



CITY OF GILLETTE

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ADMINISTRATION

PHONE 307-686-5203

MEMORANDUM

TO: Mayor and Members of the City Council

FROM: Michael Cole, City Administrator

RE: General Information

DATE: November 15, 2024

The following meetings are scheduled for the week of **November 16-22, 2024**

Tuesday, November 19th

6:00 p.m. City Council Meeting, Council Chambers

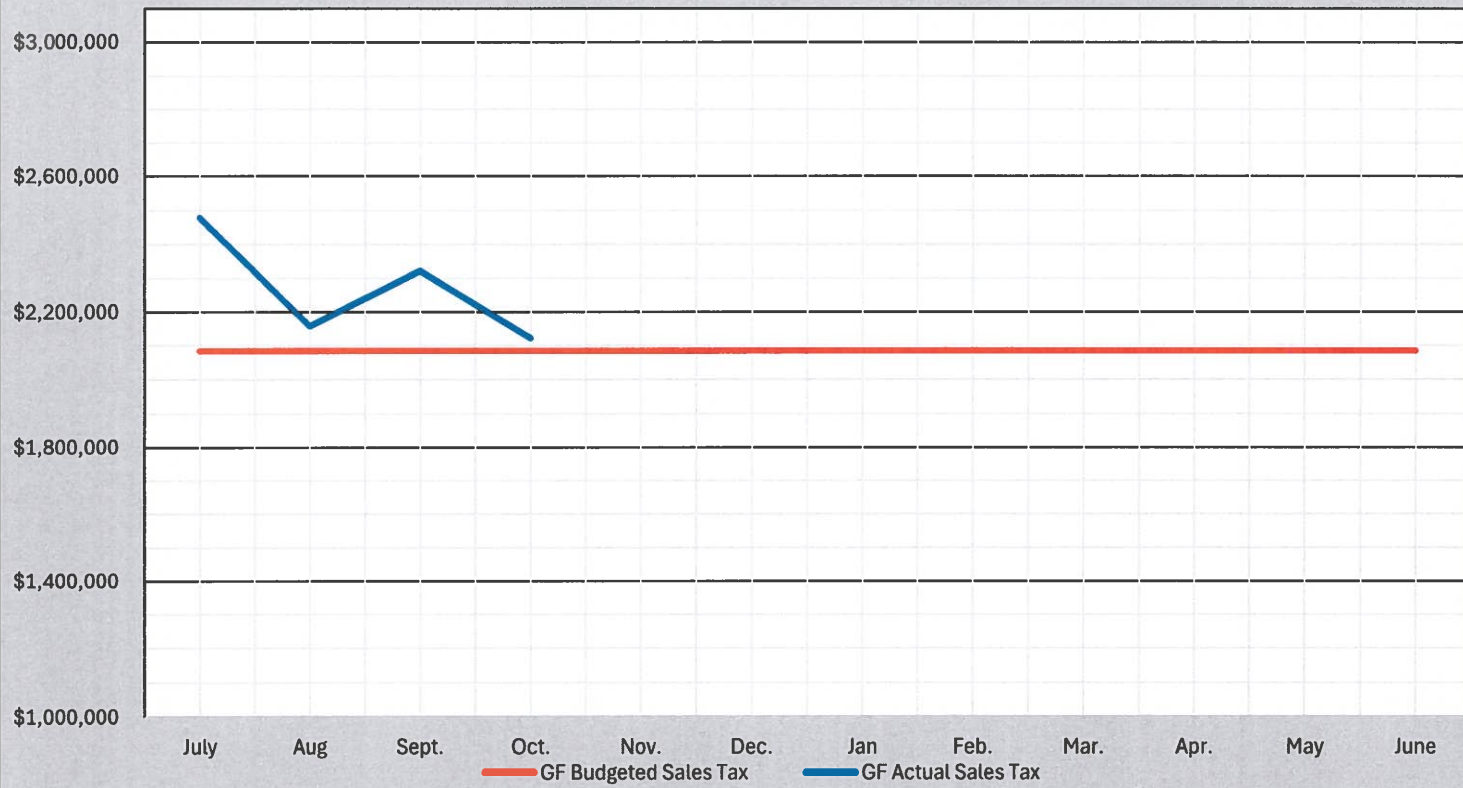
Thursday, November 21st

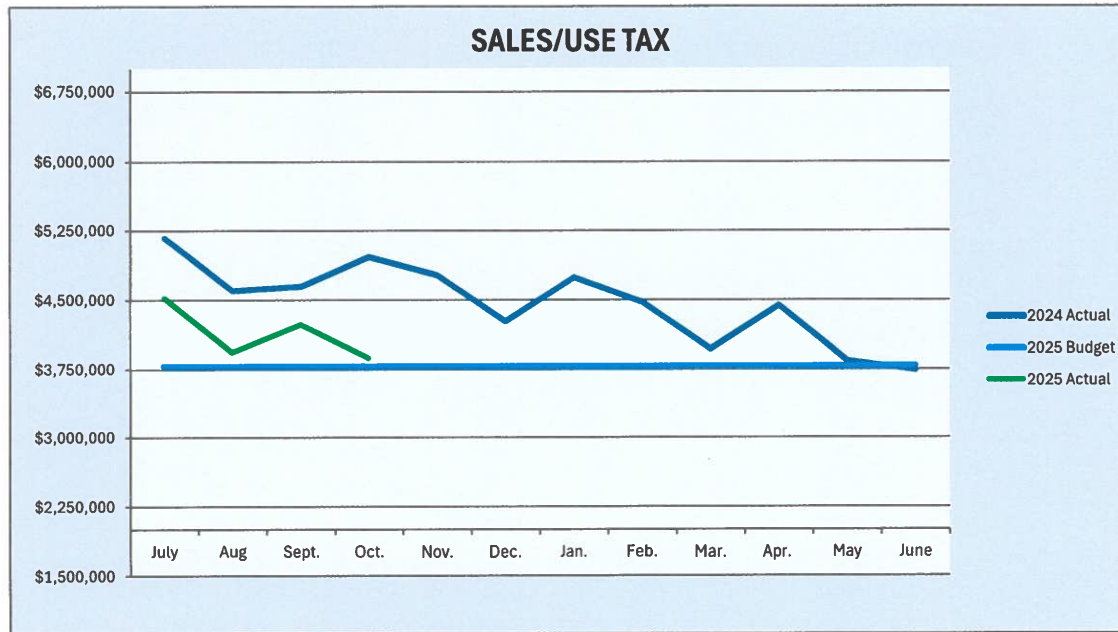
11:00 a.m. - 1:30 p.m. Employee Thanksgiving Dinner, City West Breakroom

1. Attached please find **current sales tax data** provided by **Finance Director Henderson**.
2. Attached please find **Wyoming Insight** dated **October 2024** provided by the **Wyoming Department of Administration & Information Economic Analysis Division**.
3. Attached please find a **report** regarding **Sales and Use Tax Collections Increased 5.9 Percent in FY 2024** dated **November 15, 2024** provided by the **Wyoming Department of Administration & Information Economic Analysis Division**.
