2025 Annual Water Quality Consumer Confidence Report

Town of Kaycee

PWS WY5600196

Spanish (Espanol)

Este informe contiene informacion muy importante sobre la calidad de su agua beber. Traduscalo 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.

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 ground water drawn from the Tensleep and Madison Formation.

Source water assessment and its availability

Our Source Water assessment can be found at the Kaycee Town Hall, located at 268 Nolan Ave, Kaycee WY 82639 or by using our website https://www.kayceewyo.com

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?

The town council holds meetings on the second and fourth Tuesday of each month at 7:00 P.M. These meeting are open to the public.

Description of Water Treatment Process

Your water is treated by disinfection. Disinfection involves the addition of chlorine or other disinfectant to kill dangerous bacteria and microorganisms 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 insuring 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.

Significant Deficiencies

Well ID: WL01 – Kaycee Well #1
Well in floodplain.

According to the evidence reported by the system in the Management section of this report, the area was found to be in both the 100-year and the 500-year flood plains based on FEMA 2002.

Thus, the well appears to be in a designated floodplain and is potentially subject to periodic flooding. According to Wyoming Department of Environmental Quality, Chapter 12, Section 9 (b) (iii) (C) (V) (4), when a well is in a floodplain, the well casing top should terminate at least 3 feet above the 100-year flood level or maximum known flood elevation, whichever is higher. The system should confirm that the well is in the designated floodplain, area maximum flood elevation, and well casing adjustments needed, and submit this information to EPA.

Well ID: WL01 – Kaycee Well #1
Well not adequately protected from vehicle damage.

The wellhead must be adequately protected to prevent damage due to vehicle operations. Vehicle protection may be:
four steel bollards
large boulders
concrete jersey barriers
a chain-link fence immediately enclosing the well.

Well ID: WL02 – Kaycee Well #2
Well in floodplain.

According to the evidence reported by the system in the Management section of this report, the area was found to be in both the 100-year and the 500-year flood plains based on FEMA 2002. Thus, the well appears to be in a designated floodplain and is potentially subject to periodic flooding. According to Wyoming Department of Environmental Quality, Chapter 12, Section 9 (b) (iii) (C) (V) (4), when a well is in a floodplain, the well casing top should terminate at least 3 feet above the 100-year flood level or maximum known flood elevation, whichever is higher. The system should confirm that the well is in the designated floodplain, area maximum flood elevation, and well casing adjustments needed, and submit this information to EPA.

Well ID: WL01 – Kaycee Well #2
Well not adequately protected from vehicle damage.

The wellhead must be adequately protected to prevent damage due to vehicle operations. Vehicle protection may be:

four steel bollards
large boulders
concrete jersey barriers
a chain-link fence immediately enclosing the well.

Gravity Tank ID: ST02 - Well Storage Tank
Storage tank not sealed.

Other than the openings afforded by the #24-mesh screens on the vents and overflows, all openings must be sealed completely to prevent contamination (including contamination carried by insects, rodents, and birds) from entering the water system. There are openings at the intersection between the octagonal tank roof and the top surface of the tank where the seam should be sealed.

Gravity Tank ID: ST03 – Gosney Storage Tank
Storage tank not sealed.

Other than the openings afforded by the #24-mesh screens on the vents and overflows, all openings must be sealed completely to prevent contamination (including contamination carried by insects, rodents, and birds) from entering the water system. There are openings at the intersection between the octagonal tank roof and the top surface of the tank where the seam should be sealed.

Gravity Tank ID: ST01 – Cemetery Storage Tank
Tank Drain height is inadequate.

Drains are needed to clean the tanks and remove sediment that can host pathogens. Storage tank drain lines should be screened with a #24-mesh screen or terminate in a properly sealed flapper valve to prevent entry of birds, insects, rodents, and other forms of contamination. Flapper valves that are counter-weighted and angled about 45 degrees from vertical are preferable. Operators should inspect flapper valves on a regular basis to ensure they are sealing properly. When using a flapper valve, a screen must be placed inside the valve (EPA Region 8 recommends non-corrodible #24-mesh screen be used). Drain lines should terminate between 12 and 24 inches above a drainage area protected by an inlet structure splash plate, or engineered riprap, and should be graded to prevent water ponding. The drain outfall is <6" above the wet culvert floor.

Gravity Tank ID: ST02 – Well Storage Tank
Tank Drain height is inadequate.

