

WYOMING ANNUAL COMPLIANCE REPORT CALENDAR YEAR 2024

I. Introduction

Section 1414(c)(3)(A)(1) of the amended Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) requires the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) to prepare and make available to the public an annual report on violations of the National Primary Drinking Water Regulations by public water systems (PWSs) in the State of Wyoming each year. This report includes violations pertaining to: 1) maximum contaminant levels, 2) maximum residual disinfectant levels, 3) treatment requirements, 4) monitoring and reporting requirements determined to be significant by the Administrator, 5) variances and exemption violations, 6) record keeping violations, 7) significant public notification requirement violations, and 8) Consumer Confidence Report requirements.

EPA Region 8 has primary enforcement authority in the State of Wyoming and thus prepared this annual compliance report. This report is intended to summarize and identify PWSs in the State of Wyoming that have been identified as having violations in categories 1- 5 and 8 above during the calendar year 2024. The source of the information contained in this report is EPA's SDWIS Fed Reporting Services that is accessed through the Central Data Exchange (CDS).

II. The Drinking Water Program: An Overview

The EPA established the Public Water System Supervision (PWSS) Program under the authority of the 1974 Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA). Under the SDWA and the 1986 Amendments, EPA sets national limits on contaminant levels in drinking water to ensure that the water is safe for human consumption. These limits are known as Maximum Contaminant Levels (MCLs) and Maximum Residual Disinfectant Levels (MRDLs). For some regulations, EPA establishes treatment techniques (TT) in lieu of an MCL to control unacceptable levels of contaminants in water. For example, treatment techniques have been established for viruses, some bacteria, and turbidity. The Agency also regulates how often public water systems monitor their water for contaminants and report the monitoring results to the states or EPA. Generally, the larger the population served by the water system, the more frequent the monitoring and reporting (M/R) requirements. In addition, EPA requires PWSs to monitor for unregulated contaminants to provide data for future regulatory development. Finally, EPA requires PWSs to notify their consumers when they have violated these regulations. The 1996 Amendments to the SDWA require consumer notification to include a clear and understandable explanation of the nature of the violation, its potential adverse health effects, steps that the PWS is undertaking to correct the violation and the possibility of alternative water supplies during the violation. The SDWA applies to the 50 states, the District of Columbia, Indian country, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, American Samoa, Guam, and the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands.

The SDWA allows states and territories to seek EPA approval to administer their own PWSS Programs. The authority to run a PWSS Program is called primacy. For a state to receive primacy, EPA must determine that the state meets certain requirements laid out in the

SDWA and the regulations, including the adoption of drinking water regulations that are at least as stringent as the Federal regulations and a demonstration that they can enforce the program requirements. Of the 56 states and territories, all but Wyoming and the District of Columbia have primacy. The EPA Regional Offices administer the PWSS Programs within these two jurisdictions.

III. Public Water System

A Public Water System (PWS) is defined as a system that provides water via piping or other constructed conveyances for human consumption to at least 15 service connections or serves an average of at least 25 people for at least 60 days each year. There are three types of PWSs. PWSs can be community (such as towns), non-transient noncommunity (such as schools or factories on independent water sources), or transient noncommunity systems (such as rest stops or parks). For this report, the use of the acronym “PWS” means systems of all types unless specified in greater detail.

IV. Variances and Exemptions

During calendar year 2024, EPA Region 8 did not allow variances or exemptions for Wyoming public water systems.

V. Monitoring

A PWS is required to monitor and verify that the levels of contaminants present in the water do not exceed the MCL. If a PWS fails to have its water tested as required or fails to report test results correctly to the primacy agency, a monitoring violation occurs. For this report, significant monitoring violations are generally defined as any significant monitoring violation that occurred during the calendar year of the report. A significant monitoring violation, with rare exception, occurs when no samples were taken or no results were reported during a compliance period.

VI. Consumer Notification

Every Community Water System is required to deliver to its customers an annual Consumer Confidence Report. This report is to include some educational material, and will provide information on the source water, the levels of any detected contaminants, and compliance with drinking water regulations. For this report, a significant consumer notification violation occurred if a community water system completely failed to provide its customers the required annual report.

VII. Obtaining a Copy of the 2024 Public Water Systems Report

As required by the Safe Drinking Water Act, EPA Region 8 has made the 2024 Public Water Systems Report available to the public for the State of Wyoming. Interested individuals can obtain a copy by accessing:

Website: <https://www.epa.gov/region8-waterops/annual-compliance-reports-drinking-water-systems-epa-region-8>

Telephone: 303-312-6312 or 800-227-8917 E-Mail: r8eisc@epa.gov

VIII. Violations Table

Rule Group	Rule Name	# of Viols	# of Resolved Viols	# of PWS in Viols
Maximum Contaminant Level Violation				
Chemicals	Arsenic Rule	3	0	1
Chemicals	Nitrate Rule	11	0	5
Chemicals	Radionuclides and Revised Rad Rule	4	0	1
Disinfectants and Disinfection Byproducts Rule	Stage 2 Disinfectants and Disinfection Byproducts Rule	41	13	8
Microbials	Revised Total Coliform Rule	2	2	2
Microbials	Total Coliform Rule	2	0	1
Summary		63	15	18
Monitoring Violation				
Microbials	Revised Total Coliform Rule	148	103	89
Summary		148	103	89
Monitoring and Reporting				
Chemicals	Arsenic Rule	3	2	2
Chemicals	Inorganic Chemicals	36	24	2
Chemicals	Lead and Copper Rule	87	28	56
Chemicals	Nitrate Rule	64	16	51
Chemicals	Radionuclides and Revised Rad Rule	61	20	9
Chemicals	Synthetic Organic Chemicals	106	77	4
Chemicals	Volatile Organic Chemicals	63	42	2
Disinfectants and Disinfection Byproducts Rule	Stage 1 Disinfectants and Disinfection Byproducts Rule	15	12	11

Disinfectants and Disinfection Byproducts Rule	Stage 2 Disinfectants and Disinfection Byproducts Rule	22	4	11
Microbials	Ground Water Rule	32	11	29
Microbials	Interim and Long Term 1 Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rule	1	1	1
Microbials	Surface Water Treatment Rule	28	24	15
Summary		518	261	193
Other Violation				
Microbials	Ground Water Rule	10	0	10
Microbials	Interim and Long Term 1 Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rule	1	0	1
Microbials	Revised Total Coliform Rule	13	2	13
Other	Consumer Confidence Rule	55	4	37
Summary		79	6	61
Treatment Technique Violation				
Chemicals	Lead and Copper Rule	7	1	6
Microbials	Ground Water Rule	51	15	45
Microbials	Interim and Long Term 1 Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rule	2	2	1
Microbials	Long Term 2 Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rule	12	7	9
Microbials	Revised Total Coliform Rule	59	42	46
Microbials	Surface Water Treatment Rule	12	4	11
Summary		143	71	118