

Consumer Confidence Report Certification Form

(updated with electronic delivery methods)

(suggested format)

CWS Name: Community of Brockton _____

PWSID No: 083090057 _____

The community water system named above hereby confirms that its consumer confidence report has been distributed to customers (and appropriate notices of availability have been given). Further, the system certifies that the information contained in the report is correct and consistent with the compliance monitoring data previously submitted to the state/primacy agency.

Certified by:

Name: Gordon Oelkers _____

Title: Commissioner _____

Phone #: 406-653-6249 _____ Date: 5/13/2026 _____

Please check all items that apply.

CCR was distributed by mail.

CCR was distributed by other direct delivery method. Specify direct delivery methods:

Mail – notification that CCR is available on website via a direct URL

Email – direct URL to CCR

Email – CCR sent as an attachment to the email

Email – CCR sent embedded in the email

Other: _____

If the CCR was provided by a direct URL, please provide the direct URL Internet address:

<https://www.rooseveltcountymt.gov/community-of-brockton/>

If the CCR was provided electronically, please describe how a customer requests paper CCR delivery:

Request to the Commissioner's Office and will print a provide a printed copy of CCR.

___ "Good faith" efforts were used to reach non-bill paying consumers. Those efforts included the following methods as recommended by the state/primacy agency:

___ posting the CCR on the Internet at www.rooseveltcountymt.gov/community-of-brockton/

___ mailing the CCR to postal patrons within the service area (attach a list of zip codes used)

___ advertising availability of the CCR in news media (attach copy of announcement)

___ publication of CCR in local newspaper (attach copy)

___ posting the CCR in public places (attach a list of locations)

___ delivery of multiple copies to single bill addresses serving several persons such as: apartments, businesses, and large private employers

___ delivery to community organizations (attach a list)

___ electronic city newsletter or electronic community newsletter or listserv (attach a copy of the article or notice)

___ electronic announcement of CCR availability via social media outlets (attach list of social media outlets utilized)

___ (for systems serving at least 100,000 persons) Posted CCR on a publicly-accessible Internet site at the address: www._____

___ Delivered CCR to other agencies as required by the state/primacy agency (attach a list)

2026 Brockton Consumer Confidence Report

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).

Where does my water come from?

Assiniboine Sioux Rural Water Supply System

Source water assessment and its availability

<https://www.rooseveltycounty.com/community-of-brockton/>

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?

<https://www.rooseveltcountymt.gov/community-of-brockton/>

Water Conservation Tips

Did you know that the average U.S. household uses approximately 400 gallons of water per day or 100 gallons per person per day? Luckily, there are many low-cost and no-cost ways to conserve water. Small changes can make a big difference - try one today and soon it will become second nature.

- Take short showers - a 5 minute shower uses 4 to 5 gallons of water compared to up to 50 gallons for a bath.
- Shut off water while brushing your teeth, washing your hair and shaving and save up to 500 gallons a month.
- Use a water-efficient showerhead. They're inexpensive, easy to install, and can save you up to 750 gallons a month.
- Run your clothes washer and dishwasher only when they are full. You can save up to 1,000 gallons a month.
- Water plants only when necessary.
- Fix leaky toilets and faucets. Faucet washers are inexpensive and take only a few minutes to replace. To check your toilet for a leak, place a few drops of food coloring in the tank and wait. If it seeps into the toilet bowl without flushing, you have a leak. Fixing it or replacing it with a new, more efficient model can save up to 1,000 gallons a month.
- Adjust sprinklers so only your lawn is watered. Apply water only as fast as the soil can absorb it and during the cooler parts of the day to reduce evaporation.
- Teach your kids about water conservation to ensure a future generation that uses water wisely. Make it a family effort to reduce next month's water bill!
- Visit www.epa.gov/watersense for more information.

Additional Information for Lead

The system inventory does not include lead service lines.

Inter State Engineering conducted a lead line survey

The following link can be used to access inventory information -

<https://www.rooseveltcountymt.gov/community-of-brockton/>.

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. BROCKTON, TOWN OF is responsible for providing high quality drinking water and removing lead pipes, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components in your home. You share the responsibility for protecting yourself and your family from the lead in your home plumbing. You can take responsibility by identifying and removing lead materials within your home plumbing and taking steps to reduce your family's risk. Before drinking tap water, flush your pipes for several minutes by running your tap, taking a shower, doing laundry or a load of dishes. You can also use a filter certified by an American National Standards Institute accredited certifier to reduce lead in drinking water. If you are concerned about lead in your water and wish to have your water tested, contact BROCKTON, TOWN OF (Public Watersystem Id: 083090057) by calling 406-653-6249 or emailing commissioner@rooseveltcountymt.gov. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

Violations and Exceedances

Unit Descriptions

Term	Definition
NA	NA: not applicable
ND	ND: Not detected
NR	NR: Monitoring not required, but recommended.