Drains are needed to clean the tanks and remove sediment that can host a pathogens. Storage tank drain lines should be screened with a #24-mesh screen or terminate in a properly sealed flapper valve to prevent entry of birds, insects, rodents, and other forms of contamination. Flapper valves that are counter-weighted and angled about 45 degrees from vertical are preferable. Operators should inspect flapper valves on a regular basis to ensure they are sealing properly. When using a flapper valve, as creen must be placed inside the valve (EPA Region 8 recommends non-corrodible #24-mesh screen be used). Drain lines should terminate between 12 and 24 inches above a drainage area protected by an inlet structure, splash plate, or engineered riprap, and should be graded to prevent water ponding. The drain outfall height is 4.5"; appears to be clogged by debris that got trapped by its low height during a water flow.

Gravity Tank ID: ST03 – Gosney Storage Tank
Recommend separate Drain Line from Overflow Piping

The combined drain/overflow configuration of the ST01 piping can potentially create a wet, bacteria friendly environment that the overflow breathes from, due to eventual leakage from the drain valve and the pressure-bearing gateway valve. Since the drain is at the tank bottom, it can drain microbe containing sediment into the overflow line, allowing potential contamination. Bacteria are the second smallest living organism on the planet and can double in number every 20 minutes, meaning a single bacterium could produce ~300 billion (3 x 1011) bacteria in 24 hours. Bacteria grow end-to-end – from the drain source to the tank - and a gate valve is no barrier. The existing drain line can be routed independently to outside drainage, thus returning the overflow to a dry environment.

Storage Tank Mixer or Reduce Tank Residence Time.

Water quality degradation - disinfectant residual loss, microbial growth, disinfection byproduct formation, nitrification, and taste and odor problems - result from incomplete mixing and/or water aging. Long storage tank residence times can cause water stagnation, inconsistent water quality, and/or winter freezing issues. Distribution system storage facilities should be designed to eliminate short-circuiting and stratification while achieving adequate mixing. Single inlet/outlet pipe designs should be avoided. Mixing systems should be considered to avoid stagnation and freezing. All products in contact with potable water must be certified for ANSI/NSF Standard 61 compliance. Finished water storage should facilitate fire flow and pressure requirements while meeting average daily demand with sufficient daily volume turnover to minimize water age. EPA recommends maximum residence times do not exceed three to five days. The system reports 7 days of storage in summer a storage in summer and 30 days of storage in winter, which poses a definite risk of stagnation and residual loss.

Backflow Prevention/ Cross Connection Program.

The purpose of a backflow prevention/cross-connection control program is to avoid public water contamination by preventing, eliminating and/or controlling cross-connections. The public water system should conduct an inventory of the system to determine the existence and degree of hazard of potential cross-connections and implement a cross-connection control program. Cross-connections in water systems are a significant sanitary risk that threatens drinking water quality and public health. Cross-connection control devices should be appropriate for the specific application. The water supplier should develop and maintain a record keeping program and management procedures to ensure the following: a) installation and certification by test or inspection of all backflow prevention devices, and b) the annual testing and certification by a certified tester of all testable backflow prevention devices.

Yard Hydrants Connected to Trailers/Mobile Homes.

Cross connections can exist when a connected hose or other plumbing provides a potential pathway for contamination to enter the drinking water system during a backflow event, which are a potential public health threat. Yard hydrants or hose bibs that connect trailers or mobile

homes to water systems should be protected by a double check valve assembly. The water supplier should also develop and maintain a record keeping program and management procedures for cross connections. These procedures should ensure the installation and certification by test or inspection of all backflow prevention devices, with annual testing and certification by a certified tester of all testable backflow prevention devices.

Threaded Yard Hydrants.

Cross-connections exist when plumbing provides a pathway for contamination to enter the drinking water system during backflow events, which are a potential public health threat. The survey identified threaded yard hydrants in the distribution system, which are potential high hazard cross connections if connected to hoses used for irrigation or other potential contaminating activities. An approved pressure vacuum breaker, atmospheric vacuum breaker, or double check valve assembly should be installed at the hydrants. The water supplier should also develop and maintain a record keeping program and management procedures for cross connections. These procedures should ensure the installation and certification by test or inspection of all backflow prevention devices, with annual testing and certification by a certified tester of all testable backflow prevention devices.

Frost-Free Hydrants.

Frost-free yard hydrants that drain into the soil (e.g., through a weephole or stop and waste valve) should not be used in public water systems as this drain-back feature allows the possibility of siphoning of contaminated water into the distribution system. The most protective frost-proof hydrants are those which utilize a reservoir built into the hydrant and set below the frost line. Because no external drain is necessary, the possibility of contamination from back-siphonage is eliminated. When any frost-free hydrants are replaced or when any new hydrants are installed, they must be either sanitary hydrants with a reservoir or hydrants that have a check valve and looped drain line.

