***Town of Lovell***

***Annual Drinking Water Quality Report***

January 1, 2023 – December 31, 2023

We are pleased to provide you with our **twenty-sixth** annual Water Quality Report. We’re proud to report that your drinking water has been of equal or higher quality than State and Federal requirements.

We would like everyone who uses water from our system to have access to this report. Those in our community who live in apartment houses, trailer courts, etc. may not have received notification of this report because they do not receive a bill from us. If you know of someone who is a non-bill paying customer, we would ask that you share your copy of the report with them. Additional copies are available at Town Hall. This report is also found on the Town’s website at www.townoflovell.com. The purpose of this report is to inform you about the quality of water and services that we deliver to you.

**Public Information Available**

If you have questions about this report or concerning your water utility, contact Town Hall at 336 Nevada Avenue, phone (307) 548-6551. You may attend any of our regular meetings, which are held the 2nd Tuesday of each month at 7:00 p.m. in the Town Hall. You may also call Shoshone Municipal Pipeline at (307) 527-6492. More information about Shoshone Municipal Pipeline may be found on their website – **www.shoshonemunicipalpipeline.org**.

**Water Quality**

The Town of Lovell and Shoshone Municipal Pipeline routinely monitor for contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. The attached table shows the results of our monitoring for the period of **January 1, 2023 to December 31, 2023**. 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 (800-426-4791).

**Source of Water**

We purchase our water from Shoshone Municipal Pipeline. SMP draws water from the Buffalo Bill Reservoir and processes it at a water treatment plant located near Cody, Wyoming, using conventional treatment processes of coagulation, flocculation, sedimentation, filtration and disinfection. There are many tests performed on the water, both before and after it is treated, to monitor the quality.

The sources of our drinking water include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs and springs. 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, which may come from septic systems, agricultural operations and wildlife (2) Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally-occurring or result from urban runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining or farming (3) Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from agricultural and residential uses (4) Organic chemical contaminants, which can come from industrial processes, gas stations 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 that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems.

**Special Information Available**

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).

**Maximum Contaminant Levels (MCL’s)**

MCL’s are set at very stringent levels. To experience the possible health effects described for any regulated contaminants, 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. As you can see from the table, our system had no violations of maximum contaminant levels.

**TOWN OF LOVELL – Treated Water Quality**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Contaminant** | **Violation (Y/N)** | **Highest Level Allowed**  **(MCL)** | **Highest Level Detected** | **Ideal Goals (MCLG)** | **Likely Source of Contamination** |

**Microbiological Contaminants**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Total Coliform Bacteria | N | 1 positive sample per month | 0 |  | Naturally present in the environment |
| Turbidity | N | No single sample above 1. 95% of samples below 0.3. | 0.07 NTU |  | Soil runoff. |

**Inorganic Contaminants**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Nitrate | N | 10 ppm | 0.07 ppm |  | Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion from natural deposits. |
| Sodium | N | No MCL | 18 |  |  |

**Disinfection By-Products**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Total Haloacetic Acids | N | 60 ppb | 23.0 ppb |  | By-product of drinking water chlorination |
| Total Trihalomethanes | N | 80 ppb | 22.0 ppb | 0 | By-product of drinking water chlorination |
| Chlorine | N |  | 1.44 ppm |  | Chlorine is used as a disinfectant in water treatment. |

**Radionuclides**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Uranium (2019) | N | 30 ppb | None Detected |  |  |
| Gross Alpha (2019) | N | 15 pCi/L | 1.3 pCi/L |  | (Tested in 2019. Next test will be 2028.) |
| Combined Radium (2019) | N | 5 pCi/L | 0.07 pCi/L |  | (Tested in 2019. Next test will be 2028.) |

**Secondary Standards and Unregulated Contaminants**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| pH | N |  | 8.40 |  |  |
| Hardness | N |  | 68 ppm |  |  |
| Sulfate | N |  | 28 ppm |  |  |
| Total Alkalinity as CaCO3 | N |  | 69 ppm |  |  |
| Calcium | N |  | 56 ppm |  |  |
| Total Dissolved Solids | N |  | 118 ppm |  |  |
| Giardia | N |  | 0 |  |  |
| Cryptosporidium | N |  | 0 |  |  |

**Other Required Testing**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Lead (2022) | N | AL=0.015 ppm | 0.003 ppm | 0 | Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits |
| Copper (2022) | N | AL=1.3 ppm | 0.108 ppm | 0 | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives |
| **Definitions:** Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL)-The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLG 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.  Action Level (AL)-the concentration of a contaminant that triggers treatment or other requirement that a water system must follow. Action Levels are reported at the 90th percentile for homes at greatest risk.  Nephelometric Turbidity Unit (NTU)-Measurement of the clarity of water. 5 NTU is just noticeable to the average person.  ppm – parts per million; ppb – parts per billion; #/100 L – Number of organisms per 100 liters of water; pCi/L – Picocuries per Liter | | | | | |
| **NOTE:** Some of our data in the above table are more than 1 year old since certain contaminants are monitored less than once a year. Those dates are shown in parentheses. Shoshone Municipal Pipeline’s and the Town of Lovell’s sampling frequency comply with EPA drinking water regulations. | | | | | |
| **Many other contaminants were tested for and not detected in our drinking water.** | | | | | |

*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. Town of Lovell 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* [*www.epa.gov/safewater/lead*](http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead)*.*

*Lead and Copper samples are taken at various homes in Lovell. The sites are selected based on the potential risk of lead and copper contamination. Of the samples that were tested in 2022, the 90th percentile for Lead was 0 .003 parts per million and 0.108 parts per million for Copper. None of the sites exceeded the Action Level. (See Definitions above)*