



Wyoming Public Water System (PWS) Roles and Responsibilities

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U.S. EPA Region 8

Water Division

Drinking Water Program

Disclaimer: The policy views expressed in this presentation are those of the author and do not necessarily reflect the views of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.

Wyoming Public Water System (PWS) Overview

- Public Water System
- Drinking Water Regulations
- Public Communication
- Roles and Responsibilities
- Wyoming PWS by the numbers
- Available Resources
- Contact Information

Thanks to the Water System Decision Makers

- **Thank you** for your leadership to provide safe drinking water to Wyoming residents and persons visiting Wyoming.
- **Thank you** for advocating for your public water system resources and funding to keep the water system sustainable and long lasting.
- **Thank you** for working closely with your Public Works Directors and Drinking Water Operators to maintain compliance with the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA).

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What is a Public Water System?

Public Water System (PWS) -- a system for the provision to the public of water for human consumption through pipes or other constructed conveyances

15 Service Connections



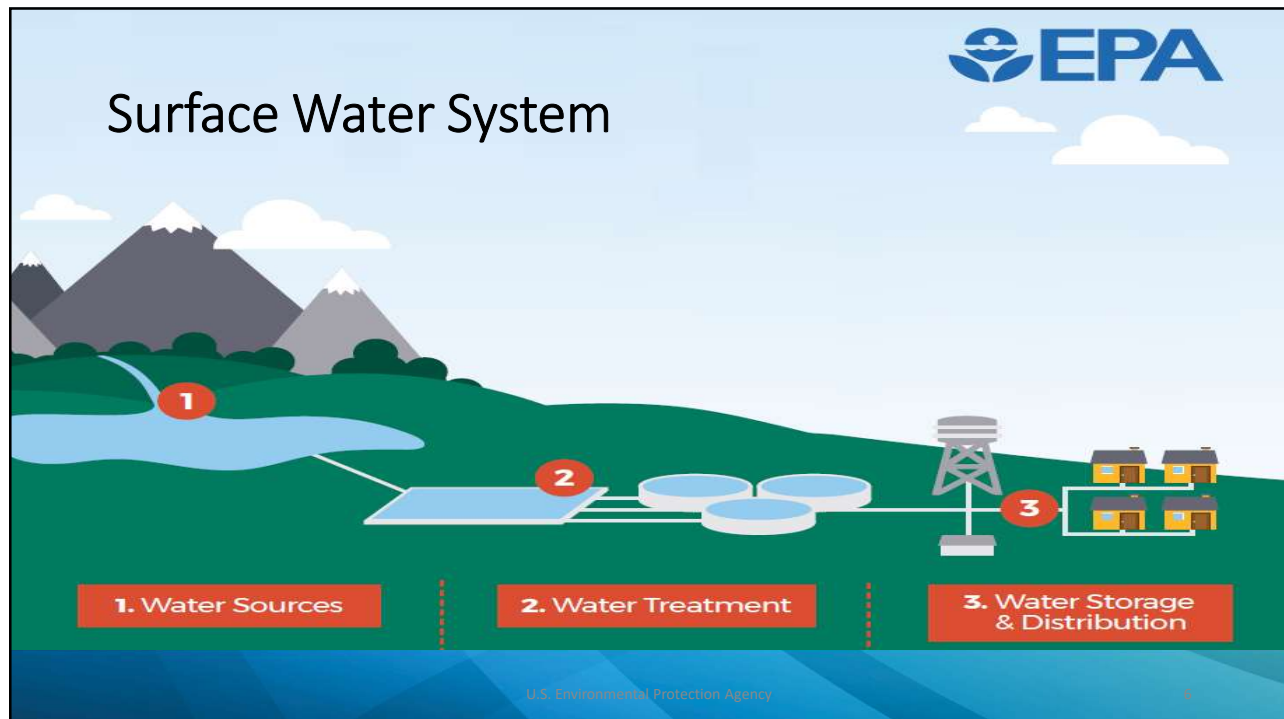
Or regularly serves
Avg 25 people daily
At least 60 days/year



