Quality On Tap!
Our Commitment Our Profession

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

Town of Ten Sleep

We're pleased to present to you this year's Annual Quality Water 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.

Town of Ten Sleep source is the Madison Formation.. 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 Neil R. Beisler at (307) 366-2265. If you need further information, you are welcome to attend regularly scheduled town meetings. They are held on the first Tuesday of each month at 7:00 p.m. in the Ten Sleep Town Hall. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility.

Town of Ten Sleep 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, 2019. 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 hundreds of different contaminants and are proud to report that your drinking water meets or exceeds all Federal and State requirements. Some of our data in the tables are more than one year old, since certain chemical contaminants are monitored less than once a year. 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.

Non-Detects (ND): Laboratory analysis indicates that the constituent is not present.

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.

Parts per trillion (ppt) or Nanograms per liter (nanograms/l): One part per trillion corresponds to one minute in 2,000,000 years, or a single penny in $10,000,000,000.

Parts per quadrillion (ppq) or Picograms per liter (picograms/l): One part per quadrillion corresponds to one minute in 2,000,000,000 years or one penny in $10,000,000,000,000.

Picocuries per liter (pCi/L): Picocuries per liter is a measure of the radioactivity in water.

Millirems per year (mrem/yr): Measure of radiation absorbed by the body.

Million Fibers per Liter (MFL): Million fibers per liter is a measure of the presence of asbestos fibers that are longer than 10 micrometers.

Nephelometric Turbidity Unit (NTU: Nephelometric turbidity unit is a measure of the clarity of water. Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is just noticeable to the average person.

Variances & Exemptions (V&E): State or EPA permission not to meet an MCL or a treatment technique under certain conditions.

Action Level (AL): The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

Treatment Technique (TT): A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): 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 (MCLG): 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**	**Level Detected**	**Unit Measurement**	**MCLG**	**MCL**	**Likely Source of Contamination**
Microbiological Contaminants						
1. Total Coliform Bacteria	N	Negative	N/A	0	2	Naturally present in the environment
2. Fecal Coliform and *E.coli*	N	ND	CFU/100 ml	0	0	Human and animal fecal waste
Radioactive Contaminants						

TEST RESULTS						
Contaminant	**Violation Y/N**	**Level Detected**	**Unit Measurement**	**MCLG**	**MCL**	**Likely Source of Contamination**
5. Alpha emitters 2016	N	7.9	pCi/l	0	15	Erosion of natural deposits
6. Combined radium 2016	N/A	1.2	pCi/l	0	5	Erosion of natural deposits
Inorganic Contaminants						
14A. Copper (Pb&Cu Rule)	N	0.7	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
16. Fluoride	N	0.3	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
17. Lead (Pb&Cu Rule)	N	ND	ppm	0	AL=0.015	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
19. Nitrate +Nitrite (as Nitrogen)	N	0.156	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
21A. Sodium	N	2.4	ppm	None	None	Natural occurring
Parameters						
78. Sulfate	N	14	ppm	NA	NA	**Natural occurring**

What does this mean?

The table shows that our system uncovered some problems this year. The duration of the violation is ongoing. The potential health effects are: Copper is an essential nutrient, but some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over a relatively short amount of time could experience gastrointestinal distress. Some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over many years could suffer liver or kidney damage. People with Wilson's disease should consult their personal doctor. We will continue to monitor this problem and copper will be routinely tested. The high copper result was found within the system and not from the water source. It is possible that copper levels at your home may be higher than at other homes in the community as a result of materials used in your home's plumbing.

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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 some 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 result from urban storm water runoff, industrial or domestic waste water discharges, oil and gas production, mining or farming.
3) Pesticides and Herbicides, which may come from agriculture, urban storm water 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 insure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA establishes regulations, which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The Food and Drug Administration establishes limits for contaminants in bottled water.

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 a half gallon 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) or EPA (800-227-8917)

Thank you for allowing us to continue providing your family with clean, quality water this year. We are excited about the improvement to our system and are confident they will benefit all our customers. Please help us to maintain and protect our water supply. Water is at the heart of our community, our way of life and our children's future.