

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

Northern Cheyenne Utilities/ Lame Deer PWSID#3090064

We're very pleased to provide you with this year's Annual Quality Water 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 to you a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. Our water source is ground water from four wells.

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 or concerning your water, please contact **Martin Braided Hair. They can be reached at 477-6318 or 477-6118.**

Northern Cheyenne Utilities routinely monitors for constituents in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. The following table shows the results of any detects in our monitoring for the period of **January 1st to December 31st, 2012.** For constituents that are not monitored yearly, we have reviewed our records back to the last time the constituent was monitored.

We have monitored for lead and copper, and all of our samples are in compliance with the Lead and Copper Rule. We have monitored for lead and copper, and all of our samples are in compliance with the Lead and Copper Rule. We have monitored for lead and copper, and all of our samples are 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. Northern Cheyenne Utilities 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>.

| Parameter | Date | 90th % value | Units | Action level | Source of Contamination |
|-----------|---------|--------------|-------|--------------|-------------------------|
| Copper | 9/25/12 | 0.09 | Ppm | 1.3 | Household plumbing |
| Lead | 9/25/12 | 2 | Ppb | 15 | 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 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.

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.

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

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

| TEST RESULTS | | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------------|---------------|-------------|------------------------|-------------|------------------|------|-----|---|
| Contaminant | Violation Y/N | Sample Date | Highest Level Detected | Range | Unit Measurement | MCLG | MCL | Likely Source of Contamination |
| Inorganic Contaminants | | | | | | | | |
| Fluoride | N | 11/30/11 | 0.8 | na | Ppm | 4 | 4 | Erosion of natural deposits |
| Nitrate+nitrite as N | N | 8/28/12 | 2.64 | 0.88 - 2.64 | Ppm | 10 | 10 | Runoff from fertilizer use, leaching from septic tanks, sewage, erosion of natural deposits |
| Disinfection By-products | | | | | | | | |
| TTHMs (total trihalomethanes) | N | 8/28/12 | 5.3 | | Ppb | 0 | 80 | By-product of drinking water chlorination |
| Microbial Contaminants | | | | | | | | |
| Total coliform | y | 4/12 | Present | na | Present/absent | 0 | 0 | Naturally present in the environment |

Total Coliform - Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially-harmful, bacteria may be present. Coliforms were found in more samples than allowed and this was a warning of potential problems.

Our system had one violation. Coliforms were found in more samples than allowed and this was a warning of potential problems.

Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially-harmful bacteria may be present. Coliforms were found in more samples than allowed and this was a warning of potential problems.

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.

All sources of drinking water are subject to potential contamination by constituents that are naturally occurring or are 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.

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 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 (800-426-4791).

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

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

Northern Cheyenne Utilities/ Ashland PWSID#3090061

We're very pleased to provide you with this year's Annual Quality Water 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 to you a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. Our water source is ground water from one well.

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 or concerning your water, please contact **Martin Braided Hair. They can be reached at 477-6318 or 477-6118.**

Northern Cheyenne Utilities routinely monitors for constituents in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. The following table shows the results of any detects in our monitoring for the period of **January 1st to December 31st, 2012**. For constituents that are not monitored yearly, we have reviewed our records back to the last time the constituent was monitored.

We have monitored for lead and copper, and all of our samples are in compliance with the Lead and Copper Rule. We have monitored for lead and copper, and all of our samples are 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. Northern Cheyenne Utilities 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>.

| Parameter | Date | 90th % value | Units | Action level | Source of Contamination |
|-----------|---------|--------------|-------|--------------|-------------------------|
| Lead | 8/24/11 | 2 | Ppb | 15 | Household plumbing |
| Copper | 8/24/11 | 0.18 | 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 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.

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.

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

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

| TEST RESULTS | | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------------|---------------|-------------|------------------------|-------|------------------|------|-----|---|
| Contaminant | Violation Y/N | Sample Date | Highest Level Detected | Range | Unit Measurement | MCLG | MCL | Likely Source of Contamination |
| Inorganic Contaminants | | | | | | | | |
| Fluoride | N | 11/30/11 | 1.3 | na | Ppm | 4 | 4 | Erosion of natural deposits |
| Nitrate + nitrite as N | N | 8/28/12 | 0.01 | | Ppm | 10 | 10 | Erosion of natural deposits |
| Radioactive Contaminants | | | | | | | | |
| Combined Radium | N | 8/28/12 | 1.0 | na | PCi/L | 0 | 15 | Erosion of natural deposits |
| Disinfection By-products | | | | | | | | |
| Total trihalomethanes (TTHMs) | N | 8/26/10 | 19 | | Ppb | 0 | 80 | By-product of drinking water chlorination |
| Haloacetic Acids (HAAs) | N | 8/26/10 | 16 | | Ppb | 0 | 60 | By-product of drinking water chlorination |

Our system had no violations.