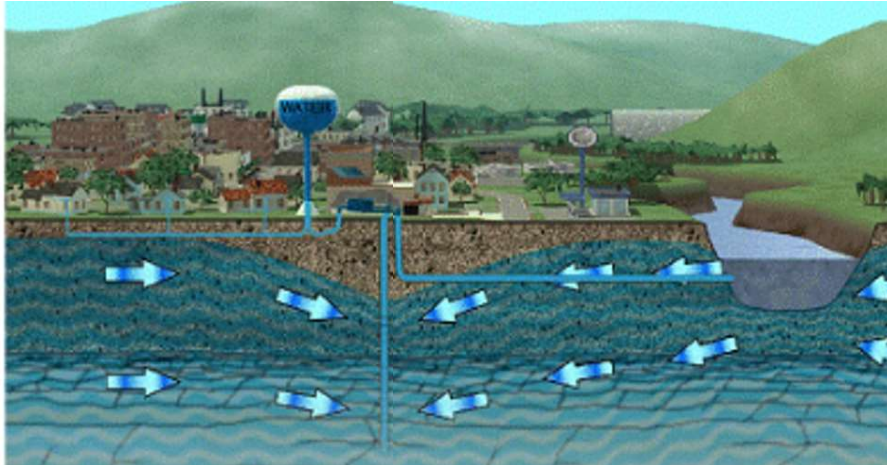
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Classification Public Water System



Groundwater System



If GW and SW sources connected, it's considered a Surface Water System

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Drinking Water Rules



Point of Entry

Chemical Rules - Kendra Morrison
Nitrate Rules – Pragati Sharma
Radionuclides – Pragati Sharma

Water Sources

Crypto Watershed management
SWTR
Jake Crosby

Triggered GWR Jamie Harris

SWP/WHP
Marcella Hutchinson

1. Water Sources

Water Treatment

SWTR Filtration
Jake Crosby

TOCA Removal (DBP)
Bailey Smith

LCR Corrosion Measures
Chelsea Ransom

2. Water Treatment

Distribution

Revised Total Coliform Rule
Jamie Harris

DBP/MRDL
Bailey Smith

Lead and Copper
Bolor Bertelmann

Lead Service Line Inventories
Erica Wenzel

3. Water Storage & Distribution

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Sanitary Surveys



Sanitary Surveys

Lucien Gassie
Michael Copeland
Brett Von Haughten

A **sanitary survey** is a review of a public water system to assess their capability to supply safe drinking water.

**Community Water Systems
Every 3 Years**

**Non-Community Water Systems
Every 5 Years**

Area	Description
Source	Reviews a raw water source's features for the purposes of preventing potential contamination or water quality degradation.
Treatment	Identifies existing or potential sanitary risks by evaluating the design, operation, maintenance and management of water treatment plants.
Distribution System	Reviews the design, operation, maintenance and management of distribution systems to prevent contamination of the drinking water as it is delivered to customers.
Finished Water Storage	Reviews the design and major components of finished water storage facilities in order to prevent water quality problems from arising during storage.
Pumps	Reviews the design and use of water supply pumping facilities in order to determine overall reliability and identify potential sanitary risks.
Monitoring & Reporting	Determines water system conformance with regulatory requirements through the review of water quality monitoring plans and system records; verifies data reported to the regulatory agency are consistent with system records.
Management & Operation	Evaluates water system performance in terms of management and operation, including its long-term viability in meeting water quality goals.
Operator Compliance	Ensures water systems have qualified professionals that meet all applicable operator certification requirements.

