REGION 8
1595 Wynkoop Street
Denver, CO 80202-1129

April 15, 2024

Ref: 8WD-SDR

SENT VIA EMAIL

Philip Wong, Civil Engineer
BTNF-Blackrock Work Center
340 North Cache Street
Jackson, Wyoming 83001
philip.wong@usda.gov

Re: Notice of Noncompliance
Lead and Copper Rule
Failure to Perform Lead Consumer Notice
PWS ID# WY5680211 NC

Dear Philip Wong:

The purpose of this letter is to inform you that the BTNF-Blackrock Work Center Public Water System has failed to perform lead consumer notification for the monitoring period of July 1 to December 31, 2023. According to 40 C.F.R. § 141.85(d) of the National Primary Drinking Water Regulations (NPDWR), all water systems are required to provide a consumer notice of the individual lead tap water results to the persons served by the System as soon as practical, but no later than 30 days after the System learns of the tap monitoring results. Certification of consumer notification was due to the EPA 90 days after the end of the monitoring period, or by March 30, 2024 (40 C.F.R. § 141.90).

This is a violation of the NPDWR. If not already done, please take the following actions:

(1) Provide lead consumer notification to the persons served by the System at the specific sampling sites from which the samples were taken. Enclosed is a copy of the Consumer Notice of Lead Tap Water Results Form.

(2) Submit one example of a distributed Notice of Lead Tap Water Results Form along with the enclosed Lead Consumer Notice Certification Form to the EPA.

You should be aware that repeated violations of the NPDWR may result in formal enforcement action taken against the System. If formal enforcement action were to be necessary, the Safe Drinking Water Act provides for civil judicial penalties of up to $69,733 per day of violation. We prefer to address problems before such formal enforcement is necessary, and we ask for your cooperation to resolve them quickly and effectively.

Please send all forms and sample results to our office using one of the methods listed below. Include your PWS name and PWS ID# on all correspondence.

Email: R8DWU@epa.gov
Fax: 1-(877) 876-9101
Mail: Refer to the address at the top of this letter. Please use Mail Code 8WD-SDR on the envelope.

If you have questions, please contact the Lead and Copper Compliance Manager, Bolor Bertelmann directly at (303) 312-6233, or by email at bertelmann.bolor@epa.gov.

Sincerely,

SETH TOURNEY

Digitally signed by SETH TOURNEY
Date: 2024.04.15 12:15:28 -06'00'

Seth Tourney, P.E.
Supervisor, Rule Implementation Section
Drinking Water Program

Enclosures:
Notice of Lead Tap Water Results Form
Lead Consumer Notice Certification Form

cc:

Jason Wilmot, District Ranger
Bridger Teton National Forest
jason.wilmot@usda.gov

Lead Consumer Notice of Tap Sample Results

Public Water System Name:_____ Public Water System ID:_____

Sample Location:_____ Date Collected: _____

Dear_____,

We would like to thank you for your participation in the lead tap monitoring program. Below is the lead result for the sample location listed above. Additional general information concerning lead in drinking water follows. For more information on reducing lead exposure around your home and the health effects of lead, visit EPA's Web site at **www.epa.gov/lead**, call the National Lead Information Center at 800-424-LEAD, or contact your health care provider.

If you need more information concerning this result, please call the

_____

community water supply at_____and ask for_____.

ONLY the statement that is checked below applies to your sample location.

_____Lead was NOT DETECTED at this sample location.

_____Lead was detected at_____mg/L. This result is BELOW the lead action level of 0.015 mg/L.

_____Lead was detected at_____mg/L. This result is ABOVE the lead action level of 0.015 mg/L.

What Does This Mean?

Under the authority of the Safe Drinking Water Act, EPA set the action level for lead in drinking water at 0.015 mg/L. This means utilities must ensure that water from the customer's tap does not exceed this level in at least 90 percent of the homes sampled (90th percentile value). The action level is the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow. If water from the tap does exceed this limit, then the utility must take certain steps to correct the problem. Because lead may pose serious health risks, the EPA set a Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG) of zero for lead. The MCLG is 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.

