

**Annual Drinking Water Quality Report
Town of Pine Bluffs**

We are pleased to present to you this year's Annual Water Quality Report. This report is designed to inform you about the quality water and services we deliver to you every day. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We want you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water. Our wells draw groundwater from the High Plains Aquifer (Tertiary Brule and Quaternary Terrace Formations) and Lance/Fox Hills Aquifer. This water is chlorinated prior to entering the storage tanks. We are 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 utility, please contact Loren Lovitt at (307) 245-3746. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility.

The Town of Pine Bluffs routinely monitors for constituents in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. This table shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1st to December 31st, 2018. All drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some constituents. It's important to remember that the presence of these constituents does not necessarily pose a health risk. Some of our data in the table is more than a year old since certain chemical contaminants are monitored less than once a year. Our sampling frequency complies with EPA drinking water regulations.

As you can see by the table, our system had no violations. We tested for over 100 different contaminants and are proud to report that your drinking water meets or exceeds all Federal and State requirements. Our sampling frequency complies with EPA drinking water regulations. 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.

TEST RESULTS						
Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Unit Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Microbiological Contaminants						
Total Coliform	N	N	ppm	0	5.0%	Naturally present in environment
Inorganic Contaminants						
Copper	N	0.021-0.596	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Fluoride	N	0.7	ppm	4.0	4.0	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Lead	N	ND - 0.015	ppm	0	AL=0.015	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate (as Nitrogen)	N	4.68-6.50	ppm	10.0	10.0	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Radioactive Contaminants						
Uranium	N	16.8-26.4	ppb	30	30	Erosion of natural deposits
Alpha emitters (minus uranium)	N	1.6-4.4	pCi/L	0	15	Erosion of natural deposits
Combined radium	N	0.9-1.8	pCi/L	0	5	Erosion of natural deposits
Disinfection Byproduct Contaminants						
Total Haloacetic Acids	N	4.3	ppb	NA	60	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes	N	9.8	ppb	NA	80	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection

You may find that you are not familiar with many of the terms and abbreviations in the table. To help you better understand these terms we've provided the following definitions:

- 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.
- Parts per billion (ppb) or Micrograms per liter - one part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in \$10,000,000.
- Action Level (AL) - The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
- Maximum Contaminant Level - 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 - 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.

- Not Detected (ND) – The contaminant was not detected above laboratory detection limits.

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.

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.

The sources of drinking water include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it can dissolve naturally occurring minerals and, in cases, radioactive materials. The water can also pick up substances such as:

- (1) Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural operations and wildlife.
- (2) Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or a result from urban storm runoff, mining or farming.
- (3) Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from agriculture, urban storm runoff, and residential uses.
- (4) Organic chemical contaminants, which can come from industrial processes, gas stations, urban storm water runoff and septic systems.
- (5) Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA establishes regulations, which limit the amount of certain contaminants in the water provided by public water systems. The Food and Drug Administration establishes limits for contaminants in bottled water.

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).

IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR DRINKING WATER Tests Show Coliform Bacteria in Town of Pine Bluffs Water

Our water system recently tested positive for total coliform. Although this is not an emergency, as our customers, you have a right to know what happened, what you should do, and what actions we are taking to correct this situation.

We routinely monitor for the presence of drinking water contaminants. Over the course of 2018, we took 35 samples for total coliform bacteria. Of those samples, one from February and one from April tested positive for coliform bacteria. That amounts to five (5%) percent of those samples. Both instances triggered Level I Assessment sampling of the distribution system and a source water well. Neither total coliform or E. Coli bacteria were found in the follow up samples in both instances.

What should I do?

- You do not need to boil your water or take other corrective actions. However, if you have specific health concerns, consult your doctor.
- If you have a severely compromised immune system, have an infant, are pregnant, or are/care for the elderly, you may be at increased risk and should seek advice from your health care providers about drinking this water. General guidelines on ways to lessen the risk of infection by microbes are available from EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

The United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) sets drinking water standards and has determined that the presence of total coliforms is a possible health concern. Total coliform bacteria are generally not harmful themselves.

What does this mean?

This is not an emergency. If it had been an emergency, you would have been notified within 24 hours. Total coliform bacteria are generally not harmful themselves but a sign that there could be a problem with the treatment or distribution system (pipes). Coliforms are bacteria which are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially-harmful, bacteria may be present.

Whenever we detect coliform bacteria in any sample, we do follow-up testing to see if other bacteria of greater concern, such as fecal coliform or E. coli, are present. We did not find any of these bacteria in our subsequent testing and no additional action was required.

If you have any questions, please contact the Town of Pine Bluffs at (307) 245-3746 or by mail at PO Box 429, Pine Bluffs WY 82082