Public Communication – Annual Consumer Confidence Reports

April 1st = Wholesalers to provide CCR to consecutive systems

July 1st = CCR distributed to their consumers and EPA

October 1st = Certification to the EPA that CCR was distributed

Eight Content Requirements of a CCR

- ▶ **Item 1: Water System Information** – Name/phone number of a contact person; information on public participation opportunities.
- ▶ **Item 2: Source(s) of Water.**
- ▶ **Item 3: Definitions** – Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL); MCL Goal (MCLG); Treatment Technique (TT); Action Level (AL); Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL); MRDL Goal (MRDLG).
- ▶ **Item 4: Detected Contaminants** – A table summarizing reported concentrations and relevant MCLs and MCLGs or MRDLs and MRDLGs; known source of detected contaminants; health effects language.
- ▶ **Item 5: Information on Monitoring for *Cryptosporidium*, Radon, and Other Contaminants** (if detected).
- ▶ **Item 6: Compliance with Other Drinking Water Regulations** (any violations and Ground Water Rule [GWR] special notices).
- ▶ **Item 7: Variances and Exemptions** (if applicable).
- ▶ **Item 8: Required Educational Information** – Explanation of contaminants in drinking water and bottled water; information to vulnerable populations about *Cryptosporidium*; statements on nitrate, arsenic, and lead.

Public Communication – Public Notification

Tier 1 = Immediate Notice,
Within 24 hours

Tier 2 = As soon as Practical,
Within 30 days

Tier 3 = Annual Notice,
Within 12 months

Ten Required Elements of a Public Notice

Unless otherwise specified in the regulations,* each notice must contain:

1. Description of the violation or situation, including the contaminant(s) of concern, and (as applicable) the contaminant level(s).
2. When the violation or situation occurred (i.e., date the sample was collected or was supposed to be collected).
3. Any potential adverse health effects from drinking the water and standard language regarding the violation or situation. (For MCL, MRDL, treatment technique violations, or violations of the conditions of a variance or exemption, use health effects language from Appendix B of the PN Rule. For monitoring and testing procedure violations, use the standard monitoring language below.)
4. The population at risk, including subpopulations that may be particularly vulnerable if exposed to the contaminant in their drinking water.
5. Whether alternate water supplies should be used.
6. Actions consumers should take, including when they should seek medical help, if known.
7. What the PWS is doing to correct the violation or situation.
8. When the PWS expects to return to compliance or resolve the situation.
9. The name, business address, and phone number or those of a designee of the PWS as a source of additional information concerning the notice.
10. A statement (see standard distribution language below) encouraging notice recipients to distribute the notice to others, where applicable.

* These elements do not apply to notices for fluoride SMCL exceedances, availability of unregulated contaminant monitoring data, and operation under a variance or exemption. Content requirements for these notices are specified in the PN Rule.

Standard Language:

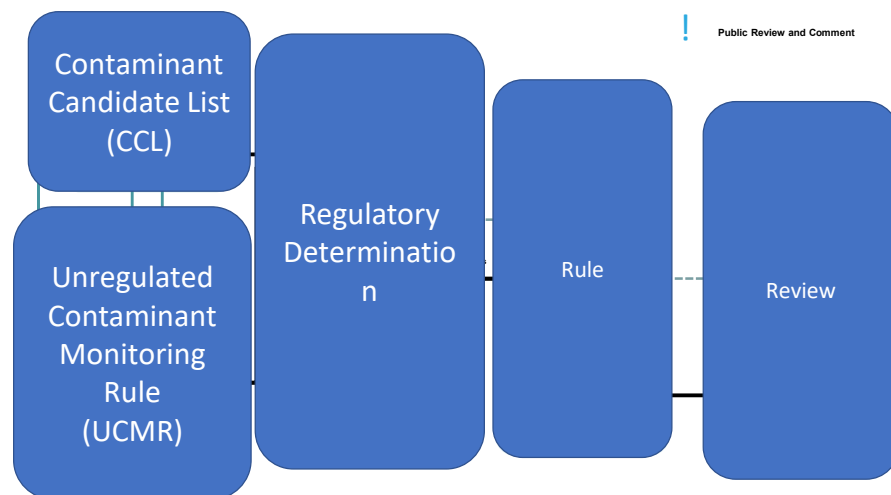
Standard Monitoring Language: We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants on a regular basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not our drinking water meets health standards. During [period] we [did not monitor or test/did not complete all monitoring or testing] for [contaminant(s)], and therefore cannot be sure of the quality of the drinking water during that time.

