

2025 Annual Water Quality Report

Town of Guernsey

PWS WY5600023

Spanish (Espanol)

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

Is my water safe?

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 regulatory agencies. This report is a snapshot of last year's water quality. We are committed to providing you with information because informed customers are our best allies.

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 Water Drinking Hotline (800-426-4791).

Where does my water come from?

Our water source consists of three ground water wells drawn from the North Platte Alluvium.

Source water assessment and its availability

You can request a copy from the City Hall at 81 W Whalen (307-836-2335) or on the Town of Guernsey website.

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 Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) 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.

How can I get involved?

Council Meetings every 1st and 3rd Tuesdays of every month. Please Contact Town Hall at 307-836-2335

Water Conservation Tips

Did you know that the average U.S. household uses approximately 400 gallons of water per day or 100 gallons per person per day? Luckily, there are many low-cost and no-cost ways to

conserve water. Small changes can make a big difference - try one today and soon it will become second nature.

- Take short showers - a 5 minute shower uses 4 to 5 gallons of water compared to up to 50 gallons for a bath.
- Shut off water while brushing your teeth, washing your hair and shaving and save up to 500 gallons a month.
- Use a water-efficient showerhead. They're inexpensive, easy to install, and can save you up to 750 gallons a month.
- Run your clothes washer and dishwasher only when they are full. You can save up to 1,000 gallons a month.
- Water plants only when necessary.
- Fix leaky toilets and faucets. Faucet washers are inexpensive and take only a few minutes to replace. To check your toilet for a leak, place a few drops of food coloring in the tank and wait. If it seeps into the toilet bowl without flushing, you have a leak. Fixing it or replacing it with a new, more efficient model can save up to 1,000 gallons a month.
- Adjust sprinklers so only your lawn is watered. Apply water only as fast as the soil can absorb it and during the cooler parts of the day to reduce evaporation.
- Teach your kids about water conservation to ensure a future generation that uses water wisely. Make it a family effort to reduce next month's water bill!
- Visit www.epa.gov/watersense for more information.

Cross Connection Control Survey

The purpose of this survey is to determine whether a cross-connection may exist at your home or business. A cross connection is an unprotected or improper connection to a public water distribution system that may cause contamination or pollution to enter the system. We are responsible for enforcing cross-connection control regulations and insuring that no contaminants can, under any flow conditions, enter the distribution system. If you have any of the devices listed below please contact us so that we can discuss the issue, and if needed, survey your connection and assist you in isolating it if that is necessary.

- Boiler/ Radiant heater (water heaters not included)
- Underground lawn sprinkler system
- Pool or hot tub (whirlpool tubs not included)
- Additional source(s) of water on the property
- Decorative pond
- Watering trough

Source Water Protection Tips

Protection of drinking water is everyone's responsibility. You can help protect your community's drinking water source in several ways:

- Eliminate excess use of lawn and garden fertilizers and pesticides - they contain hazardous chemicals that can reach your drinking water source.
- Pick up after your pets.
- If you have your own septic system, properly maintain your system to reduce leaching to water sources or consider connecting to a public water system.
- Dispose of chemicals properly; take used motor oil to a recycling center.
- Volunteer in your community. Find a watershed or wellhead protection organization in your community and volunteer to help. If there are no active groups, consider starting one. Use EPA's Adopt Your Watershed to locate groups in your community, or visit the Watershed Information Network's How to Start a Watershed Team.
- Organize a storm drain stenciling project with your local government or water supplier. Stencil a message next to the street drain reminding people "Dump No Waste - Drains to River" or "Protect Your Water." Produce and distribute a flyer for households to remind residents that storm drains dump directly into your local water body.

Monitoring and reporting of compliance data violations

LEAD AND COPPER RULE

The Lead and Copper Rule protects public health by minimizing lead and copper levels in drinking water, primarily by reducing water corrosivity. Lead and copper enter drinking water mainly from corrosion of lead and copper containing plumbing materials.

Follow-up or Routine Tap M/R

Violation Period: 10/01/2024-11/21/2025

We failed to test our drinking water for this contaminant and period indicated. Because of this failure, we cannot be sure of the quality of our drinking water during the period indicated.

We tested for Lead and Copper in our drinking water in 2025, results are listed in the water quality table.

