

2023 Annual Water Quality Report

Town of Dixon

PWS WY5600059

Spanish (Español)

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre la calidad de su agua beber. Tradúscalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

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. Last year, we conducted tests for over 80 contaminants. We only detected 9 of those contaminants and found only 2 at a level higher than the EPA allows. As we informed you at the time, our water temporarily exceeded drinking water standards. (For more information see the section labeled Violations at the end of the report.)

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?

Our water source consists of surface water drawn from the Little Snake River.

Source water assessment and its availability

Our source water assessment is available at the Dixon Town Hall at 301 Cottonwood, Dixon, WY.

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?

If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled meetings. They are held on the second Tuesday of every month at 7:00 PM located at the Dixon Town Hall, 301 Cottonwood Street, Dixon, WY 82323.

Description of Water Treatment Process

Your water is treated by filtration and disinfection. Filtration removes particles suspended in the source water. Particles typically include clays and silts, natural organic matter, iron and manganese, and microorganisms. Your water is also treated by disinfection. Disinfection involves the addition of chlorine or other disinfectants to kill bacteria and other microorganisms (viruses, cysts, etc.) that may be in the water. Disinfection is considered to be one of the major public health advances of the 20th century.

Water Conservation Tips

Did you know that the average U.S. household uses approximately 400 gallons of water per day or 100 gallons per person per day? Luckily, there are many low-cost and no-cost ways to conserve water. Small changes can make a big difference - try one today and soon it will become second nature.

- Take short showers - a 5-minute shower uses 4 to 5 gallons of water compared to up to 50 gallons for a bath.
- Shut off water while brushing your teeth, washing your hair and shaving and save up to 500 gallons a month.
- Use a water-efficient showerhead. They're inexpensive, easy to install, and can save you up to 750 gallons a month.
- Run your clothes washer and dishwasher only when they are full. You can save up to 1,000 gallons a month.
- Water plants only when necessary.
- Fix leaky toilets and faucets. Faucet washers are inexpensive and take only a few minutes to replace. To check your toilet for a leak, place a few drops of food coloring in the tank and wait. If it seeps into the toilet bowl without flushing, you have a leak. Fixing it or replacing it with a new, more efficient model can save up to 1,000 gallons a month.
- Adjust sprinklers so only your lawn is watered. Apply water only as fast as the soil can absorb it and during the cooler parts of the day to reduce evaporation.
- Teach your kids about water conservation to ensure a future generation that uses water wisely. Make it a family effort to reduce next month's water bill!
- Visit www.epa.gov/watersense for more information.

Cross Connection Control Survey

The purpose of this survey is to determine whether a cross-connection may exist at your home or business. A cross connection is an unprotected or improper connection to a public water distribution system that may cause contamination or pollution to enter the system. We are responsible for enforcing cross-connection control regulations and ensuring that no contaminants can, under any flow conditions, enter the distribution system. If you have any of the devices listed below, please contact us so that we can discuss the issue, and if needed, survey your connection and assist you in isolating it if that is necessary.

- Boiler/ Radiant heater (water heaters not included)
- Underground lawn sprinkler system
- Pool or hot tub (whirlpool tubs not included)
- Additional source(s) of water on the property
- Decorative pond
- Watering trough

Source Water Protection Tips

Protection of drinking water is everyone's responsibility. You can help protect your community's drinking water source in several ways:

- Eliminate excess use of lawn and garden fertilizers and pesticides - they contain hazardous chemicals that can reach your drinking water source.
- Pick up after your pets.
- If you have your own septic system, properly maintain your system to reduce leaching to water sources or consider connecting to a public water system.

- Dispose of chemicals properly; take used motor oil to a recycling center.
- Volunteer in your community. Find a watershed or wellhead protection organization in your community and volunteer to help. If there are no active groups, consider starting one. Use EPA's Adopt Your Watershed to locate groups in your community or visit the Watershed Information Network's How to Start a Watershed Team.
- Organize a storm drain stenciling project with your local government or water supplier. Stencil a message next to the street drain reminding people "Dump No Waste - Drains to River" or "Protect Your Water." Produce and distribute a flyer for households to remind residents that storm drains dump directly into your local water body.

