, large private employers) on (date).
	Delivered the CCR to community organizations on (date).
	List of organizations:
	Other (specify method and date delivered):
Wholesalers Only	Data and information was provided to each consecutive community water system (purchaser(s)) on (date).
Public Notification	Public notification was included in the CCR to satisfy a Public Notification Rule Tier 3 monitoring violation, or the fluoride secondary MCL. Violation listed in the CCR:
	Date of violation:

The community water system named above hereby confirms that its Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) has been distributed to customers and that appropriate notices of availability have been given as specified on this form. Further, the system certifies that the information contained in the report is correct and consistent with the compliance monitoring data previously submitted to EPA Region 8.

CERTIFIED BY:

Name (please print):	Gordon Oeikers			
Title: Roosevelt Co	ounty Commissioner	Phone #:	406-653-6249	
Signature: Malu	all			
Today's Date: Februar	y 15, 2023			
Please sign and send your co October 1st of each year for			ail for receipt no later than	
MAILING ADDRESS:				
US Environmental Protection				
Drinking Water Program (8W	P-SDA)			
Attn: CCR Rule Manager				
1595 Wynkoop St. Mailcode: 8WP-SDA				
Denver, CO 80202-1129				
Denver, CO 00202-1125				
EMAIL:	FAX:			

To: R8DWU@epa.gov

Subject: CCR Certification

1-(877) 876-9101

Attn: CCR Certification

083090057

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.

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).

Assiniboine & Sioux Rural Water Supply System asrwss.org

Assiniboine & Sioux Rural Water Supply System asrwss.org

Source water assessment and its availability

on https://rooseveltco.org

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?

go to https://rooseveltco.org and read the information.

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. Town of Brockton 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.

Init Descriptions				
Term	Definition			
NA	NA: not applicable			
ND	ND: Not detected			
NR	NR: Monitoring not required, but recommende	ed.		

Term	Definition			
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: Gordon Oelkers Address: 400 2nd Ave South

Wolf Point, MT 59201 Phone: 406-653-6249