Important Drinking Water Definitions

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.

Important Drinking Water Definitions

Variations and Exemptions	Variations 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
90th Percentile	Compliance with the lead and copper action levels is based on the 90th percentile lead and copper levels. This means that the concentration of lead and copper must be less than or equal to the action level in at least 90% of the samples collected.

For more information please contact:

Contact Name: OELKERS, GORDON
Address: 400 2nd Avenue South
WOLF POINT, MT 59201
Phone: 406-653-6249

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

2025 Assiniboine Sioux Rural Water Supply System

PWSID#083090050
Wolf Point, MT

We're very pleased to provide you with the Annual Drinking 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 you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. Our water source is surface water from the Missouri River. We have completed a source water protection plan that provides more information, such as potential sources of contamination to our drinking water supply. This plan may be obtained by contacting the EPA at (406) 457-5009.

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain small amounts of 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 EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

Sources of drinking water (both tap and bottled) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the land surface or through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from animal or human activity.

Contaminants that may be present include:

Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.

Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, can be naturally occurring or result from urban storm water 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 storm water 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 storm water runoff, and septic systems.

Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

To ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the EPA sets regulations that limit the levels of certain contaminants in water from public water systems. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that must provide the same protection for public health.

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 concerning your water treatment data analyses, please contact **Matthew James 406-768-5719**. For distribution system monitoring results, please contact Eddie Crowe at **406-768-5719**. For Public Concerns or Public information, the ASRWSS Board of Directors consists of 5 members and meets twice a month on the 1st and 3rd Tuesday of each month around 9:30am. Meetings are held at the ASRWSS office building located at 5353 BIA route 14 Poplar Mt, 59255.

Assiniboine Sioux Rural Water routinely monitors for contaminants in your drinking water in accordance with Federal and State laws. The following table shows the results of any detections in our monitoring for the period of **January 1st to December 31st, 2025**. For constituents that are not monitored yearly, we have reviewed our records over the past five years.

We have monitored lead and copper, and all 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. Assiniboine Sioux Rural Water 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>.

Lead can cause serious health effects in people of all ages, especially pregnant people, infants (both formula-fed and breastfed), and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and parts used in service lines and in home plumbing. The Assiniboine Sioux Rural Water Supply System is responsible for providing high quality drinking water and removing lead pipes but cannot control the variety of materials used in the plumbing in your home. Because lead levels may vary over time, lead exposure is possible even when your tap sampling results do not detect lead at one point in time. You can help protect yourself and your family by identifying and removing lead materials within your home plumbing and taking steps to reduce your family's risk. Using a filter, certified by an American National Standards Institute accredited certifier to reduce lead, is effective in reducing lead exposures. Follow the instructions provided with the filter to ensure the filter is used properly. Use only cold water for drinking, cooking, and making baby formula. Boiling water does not remove lead from water. Before using tap water for drinking, cooking, or making baby formula, flush your pipes for several minutes. You can do this by running your tap,

taking a shower, doing laundry or a load of dishes. If you have a lead service line or galvanized requiring replacement service line, you may need to flush your pipes for a longer period. If you are concerned about lead in your water and wish to have your water tested, contact **Eddie Crowe 406-768-5719**. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at <https://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

The lead service line inventory was completed in the fall of 2024. We are working to identify our unknown lines. This project will be ongoing for a few years.

Date sampled	Parameter	90 th percentile value	Unit of measurement	Action level	Source of contamination
2025	Lead	0	ppb	10	Household plumbing
2025	Copper	0.384	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 million (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.

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.

Nephelometric Turbidity Unit (NTU) – A Nephelometric Turbidity Unit is a measure of the clarity of water. Turbidity more than 5 NTU is just noticeable to the average person.

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

Treatment Technique (TT) - (mandatory language) A treatment technique is a required process intended to reduce the level of contaminants 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 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.

Picocuries per liter (pCi/L)-Picocuries per liter is a measure of the radioactivity in water.

Turbidity					
	Limit (Treatment Technique)	Level Detected	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination	
Highest single Measurement	1.0 NTU	0.12 (3-9-25)	N	Soil runoff	
Lowest monthly % meeting limit	0.3 NTU	100%	N	Soil Runoff	
Information Statement: Turbidity is a measurement of the cloudiness of the water caused by suspended particles. We monitor it because it is a good indicator of water quality and the effectiveness of our filtration					

TEST RESULTS								
Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Sample Date	Highest Level Detected	Range	Unit of Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Inorganic Contaminants								
Fluoride	N	2025	0.7	.70 -.70	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate+ Nitrite as N	N	2025	0.01	.01-.01	ppm	10	10	Erosion of natural deposits
Radioactive Contaminants								
Uranium	N	2022	0.0008	0.0008-0.0008	ppb	0	30	Erosion of natural deposits
Disinfection By-products								
Chlorine	N	2025	3.2	1.2-3.2	ppm	MRDLG 4	MRDL 4	Water additive used to control microbes
Total Trihalomethanes TTHMs	N	2025	21	17-21	ppb	0	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Haloacetic acids HAAs	N	2025	17	12-17	ppb	0	60	By-product of drinking water chlorination

Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)			
Some people who drink water containing haloacetic acids in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.			
Violation Type	Violation Begin	Violation End	Violation Explanation
MONITORING, ROUTINE (DBP), MAJOR	04/01/2025	06/30/2025	We failed to test our drinking water for the contaminant during the period indicated. The missed sampling period means we cannot confirm DBP levels for that quarter. There is no evidence that water quality was unsafe during this time, and all other testing before and after the missed period met regulatory standards.

Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)			
Some people who drink water containing trihalomethanes in excess of the MCL over many years may experience problems with their liver, kidneys, or central nervous systems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.			
Violation Type	Violation Begin	Violation End	Violation Explanation
MONITORING, ROUTINE (DBP), MAJOR	04/01/2025	06/30/2025	We failed to test our drinking water for the contaminant during the period indicated. The missed sampling period means we cannot confirm DBP levels for that quarter. There is no evidence that water quality was unsafe during this time, and all other testing before and after the missed period met regulatory standards.

We're proud that your drinking water meets or exceeds all Federal and State 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.

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. Immuno-compromised people 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 (800-426-4791).

We ask that all our customers help us protect our water sources, which are the heart of our community, our way of life and our children's future.



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Gillette, WY 307.686.7175 • Helena, MT 406.442.0711

LABORATORY ANALYTICAL REPORT

Prepared by Billings, MT Branch

Client: Town of Brockton
Project: 083090057
Client Sample ID: School
PWS ID: 083090057 **Facility ID:** DS001 **Sample Point ID:** DIST
Facility Name: BROCKTON, TOWN OF
Lab ID: B25010326-001A

Report Date: 01/09/25
Collection Date: 01/07/25 14:00
Received Date: 01/08/25 08:00
Matrix: Drinking Water
Sampled By: Amber Fox

Compliance Sample: YES **Sample Type:** RT **Residual Chlorine (Field):** 2.8 **Res Cl Type:** Total

Analyses	Result	Units	Safe/Unsafe	Qualifier	Method	Analysis Date / By
MICROBIOLOGICAL						
3100 Coliform, Total	Absent	per 100ml	SAFE		A9223 B	01/08/25 11:56 / spb
3014 Coliform, E-Coli	Absent	per 100ml			A9223 B	01/08/25 11:56 / spb

Comments: The notation "SAFE" indicates that the water was bacteriologically SAFE when sampled.
The notation "UNSAFE" indicates that the water was bacteriologically UNSAFE when sampled.

Qualifiers:



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LABORATORY ANALYTICAL REPORT

Prepared by Billings, MT Branch

Client: Town of Brockton
Project: 083090057
Client Sample ID: Brockton Elevator
PWS ID: 083090057 **Facility ID:** DS001 **Sample Point ID:** DIST
Facility Name: BROCKTON, TOWN OF
Lab ID: B25020941-001A

Report Date: 02/21/25
Collection Date: 02/19/25 14:00
Received Date: 02/20/25 08:00
Matrix: Drinking Water
Sampled By: Gordon Oelkers

Compliance Sample: YES **Sample Type:** RT **Residual Chlorine (Field):** 2.5 **Res Cl Type:** Unspecified

Analyses	Result	Units	Safe/Unsafe	Qualifier	Method	Analysis Date / By
MICROBIOLOGICAL						
3100 Coliform, Total	Absent	per 100ml	SAFE		A9223 B	02/20/25 09:56 / spb
3014 Coliform, E-Coli	Absent	per 100ml			A9223 B	02/20/25 09:56 / spb

Comments: The notation "SAFE" indicates that the water was bacteriologically SAFE when sampled.
The notation "UNSAFE" indicates that the water was bacteriologically UNSAFE when sampled.

Qualifiers:



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LABORATORY ANALYTICAL REPORT

Prepared by Billings, MT Branch

Client: Town of Brockton
Project: 083090057
Client Sample ID: Brockton School
PWS ID: 083090057 **Facility ID:** DS001 **Sample Point ID:** DIST
Facility Name: BROCKTON, TOWN OF
Lab ID: B25030442-001A

Report Date: 03/07/25
Collection Date: 03/05/25 14:00
Received Date: 03/06/25 15:00
Matrix: Drinking Water
Sampled By: Amber Fox

Compliance Sample: YES **Sample Type:** RT **Residual Chlorine (Field):** 2.7 **Res Cl Type:** Total

Analyses	Result	Units	Safe/Unsafe	Qualifier	Method	Analysis Date / By
MICROBIOLOGICAL						
3100 Coliform, Total	Absent	per 100ml	SAFE		A9223 B	03/06/25 16:15 / spb
3014 Coliform, E-Coli	Absent	per 100ml			A9223 B	03/06/25 16:15 / spb

Comments: The notation "SAFE" indicates that the water was bacteriologically SAFE when sampled.
The notation "UNSAFE" indicates that the water was bacteriologically UNSAFE when sampled.