Monitoring and reporting of compliance data violations

Administrative Order EPA #SDWA-08-2024-0016

The following is a portion of the administrative order and details on the timeline to correct issues. A full copy may be obtained from Town of Dixon

1. This Order is issued under the authority vested in the Administrator of the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) by section 1414(g) of the Safe Drinking Water Act (Act), 42 U.S.C. § 300g-3(g), as properly delegated to the undersigned official.
2. The Town of Dixon, Wyoming (Respondent), is a municipality that owns and/or operates the Town of Dixon Public Water System (System), which provides piped water to the public in Carbon County, Wyoming, for human consumption.

VIOLATIONS

3. 5. The maximum contaminant levels (MCLs) for total trihalomethanes (TTHM) and haloacetic acids (HAA5) are 0.080 and 0.060 milligrams per liter (mg/L), respectively, based on the locational running annual average (LRAA) of four consecutive quarterly samples at each sampling location. 40 C.F.R. §§ 141.64 and 141.620(d). Respondent has submitted samples from the 301 Cottonwood sampling location that result in LRAAs exceeding the MCLs. Therefore, Respondent has violated the TTHM and HAA5 MCLs.
ORDER
4. 9. Within 30 calendar days after receipt of this Order, Respondent shall submit to the EPA a proposed schedule (Schedule) and plan to bring the System into compliance with the TTHM and HAA5 MCLs as identified in 40 C.F.R. § 141.64(b).
 - a. The plan shall include proposed modifications to the System and estimated costs of such modifications.
 - b. The Schedule shall include a project start date, interim milestone deadlines, and a final compliance deadline (which shall be within six months of the project start date). Respondent shall not begin construction or modifications to the System before the EPA has approved Respondent's Schedule.
 - c. Each milestone in the Schedule shall be incorporated into this Order as an enforceable requirement upon written approval by the EPA.

d. Within 90 calendar days after receipt of the EPA's approval of the Schedule, Respondent shall begin to provide the EPA with quarterly reports on the progress made toward bringing the System into compliance with the TTHM and HAA5 MCLs. Each quarterly report is due by the 10th day of the month following the relevant calendar quarters (e.g., April 10 for the first calendar quarter).

e. Within 10 calendar days after completing all tasks included in the Schedule, Respondent shall notify the EPA of the project's completion.

5.

10. The System shall achieve compliance with the TTHM and HAA5 MCLs by the final compliance deadline specified in the EPA-approved Schedule. If the Respondent's plan fails to achieve permanent compliance, the EPA may order further steps and/or seek penalties for noncompliance.

11. Respondent shall monitor the System's water for hexachlorocyclopentadiene at the entry point to the distribution system (ST01/SP01) as required by Part 141(h). Systems which monitor annually must monitor during the quarter that previously yielded the highest analytical result. 40 C.F.R. § 141.24(h)(7)(iii). As described in the EPA letter dated May 25, 2023, Respondent is next required to sample for hexachlorocyclopentadiene between April 1 and June 30, 2024. Respondent shall report results to the EPA within the first 10 calendar days following the end of the required monitoring period. 40 C.F.R. § 141.31(a).

12. If Respondent has not already done so, within 30 calendar days after receipt of this Order, and quarterly thereafter as long as the violations cited in paragraph 5, above, persist, Respondent shall notify the public of the violations. 40 C.F.R. § 141.203. Thereafter, following any future violation of Part 141, Respondent shall comply with any applicable public notice provisions of 40 C.F.R. part 141, subpart Q. Within 10 calendar days after providing public notice, Respondent shall submit a copy of the notice and certification to the EPA. 40 C.F.R. § 141.31(d). Templates and instructions are available at: <https://www.epa.gov/region8-waterops/reporting-forms-drinking-water-systems-wyoming-and-tribal-lands-epa-region-8#pn>.

13. For any future violation of Part 141 for which this Order does not specify a reporting period, Respondent must report the violation to the EPA within 48 hours of the violation occurring, as required by 40 C.F.R. § 141.31(b). However, if Part 141 specifies a different time period for reporting the particular violation, Respondent must report the violation to the EPA within that different period.

14. If Respondent (a) leases or sells the System to another person or entity, or (b) contracts with or hires any other person or entity to operate the System, Respondent must, within 10 calendar days, provide a copy of this Order to the lessee, purchaser, or contractor and notify the EPA in writing of the change. In either of these circumstances, Respondent will remain obligated to comply with this Order.

