JETTE LAKE HOMEOWNERS ASSOCIATION

Montana Public Water Supply ID number 03102

2024 Consumer Confidence Report

In a continuing effort to keep you informed about the quality of water and services we provide to you each day, we're pleased to provide you with our annual Consumer Confidence Report (CCR). We are committed to ensuring the highest quality of drinking water and during the year it was tested on a regular basis to determine its continuing purity. **We are pleased to report that our drinking water is safe and meets or exceeds all federal and state requirements.**

Jette Lake's water system is served by four deep bedrock groundwater wells. Well #44 is 450 feet deep, well #77 is 945 feet deep, well #99 is 906 feet deep and well #109 is 585 feet deep. The source aquifer for the wells is considered to have a low sensitivity to potential contamination. There are several barriers in place that stand between any septic systems that could affect the water quality.

The four wells pump approximately 115 gallons per minute, although we have experienced reduced production from wells #44 and #77 during the months of July and August. We have 100,000 gallons of water storage at well #109, 45,000 gallons at well #99, 50,000 gallons on lot 63 (well #44) and 20,000 gallons on lot 78 (well #77), totaling 215,000 gallons. We have 102 service connections, and added no new connections last year.

In a continuing effort to maintain and improve our system, we had the storage tanks for wells #99 and #109 cleaned last year.

We want you, our valued customers, to be informed about your water utility. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled director's meetings held on the third Thursday of each month at 7 p.m. Meetings are held on Zoom.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water system, please contact Pat Nowlen at (406) 249-5121. Michael Lien is our certified operator with 28 years of experience. He attends periodic training sessions to meet continuing education requirements. The most recent training he attended was in February of last year.

DID YOU KNOW? The sources of drinking water (both tap and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of land, or through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and in some cases radioactive elements. Water can also pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or human activity.

Contaminants that may be present in water include:

- 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 waste water discharges, oil and gas production, mining and farming.
- Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm water runoff, and residential uses.
- Volatile organic chemicals, which are byproducts of industrial processes, petroleum production, or 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.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the 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. We routinely monitor for constituents in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. We take all of our water samples to Montana Environmental Laboratory in Kalispell (406-755-2131). They are a private laboratory that is certified by the State of Montana and the EPA to analyze drinking water. In keeping with our monitoring schedule established by EPA regulations, the following tests were conducted from January 1st to December 31st 2024:

- 48 coliform bacteria tests – all were coliform free.
- One nitrate plus nitrite test on each of our four entry points – results were within EPA guidelines
- One manganese test on each of our four entry points – none was detected.

This table lists the contaminants detected during recent testing. Some of the data may be more than one year old, since certain chemical contaminants are monitored less than once per year. Our sampling frequency complies with EPA and state drinking water regulations.

REGULATED CONTAMINANTS

CONTAMINANT	VIOLATION Y/N	SAMPLE DATE	HIGHEST LEVEL DETECTED	UNIT MEASURE-MENT	MCLG	MCL	LIKELY SOURCE OF CONTAMINATION
Alpha Emitters Well #44 Well #77 Well #99	N	8-2-11 11-22-16 7-26-22	**(Adjusted)** 3.6 +/- 1.1 3.8 +/- 2.4 4.8 +/- 2.0	pCi/L	0	15	Erosion of natural deposits
Barium Well # 44 Well #77 Well #99 Well #109	N	9-25-20	0.03 0.37 0.21 0.22	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Copper	N	9-20-23	90^{th} % is 0.09	ppm	1.3	AL= 1.3	Corrosion of Household plumbing / naturally occurring
Fluoride Well #44 Well #77 Well #99 Well #109	N	9-25-20	0.38 0.38 0.29 0.33	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth
Nitrate+Nitrite Well #44 Well #77 Well #99 Well #109	N	10-29-24	0.27 0.26 0.95 0.52	ppm	10	10	Naturally occurring at this level
Radium 226&228 Well #44 Well #77 Well #99 Well #109	N	8-2-11 10-29-13 8-2-11 8-2-11	1.9 2.3 1.2 1.5	pCi/L	0	5	Natural deposits
Uranium Well #77 Well #99 Well #109	N	11-22-16 7-26-22 7-26-22	5 2.8 8.7	ppb	0	30	Erosion of natural deposits

DEFINITIONS:

MCL - Maximum Contaminant Level - The "Maximum Allowed" 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.

MCLG - Maximum Contaminant Level Goal - The "Goal" 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.

PPM - Parts per million or Milligrams per liter (mg/l) - one part per million corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny in $10,000.

PPB - Parts per billion or Micrograms per liter - one part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in $10,000,000.

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

pCi/L - Pico Curies per Liter - a very small unit of measurement of radioactivity.

WHAT DOES THIS TABLE TELL US?

As you can see our system had no MCL violations. MCL's are set at very stringent levels. To understand the possible health effects of exceeding the MCL, a person would have to drink two liters of water every day at the MCL for a lifetime to have a one in a million chance of having any adverse health effects. Although 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 contaminants that are naturally occurring or man-made. Those contaminants 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 contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791, or online at www.epa.gov/safewater.

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 the Safe Drinking Water Hotline, or online at www.epa.gov/safewater.

Lead in drinking water comes primarily from materials and components of the service lines and home plumbing systems. It is possible that lead levels at your home may be higher than other homes in the community as a result of materials used in your home's plumbing. Our water system is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but we cannot control the variety of materials used in private home plumbing systems. If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. If you are concerned about elevated lead levels in your home's water, you may wish to have your water tested by a certified laboratory like the one we send our samples to (Montana Environmental Laboratory, 406-755-2131). When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap until the water temperature has stabilized (usually for 30 seconds to 2 minutes) before you use the water for drinking or cooking. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure to lead is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline 1-800-426-4791, or online at www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

Land and Water Engineering conducted a source water assessment of the Jette Lake Well #99 part of our system. This report provides additional information on the potential vulnerability of this well to contamination. This report is available for review from our operator, Mike Lien. The report can be summarized in the following table:

SIGNIFICANT POTENTIAL CONTAMINANT SOURCES FOR THE INVENTORY ZONE OF WELL #99

Source	Contaminant	Hazard	Hazard Rating	Barriers	Susceptibility	Management
Highway And Railroad	Hazardous Materials	Releases of large volumes of chemicals due to vehicular accidents that may reach groundwater. Roadside spraying of chemical pesticides that concentrate and reach groundwater. Winter application of road deicer compounds that concentrate and reach groundwater. Concentration of storm water runoff.	High hazard - these transportation routes are within the 1 year time of travel (TOT) for groundwater.	Clay/Shale	Low	Prevention planning, Transportation restrictions, Spill response planning and training, DOT regulatory compliance, Storm water diversion and catchment, Reduced chemical use.
Septic Systems	Nitrate, Nitrite, Pathogens	Nitrates and pathogens that are insufficiently treated in private septic systems	Low hazard	Clay/Shale	Low	Growth management, maintenance and replacement of old sewer systems, possible connection to centralized sewer system, advanced treatment systems.

Jette Lake's water system is served by four deep bedrock groundwater wells. A source water assessment of our system will be conducted by the state sometime in the future. When it has been completed, we will include the results in the next consumer confidence report. It will also be available online from the Montana Department of Environmental Quality at https://deq.mt.gov/water/programs/dw-sourcewater. This report will provide additional information on the potential vulnerability of our wells to contamination.

Our water system is committed to providing our customers with safe, pure water and we are pleased that our water meets or exceeds all established state and federal standards. Thank you for reviewing this report.

Prepared by Montana Environmental Lab, LLC 5/25