If detected, your lead level may be due to conditions unique to your home, such as the presence of lead solder or brass faucets, fittings and valves that may contain lead. Our system works to keep the corrosivity of our water as low as possible (corrosive water can cause lead to leach from plumbing materials that contain lead) and there are actions you can take to reduce exposure. We recommend that you to take the steps below to reduce your exposure to lead in drinking water.

Should the lead 90th percentile for this water supply exceed the lead action level, we would take a number of steps to correct the problem. Such steps include; monitor our source water for lead content, initiate controls to reduce the corrosivity of our water, and initiate lead service line replacement if needed.

What Are The Health Effects of Lead?

Lead can cause serious health problems if too much enters your body from drinking water or other

sources. It can cause damage to the brain and kidneys, and can interfere with the production of red blood cells that carry oxygen to all parts of your body. The greatest risk of lead exposure is to infants, young children, and pregnant women. Scientists have linked the effects of lead on the brain with lowered IQ in children. Adults with kidney problems and high blood pressure can be affected by low levels of lead more than healthy adults. Lead is stored in the bones, and it can be released later in life. During pregnancy, the child receives lead from the mother's bones, which may affect brain development.

What Are The Sources of Lead?
The primary sources of lead exposure for most children are deteriorating lead-based paint, lead-contaminated dust, and lead-contaminated residential soil. Exposure to lead is a significant health concern, especially for young children and infants whose growing bodies tend to absorb more lead than the average adult. Lead is rarely found in source water, but enters tap water through corrosion of plumbing materials. Homes built before 1988 are more likely to have lead pipes, fixtures and solder.

What Can I Do To Reduce Exposure to Lead in Drinking Water?
If you are concerned about the lead levels at your location, there are several things you can do:

- ***Run your water to flush out lead.*** If water hasn't been used for several hours, run water for 15-30 seconds or until it becomes cold or reaches a steady temperature before using it for drinking or cooking. This will help flush lead-containing water from the pipes.

- ***Use cold water for cooking and preparing baby formula.*** Do not cook with or drink water from the hot water tap; lead dissolves more easily into hot water. Do not use water from the hot water tap to make baby formula.

- ***Do not boil water to remove lead.*** Boiling water will not reduce lead.

- ***Look for alternative sources or treatment of water.***

- ***Test your water for lead.*** Call us at the number above to find out how to get your water tested for lead.

- ***Identify if your plumbing fixtures contain lead*****.** Brass faucets, fittings, and valves, including those advertised as "lead-free," may contribute lead to drinking water. The law currently allows pipes, fittings, and fixtures with up to .25 percent weighted average of lead to be identified as "lead-free."

Certification of Lead Consumer Notice

This form is intended for use by public water systems in Wyoming and tribal lands in the following states: Colorado, Montana, North Dakota, South Dakota, Utah or Wyoming. 40 CFR 141.90(f)

PWS Name: _____ PWS No. _____

Contact Person: _____ Phone: _____

You need to complete the following:

1. Mail, make available, or otherwise directly deliver the Lead Consumer Notice of Tap Sample Results to consumers within 30 days of receiving the test results from the laboratory. Keep a copy for your records.
2. Email or mail a copy of one Lead Consumer Notice of Tap Sample Results to EPA no later than within 90 days after the end of your monitoring period.
3. Complete and submit this Certification Form to EPA no later than 90 days after the end of your monitoring period. It is recommended that you email the Lead Consumer Notice and Certification forms to EPA at the same time to ensure that all actions are completed on time.

Monitoring Period to which the notice applies (*e.g., January – June, June – September, or July - December*):

_____ _____
Monitoring Period **Year**

Results received from laboratory on: _____

Results were provided to consumers on: _____

This certifies that the notice contained the following information:

- Individual tap results from lead tap water monitoring
- An explanation of the health effects of lead
- Steps that consumers can take to reduce exposure to lead in drinking water
- Contact information for your water utility
- The maximum contaminant level goals and action levels for lead, and the definitions of these two terms

DELIVERY METHOD

The result/information notice was distributed by the following method, check all that apply:

☐ By Direct Mail	☐ By Hand Delivery
☐ By Electronic mail	☐ Other (e.g., posting, broadcasting). Specify location: _____

Signature of Owner, Administrative Contact, or Official Custodian

I,_____, hereby certify that the lead consumer notice has been provided to each person it serves at the specific sampling site from which the sample was tested.

Signature_____ Date _____

Title _____