The Plan is as follows:

Enforcement Order Plan and Schedule

PWS Name	Town of Dixon
PWS ID	WY5600059
Docket #	SDWA-08-2024-0016
Contact's Name	Sarah Barber
Contact's Title	Admin Contact / Operator
Contact's Phone Number	(307)380-3094
Contact's Email	dixonwater@dteworld.com
Date Plan and Schedule Created	3/12/2024

Action Plan	
Action Plan	Completion Date
Received Administrative Order	2/12/2024
Contact Michelle Christopher (WARWS) for guidance	2/22/2024
Contact CADMUS Group	2/22/2024
Clean Settling Tanks / Feed Tank at WTP	2/27/2024
Take Special Sample Set (see below) to help diagnose WTP issues	4/1/2024
CADMUS Group - Site Visit	4/30/2024
Review & possibly initiate proposed modifications by CADMUS Group	6/30/2024
Project Completion	8/12/2024

Special Sample Set:

- Raw DOC/TOC/Alkalinity
- Finished DOC/TOC/Alkalinity
- DBP Samples after treatment plant
- DBP Samples before the storage tank
- DBP Samples after the storage tank

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. Town of Dixon 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>.

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			
Disinfectants & Disinfection By-Products								
(There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants)								
Chlorine (as Cl ₂) (ppm)	4	4	0.77	0.4	0.77	2023	No	Water additive used to control microbes
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb) Running Average	NA	60	133.8	71	178	2023	Yes	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes] (ppb) Running Average	NA	80	132.8	56	161	2023	Yes	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Inorganic Contaminants								
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	0.1	NA	NA	2021	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen] (ppm)	10	10	0.06	NA	NA	2023	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits

Contaminants	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL, TT, or MRDL	Detect In Your Water	Range		Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source
				Low	High			
Sodium (optional) (ppm)	NA		14.5	NA	NA	2021	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching
Microbiological Contaminants								
Turbidity (NTU)	NA	1.0	100	NA	NA	2023	No	Soil runoff
100% of the samples were below the TT value of 1. A value less than 95% constitutes a TT violation. The highest single measurement was 0.14. Any measurement in excess of 5 is a violation unless otherwise approved by the state.								
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	1.24	2021	1	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits	
Lead - action level at consumer taps (ppb)	0	15	3	2021	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits	

Violations and Exceedances
<p>Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) Some people who drink water containing haloacetic acids in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer. Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) 01/01/2023 to 03/31/2023 - -Failure to Monitor 01/01/2023 to 3/31/2023 - Over the MCL 04/01/2023 to 06/30/2023 - Over the MCL 07/01/2023 to 09/30/2023 - Over the MCL 10/01/2023 to 12/31/2023 - Over the MCL 10-1-2022 thru 12-31-2022 Water samples showed that the amount of this contaminant in our drinking water was above its standard MCL for the period indicated above. Some people who drink water containing haloacetic acids in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer. Refer to Administrative Order Section</p>
<p>TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes] Some people who drink water containing trihalomethanes in excess of the MCL over many years may experience problems with their liver, kidneys, or central nervous system, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer. Trihalomethanes (TTHM) 01/01/2023 to 03/31/2023 - -Failure to Monitor 01/01/2023 to 3/31/2023 - Over the MCL 04/01/2023 to 06/30/2023 - Over the MCL 07/01/2023 to 09/30/2023 - Over the MCL 10/01/2023 to 12/31/2023 - Over the MCL Water samples showed that the amount of this contaminant in our drinking water was above its standard MCL for the period indicated above. Some people who drink water containing Trihalomethanes in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer. Refer to Administrative Order Section</p>

Undetected Contaminants

The following contaminants were monitored for, but not detected, in your water.

Contaminants	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL, TT, or MRDL	Your Water	Violation	Typical Source
Hexachlorocyclopentadiene (ppb)	50	50	ND	No	Discharge from chemical factories

Unit Descriptions	
Term	Definition
ppm	ppm: parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)
ppb	ppb: parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (µg/L)
NTU	NTU: Nephelometric Turbidity Units. Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water. We monitor it because it is a good indicator of the effectiveness of our filtration system.
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

For more information please contact:

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