Standard Distribution Language: Please share this information with all the other people who drink this water, especially those who may not have received this notice directly (for example, people in apartments, nursing homes, schools, and businesses). You can do this by posting this notice in a public place or distributing copies by hand or mail.

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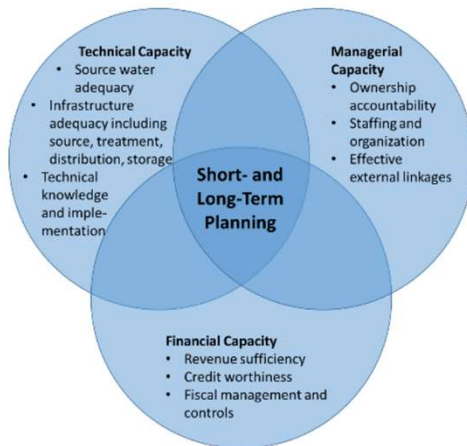
What's still out there?



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Capacity Development



Capacity Development is a process for water systems to acquire and maintain adequate technical, managerial and financial (TMF) capacity.

TMF capacity enables water systems to have the capability to consistently provide safe drinking water to the public.

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Decision Maker Responsibilities

- **Drinking Water Infrastructure**
 - Oversee the proper operation and maintenance of the water system infrastructure
 - Ensure that the system is equipped to handle current and future water demands
- **Regulatory Compliance**
 - Ensure the water system complies with federal, state and local regulations
 - Ensure Community and Non-Transient Non-Community systems have a certified operator
 - Ensuring the system fulfills their monitoring and reporting requirements.
 - Stay informed about changes in regulations and implement necessary adjustments
- **Capacity Development**
 - Develop and maintain managerial, financial, and technical capacity to ensure the system operates efficiently and sustainably.
 - Invest in staff training and development to enhance the skills, knowledge and depth of coverage for system operators.

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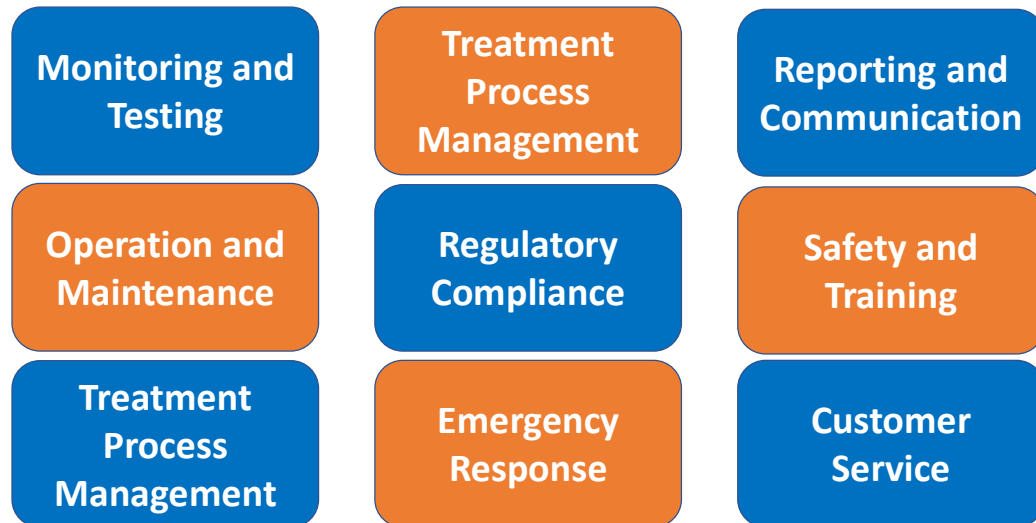
Decision Maker Responsibilities (Cont.)

- **Financial Management**
 - Allocate sufficient financial resources for the operation, maintenance, and improvement of the water system
 - Implement sound financial practices, including budgeting, accounting and financial reporting.
- **Infrastructure Investment**
 - Plan for and invest in infrastructure upgrades and improvements to ensure long-term system reliability.
 - Evaluate and implement new technologies and practices

Decision Maker Responsibilities (Cont.)

