TWO MEDICINE WATER

EPA Public Water Supply ID number 83090090

2025 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT

In an 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 Water Quality Report. This report is a snapshot of the quality of water we provided you last year and includes details regarding the source of your water, what it contains and how it compares to EPA standards.

Our drinking water comes from Two Medicine Lake. We filter our water and then we treat it with a small amount of chlorine in order to maintain its purity. We have 257 service connections.

We had three violations related to our treatment:

Interim Enhanced SWTR

The Interim Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rule improves control of microbial contaminants, particularly Cryptosporidium, in systems using surface water, or ground water under the direct influence of surface water. The rule builds upon the treatment technique requirements of the Surface Water Treatment Rule.

Violation Type	Violation Begin	Violation End	Violation Explanation
MONTHLY COMB FLTR EFFLUENT (IESWTR/LT1)	12/01/2025	12/31/2025	Turbidity levels, though relatively low, exceeded a standard for the month indicated. Turbidity (cloudiness) levels are used to measure effective filtration of drinking water.
SINGLE COMB FLTR EFFLUENT (IESWTR/LT1)	12/01/2025	12/31/2025	One turbidity measurement exceeded a standard for the month indicated. Turbidity (cloudiness) levels are used to measure effective filtration of drinking water.

Long Term Enhanced SWTR

The Long Term Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rule supplements existing regulations by targeting additional Cryptosporidium treatment to higher risk systems. It also contains provisions to reduce risks from uncovered finished water reservoirs and to ensure that systems maintain microbial protection when

Violation Type	Violation Begin	Violation End	Violation Explanation
FAILURE ADDRESS DEFICIENCY (EPA SURVEY)	12/09/2022	2025	We failed to properly respond to a significant deficiency in our water system.

We have since corrected these violations.

We are pleased to report that our drinking water is safe and meets all federal requirements. If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Josh Bechel at (406) 338-4858. Gerald Bechel is our certified operator with 30 years of experience. He attends periodic training sessions to meet continuing education requirements. The most recent training he received was in 2025.

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 from human activity.

Contaminants that may be present in water include:

1) Microbial contaminants such as viruses and bacteria which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations and wildlife.
2) 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.
3) Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm water runoff, and residential uses.
4) Volatile organic chemicals, which are byproducts of industrial processes, petroleum

production, and can also come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff, and septic systems.

5) 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 send our samples to Energy Laboratories here in Montana. They are a private laboratory that is certified by the State of Montana and the EPA to analyze drinking water. The following tests were performed to identify possible contaminants in our system during the period of January 1 to December 31, 2025.

The following tables list the contaminants which have been detected in our water. Some of the data in these tables may be more than one year old, since certain chemical contaminants are monitored less than once per year per the requirements.

Regulated Contaminants

CONTAMINANT	VIOLATION Y/N	SAMPLE DATE	RANGE OF LEVEL DETECTED	HIGHEST LEVEL DETECTED	UNIT MEASURE-MENT	MCLG	MCL	LIKELY SOURCE OF CONTAMINATION
Alpha Emitters (Adjusted)	N	09-07-22	1.1	1.1	pCi/L	0	15	Erosion of natural deposits
Barium	N	2025	0.12 – 0.12	0.12	ppm	0	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Copper	N	2024	.01-0.19	90th Percentile 0.43	ppm	1.3	AL= 1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing, naturally occurring
Lead	N	2024	0-9	90th Percentile 3	ppb	0	AL= 15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.
Chorine	N	2025	1-1.1	1.1	ppm	NA	4	Water additive used to control microbes.
Fluoride	N	2024	0.02-0.02	0.02	ppm	2	4.0	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate + Nitrite	N	2025	Non-Detect	Non-detect	ppm	0	4.0	Naturally occurring at this level
Radium 228	N	09-07-22	1.0-5	1	pCi/L	0	5	Natural deposits
Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA's)	N	2025	29 – 29	29	ppb	0	60	By product of drinking water chlorination
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	N	2025	0 – 24	24	ppb	0	80	By product of drinking water chlorination
Turbidity	Y	2025		1.498	ntu	0	0.3	Soil Runoff

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.
NTU - 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 system and disinfectants.

What do these tables tell us?
As you can see our system had one MCL violations. MCLs 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 constituents that are naturally occurring or man-made. Those constituents 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.

We have monitored for 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. Two Medicine WS 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 Starr School 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 Josh Bechel at (406) 338-4858. 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.

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 federal standards. Thank you for reviewing this report.