Qualifiers:



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LABORATORY ANALYTICAL REPORT

Prepared by Billings, MT Branch

Client: Town of Brockton
Project: 083090057
Client Sample ID: B & S Quick Stop
PWS ID: 083090057 **Facility ID:** DS001 **Sample Point ID:** DIST
Facility Name: BROCKTON, TOWN OF
Lab ID: B25040767-001A

Report Date: 04/11/25
Collection Date: 04/09/25 14:00
Received Date: 04/10/25 08:00
Matrix: Drinking Water
Sampled By: Amber Fox

Compliance Sample: YES **Sample Type:** RT **Residual Chlorine (Field):** 2.1 **Res Cl Type:** Total

Analyses	Result	Units	Safe/Unsafe	Qualifier	Method	Analysis Date / By
MICROBIOLOGICAL						
3100 Coliform, Total	Absent	per 100ml	SAFE		A9223 B	04/10/25 09:36 / spb
3014 Coliform, E-Coli	Absent	per 100ml			A9223 B	04/10/25 09:36 / spb

Comments: The notation "SAFE" indicates that the water was bacteriologically SAFE when sampled.
The notation "UNSAFE" indicates that the water was bacteriologically UNSAFE when sampled.

Qualifiers:



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LABORATORY ANALYTICAL REPORT

Prepared by Billings, MT Branch

Client: Town of Brockton
Project: 083090057
Client Sample ID: School
PWS ID: 083090057 **Facility ID:** DS001 **Sample Point ID:** DIST
Facility Name: BROCKTON, TOWN OF
Lab ID: B25050290-001A

Report Date: 05/07/25
Collection Date: 05/05/25 14:00
Received Date: 05/06/25 08:00
Matrix: Drinking Water
Sampled By: Amber Fox

Compliance Sample: YES **Sample Type:** RT **Residual Chlorine (Field):** 1.9 **Res Cl Type:** Total

Analyses	Result	Units	Safe/Unsafe	Qualifier	Method	Analysis Date / By
MICROBIOLOGICAL						
3100 Coliform, Total	Absent	per 100ml	SAFE		A9223 B	05/06/25 09:36 / spb
3014 Coliform, E-Coli	Absent	per 100ml			A9223 B	05/06/25 09:36 / spb

Comments: The notation "SAFE" indicates that the water was bacteriologically SAFE when sampled.
The notation "UNSAFE" indicates that the water was bacteriologically UNSAFE when sampled.

Qualifiers:



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LABORATORY ANALYTICAL REPORT
Prepared by Billings, MT Branch

Client: Town of Brockton
Project: 083090057
Client Sample ID: Grain Elevator
PWS ID: 083090057
Facility Name: BROCKTON, TOWN OF
Lab ID: B25060325-001A

Facility ID: DS001 **Sample Point ID:** DIST

Report Date: 06/05/25
Collection Date: 06/03/25 14:45
Received Date: 06/04/25 08:00
Matrix: Drinking Water
Sampled By: Amber Fox

Compliance Sample: YES **Sample Type:** RT **Residual Chlorine (Field):** 2.1 **Res Cl Type:** Total

Analyses	Result	Units	Safe/Unsafe	Qualifier	Method	Analysis Date / By
MICROBIOLOGICAL						
3100 Coliform, Total	Absent	per 100ml	SAFE		A9223 B	06/04/25 10:37 / spb
3014 Coliform, E-Coli	Absent	per 100ml			A9223 B	06/04/25 10:37 / spb

Comments: The notation "SAFE" indicates that the water was bacteriologically SAFE when sampled.
The notation "UNSAFE" indicates that the water was bacteriologically UNSAFE when sampled.

Qualifiers:



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LABORATORY ANALYTICAL REPORT

Prepared by Billings, MT Branch

Client: Town of Brockton
Project: 083090057
Client Sample ID: Senior Citizen Center
PWS ID: 083090057 **Facility ID:** DS001 **Sample Point ID:** DIST
Facility Name: BROCKTON, TOWN OF
Lab ID: B25070487-001A

Report Date: 07/09/25
Collection Date: 07/07/25 14:00
Received Date: 07/08/25 08:00
Matrix: Drinking Water
Sampled By: Amber Fox

Compliance Sample: YES **Sample Type:** RT **Residual Chlorine (Field):** 2.3 **Res Cl Type:** Total

Analyses	Result	Units	Safe/Unsafe	Qualifier	Method	Analysis Date / By
MICROBIOLOGICAL						
3100 Coliform, Total	Absent	per 100ml	SAFE		A9223 B	07/08/25 10:25 / spb
3014 Coliform, E-Coli	Absent	per 100ml			A9223 B	07/08/25 10:25 / spb

Comments: The notation "SAFE" indicates that the water was bacteriologically SAFE when sampled.
The notation "UNSAFE" indicates that the water was bacteriologically UNSAFE when sampled.

