Town of Pinedale

2018 Consumer Confidence Report

Annual Water Quality Report

If you have questions or concerns about your water call Town Hall at 307-367-4136, stop by Town Hall at 69 Pinedale South Road (CR 23-123) or attend a Town Council meeting held at 6:00 PM on the 2nd and 4th Monday of each month.

Our surface water assessment is available at the Pinedale Town Hall located at 69 Pinedale South Road (County Road 23-123).

Town of Pinedale

69 Pinedale South Road

PO Box 709

Pinedale, WY 82941

307-367-4136

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 the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). This report is a snapshot of last year's water quality. *This year's report contains important information about Fremont Lake, our water source. That information is on the last page of this report.*

Where does my water come from and how is it treated?

Our source water consists of surface water drawn from an intake 120 feet below the surface of Fremont Lake. It is treated at our Fremont Lake Water Treatment Plant by the addition of chlorine to kill dangerous bacteria and microorganisms that may be in the water. The Town also uses UV light disinfection to neutralize giardia, cryptosporidium, and other microorganisms that are resistant to chlorine disinfection. After the water travels from the treatment plant to the entry points to town soda ash is added to help prevent water corrosion.

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 Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

Español

Este informe contiene informacion muy importante sobre la calidad de su agua beber. Traduscalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

Water Quality Data Table

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants that we detected during the calendar year of this report. Although we tested for many more contaminants, only those substances listed below were found in your water. All sources of drinking water contain some naturally occurring contaminants. At low levels, these substances are generally not harmful in our drinking water. Removing all contaminants would be extremely expensive, and in most cases, would not provide increased protection of public health. A few naturally occurring minerals may actually improve the taste of drinking water and have nutritional value at low levels. Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in this table is from testing done in the calendar year of the report. The EPA requires us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not vary significantly from year to year, or the system is not considered vulnerable to this type of contamination. As such, some of our data, though representative, may be more than one year old. In this table you will find terms and abbreviations that might not be familiar to you. To help you better understand these terms, we have provided the definitions on the next page.

Contaminants	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL, TT, or MRDL	Detected In Your Water	Range		Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source
				Low	High			
Disinfectants & Disinfection By-Products								
(There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants)								
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	NA	60	25	NA	NA	2018	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes] (ppb)	NA	80	24	NA	NA	2018	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Inorganic Contaminants								
Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen] (ppm)	10	10	.01	NA	NA	2018	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Sodium (optional) (ppm)	NA		0	NA	NA	2018	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching
Microbiological Contaminants								
E. coli (RTCR) - in the distribution system (positive samples)	0	0	0	NA	NA	2018	No	Human and animal fecal waste
Turbidity (NTU)	NA	5	1.84	NA	NA	2018	No	Soil runoff and sediment
Radioactive Contaminants								
Radium (combined 226/228) (pCi/L)	0	5	.6	NA	NA	2018	No	Erosion of natural deposits

Additional Contaminants	MCL	Your Water	Violation	Explanation and Comment
Bromodichloromethane	None	1.0 ppb	No	Volatile Organic Compounds
Chloroform	None	7.7 ppb	No	Volatile Organic Compounds

Contaminants	MCLG	AL	Your Water	Sample Date	# Samples Exceeding AL	Exceeds AL	Typical Source
Inorganic Contaminants							
Copper - action level at consumer taps (ppm)	1.3	1.3	0.026	2018	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Inorganic Contaminants							
Lead - action level at consumer taps (ppb)	0	15	5	2018	2	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

Unit Descriptions	
Term	**Definition**
ppm	ppm: parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)
ppb	ppb: parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (µg/L)
NTU	NTU: Nephelometric Turbidity Units. Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water. We monitor it because it is a good indicator of our raw water quality.
NA	NA: Not Applicable
ND	ND: Not Detected
NR	NR: Monitoring not required, but recommended.
positive samples	positive samples/yr: The number of positive samples taken that year

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.
Variances and Exemptions	Variances 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

Additional Information for Lead

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. Pinedale Municipal Water System 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.

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 EPA's 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.

For more information please contact:

Josh Wilson
Water/Wastewater Supervisor
PO Box 709
Pinedale, WY 82941
Phone: 307-367-2348

ATTENTION PROPERTY OWNERS AND MANAGERS:
Please share this report with your tenants.

Find this report online at
www.townofpinedale.us

For tips and tricks to help conserve water visit
www.epa.gov/watersense

Important Information about Fremont Lake: Our Source Water

Fremont Lake is the source of Pinedale's drinking water. During the months of August-September 2018 higher levels of bacteria were detected by the lab that analyzed samples from Fremont Lake twice a week. During that time, no bacteria was detected in the Town's water system due to the ultraviolet light and chlorine disinfection treatment that we use. There is no public health concern related to these bacteria levels. However, because of the higher levels of bacteria detected in Fremont Lake last summer, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has mandated that Pinedale perform a watershed study of Fremont Lake. This study will determine sources or potential sources of fecal coliform bacteria contamination in the lake. The Town will then implement steps to prevent these sources of bacteria from having a negative effect on the water quality of Fremont Lake. This watershed study is an important part of our commitment to provide clean and safe drinking water from Fremont Lake to our Town residents for many years to coming.

During the course of the Fremont Lake Watershed study the Town will provide progress updates. These updates will be available on our website at www.townofpinedale.us