



2007 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

For

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

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact **John Ralls at (307) 836-2335**. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility.

Town of Guernsey routinely 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, **2007**. As water travels over the land or underground it can pick up substances or contaminants such as microbes, inorganic and organic chemicals, and radioactive substances. 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. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

In this table you will find many terms and abbreviations you might not be familiar with. To help you better understand these terms we've provided the following definitions:

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.

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

Action Level - the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

Maximum Contaminant Level - The "Maximum Allowed" (MCL) is the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCL's are set as close to the MCLG's as feasible using the best available treatment

technology.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal - The “Goal”(MCLG) is the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLG's allow for a margin of safety.

TEST RESULTS						
Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Unit Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Microbiological Contaminants						
Total Coliform Bacteria	N	Negative	N/A	0	Presence of coliform bacteria in 5% of monthly samples	Naturally present in the environment
Radioactive Contaminants						
Alpha emitters (Annual Average) Well House #2 Well House #3 Well House #4	N	12.3 13.1 11.8	pCi/l	0	15	Erosion of natural deposits
Uranium Well House #3	N	0.02	mg/L	0	0.03	Erosion of natural deposits
Inorganic Contaminants						
Arsenic	N	2 to 5	ppb	N/A	10	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Copper (Pb&Cu Rule/Tap Monitoring)	N	0.27	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Fluoride (July 10, 2007) Well House #2 Well House #3 Well House #4 Average Range	N	0.7 0.6 0.8 0.7 0.6-0.8	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Lead (Pb&Cu Rule/Tap Monitoring)	N	2	ppb	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate (as Nitrogen) (July 10, 2007) Well House #2 Well House #3 Well House #4 Average Range	N	1.2 1.0 1.1 1.1 1.0-1.2	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits

TEST RESULTS						
Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Unit Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Sodium						
Well House #2		44				
Well House #3	N	51	ppm	None	None	Natural occurring
Well House #4		36				
Average		44				
Range		36-51				

What does this mean?

As you can see by the table, our system had no Maximum Contaminant Level violations. We're proud that your drinking water meets or exceeds all Federal and State requirements. We have learned through our monitoring and testing that some constituents have been detected. As a precaution we always notify physicians and health care providers in this area if there is ever a higher than normal level of nitrates in the water supply. The EPA has determined that your water IS SAFE at these levels.

We have learned through our monitoring and testing that some constituents have been detected. We test for a total of 76 contaminants. Those of which were undetected, are not included in the table. A list is available upon request.

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.

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).

We at the Town of Guernsey work around the clock to provide top quality water to every tap. We ask that all our

customers help us protect our water sources, which are the heart of our community, our way of life and our children's future.