Qualifiers:



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LABORATORY ANALYTICAL REPORT

Prepared by Billings, MT Branch

Client: Town of Brockton
Project: 083090057
Client Sample ID: BS Quick Stop
PWS ID: 083090057 **Facility ID:** DS001 **Sample Point ID:** DIST
Facility Name: BROCKTON, TOWN OF
Lab ID: B25080189-001A

Report Date: 08/06/25
Collection Date: 08/04/25 15:00
Received Date: 08/05/25 08:00
Matrix: Drinking Water
Sampled By: Amber Fox

Compliance Sample: YES **Sample Type:** RT **Residual Chlorine (Field):** 1.2 **Res Cl Type:** Total

Analyses	Result	Units	Safe/Unsafe	Qualifier	Method	Analysis Date / By
MICROBIOLOGICAL						
3100 Coliform, Total	Absent	per 100ml	SAFE		A9223 B	08/05/25 09:28 / spb
3014 Coliform, E-Coli	Absent	per 100ml			A9223 B	08/05/25 09:28 / spb

Comments: The notation "SAFE" indicates that the water was bacteriologically SAFE when sampled.
The notation "UNSAFE" indicates that the water was bacteriologically UNSAFE when sampled.

Qualifiers:



LABORATORY ANALYTICAL REPORT

Prepared by Billings, MT Branch

Client: Roosevelt County

Client Sample ID: Trip Blank

PWS #: **Name:** UNKNOWN

Facility ID:

SamplingPoint/Location:

Project ID: 083090057

Collector's Name: ELI

Compliance Sample: NO

Contact Phone #: (406) 787-7001

Sample Type:

Lab ID: B25081697-002

Report Date: 08/29/25

Collection Date: 08/18/25 14:00

Date Received: 08/19/25

Matrix: Trip Blank

Federal ID#: MT00005

FRDS Analyses	Result	Units	Qual	MCL/		Method	Analysis Date / By
				RL	QCL		
TRIHALOMETHANES							
2943 Bromodichloromethane	ND	ug/L		0.50		E524.2	08/23/25 10:00 / msc
2942 Bromoform	ND	ug/L		0.50		E524.2	08/23/25 10:00 / msc
2944 Chlorodibromomethane	ND	ug/L		0.50		E524.2	08/23/25 10:00 / msc
2941 Chloroform	ND	ug/L		0.50		E524.2	08/23/25 10:00 / msc
2950 Trihalomethanes, Total	ND	ug/L		0.50	80	E524.2	08/23/25 10:00 / msc
Surr: 1,2-Dichloroethane-d4	89.0	%REC			70-130	E524.2	08/23/25 10:00 / msc
Surr: p-Bromofluorobenzene	95.0	%REC			70-130	E524.2	08/23/25 10:00 / msc
Surr: Toluene-d8	98.0	%REC			70-130	E524.2	08/23/25 10:00 / msc

Report Definitions: RL - Analyte Reporting Limit
 QCL - Quality Control Limit

MCL - Maximum Contaminant Level
ND - Not detected at the Reporting Limit (RL)



QA/QC Summary Report

Prepared by Billings, MT Branch

Work Order: B25081697

Report Date: 08/29/25

Analyte	Result	Units	RL	%REC	Low Limit	High Limit	RPD	RPDLimit	Qual
Method: E524.2							Analytical Run: R448190		
Lab ID: CCV082225a	Continuing Calibration Verification Standard						08/23/25 00:33		
Bromodichloromethane	4.62	ug/L	0.50	92	70	130			
Bromoform	5.00	ug/L	0.50	100	70	130			
Chlorodibromomethane	4.92	ug/L	0.50	98	70	130			
Chloroform	4.29	ug/L	0.50	86	70	130			
Trihalomethanes, Total	18.8	ug/L	0.50	94	70	130			
Surr: p-Bromofluorobenzene			0.50	95	70	130			
Surr: 1,2-Dichloroethane-d4			0.50	89	70	130			
Surr: Toluene-d8			0.50	102	70	130			
Method: E524.2							Batch: R448190		
Lab ID: LCS082225a	Laboratory Control Sample				Run: VOA5975C.I_250822B		08/23/25 01:32		
Bromodichloromethane	4.82	ug/L	0.50	96	70	130			
Bromoform	5.84	ug/L	0.50	117	70	130			
Chlorodibromomethane	5.23	ug/L	0.50	105	70	130			
Chloroform	4.48	ug/L	0.50	90	70	130			
Trihalomethanes, Total	20.4	ug/L	0.50	102	70	130			
Surr: p-Bromofluorobenzene			0.50	94	70	130			
Surr: 1,2-Dichloroethane-d4			0.50	88	70	130			
Surr: Toluene-d8			0.50	103	70	130			
Lab ID: MBLK082225a	Method Blank				Run: VOA5975C.I_250822B		08/23/25 03:00		
Bromodichloromethane	ND	ug/L	0.50						
Bromoform	ND	ug/L	0.50						
Chlorodibromomethane	ND	ug/L	0.50						
Chloroform	ND	ug/L	0.50						
Trihalomethanes, Total	ND	ug/L	0.50						
Surr: p-Bromofluorobenzene			0.50	94	70	130			
Surr: 1,2-Dichloroethane-d4			0.50	90	70	130			
Surr: Toluene-d8			0.50	94	70	130			

