

Mountain Water Company

Consumer Confidence Report

2005/2006 Annual Water Quality Report

WHAT KIND OF CONTAMINANTS MIGHT BE FOUND IN DRINKING WATER?

In 1996, the Safe Drinking Water Act was amended to require all community water systems to deliver an annual water quality report to their customers. This year's report includes information on your source water, the levels of any detected contaminants, compliance with drinking water rules, and informational articles relating to our source water assessment and Milltown Dam.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and the Montana Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ) prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The federal Food and Drug Administration and DEQ regulations also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which must provide the same protection for public health. 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.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- 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, that 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 that are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems.
- Radioactive contaminants, that can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas productions and mining activities.

This report describes those contaminants that have been detected in our analysis of 145 different potential contaminants, almost 100 of which are regulated by EPA and the DEQ.

Mountain Water Company (MWC) is proud to tell you that there have been no contaminants detected in our water that exceed any federal or state drinking water standards. All primary (health related) and secondary (aesthetic) drinking water standards are being met.

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 EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

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 guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

Because there have been no confirmed findings of synthetic organic chemicals (pesticides and herbicides) in MWC wells, DEQ has allowed us to reduce the level of monitoring for these chemicals. This waiver has resulted in a significant reduction in monitoring costs. This monitoring waiver is reviewed every three years by DEQ.

This report is intended to provide information for all water users. If received by an absentee landlord, a business, or a school, please share the information with tenants, employees or students. We will be happy to make additional copies of this report available. Complete records of water quality analyses are open for inspection by the public upon request.

You may also access this report on the Mountain Water Company web page at www.mtnwater.com.

If you would like more information about water quality, please call: Brad Hafar or Arvid Hiller at (406) 721-5570.

Mountain Water Company

2005/2006 Annual Water Quality Results

Water Quality Parameters Detected in Mountain Water Company Sources

PRIMARY STANDARDS -- Health-related	Federal MCL	MCLG	Units of Measurement	MWC Range (including highest value)	Average for MWC Wells (a)	(b) MWC Date of Last Measurement	Potential Sources of Contamination
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INORGANIC CHEMICALS

Arsenic	50 (10*)	NS	ppb	ND - 2	1	2003/04/05	Erosion of natural deposits; historical mining and smelting.
Barium	2	2	ppm	0.2 - 0.5	0.25	2003/04/05	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from metal refineries; discharge from oil drilling wastes.
Cadmium	5	5	ppb	ND - 1	ND	2003/04/05	Internal corrosion of galvanized pipes; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from electroplating and industrial chemical factories, and from metal refineries; runoff from waste batteries and paints.
Fluoride	4	4	ppm	0.1 - 0.22	0.17	2003/04/05	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from fertilizer factories.
Nitrate	10	10	ppm	0.36 - 2.83	0.76	2005	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewers.

RADIONUCLIDES

Gross Alpha	15	0	pCi/L	ND - 2.0	ND	2002	Erosion of natural deposits.
Combined Radium (Radium 226 + Radium 228)	5	0	pCi/L	ND - 3.6	ND	2002	Erosion of natural deposits.

DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM

PRIMARY STANDARDS

Asbestos	7 MFL	7 MFL	fibers	ND - 0.96	NA	2002	Internal corrosion of asbestos-cement water mains; erosion of natural deposits.
Chlorine Residual	MRDL = 4	MRDLG = 4	ppm	0.13 - 0.83	0.39	2005	Added for disinfection purposes.
Total Coliform Bacteria	5% positive	0	% present	0-1.5%	<1%	2005	Naturally present in the environment.
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM's)	80	NS	ppb	ND - 5.8	2.5	2005	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Haloacetic Acids (HAA-5)	60	NS	ppb	0.29 - 0.61	0.43	2005	By-product of drinking water disinfection.