4. Attached please find a **EPA Region 8 Wyoming Drinking Water Monthly Newsletter** dated **November 2024** provided by the **EPA Region 8 Drinking Water Unit**.

MHC/adw

GENERAL FUND SALES TAX ACTIVITY-FY 2024/25





	FY 2024 ACTUAL	FY 2025 ACTUAL	% CHANGE
July	\$5,169,664	\$4,518,629	-12.59%
Aug	\$4,601,351	\$3,934,945	-14.48%
Sept.	\$4,645,317	\$4,233,315	-8.87%
Oct.	\$4,963,895	\$3,874,233	-21.95%
Nov.	\$4,767,077		-100.00%
Dec.	\$4,266,059		-100.00%
Jan.	\$4,737,713		-100.00%
Feb.	\$4,472,572		-100.00%
Mar.	\$3,965,933		-100.00%
Apr.	\$4,434,981		-100.00%
May	\$3,841,032		-100.00%
June	\$3,737,301		-100.00%
TOTAL	\$53,602,895	\$16,561,122	-69.10%

FY24 YTD	\$19,380,227	-14.55%
FY23 YTD	\$18,449,006	-10.23%
FY22 YTD	\$12,440,927	33.12%
FY21 YTD	\$10,319,547	60.48%

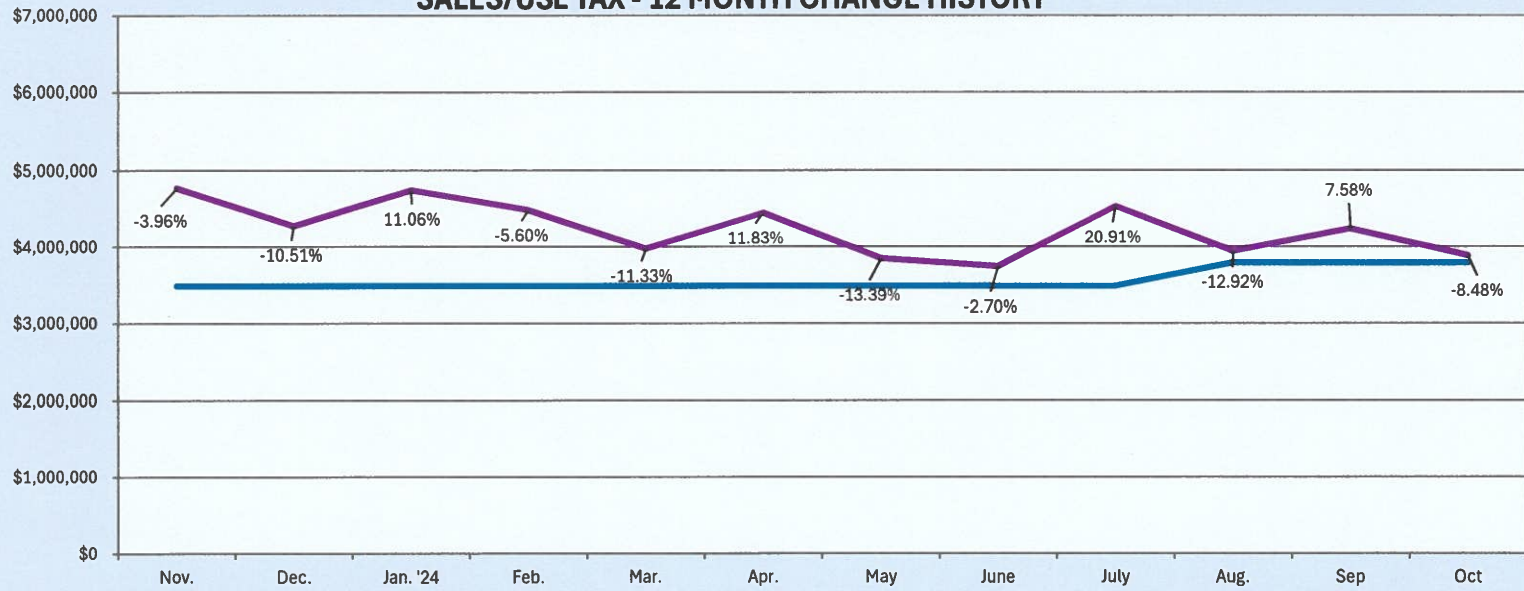
YEAR TO DATE SALES TAX RECEIPTS (OCTOBER):