Qualifiers:

RL - Analyte Reporting Limit

ND - Not detected at the Reporting Limit (RL)



QA/QC Summary Report

Prepared by Billings, MT Branch

Work Order: B25081697

Report Date: 08/29/25

Analyte	Result	Units	RL	%REC	Low Limit	High Limit	RPD	RPDLimit	Qual
Method: E552.2							Analytical Run: 202637		
Lab ID: CK5-202637	Continuing Calibration Verification Standard						08/26/25 17:39		
Dibromoacetic acid	4.16	ug/L	0.25	104	70	130			
Dichloroacetic acid	12.0	ug/L	0.75	100	70	130			
Monobromoacetic acid	8.12	ug/L	0.50	102	70	130			
Monochloroacetic acid	12.1	ug/L	0.75	101	70	130			
Trichloroacetic acid	4.22	ug/L	0.50	106	70	130			
Bromochloroacetic acid	8.22	ug/L	0.50	103	70	130			
Total Regulated Haloacetic Acids	40.6	ug/L	0.25	102	70	130			
Surr: 2,3-Dibromopropionic acid			1.2	98	70	130			
Lab ID: CK3-202637							08/27/25 01:27		
Continuing Calibration Verification Standard									
Dibromoacetic acid	1.01	ug/L	0.25	101	70	130			
Dichloroacetic acid	3.01	ug/L	0.75	100	70	130			
Monobromoacetic acid	2.08	ug/L	0.50	104	70	130			
Monochloroacetic acid	3.09	ug/L	0.75	103	70	130			
Trichloroacetic acid	1.03	ug/L	0.50	103	70	130			
Bromochloroacetic acid	2.00	ug/L	0.50	100	70	130			
Total Regulated Haloacetic Acids	10.2	ug/L	0.25	102	70	130			
Surr: 2,3-Dibromopropionic acid			1.2	102	70	130			
Method: E552.2							Batch: 202637		
Lab ID: LCS-202637	Laboratory Control Sample				Run: JECD.I_250826A		08/26/25 18:08		
Dibromoacetic acid	4.19	ug/L	0.25	105	70	130			
Dichloroacetic acid	12.1	ug/L	0.75	101	70	130			
Monobromoacetic acid	8.18	ug/L	0.50	102	70	130			
Monochloroacetic acid	12.2	ug/L	0.75	102	70	130			
Trichloroacetic acid	4.21	ug/L	0.50	105	70	130			
Bromochloroacetic acid	8.26	ug/L	0.50	103	70	130			
Total Regulated Haloacetic Acids	40.9	ug/L	0.25	102	70	130			
Surr: 2,3-Dibromopropionic acid			1.2	98	70	130			
Lab ID: MB-202637	Method Blank				Run: JECD.I_250826A		08/26/25 19:07		
Dibromoacetic acid	ND	ug/L	0.25						
Dichloroacetic acid	ND	ug/L	0.75						
Monobromoacetic acid	ND	ug/L	0.50						
Monochloroacetic acid	ND	ug/L	0.75						
Trichloroacetic acid	ND	ug/L	0.50						
Bromochloroacetic acid	ND	ug/L	0.50						
Total Regulated Haloacetic Acids	ND	ug/L	0.25						
Surr: 2,3-Dibromopropionic acid			1.2	99	70	130			
Lab ID: B25081795-001BMS	Sample Matrix Spike				Run: JECD.I_250826A		08/26/25 20:06		
Dibromoacetic acid	4.12	ug/L	0.25	103	70	130			
Dichloroacetic acid	33.0	ug/L	0.75	90	70	130			
Monobromoacetic acid	8.74	ug/L	0.50	109	70	130			
Monochloroacetic acid	22.0	ug/L	0.75	84	70	130			

Qualifiers:

RL - Analyte Reporting Limit

ND - Not detected at the Reporting Limit (RL)