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.

All sources of drinking water are subject to potential contamination by constituents that are naturally occurring or are 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.

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 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 (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.

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

Northern Cheyenne Utilities/ Birney PWSID#3090062

We're very pleased to provide you with this year's Annual Quality Water 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 to you a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. Our water source is ground water from one well.

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 or concerning your water, please contact **Martin Braided Hair. They can be reached at 477-6318 or 477-6118.**

Northern Cheyenne Utilities routinely monitors for constituents in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. The following table shows the results of any detects in our monitoring for the period of **January 1st to December 31st, 2012.** For constituents that are not monitored yearly, we have reviewed our records back to the last time the constituent was monitored.

We have monitored for lead and copper, and all of our samples are in compliance with the Lead and Copper Rule. We have monitored for lead and copper, and all of our samples are 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. Northern Cheyenne Utilities 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>.

| Parameter | Date | 90th % value | Units | Action level | Source of Contamination |
|-----------|---------|--------------|-------|--------------|-------------------------|
| Copper | 8/26/10 | 0.18 | Ppm | 1.3 | Household plumbing |
| Lead | 8/26/10 | 6 | Ppb | 15 | 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 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.

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.

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

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

| TEST RESULTS | | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------------|---------------|-------------|------------------------|-------|------------------|------|-----|---|
| Contaminant | Violation Y/N | Sample Date | Highest Level Detected | Range | Unit Measurement | MCLG | MCL | Likely Source of Contamination |
| Inorganic Contaminants | | | | | | | | |
| Fluoride | N | 11/30/11 | 0.3 | na | Ppm | 4 | 4 | Erosion of natural deposits |
| Disinfection By-products | | | | | | | | |
| TTHMs (total trihalomethanes) | N | 8/26/10 | 16 | | Ppb | 0 | 80 | By-product of drinking water chlorination |
| HAAs (Haloacetic acids) | N | 8/26/10 | 5.2 | | Ppb | 0 | 60 | By-product of drinking water chlorination |
| Radioactive Contaminants | | | | | | | | |
| Combined Radium | N | 9/11/12 | 1.1 | na | Pci/L | 0 | 15 | Erosion of natural deposits |

Our system had two violations Coliforms were found in more samples than allowed in July and August and this was a warning of potential problems.

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.

All sources of drinking water are subject to potential contamination by constituents that are naturally occurring or are 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.

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 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 (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.

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

Northern Cheyenne Utilities/ Busby PWSID#3090063

We're very pleased to provide you with this year's Annual Quality Water 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 to you a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. Our water source is ground water from two wells.

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 or concerning your water, please contact **Martin Braided Hair. They can be reached at 477-6318 or 477-6118.**

Northern Cheyenne Utilities routinely monitors for constituents in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. The following table shows the results of any detects in our monitoring for the period of **January 1st to December 31st, 2012**. For constituents that are not monitored yearly, we have reviewed our records back to the last time the constituent was monitored.

We have monitored for lead and copper, and all of our samples are in compliance with the Lead and Copper Rule. We have monitored for lead and copper, and all of our samples are in compliance with the Lead and Copper Rule. We have monitored for lead and copper, and all of our samples are 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. Northern Cheyenne Utilities 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>.

| Parameter | Date | 90th % value | Units | Action level | Source of Contamination |
|-----------|---------|--------------|-------|--------------|-------------------------|
| Lead | 8/24/11 | 2 | Ppb | 15 | Household plumbing |
| Copper | 8/24/11 | 0.15 | 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 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.

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.

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

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

| TEST RESULTS | | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------------|---------------|-------------|------------------------|--|------------------|------|-----|--------------------------------|
| Contaminant | Violation Y/N | Sample Date | Highest Level Detected | | Unit Measurement | MCLG | MCL | Likely Source of Contamination |
| Inorganic Contaminants | | | | | | | | |
| Fluoride | N | 11/30/11 | 0.3 | | Ppm | 4 | 4 | Erosion of natural deposits |
| Nitrate + nitrite as N | N | 8/28/12 | 0.02 | | Ppm | 0 | 10 | Erosion of natural deposits |
| Radioactive Contaminants | | | | | | | | |
| Alpha emitters | N | 8/28/12 | 2.5 | | Pci/L | 0 | 15 | Erosion of natural deposits |
| Combined radium | N | 8/28/12 | 1.0 | | Pci/L | 0 | 5 | Erosion of natural deposits |

Our system had no violations.

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.

All sources of drinking water are subject to potential contamination by constituents that are naturally occurring or are 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.

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 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 (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.