FY 2023	FY 2024	FY 2025
\$18,449,006	\$19,380,227	\$16,561,122

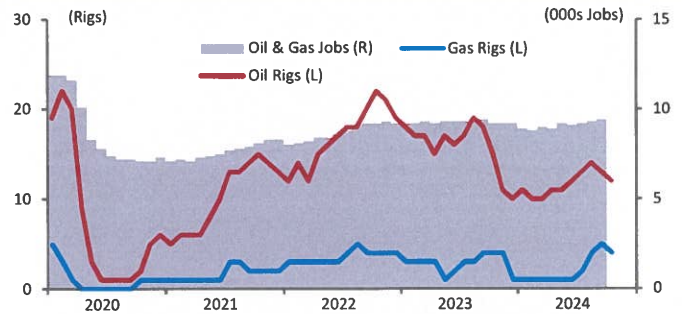
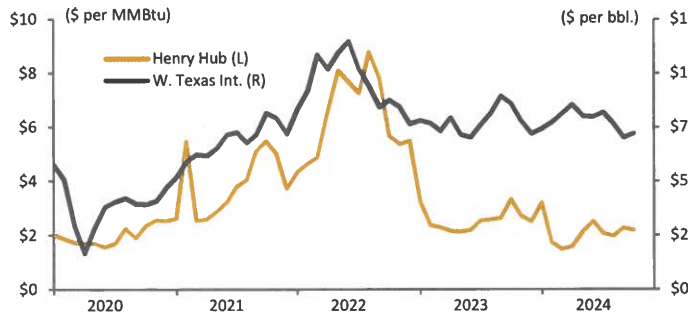
YTD BUDGET
\$15,151,667

% Over/(Under) Budget: 9.30%

SALES/USE TAX - 12 MONTH CHANGE HISTORY



► Energy index: natural gas and crude oil prices, rig counts, and oil & gas employment.^{1,3,8,11}



► The Henry Hub natural gas price averaged \$2.20 per MMBtu in October, \$0.08 less than a month ago. The WTI crude oil price increased 2.5% in October compared to the previous month, but declined 16.1% compared to October 2023.

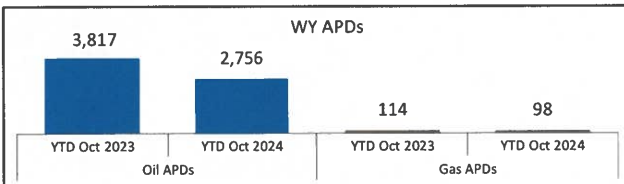
► Oil & gas jobs numbered 9,400 in September, equal to the total a year ago. Average active oil rigs were 12 in October while the conventional gas rig count was 4. Note: Oil & gas jobs include both the NAICS 211 (oil and gas extraction) and NAICS 213 (support activities for mining) subsectors.

NATURAL GAS		[\$/MMBtu]		
<i>Historical Spot Prices</i> ⁷				
Opal Hub	Oct 2023	Sep 2024	Oct 2024	
	\$4.96	\$1.86	\$2.30	
Cheyenne Hub	\$2.94	\$1.78	\$1.88	
Henry Hub	\$3.32	\$2.28	\$2.20	
<i>Futures</i> ² (As of 10.31.24)				
NYMEX - Henry Hub	Dec 2024	Jan 2025	Dec 2025	
	\$2.70	\$2.92	\$3.82	
<i>October 2024 CREG</i> ⁵				
CREG - All Gas (\$ per Mcf)	CY 2025	CY 2026	CY 2027	
	\$3.60	\$3.70	\$3.70	

CRUDE OIL & FUEL		[\$/bbl.]		
<i>Historical Spot Prices</i>				
WY Sour ¹³	Oct 2023	Sep 2024	Oct 2024	
	\$61.67	\$50.91	\$52.32	
WY Sweet ¹³	\$76.12	\$61.63	\$63.27	
W.Texas Int. ¹¹	\$85.84	\$70.24	\$71.99	
<i>Futures</i> ² (As of 10.31.24)				
NYMEX - WTI	Dec 2024	Jan 2025	Dec 2025	
	\$69.33	\$68.92	\$66.80	
<i>October 2024 CREG</i> ⁵				
CREG - All Oil	CY 2025	CY 2026	CY 2027	
	\$70.00	\$70.00	\$70.00	

RIGS & APDs* ³		Aug 2024/2023	Sep 2024/2023	Oct 2024/2023
Oil Rigs		14/19	13/18	12/15
Conventional Gas Rigs		4/3	5/4	4/4
Oil APDs		250/462	291/342	335/433
Conventional Gas APDs		6/9	4/10	11/4

WY Fuel Prices ¹⁴		[\$/gallon]		
Gasoline	Oct 2023	Sep 2024	Oct 2024	
	\$3.77	\$3.25	\$3.16	
Diesel	\$5.12	\$3.54	\$3.53	



*Active conventional drilling rigs and applications for permits to drill (APDs).