QA/QC Summary Report

Prepared by Billings, MT Branch

Work Order: B25081697

Report Date: 08/29/25

Analyte	Result	Units	RL	%REC	Low Limit	High Limit	RPD	RPDLimit	Qual
Method: E552.2									
Batch: 202637									
Lab ID: B25081795-001BMS	Sample Matrix Spike			Run: JECD.I_250826A			08/26/25 20:06		
Trichloroacetic acid	25.2	ug/L	0.50	90	70	130			
Bromochloroacetic acid	9.34	ug/L	0.50	102	70	130			
Total Regulated Haloacetic Acids	93.1	ug/L	0.25	93	70	130			
Surr: 2,3-Dibromopropionic acid			1.2	98	70	130			
Lab ID: B25081861-001BMS	Sample Matrix Spike			Run: JECD.I_250826A			08/26/25 21:04		
Dibromoacetic acid	4.66	ug/L	0.25	102	70	130			
Dichloroacetic acid	39.6	ug/L	0.75	87	70	130			
Monobromoacetic acid	8.61	ug/L	0.50	108	70	130			
Monochloroacetic acid	14.1	ug/L	0.75	93	70	130			
Trichloroacetic acid	29.0	ug/L	0.50	75	70	130			
Bromochloroacetic acid	14.4	ug/L	0.50	98	70	130			
Total Regulated Haloacetic Acids	96.0	ug/L	0.25	93	70	130			
Surr: 2,3-Dibromopropionic acid			1.2	95	70	130			
Lab ID: B25081796-001BDUP	Sample Duplicate			Run: JECD.I_250826A			08/27/25 03:25		
Dibromoacetic acid	0.321	ug/L	0.25				7.5	40	
Dichloroacetic acid	ND	ug/L	0.75					40	
Monobromoacetic acid	ND	ug/L	0.50					40	
Monochloroacetic acid	ND	ug/L	0.75					40	
Trichloroacetic acid	ND	ug/L	0.50					40	
Bromochloroacetic acid	ND	ug/L	0.50					40	
Total Regulated Haloacetic Acids	0.321	ug/L	0.25				7.5	40	
Surr: 2,3-Dibromopropionic acid			1.2	95	70	130			

Qualifiers:

RL - Analyte Reporting Limit

ND - Not detected at the Reporting Limit (RL)



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LABORATORY ANALYTICAL REPORT

Prepared by Billings, MT Branch

Client: Town of Brockton
Project: 083090057
Client Sample ID: School
PWS ID: 083090057 **Facility ID:** DS001 **Sample Point ID:** DIST
Facility Name: BROCKTON, TOWN OF
Lab ID: B25091419-001A

Report Date: 09/17/25
Collection Date: 09/15/25 14:00
Received Date: 09/16/25 08:00
Matrix: Drinking Water
Sampled By: Amber Fox

Compliance Sample: YES **Sample Type:** RT **Residual Chlorine (Field):** 1.9 **Res Cl Type:** Total

Analyses	Result	Units	Safe/Unsafe	Qualifier	Method	Analysis Date / By
MICROBIOLOGICAL						
3100 Coliform, Total	Absent	per 100ml	SAFE		A9223 B	09/16/25 09:27 / spb
3014 Coliform, E-Coli	Absent	per 100ml			A9223 B	09/16/25 09:27 / spb

Comments: The notation "SAFE" indicates that the water was bacteriologically SAFE when sampled.
The notation "UNSAFE" indicates that the water was bacteriologically UNSAFE when sampled.

Qualifiers:



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LABORATORY ANALYTICAL REPORT

Prepared by Billings, MT Branch

Client: Town of Brockton
Project: 083090057
Client Sample ID: Elevator
PWS ID: 083090057 **Facility ID:** DS001 **Sample Point ID:** DIST
Facility Name: BROCKTON, TOWN OF
Lab ID: B25100483-001A

Report Date: 10/08/25
Collection Date: 10/06/25 14:00
Received Date: 10/07/25 08:00
Matrix: Drinking Water
Sampled By: Amber Fox

Compliance Sample: YES **Sample Type:** RT **Residual Chlorine (Field):** 0.4 **Res Cl Type:** Total

Analyses	Result	Units	Safe/Unsafe	Qualifier	Method	Analysis Date / By
MICROBIOLOGICAL						
3100 Coliform, Total	Absent	per 100ml	SAFE		A9223 B	10/07/25 12:32 / spb
3014 Coliform, E-Coli	Absent	per 100ml			A9223 B	10/07/25 12:32 / spb

Comments: The notation "SAFE" indicates that the water was bacteriologically SAFE when sampled.
The notation "UNSAFE" indicates that the water was bacteriologically UNSAFE when sampled.