LEAD AND COPPER RULE MONITORING	Federal Action	Number of Samples	Units of Measurement	MWC Range (including highest value)	Amount Detected at 90th Percentile**	(b) MWC Date of Last Measurement	Potential Sources of Contamination
Copper	1.3	30	ppm	0.07 - 0.68	0.6	2004	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives.
Lead	15	30	ppb	ND - 12	8	2004	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits.

SECONDARY STANDARDS -- Aesthetic, non-health standards CHEMICAL PARAMETERS	Federal MCL	MCLG	Units of Measurement	MWC Range (including highest value)	Average for MWC Wells (a)	(b) MWC Date of Last Measurement	Potential Sources of Contamination
Aluminum	1	NS	ppm	ND - 0.1	ND	2003/04/05	Erosion of natural deposits.
Chloride	250	NS	ppm	3 - 28	8	2003/04/05	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits.
Iron	300	NS	ppb	ND - 30	ND	2003/04/05	Leaching from natural deposits; industrial waste.
Sulfate	250	NS	ppm	9 - 21	16	2003/04/05	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes.
Total Dissolved Solids (TDS)	500	NS	ppm	150 - 261	202	2003/04/05	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits.
Zinc	5,000	NS	ppb	ND - 30	ND	2003/04/05	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes.

PHYSICAL PARAMETERS

pH	6.5 - 8.5	NS	units	7.2 - 7.9	7.6	2003/04/05	Hydrogen ion concentration. Value greater than 7 is basic (non-acidic).
Turbidity / clarity	5.0	NS	NTU	0.06 - 1.5	0.43	2003/04/05	Soil runoff.

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Detected Unregulated Chemicals That May Be of Interest to Consumers***

ADDITIONAL PARAMETERS Unregulated	Federal MCL	MCLG	Units of Measurement	MWC Range (including highest value)	Average for MWC Wells (a)	(b) MWC Date of Last Measurement
Aggressiveness Index (c)	NS	NS	units	11.4 - 12.3	11.9	2003/04/05
Alkalinity (as Ca CO ₃)	NS	NS	ppm	147 - 214	167	2003/04/05
Calcium	NS	NS	ppm	40 - 56	46	2003/04/05
Corrosivity (Langlier Index) (d)	NS	NS	positive/negative	(- 0.4) - (+ 0.4)	+ 0.07	2003/04/05
Hardness (Ca CO ₃)	NS	NS	ppm	146 - 211	169	2003/04/05
Hardness	NS	NS	grains	8.5 - 12.3	9.9	2003/04/05
Magnesium	NS	NS	ppm	11 - 19	13	2003/04/05
Potassium	NS	NS	ppm	1 - 2	1.8	2003/04/05
Sodium	NS	NS	ppm	5 - 18	6.9	2003/04/05
Specific Conductance	NS	NS	micromho/cm	315 - 467	367	2003/04/05

KEY TO ABBREVIATIONS AND FOOTNOTES

AL = Action Level
MCL = Maximum Contaminant Level
MFL = Million Fibers per Liter
NA = Not applicable at this time or not required to analyze
ND = Not detected
NS = No standard
NTU = Nephelometric Turbidity Units. This is a measure of the suspended material in water.

* = On January 23, 2006 the MCL was lowered from 50 ppb to 10 ppb.
** = Action levels are measured at the 90th percentile sample (third highest reading out of thirty samples for lead and copper).
*** = Unregulated contaminant monitoring helps USEPA determine where certain contaminants occur and whether the contaminants need to be regulated.

ppm = parts per million
ppb = parts per billion
pCi/L = picoCuries per liter

(a) = The average is weighted according to the individual contribution in pumping by each well to the total (active wells only).
(b) = The state allows us to monitor for some contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants in groundwater sources do not change frequently. Some of our data, though representative, are more than one year old.
(c) = An Aggressiveness Index of 11 or greater indicates that the water is not aggressive (noncorrosive).
(d) = A positive number Langlier Index indicates that the water is noncorrosive.

DEFINITIONS

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL):

The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCL's are set as close to the MCLG's as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG):

The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLG's allow for a margin of safety.