- **Public Communication**
 - Communicate transparently with consumers about water quality, system issues and any potential health risks.
- **Emergency Preparedness**
 - Develop and implement emergency response plans for potential threats
 - Ensure staff are trained and equipped to respond effectively
- **Collaboration**
 - Foster collaborative relationships with water operators, regulatory agencies and other stakeholders to address challenges and improve system operations
 - Engage with the community and stakeholders to gather input and build support for water system initiatives.

Operator Responsibilities



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EPA Responsibilities



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- EPA directly implements the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) for Wyoming residents and visitors. Our goal is to assist water systems in achieving and maintaining compliance to help protect public health.
- Maintaining open communication with EPA drinking water staff is critical when challenges arise. We encourage system owners to reach out with questions or concerns to help tackle these challenges. Addressing uncertainties early will help keep the system on track toward compliance.

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EPA Region 8 Drinking Water Program

Drinking Water Branch Manager
Douglas Minter

Field Services Tribal Section

Rob Parker, Supervisor

Field Survey Team

Tribal Liaison Team

Rule Implementation Section

Seth Tourney, Supervisor

Wyoming Liaison

Drinking Water Rule
Managers

Partnership and Data Section

Andie Trujillo Guajardo, Supervisor

State Oversight

Data Management

Inventory Manager

Lead Service Line Inventory
Managers

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EPA and Wyoming State Roles



EPA Region 8

- Track Monitoring/Reporting Data
- Compliance Determinations
- Technical Assistance
- Sanitary Surveys
- Formal Enforcement
- Emergency Response
- Lab Certification

State of Wyoming

- Plan/Spec Review and Permitting
- Water Rights
- Operator Certification
- Capacity Development
- Source Water Protection
- State Revolving Fund (SRF)
- Public Health
- Food Service Inspections
- Laboratory Analyses

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Technical Assistance Providers Available

- Train new operators
- Teach about new regulations
- Evaluate capacity development
- Source Water Protection
- Emergency Response Planning
- Troubleshoot and assist in emergency



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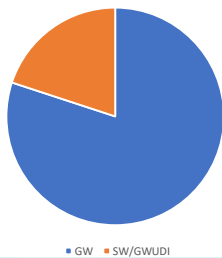
Wyoming Public Water System (PWS) Statistics

As of 4/23/25

State Size 97,088 sq mi.

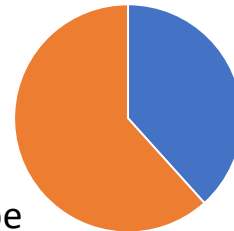
- 636,085 total population served
- 38% drink groundwater
- 62% drink surface water
- 767 Public Water Systems

Primary Source Water Type, PWS Count



■ GW ■ SW/GWUDI

Primary Source Water Type, Population Served



Source Water Type

- 580 Groundwater
- 34 Purchased Groundwater
- 51 Surface Water
- 75 Purchased Surface Water
- 26 Ground Water Under the Direct Influence (GWUDI) of surface water
- 1 Purchased GWUDI

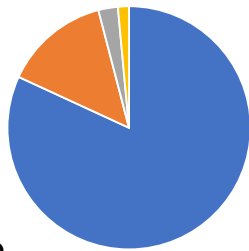
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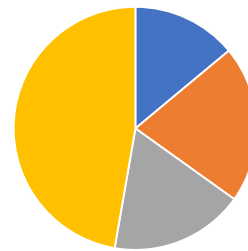
Wyoming PWS Statistics Cont.