Qualifiers:



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LABORATORY ANALYTICAL REPORT

Prepared by Billings, MT Branch

Client: Town of Brockton
Project: 083090057
Client Sample ID: Brockton Senior Center
PWS ID: 083090057 **Facility ID:** DS001 **Sample Point ID:** DIST
Facility Name: BROCKTON, TOWN OF
Lab ID: B25110385-001A

Report Date: 11/07/25
Collection Date: 11/05/25 14:00
Received Date: 11/06/25 08:00
Matrix: Drinking Water
Sampled By: Amber Fox

Compliance Sample: YES **Sample Type:** RT **Residual Chlorine (Field):** 2.7 **Res Cl Type:** Total

Analyses	Result	Units	Safe/Unsafe	Qualifier	Method	Analysis Date / By
MICROBIOLOGICAL						
3100 Coliform, Total	Absent	per 100ml	SAFE		A9223 B	11/06/25 09:30 / spb
3014 Coliform, E-Coli	Absent	per 100ml			A9223 B	11/06/25 09:30 / spb

Comments: The notation "SAFE" indicates that the water was bacteriologically SAFE when sampled.
The notation "UNSAFE" indicates that the water was bacteriologically UNSAFE when sampled.

Qualifiers:



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LABORATORY ANALYTICAL REPORT

Prepared by Billings, MT Branch

Client: Town of Brockton
Project: 083090057
Client Sample ID: B and S Quick Stop
PWS ID: 083090057 **Facility ID:** DS001 **Sample Point ID:** DIST
Facility Name: BROCKTON, TOWN OF
Lab ID: B25120352-001A

Report Date: 12/05/25
Collection Date: 12/03/25 14:00
Received Date: 12/04/25 08:00
Matrix: Drinking Water
Sampled By: Amber Fox

Compliance Sample: YES **Sample Type:** RT **Residual Chlorine (Field):** 1.2 **Res Cl Type:** Total

Analyses	Result	Units	Safe/Unsafe	Qualifier	Method	Analysis Date / By
MICROBIOLOGICAL						
3100 Coliform, Total	Absent	per 100ml	SAFE		A9223 B	12/04/25 10:24 / spb
3014 Coliform, E-Coli	Absent	per 100ml			A9223 B	12/04/25 10:24 / spb

Comments: The notation "SAFE" indicates that the water was bacteriologically SAFE when sampled.
The notation "UNSAFE" indicates that the water was bacteriologically UNSAFE when sampled.

Qualifiers:

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

BROCKTON, TOWN OF

083090057

Annual Water Quality Report for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2025

This report is intended to provide you with important information about your drinking water and the efforts made by the water system to provide safe drinking water.

The source of drinking water used by
BROCKTON, TOWN OF is Purchased Surface Water

For more information regarding this report contact:

Name Gordon Oelkers
Phone 406 653 6249

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre el agua que usted bebe. Tradúzcalo ó hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

Source of Drinking Water
<p>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.</p>
<p>Contaminants that may be present in source water include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which 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 storm water 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 storm water 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 storm water runoff, and septic systems. - Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

<p>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 EPAs Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.</p>
<p>In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.</p>
<p>Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population.</p>
<p>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 microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).</p>
<p>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. We 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.</p>

Source Water Information

Source Water Name

CONSECUTIVE CONNECT

Type of Water

SW

Report Status

Location

2025 Regulated Contaminants Detected

Lead and Copper

Definitions:

Action Level Goal (ALG): The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. ALGs allow for a margin of safety.

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

Lead and Copper	Date Sampled	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	90th Percentile	# Sites Over AL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper	08/14/2023	1.3	1.3	0.066	0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems.

Water Quality Test Results

Definitions:

The following tables contain scientific terms and measures, some of which may require explanation.

Avg:

Regulatory compliance with some MCLs are based on running annual average of monthly samples.

Level 1 Assessment:

A Level 1 assessment is a study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system.

Level 2 Assessment:

A Level 2 assessment is a very detailed study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why an E. coli MCL violation has occurred and/or why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system on multiple occasions.

Maximum Contaminant Level or MCL:

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 or MCLG:

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.

Maximum residual disinfectant level or MRDL:

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.

Maximum residual disinfectant level goal or MRDLG:

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.

na:

not applicable.

mrem:

millirems per year (a measure of radiation absorbed by the body)

ppb:

micrograms per liter or parts per billion - or one ounce in 7,350,000 gallons of water.

ppm:

milligrams per liter or parts per million - or one ounce in 7,350 gallons of water.

Treatment Technique or TT:

A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

Regulated Contaminants

Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Chloramines	2025	2.2	2 - 2.2	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4	ppm	N	Water additive used to control microbes.
Chlorine	2025	2.5	2.5 - 2.5	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4	ppm	N	Water additive used to control microbes.
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	2025	17	17 - 17	No goal for the total	60	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	2025	22	22 - 22	No goal for the total	80	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.