Action Level (AL):

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



Providing quality water and dependable service to the Missoula community at a reasonable price.

Mountain Water Company

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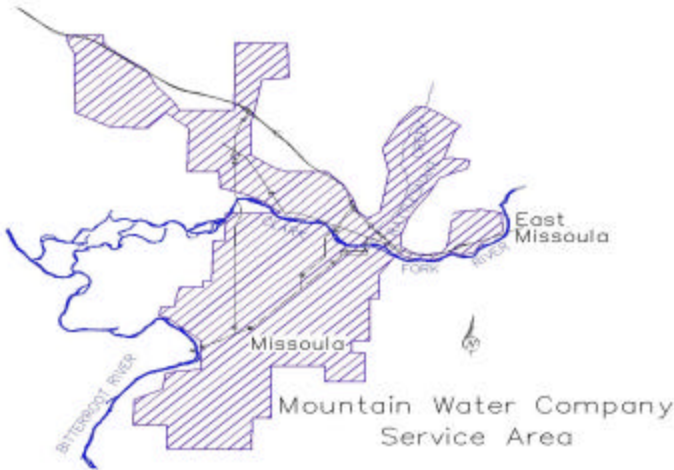
Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL):

The level of a disinfectant added for water treatment that may not be exceeded at the consumer's tap.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG):

The level of a disinfectant added for water treatment below which there is no known or expected risk to health.

WHERE DOES YOUR WATER COME FROM?



Mountain Water Company serves the greater Missoula area. The Missoula aquifer is currently the only active source of public drinking water for Missoula Valley residents. MWC utilizes 34 active wells to pump water from this aquifer. The only treatment performed by MWC is low-level disinfection with chlorine.

Rattlesnake Creek lies just north of Missoula and, under the guidance of the DEQ, serves as an alternative source available for use in special situations. Rattlesnake Creek is a surface water supply originating in the Rattlesnake Wilderness area and emptying in the Clark Fork River. Strict environmental conditions are maintained in the watershed to preserve the quality of this source.

Source Water Delineation and Assessment

As required by the EPA in 2003, a Source Water Delineation and Assessment report was completed for MWC and submitted to the DEQ and the EPA. We utilized this report as an opportunity to update our Wellhead Protection Program with the latest information and technologies in modeling and mapping with linked databases. This assessment resulted in an updated list of possible contaminant sources to our aquifer, some of those being underground storage tanks, public and private sumps, leaking pipelines, spills along railroad tracks and highways, sewer lift stations and septic systems. This has resulted in a very useful tool for protection of our valuable drinking water supply. This report is available to the public at the DEQ, the Missoula City/County Health Department and at our office.

Milltown Dam

The Consent Decree, an agreement detailing which parties pay for and perform the Milltown Reservoir cleanup and restoration, is now final after being signed by Federal Judge, Samuel Haddon. The cleanup project is expected to address arsenic contamination that has polluted Milltown's drinking water supply and has threatened the local fishery. This project will be engineered and designed in phases and implemented under both State and EPA approval, with an estimated dam removal date of early 2008.

MWC has been extensively involved in review of the Milltown project from the beginning and repeated comments have been submitted to all stakeholders regarding our concerns. Our primary concern is to ensure that the implementation of any remedy does not adversely affect the quality of the Missoula aquifer. On January 23, 2006 the EPA lowered the maximum contaminant level for arsenic in public water supplies from 50 ppb to 10 ppb. MWC has also urged EPA and responsible parties to include additional monitoring wells for early detection of possible contamination to the Missoula aquifer. We will continue to stay actively involved in the monitoring of Missoula's drinking water supply and may elect to expand our monitoring program if necessary as the cleanup and restoration progresses.

For additional information about the Milltown Reservoir/Clark Fork River Superfund Site, please visit EPA's website at <http://www.epa.gov/region8/sf/sites/mt/milltowncfr/home.html>.