As of 4/23/25

Water System Size, PWS Count



Water System Size, Population Served



System Size

- 628 Very Small PWSs with total of 89,051 population (pop)
- 108 Small PWSs with total of 132,815 pop.
- 20 Medium PWSs with total of 113,419 pop.
- 11 Large PWSs with total of 300,800 pop.
- 0 Very Large PWSs

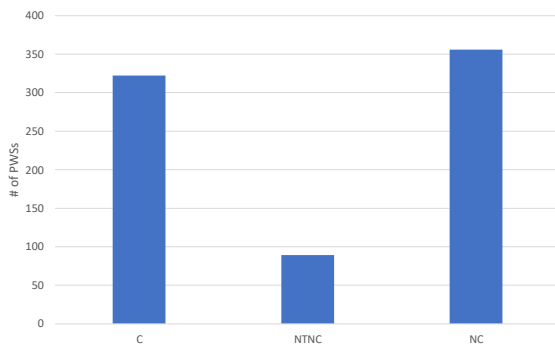
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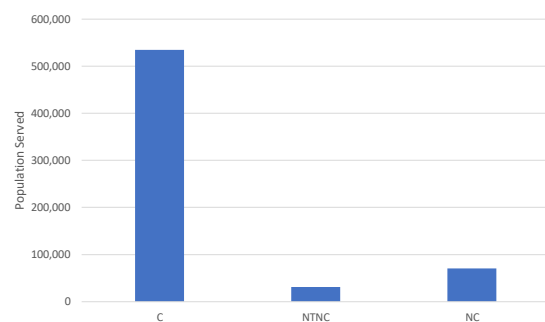
Wyoming PWS Statistics Cont.

As of 4/23/25

PWS Classification, System Count



PWS Classification, Population Served



System Classification

- 322 Community (C) PWSs with total of 534,185 pop.
- 89 Non-Transient Non-Community (NTNC) with total of 31,169 pop.
- 356 Transient Non-Community (TNC) PWSs with total of 70,731 pop.

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Monitoring and Reporting Requirements for the Calendar Year 2023

February 11, 2023

PWS NAME _____ **PWS ID#:** WY5600000 (NC/GW)

Water Source: GW
Water System Type: NC
Contact: _____
Address: _____
Phone: _____

Water System Inventory

You must write the facility codes and sample point codes on the chain of custody or lab slip submitted to a lab with each water sample. The codes are listed with the sampling directions.

WATER SOURCE:
WATER SYSTEM TYPE:

CONTACT:
ADDRESS:
PHONE:

Where to monitor and Whom to call

The "rule managers" responsible for administering the various drinking water rules are listed here. Any questions or discussion should be directed to the appropriate rule manager at the number given below, or you can call toll-free at 1-800-227-8917 and ask for the appropriate contact.

Monitoring for these contaminants must be at the Entry Point to the Distribution System:			
Nitrate/Nitrite	Nitrate	Bailey Smith	303-312-6940
Monitoring for these contaminants must be within the Distribution System:			
Revised Total Coliform Rule	RTCR	Jamie Harris	303-312-6072

The following rules may apply:

Surface Water Treatment Rules	SWTR	Jake Crosby	303-312-6389
Ground Water Rule	GWR	Jamie Harris	303-312-6072

IMPORTANT

You must use a laboratory certified to test for each specific contaminant in drinking water. See a list of certified labs at Drinking Water Online at:
<https://www.epa.gov/region8-waterops/epa-region-8-certified-drinking-water-laboratories>
 Please send sample results to our office using one of the methods listed below. Include your PWS name and PWS ID.

Email: R8DWU@epa.gov
Fax: 1-(877) 876-9101

Mail: US-EPA Region 8
1595 Wynkoop St.
Denver, CO 80202-1129
Mail Code 8WD-SD

For after-hours emergency situations please contact EPA at 303-312-6327

AFTER HOURS EMERGENCY PHONE NUMBER:

303-312-6327

EPA Region 8 Drinking Water Operations and Drinking Water Watch

Drinking Water System Operations in Wyoming and on Tribal Lands in EPA Region 8 website

<https://www.epa.gov/region8-waterops>

Drinking Water Watch in EPA Region 8

<https://www.epa.gov/region8-waterops/drinking-water-watch-epa-region-8>





**ANY
QUESTIONS?**

Contact Info:

Seth Tourney, Rules Supervisor

Email: tourney.seth@epa.gov

Phone: 303.312.6579

Kyle St Clair, Wyoming Liaison

Email: stclair.kyle@epa.gov

Phone: 303.312.6791