Water System Resilience.

The water system has evaluated their facilities and determined they are in the 100- & 500-year flood plains. This information can be used to evaluate your facilities' ability to withstand and continue operating during such events. It is also important to consider the potential impact of wildfires on the system. Fire-resistant construction, and better shielding of chemicals can help protect critical facilities, particularly in high risk zones. Having backup power supplies, mobile treatment systems and alternate water sources are essential to provide more security in the face of a wildfire.

Bulk storage areas should be isolated from treatment areas.

Currently there are bulk chemicals that are not adequately isolated from the water system treatment area. This creates a risk of contamination should a spill occur.

Continue to document all of the valves and hydrants.

Every year, each valve and hydrant in the distribution system should be inspected and maintained. Valves should be exercised from fully open to fully closed and lubricated as appropriate.

Operation and Maintenance (O&M) Manual.

An Operation and Maintenance manual should be developed that includes manufacturers' literature and standard operating procedures (SOPs). An O&M manual promotes consistent operation of the water system from operator to operator and helps to document system operating parameters. Written procedures should cover items such as daily operations, start-up and shutdown procedures, scheduled maintenance, response to equipment failure, and other emergency conditions. An attempt should be made to collect any records pertaining to the water system, including water testing results, as-built drawings, distribution maps/schematics, master meter water usage, and any other records pertaining to the operations and management of the water system. A safety plan should be part of the O&M manual. All facilities should be inspected for potential hazards. Safety equipment, procedures, and training should address any hazards likely to be encountered by the operators or public.

Additional Information for Lead

The system inventory does not include lead service lines.

The town of Kaycee performed a lead service line inventory, while no lead lines were identified during this inventory, unknown lines were found within the system. The town of Kaycee will continue working to identify all unknown service lines in the system and have applied for additional funding to accommodate this.

A copy of the current Lead Service Line Inventory can be found at Kaycee Town Hall, located at 268 Nolan Ave. Kaycee WY 82639

Lead can cause serious health effects in people of all ages, especially pregnant women, infants, and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. KAYCEE, TOWN OF is responsible for providing high quality drinking water and removing lead pipes but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components in your home. Because lead levels may vary over time, lead exposure is possible even when your tap sampling results do not detect lead at one point in

time. You share the responsibility for protecting yourself and your family from the lead in your home plumbing. You can take responsibility by identifying and removing lead materials within your home plumbing and taking steps to reduce your family's risk. Before drinking tap water, flush your pipes for several minutes by running your tap, taking a shower, doing laundry or a load of dishes. Use only cold water for drinking, cooking, and making baby formula. Boiling water does not remove lead from water. If you have a lead service line or galvanized requiring replacement service line, you may need to flush your pipes for a longer period. You can also use a filter certified by an American National Standards Institute accredited certifier to reduce lead in drinking water. If you are concerned about lead in your water and wish to have your water tested, contact KAYCEE, TOWN OF (Public Watersystem Id: WY5600196) by calling 307-738-2301 or emailing townkc@kayceewyo.com. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available 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 Cl2) (ppm)	4	4	0.48	0.18	0.48	2025	No	Water additive used to control microbes

Contaminants	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL, TT, or MRDL	Detect In Your Water	Range Low	Range High	Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source
Inorganic Contaminants								
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	0.6	0.6	0.6	2025	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen] (ppm)	10	10	0.86	0.8	0.86	2025	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Selenium (ppb)	50	50	7	7	7	2025	No	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines
Radioactive Contaminants								
Alpha emitters (pCi/L)	00	15	8.9	3.8	8.9	2025	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium (combined 226/228) (pCi/L)	00	5	2	2	2	2025	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Uranium (ug/L)	00	30	7.6	7.6	7.6	2025	No	Erosion of natural deposits

Contaminants	MCLG	AL	90th Percentile	Range Low	Range High	# Samples Exceeding AL	Sample Date	Exceeds AL	Typical Source
Inorganic Contaminants									
Copper - action level at consumer taps (ppm)	1.3	1.3	0.1	0.06	0.11	0	2023	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Lead - action level at consumer taps (ppb)	0	15	1	0	2	0	2023	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

Unit Descriptions	
Term	**Definition**
ug/L	ug/L : Number of micrograms of substance in one liter of water
ppm	ppm: parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)
ppb	ppb: parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (µg/L)
pCi/L	pCi/L: picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)
NA	NA: not applicable

Unit Descriptions	
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
90th Percentile	Compliance with the lead and copper action levels is based on the 90th percentile lead and copper levels. This means that the concentration of lead and copper must be less than or equal to the action level in at least 90% of the samples collected.

For more information please contact:

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