***Town of Lovell***

***Annual Drinking Water Quality Report***

January 1, 2024 – December 31, 2024

This report is intended to provide you with important information about your drinking water and the efforts made to provide you with safe drinking water.

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 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***.

**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 on the 2nd Tuesday of each month at 7:00 p.m. in the Town Hall. You may also contact Shoshone Municipal Pipeline at (307) 527-6492. More information about Shoshone Municipal Pipeline may be found on their website – ***www.smpwater.com***.

**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, 2024, to December 31, 2024**. 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), or by visiting the website: *epa.gov/safewater.*

**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.

To ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amounts of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

Contaminants are any physical, chemical, biological, or radiological substances or matter in water.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

1. Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
2. Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can occur naturally in the soil or groundwater or may result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming.
3. Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses.
4. 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.
5. Radioactive contaminants, which can occur naturally or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

**Special Information Available**

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised people 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 on EPA’s website: *epa.gov/safewater*.

**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.

**TOWN OF LOVELL – Treated Water Quality**

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

**Microbiological Contaminants**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Total Coliform Bacteria | N | 1 positive sample per month | 0 – 1 | 0 | Naturally present in the environment |
| Turbidity | N | No single sample above 1. 95% of samples below 0.3. | 0.02 - 0.07 NTU |  | Soil runoff. |

**Inorganic Contaminants**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Nitrate | N | 10 ppm | 0.05 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 | 22.0 - 22.0 ppb | No goal for the total | By-product of drinking water chlorination |
| Total Trihalomethanes | N | 80 ppb | 24.0 - 24.0 ppb | No goal for the total | By-product of drinking water chlorination |
| Chlorine Residual | N | 4 | 0.47 - 1.36 ppm | MRDLG = 4 | Water additive used to control microbes. |
| Chloromines | N | 4 | 1 – 1.1 ppm | MRDLG = 4 | Water additive used to control microbes. |

**Note:** In January 2024, the Town of Lovell had one Chlorine Residual sample that was reported ‘unsafe”. We were required to repeat the sample and to sample water from neighbors on both sides of that sampling site. All the repeat samples were “safe”, and no further action was required.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
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**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 |  | 7.66 - 8.98 |  |  |
| Hardness | N |  | 48 - 70 ppm |  |  |
| Sulfate | N |  | 27 ppm |  |  |
| Total Alkalinity as CaCO3 | N |  | 53 - 73 ppm |  |  |
| Calcium | N |  | 31 - 57 ppm |  |  |
| Total Dissolved Solids | N |  | 92 - 116 ppm |  |  |
| Giardia | N |  | 0 |  |  |
| Cryptosporidium | N |  | 0 |  |  |

**Other Required Testing**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Lead & Copper (Date Sampled) | MCLG | Action Level  (AL) | 90th Percentile | Range of Detection | # Sample Sites Over AL | Likely Source of Contamination |
| Lead (6/01/2022) | 0 | 0.015 ppm | 0 ppb | 0 - 3 ppb | 0 | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits |
| Copper (6/01/2022) | 1.3 | 1.3 ppm | 0.090 ppm | 0.017 – 0.108 ppm | 0 | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives |

**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.

**Definitions:**

**1.** 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 treatment technology available.

**2**. Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG)-The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health.

**3.** Maximum residual disinfectant level (MRDL)

**4.** Maximum residual disinfectant level goal (MRDLG)

**5.** 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.

**6.** 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

*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 parts per billion and 0.0 parts per million for Copper. None of the sites exceeded the Action Level. (See Definitions above)*

***Lead*** *can cause serious health effects in people of all ages, especially pregnant women, infants (both formula-fed and breastfed), and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and parts used in service lines and home plumbing. The Town of Lovell is responsible for providing high quality drinking water and removing lead pipes but cannot control the variety of materials used in the plumbing in your home. Because lead levels may vary over time, lead exposure is possible even when your tap sampling results do not detect lead at one point in time. You can help protect yourself and your family by identifying and removing lead materials within your home plumbing and taking steps to reduce your family’s risk. Using a filter, certified by an American National Standards Institute accredited certifier to reduce lead, is effective in reducing lead exposures. Follow the instructions provided with the filter to ensure the filter is used properly. Use only cold water for drinking, cooking, and making baby formula. Boiling water does not remove lead from water. Before using tap water for drinking, cooking, or making baby formula, flush your pipes for several minutes. You can do this by running your tap, taking a shower, doing laundry or a load of dishes. If you have a lead service line or galvanized requiring replacement service line, you may need to flush your pipes for a longer period. If you are concerned about lead in your water and wish to have your water tested, contact Town of Lovell at (307) 548-6551. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at* [*www.epa.gov/safewater/lead*](http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead)*.*

**Lead Service Line Inventory**

In 2024 the Town of Lovell was required to perform a Lead Service Line Inventory (LSLI). All known water service lines were surveyed to help identify any potential lead. Several locations were found to have lead on the customer side of the service lines. Letters were sent to those customers to notify them of the Town’s findings and to encourage them to replace the lead materials with other non-lead materials.

The street side of the service lines were all replaced beginning in 2006 when the Town started an infrastructure replacement project. That project was completed in 2015 and all service lines were replaced from the water mains in the street to the property lines.

If you have any questions concerning this survey, or if you suspect that you have lead in your water pipes, you may contact Town of Lovell at (307) 548-6551 or come to town hall at 336 Nevada Avenue.