COAL - PRB*		[\$/ton]		
<i>Historical Spot Prices</i> ¹¹				
PRB* 8800 Btu	Oct 2023	Sep 2024	Oct 2024	
	\$14.14	\$13.92	\$14.17	
<i>October 2024 CREG</i> ⁵				
CREG Surface Coal	CY 2025	CY 2026	CY 2027	
	\$14.25	\$14.25	\$13.75	
<i>WY Coal Production</i> ¹¹				
Millions of Tons	Jul 24/23	Aug 24/23	Sep 24/23	
	17.2/20.0	18.7/21.8	17.9/20.9	

*Powder River Basin

► Business indicators: cost of living, unemployment rates, per capita and quarterly personal income, and ag price index.

COST OF LIVING		2Q-2023	4Q-2023	2Q-2024
Wyoming ⁶		4.6%	3.8%	3.9%
U.S. CPI ⁸		3.0%	3.4%	3.0%

Cost of living measured as the percent change from the preceding year.

QUARTERLY PI ⁹		4Q-2023	1Q-2024	2Q-2024
Wyoming		5.5%	6.6%	5.3%
Rocky Mountain Region		5.7%	7.8%	5.6%
U.S.		4.7%	9.3%	5.3%

Personal income measured as the annualized percent change from the preceding quarter.

JOBLESS RATES ⁸		Sep 2023	Aug 2024	Sep 2024
Wyoming - Seasonally Adj.		2.9%	3.0%	3.1%
U.S. - Seasonally Adj.		3.8%	4.2%	4.1%

NON-FARM JOBS ⁸		Sep 2023	Aug 2024	Sep 2024
Wyoming - Seasonally Adj.		291,900	294,200	294,800

AG PRICE INDEX ¹²		Jul 2024/2023	Aug 2024/2023	Sep 2024/2023
U.S. - Ag. Production		123.2/125.0	127.9/125.7	120.8/121.9
U.S. - Crop Production		100.2/119.8	100.1/118.4	99.0/113.3
U.S. - Livestock Production		152.1/131.7	158.2/133.7	146.3/132.4

Prices received indexes; 2011 base.

► Energy benchmarks: for fiscal and calendar years to date.

SPOT PRICES [As of October 31, 2024]		FY 2025 TD	CY 2024 TD
Opal Hub (\$/MMBtu)		\$1.91	\$2.03
Henry Hub (\$/MMBtu)		\$2.13	\$2.12
W. Texas Int. (\$/bbl.)		\$75.18	\$77.86
Powder River Coal (\$/ton)		\$13.99	\$13.86
Uranium (\$/lb.) ⁴		\$81.31	\$87.19

Data sources: ¹Natural Gas Intelligence, ²CME Group, ³WY Oil & Gas Conservation Commission, ⁴Comcast, ⁵October 2024 CREG Forecast, ⁶WY Dept. of Admin. & Info.'s Economic Analysis Division, ⁷WY Dept. of Revenue, ⁸U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, ⁹U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis, ¹⁰U.S. Bureau of Census, ¹¹U.S. EIA, ¹²USDA's National Agricultural Statistics Service, ¹³Oil Monster, and ¹⁴Gas Buddy.



ECONOMIC ANALYSIS DIVISION

Mark Gordon, Governor | Patricia L. Bach, Director | Wenlin Liu, Administrator

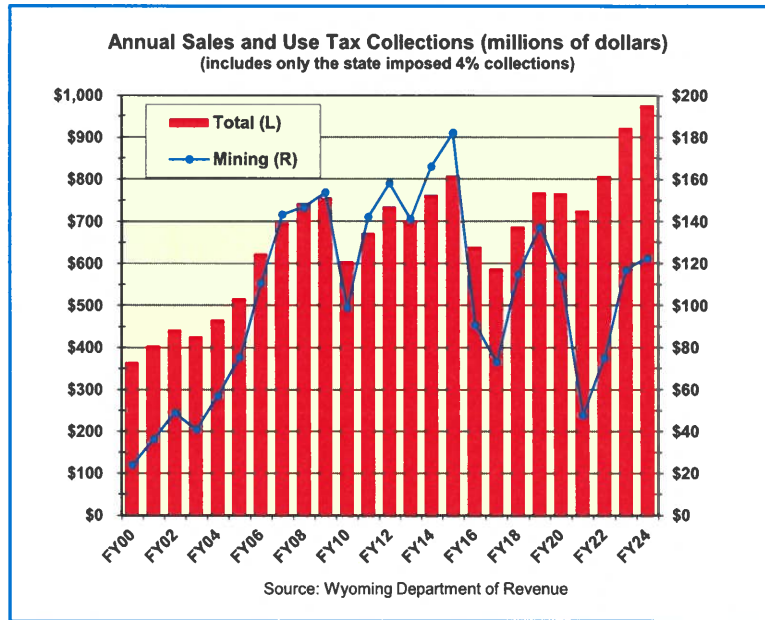
FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Friday, November 15, 2024