REVISED TOTAL COLIFORM RULE (RTCR)

The Revised Total Coliform Rule (RTCR) seeks to prevent waterborne diseases caused by E. coli. E. coli are bacteria whose presence indicates that the water may be contaminated with human or animal wastes. Human pathogens in these wastes can cause short-term effects such as

diarrhea, cramps, nausea and headaches.

Failure to Monitor

Violation Period: 03/01/2025-03/31/2025

We failed to monitor the contaminate during the period listed. Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially harmful, waterborne pathogens may be present or that a potential pathway exists through which contamination may enter the drinking water distribution system.

We have test completed all follow up testing as well as Level 1 and Level 2 Ground Water Rule Assessments

Significant Deficiencies

Level 1 Assessment:

Coliforms are bacteria that occur naturally in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially harmful, waterborne organisms may be present or that a potential pathway exists through which contamination may enter the drinking water distribution system. We found coliforms indicating the need to look for potential problems in water treatment or distribution. When this occurs, we are required to conduct assessment(s) to identify problems and to correct any problems that were found during these assessments.

Because we found coliforms during sampling, we were required to conduct one assessment of the system, also known as a Level 1 assessment, to identify possible sources of contamination. We failed to conduct the required assessment. In addition, we were required to **7 CORRECTIVE ACTIONS, corrective actions and we completed 5 OF CORRECTIVE ACTIONS.**

Level 2 Assessment:

Coliforms are bacteria that occur naturally in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially harmful, waterborne organisms may be present or that a potential pathway exists through which contamination may enter the drinking water distribution system. We found coliforms indicating the need to look for potential problems in water treatment or distribution. When this occurs, we are required to conduct assessment(s) to identify problems and to correct any problems that were found during these assessments.

Because we found coliforms during sampling, we were required to conduct 1 detailed assessment, also known as a Level 2 assessment, to identify possible sources of contamination. One Level 2 assessment was completed. In addition, we were required to take **17 corrective actions and we completed 5 of these actions.**

Significant Deficiencies:

Survey Year 2025, SD#3: For well pipes equipped with an air release-vacuum relief valve, the air release piping for Well ID: WL05 - Well #5 must be covered with a #24 mesh corrosion-resistant screen. The screen is #16 mesh.

Survey Year 2022, SD#4: The air-release piping for **Well ID: WL04** - Well #4 must be covered with a #24-mesh corrosion-resistant screen.

Survey Year 2022, SD#4: The air-release piping for **Well ID: WL04** - Well #4 must be covered with a #24-mesh corrosion-resistant screen.

Survey Year 2022, SD#5: The air vent for **Well ID: WL05** - Well #5 must be fitted with a #24-mesh corrosion-resistant screen.

Survey Year 2025, SD#5: Cross-connections provide a pathway for contamination to enter the drinking water system during backflow events and therefore present a potential public health threat. The survey identified the car wash as a high hazard cross connection. A reduced pressure backflow assembly (RPZ) or air gap must be installed at the service connection to this facility. An RPZ must be inspected and tested at least annually to ensure proper function. For corrective actions refer to WY DEQ Chapter 12 Section 16(m) regulations on Cross Connections.

Survey Year 2025, SD#4: Overflows must be fitted with non-corrodible #24-mesh screen, or a properly sealed flapper or duckbill valve to prevent contamination (including contamination carried by insects, rodents, and birds) from entering the water system. The screen for Storage Tank ID: ST01 - Storage Tank (1 MG) should preferably be installed within the pipe at a location least susceptible to vandalism. When a flapper valve is used, a screen must be placed inside the valve (EPA Region 8 recommends non-corrodible #24-mesh screen be used). In cold climates, use of a flapper or duckbill valve should be considered to minimize air movement and hence ice formation in the tank. In cold climates, provisions should be considered to prevent the flapper or duckbill from freezing shut. Correction of this deficiency may require a permit to construct from the WYDEQ and may require an evaluation by an engineering firm to ensure that no damage will occur to the existing water tank as a result of the modifications to address the significant deficiencies. 3 The flapper has a gap and does not seal well. The overflow must be screened with #24 mesh or the flapper must properly seal. The screen inside the flapper must be properly secured.

Survey Year 2025, SD#1: For well pipes equipped with an air release-vacuum relief valve, the air release piping for **Well ID: WL03** - Well #3 must be covered with a #24 mesh corrosion-resistant screen. The screen is #16 mesh.

