

Bar Y Estates/West Gros Ventre Butte Water District Annual Drinking Water Quality Report 2016

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?

West Gros Ventre Butte/ Bar Y Estates Water District's water comes from a ground water source, and is one of the purest in the country. West Gros Ventre Butte/ Bar Y Estates Water District operates 2 wells in the Snake River Alluvial Aquifer.

Source water assessment and its availability

There is no source water assessment for West Gros Ventre Butte/ Bar Y Estates Water District.

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?

You may contact Dave Coon with questions regarding how to get involved in the water board.

Significant Deficiencies

In 2016 Bar Y/West Gros Ventre Butte Water District received seven significant deficiencies pertaining to our ground water system from the EPA's Sanitary Survey of the system. The water district has received an extension on the completion time for correction of these significant deficiencies by August 1, 2017. The water district ensures you that we have worked and will continue to work closely with Clearwater Operations and the EPA to correct all significant deficiencies.

1. Well #3 (WL02) - Opening for chlorine injection tubing is not properly sealed reported on May 31, 2016.
2. Gravity Tank 1 (East Tank - ST01) - Storage tank not cleaned and inspected within the last 10 years reported on May 31, 2016. Storage tank cleaning and inspection scheduled for July 14, 2017.
3. Gravity Tank 1 (East Tank - ST01) - Air vent on finished water storage tank is improperly constructed: the vents are two rectangular openings built into the vertical side walls of the concrete access hatch structure and approximately 16" above ground. The #24 mesh screen is torn on one of the vents. These were reported on May 31, 2016.
4. Gravity Tank 2 (West Tank - ST02) - Storage tank not cleaned and inspected with the last 10 years reported on May 31, 2016. Storage tank cleaning and inspection scheduled for July 14, 2017.
5. Gravity Tank 2 (West Tank - ST02) - Air vent on finished water storage tank is improperly constructed: the vents are two rectangular openings built into the vertical side walls of the concrete access hatch structure and approximately 16" above ground reported on May 31, 2016.
6. Leaking system components were identified in the Pressure Reducing Valve (PRV) #2: there is a leak in the PRV #2 vault. The leak is at joint where the PRV connects with the distribution system reported on May 31, 2016.
7. Improper construction of air release-vacuum relief valves: the Air Relief Valve (ARV) between the

booster and the hydropneumatic tanks in the booster vault is not turned downwards and is not screened with a #24-mesh screen reported on May 31, 2016.

Additional Information for Lead

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. Bar Y Estates/West Gros Ventre Butte Water District 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 <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

Additional Information for Arsenic

While your drinking water meets EPA's standard for arsenic, it does contain low levels of arsenic. EPA's standard balances the current understanding of arsenic's possible health effects against the costs of removing arsenic from drinking water. EPA continues to research the health effects of low levels of arsenic which is a mineral known to cause cancer in humans at high concentrations and is linked to other health effects such as skin damage and circulatory problems.

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 | | | | | | | | |
| Arsenic (ppb) | 0 | 10 | 1 | NA | NA | 2016 | No | Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes |
| Fluoride (ppm) | 4 | 4 | .2 | NA | NA | 2016 | No | Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories |
| Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen] (ppm) | 10 | 10 | .4 | NA | NA | 2016 | No | Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits |
| Sodium (optional) (ppm) | NA | | 8.6 | NA | NA | 2016 | No | Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching |
| Microbiological Contaminants | | | | | | | | |
| Total Coliform (RTCR) (% positive samples/month) | NA | TT | NA | NA | NA | 2016 | No | Naturally present in the environment |
| Total Coliform (TCR) (positive samples/month) | 0 | 1 | 0 | NA | NA | 2016 | No | Naturally present in the environment |
| Radioactive Contaminants | | | | | | | | |
| Alpha emitters (pCi/L) | 0 | 15 | 3.6 | NA | NA | 2013 | No | Erosion of natural deposits |
| Radium (combined 226/228) (pCi/L) | 0 | 5 | 1 | NA | NA | 2013 | No | Erosion of natural deposits |
| Contaminants | MCLG | AL | Your Water | Sample Date | # Samples Exceeding AL | Exceeds AL | Typical Source | |
| Inorganic Contaminants | | | | | | | | |
| Copper - action level at consumer taps (ppm) | 1.3 | 1.3 | .205 | 2016 | 0 | No | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits | |
| Inorganic Contaminants | | | | | | | | |
| Lead - action level at consumer taps (ppb) | 0 | 15 | .5 | 2016 | 0 | No | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits | |

Violations and Exceedances**Unit Descriptions**

| Term | Definition |
|--------------------------|--|
| ppm | ppm: parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L) |
| ppb | ppb: parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (μ g/L) |
| pCi/L | pCi/L: picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity) |
| positive samples/month | positive samples/month: Number of samples taken monthly that were found to be positive |
| % 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. |
| 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 |

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