Contact: Dr. Wenlin Liu, Chief Economist; Emily Johnson, Senior Economist

SALES AND USE TAX COLLECTIONS INCREASED 5.9 PERCENT IN FY 2024

CHEYENNE -- Total sales and use tax collections in fiscal year (FY) 2024 expanded at a robust pace, according to the State of Wyoming, Economic Analysis Division’s annual publication “Wyoming Sales, Use, and Lodging Tax Revenue Report for FY 2024.” Total sales and use tax collections for FY 2024, reached \$1.3 billion, an increase of 7.3 percent from the previous year. The state-imposed 4% tax collection increased by 5.9%, following two consecutive years of double-digit growth. Because locally imposed optional taxes often change during a fiscal year, an accurate comparison should only include the state-imposed 4% taxes to reflect changes in taxable sales over time. “This robust expansion is the result of continued higher spending on wind power projects and strong lodging sales, mixed with cooling inflation and deceleration in mineral extraction activities,” said Dr. Wenlin Liu, Chief Economist with the Economic Analysis Division.

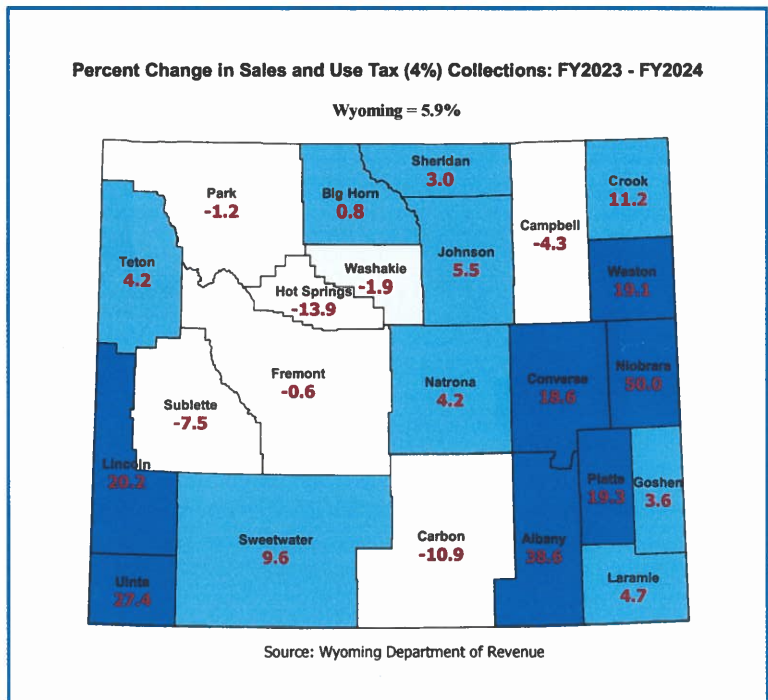


The 49th edition of the report contains sales and use tax collection information categorized by the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) super sector. Additionally, the report provides information about sales tax collections for the retail trade sub-sector components as well as for the accommodation and food services sector. Also included in this publication are annual lodging tax collections by county.

As the impacts from the COVID-19 pandemic faded, Wyoming’s economy continued to grow in FY 2024, albeit at a slower pace. Compared to FY 2023, nearly every major industrial sector experienced growth. In particular, collections from the utilities sector surged by 21.1 percent, driven by increased activities in wind power projects. Financial activities, where taxes are mostly from automobiles, consumer goods, and industrial machinery and equipment leasing and rental, grew by 17.7 percent. Accommodation services also saw a significant increase of 13.7 percent. Retail trade (excluding motor vehicles), the largest industry sector in terms of sales tax collections, expanded by 3.3 percent. Wyoming’s pivotal industry, mining, demonstrated

moderate growth of 4.8 percent, attributed to a continued rebound in exploration activities in the first half of FY 2024. However, collections from this industry remain 10.7 percent lower than in FY 2019 and 32.7 percent smaller than in FY 2015. Finally, sales and use taxes from online shopping, a sub-sector of retail trade, increased by 12.5 percent. “In FY 2024, collections from these e-commerce transactions accounted for 7.5 percent of the state's total sales and use taxes, compared to 0.7 percent in FY 2017,” Dr. Liu continued.

Across the state, year-over-year sales and use tax collections increased in 16 counties, with Niobrara County leading at a remarkable 50.0 percent increase, followed by Albany County at 38.6 percent. Other counties that experienced significant growth include Uinta (27.4 percent), Lincoln (20.2 percent), Platte (19.3 percent), Weston (19.1 percent), and Converse (18.6 percent), all benefiting from the continued rebound in mineral activities or expansion of utilities projects in FY 2024. In contrast, Hot Springs County experienced the steepest decline in collections, down 13.9 percent compared to FY 2023. Carbon County saw a decline of 10.9 percent, Sublette County decreased by 7.5 percent, and Campbell County experienced a drop of 4.3 percent. These declines were primarily due to reduced activities in mineral extraction. Additionally, the State Board of Equalization ruled on an electricity consumption issue dating back to the 2017-2020 period involving a mining business, resulting in substantial refunds of sales and use taxes collected in Park, Hot Springs, Big Horn, and Fremont counties in FY 2024. This anomaly negatively impacted year-over-year comparisons for these counties.