Survey Year 2025, SD#2: At the 2025 Level 2 Assessment, the well motor and nearby appurtenances for **Well ID: WL03** - **Well #3** were coated in oil from the oil vent. Insects that landed on the oil-coated surfaces appeared to have become stuck and died. This could lead to contamination if any openings are present or develop around the wellhead. The system must clean the wellhead area and remove the oil and insects. EPA recommends frequently cleaning this area to prevent this situation from re-occurring.
Additional Information for Lead

The system inventory includes lead service lines.

Please contact Mike Fronapfel 307-836-2335 for additional information

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. GUERNSEY, TOWN OF is responsible for providing high quality drinking water and removing lead pipes, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing

components in your home. You share the responsibility for protecting yourself and your family from the lead in your home plumbing. You can take responsibility by identifying and removing lead materials within your home plumbing and taking steps to reduce your family's risk. Before drinking tap water, flush your pipes for several minutes by running your tap, taking a shower, doing laundry or a load of dishes. You can also use a filter certified by an American National Standards Institute accredited certifier to reduce lead in drinking water. If you are concerned about lead in your water and wish to have your water tested, contact GUERNSEY, TOWN OF (Public Watersystem Id: WY5600023) by calling 307-836-2335 or emailing mikef@togwy.us. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

Water Quality Data Table

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, 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 many more contaminants were tested, 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 or the State 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 below the table.

Contaminants	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL, TT, or MRDL	Detect In Your Water	Range		Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source
				Low	High			
Inorganic Contaminants								
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	0.6	0.4	0.6	2025	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen] (ppm)	10	10	0.97	0.42	0.97	2025	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits

Contaminants	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL, TT, or MRDL	Detect In Your Water	Range		Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source	
				Low	High				
Selenium (ppb)	50	50	2	1	2	2025	No	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines	
Microbiological Contaminants									
Total Coliform (RTCR) (% positive samples/month)	NA	TT	4	0	4	2025	No	Naturally present in the environment	
Radioactive Contaminants									
Alpha emitters (pCi/L)	00	15	10.2	00	10.2	2022	No	Erosion of natural deposits	
Uranium (ug/L)	00	30	14.4	12.7	14.4	2022	No	Erosion of natural deposits	
Contaminants	MCLG	AL	90 th Percentile	Range		# Samples Exceeding AL	Sample Date	Exceeds AL	Typical Source
				Low	High				
Inorganic Contaminants									
Copper - action level at consumer taps (ppm)	1.3	1.3	0.28	0.02	0.28	0	2025	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Lead - action level at consumer taps (ppb)	0	15	0	0	0	0	2024	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

Violations and Exceedances

Level 1 Assessment and Sanitary Defects

Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially harmful, waterborne pathogens may be present or that a potential pathway exists through which contamination may enter the drinking water distribution system. We found coliform indicating the need to look for potential problems in water treatment or distribution. When this occurs, we are required to conduct assessment(s) to identify problems and to correct any problems that were found during these assessments.

During the past year we were required to conduct 01-JAN-12 Level 1 Assessment(s). One Level 1 Assessment(s) were completed. In addition, we were required to take seven corrective action(s) and we completed five corrective actions (s)

Violations and Exceedances
Level 2 Assessment and Sanitary Defects Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially harmful, waterborne pathogens may be present or that a potential pathway exists through which contamination may enter the drinking water distribution system. We found coliform indicating the need to look for potential problems in water treatment or distribution. When this occurs, we are required to conduct assessment(s) to identify problems and to correct any problems that were found during these assessments. We were required to complete 17 corrective actions, we have completed 5 of these actions During the past year we were required to conduct 01-JAN-12 Level 2 Assessment(s). One Level 2 Assessment(s) were completed. In addition, we were required to take 17 corrective actions and we completed one assessment(s).

Unit Descriptions	
Term	Definition
ug/L	ug/L : Number of micrograms of substance in one liter of water
ppm	ppm: parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)
ppb	ppb: parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (µg/L)
pCi/L	pCi/L: picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)
% positive samples/month	% positive samples/month: Percent of samples taken monthly that were positive
NA	NA: not applicable
ND	ND: Not detected
NR	NR: Monitoring not required, but recommended.

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.

Important Drinking Water Definitions	
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
90th Percentile	Compliance with the lead and copper action levels is based on the 90th percentile lead and copper levels. This means that the concentration of lead and copper must be less than or equal to the action level in at least 90% of the samples collected.

For more information please contact:

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