Total lodging tax collections (including statewide lodging taxes), \$64.1 million for FY 2024, were up from the \$57.1 million collected in the previous year, or 12.1 percent. The year-over-year change for the state-imposed 3 percent lodging tax collections was 9.1 percent, compared to the decline of 4.0 percent in FY 2023, which was mostly caused by the closure and the subsequent limited admission due to the flooding in Yellowstone National Park in the summer and fall of 2023. On the other hand, the recreation visitations in FY 2024 to the nation’s first National Park nearly broke the record set in FY 2021, which benefited FY 2024 lodging taxes, particularly in Teton and Park counties.

Park (33.5%) showed the fastest growth, followed by Lincoln (27.5%), and Big Horn (26.3%). Three other counties, Converse, Goshute, and Platte also demonstrated an over 20.0 percent growth rate, each. Teton County, which collects more than half of Wyoming’s lodging taxes due to its geographical inclusion of national parks, Yellowstone and Grand Teton, experienced an increase of 6.4 percent from FY 2023 to FY 2024.

The complete report is available online: <https://ai.wyo.gov/divisions/economic-analysis>

TOTAL SALES AND USE TAX COLLECTIONS (\$)	FY 2022		FY 2023		FY 2024		% Ch FY23-24
	Total Taxes	4% Taxes	Total Taxes	4% Taxes	Total Taxes	4% Taxes	4% Taxes
ALBANY	45,357,962	30,153,764	55,475,087	36,895,344	76,851,462	51,143,438	38.6%
BIG HORN	12,373,354	9,883,454	12,976,207	10,365,198	13,079,546	10,448,217	0.8%
CAMPBELL	140,016,040	111,887,305	178,857,681	142,947,507	171,156,564	136,784,806	-4.3%
CARBON	30,450,550	20,256,406	41,055,838	27,324,624	36,579,274	24,336,477	-10.9%
CONVERSE	57,631,254	46,051,138	82,155,011	65,657,605	97,394,060	77,843,873	18.6%
CROOK	11,116,516	7,398,094	12,894,688	8,574,771	14,339,718	9,534,762	11.2%
FREMONT	45,594,258	33,081,710	48,159,394	34,951,989	47,928,773	34,735,261	-0.6%
GOSHEN	12,213,338	9,286,317	13,415,085	10,201,194	13,908,038	10,576,441	3.7%
HOT SPRINGS	7,044,354	4,681,613	7,578,643	5,037,712	6,544,742	4,338,938	-13.9%
JOHNSON	15,802,978	10,508,702	14,749,640	11,531,836	15,235,332	12,171,464	5.5%
LARAMIE	173,421,211	125,325,044	198,107,078	131,823,350	207,418,194	137,954,350	4.7%
LINCOLN	29,034,210	23,194,302	32,319,413	25,820,996	38,846,507	31,038,587	20.2%
NATRONA	113,775,060	90,885,384	129,152,884	103,173,765	134,540,355	107,481,498	4.2%
NIOBRARA	2,877,763	1,911,960	3,696,254	2,458,000	5,543,513	3,687,981	50.0%
PARK	38,224,190	38,217,768	39,719,588	39,717,754	38,834,759	39,242,747	-1.2%
PLATTE	17,863,407	11,879,778	19,019,444	12,651,076	22,693,015	15,097,780	19.3%
SHERIDAN	48,671,756	32,355,036	51,417,092	34,184,309	52,937,804	35,202,095	3.0%
SUBLETTE	16,486,663	16,486,663	20,922,426	20,922,426	19,347,605	19,347,605	-7.5%
SWEETWATER	77,473,890	61,894,746	92,936,338	72,089,078	118,586,127	78,987,279	9.6%
TETON	141,412,417	90,906,634	141,086,143	90,805,803	146,701,557	94,587,301	4.2%
UINTA	24,186,378	19,321,896	26,336,942	21,040,820	33,543,064	26,801,562	27.4%
WASHAKIE	8,974,575	7,168,559	10,036,293	8,016,980	9,849,530	7,868,295	-1.9%
WESTON	7,213,402	4,796,908	6,756,340	5,329,407	7,948,984	6,348,927	19.1%
WYOMING	\$1,077,215,523	\$807,533,179	\$1,238,823,509	\$921,521,541	\$1,329,808,524	\$975,559,684	5.9%

SALES AND USE TAX COLLECTIONS (\$) BY INDUSTRY	FY 2022		FY 2023		FY 2024		% Ch FY23-24
	Total Taxes	4% Taxes	Total Taxes	4% Taxes	Total Taxes	4% Taxes	4% Taxes
Agr, Fores., Fish., & Hunting	340,434	252,095	385,435	289,161	498,358	377,941	30.7%
Mining	95,262,516	74,939,687	149,455,675	116,754,132	159,714,635	122,314,385	4.8%
Utilities	48,055,088	36,268,698	65,997,848	48,113,671	82,215,602	58,263,769	21.1%
Construction	18,189,068	13,622,600	20,561,138	15,011,540	20,768,522	15,146,099	0.9%
Manufacturing	29,847,673	23,058,278	33,064,676	25,526,329	35,702,841	26,309,883	3.1%
Wholesale Trade	66,258,522	50,714,454	80,533,566	61,206,496	84,500,897	63,128,406	3.1%
Retail Trade	451,560,643	338,026,875	496,350,334	367,473,358	517,692,160	379,486,465	3.3%
Transp. & Warehousing	4,701,408	3,489,360	6,826,013	5,057,025	9,287,615	6,730,890	33.1%
Information	15,535,133	11,678,036	14,852,724	10,993,534	14,748,850	10,718,598	-2.5%
Financial Activities*	42,396,819	31,675,389	47,462,883	35,434,662	56,381,505	41,721,828	17.7%
Professional & Busi. Services	8,378,826	6,220,639	8,544,832	6,252,889	10,362,837	7,439,232	19.0%
Edu. & Health Services	631,805	448,819	705,533	494,536	798,931	548,510	10.9%
Leisure & Hospitality	143,393,168	101,401,201	146,924,889	103,103,625	158,233,302	110,387,520	7.1%
Other Services	39,621,127	30,220,774	45,484,608	34,423,693	49,494,290	36,924,810	7.3%
Public Administration**	113,043,294	85,516,274	121,673,355	91,386,890	129,408,179	96,061,348	5.1%
TOTAL	\$1,077,215,523	\$807,533,179	\$1,238,823,509	\$921,521,541	\$1,329,808,524	\$975,559,684	5.9%

Note: **Total Taxes** include 4% state imposed sales and use taxes and all local optional (up to 2%) taxes, while **4% Taxes** include only the 4% state imposed sales and use taxes.

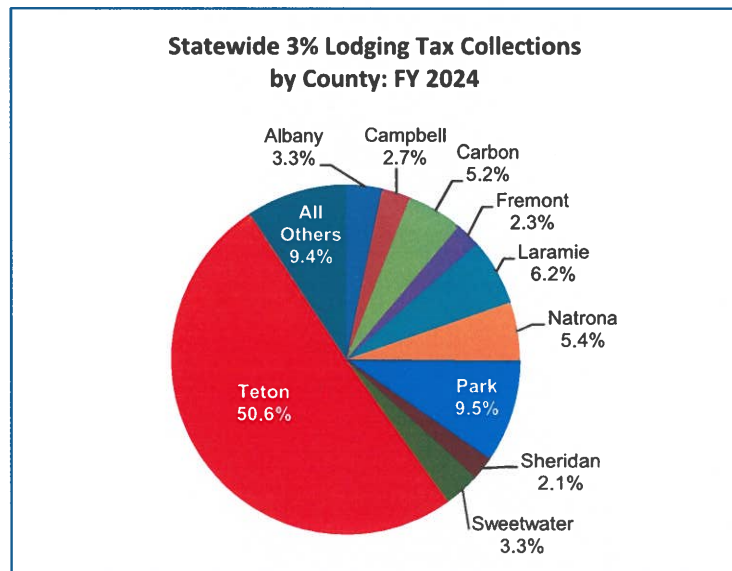
* taxes are mostly from automotive, machinery and equipment leasing and rental.

** reflects taxes from automobiles sales.

Source: Wyoming Department of Revenue

LODGING TAX COLLECTIONS BY COUNTY	FY 2022		FY 2023		FY 2024		% Ch FY23-24
	Total Taxes	3% Taxes	Total Taxes	3% Taxes	Total Taxes	3% Taxes	
ALBANY	2,253,035	963,548	2,262,552	966,636	2,538,549	1,080,427	11.8%
BIG HORN	192,737	101,611	190,785	101,296	256,523	127,910	26.3%
CAMPBELL	1,594,908	682,656	1,873,543	801,982	2,007,168	859,105	7.1%
CARBON	2,637,478	1,574,883	2,963,549	1,705,555	3,919,674	1,673,274	-1.9%
CONVERSE	586,388	293,063	723,101	353,906	995,376	428,757	21.1%
CROOK	375,199	161,041	330,244	138,854	317,463	135,340	-2.5%
FREMONT	1,806,750	779,870	1,737,998	748,970	1,755,121	751,046	0.3%
GOSHEN	171,583	71,636	171,320	71,718	207,699	87,715	22.3%
HOT SPRINGS	408,906	174,152	418,157	178,197	439,307	186,961	4.9%
JOHNSON	678,487	405,012	649,022	387,992	607,279	361,668	-6.8%
LARAMIE	4,448,533	1,893,679	4,287,792	1,833,180	4,683,955	1,996,736	8.9%
LINCOLN	784,458	415,802	805,836	428,355	1,109,035	546,003	27.5%
NATRONA	3,254,289	1,393,414	3,536,579	1,515,250	4,113,628	1,756,393	15.9%
NIOBRARA	100,111	49,715	98,998	49,343	117,502	58,640	18.8%
PARK	6,038,811	2,587,368	5,366,081	2,297,394	7,163,668	3,067,950	33.5%
PLATTE	372,954	185,622	342,453	170,715	416,249	207,351	21.5%
SHERIDAN	1,654,253	704,909	1,606,976	688,355	1,611,413	686,816	-0.2%
SUBLETTE	705,414	321,635	653,244	299,371	703,906	322,878	7.9%
SWEETWATER	2,250,314	957,774	2,368,264	1,007,017	2,551,815	1,080,830	7.3%
TETON	27,686,423	16,589,638	25,651,641	15,350,699	27,266,180	16,333,965	6.4%
UINTA	719,716	363,238	717,804	357,095	885,779	388,984	8.9%
WASHAKIE	237,221	101,343	206,195	88,643	218,985	93,447	5.4%
WESTON	190,663	81,608	181,525	77,758	185,988	79,660	2.4%
WYOMING	\$59,148,629	\$30,853,215	\$57,143,658	\$29,618,282	\$64,072,262	\$32,311,856	9.1%

Note: Total lodging taxes include 3% state imposed taxes, 2% additional statewide taxes (mostly used for local expenditures on tourism promotion), and local optional (up to 2%) taxes. A statewide 3% lodging tax assessment was imposed on January 1, 2021.



Source: Wyoming Department of Revenue



Angela Williams <angelaw@gillettewy.gov>

Fwd: EPA Region 8 Wyoming Drinking Water Monthly Newsletter, November 2024

1 message

ADMN ADMN <admn@gillettewy.gov>
To: Angela Williams <angelaw@gillettewy.gov>

Wed, Nov 13, 2024 at 8:41 AM

----- Forwarded message -----

From: **EPA Region 8 Drinking Water Unit** <R8DWU@epa.gov>
Date: Fri, Nov 8, 2024 at 11:18 AM
Subject: EPA Region 8 Wyoming Drinking Water Monthly Newsletter, November 2024
To: EPA Region 8 Drinking Water Unit <R8DWU@epa.gov>

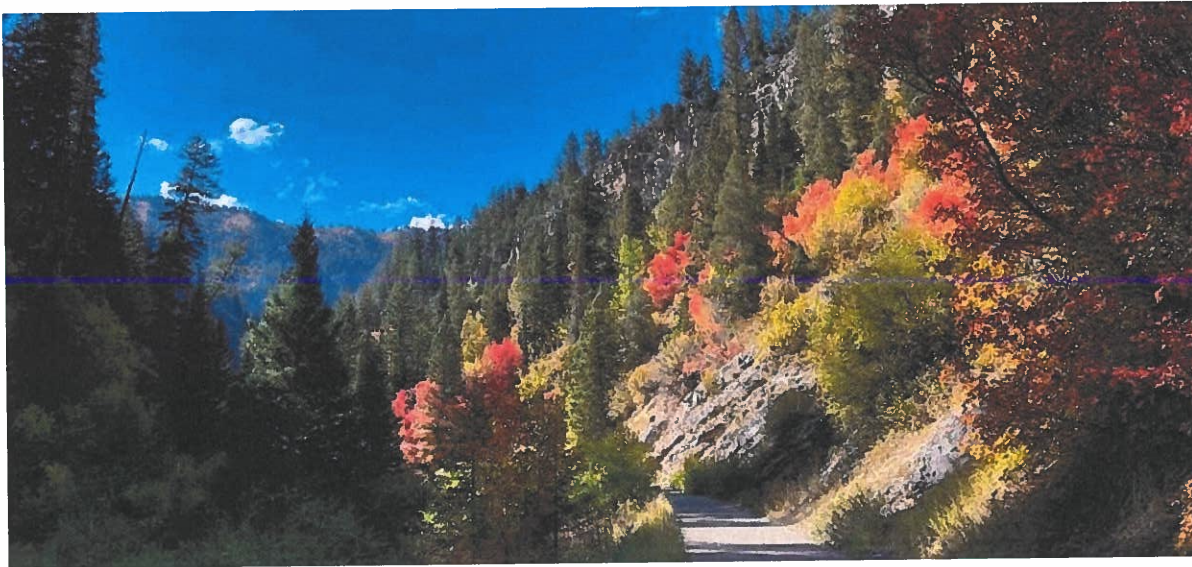


Photo Credit: Lucien Gassie, Wyoming Sanitary Survey Rule Manager. Photo taken near Afton, Wyoming.

EPA Region 8 Wyoming Drinking Water Monthly Newsletter

November, 2024

[Announcement: Managing the Replacement of Asbestos Cement Pipe](#)

The use of asbestos cement (AC) pipe (or transite pipe) in drinking water distribution systems was once common in the U.S. It was installed as early as the 1930s with the peak of installation and use between the 1950s and 1960s. EPA estimates that 15% of water distribution pipes are asbestos cement. Due to the serious health risks associated with asbestos exposure, the EPA attempted to ban all asbestos containing products on the market in 1989. While that was ultimately overturned, the use of AC pipe was largely discontinued at the end of the last century due to health concerns associated with the manufacturing process and the possible release of asbestos fibers from deteriorated pipes. In 2019, the EPA

THIS MONTH

Announcement: Managing the Replacement of Asbestos Cement Pipe

Announcement: LCR Sample Site Tiering Criteria Requirements

Announcement: A Message from the Lead Service Line Inventory Team

promulgated a Significant New Use Rule under the Toxic Substances Control Act to ensure that any discontinued uses of asbestos cannot re-enter the marketplace without EPA review, including asbestos cement pipe and fittings.

Much of our drinking water infrastructure has reached or is nearing the end of its useful life and approaching the age at which it needs to be replaced. AC pipe has a typical design life of 50 years. As AC pipes are managed and replaced, special care is required to prevent the release of hazardous asbestos fibers.

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The Asbestos National Emission Standard for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP), 40 CFR Part 61, subpart M, sets forth requirements intended to minimize the release of asbestos fibers during renovation and demolition activities involving the handling of asbestos. Prior to the renovation or demolition of a facility, including activities involving AC pipe, the Asbestos NESHAP requires the removal of all regulated asbestos-containing material (RACM).

Announcement: Biden-Harris Administration requires replacement of lead pipes within 10 years, announces over \$168M in funding to EPA Region 8 states

Announcement: EPA Announces \$30 Million to Help Small and Rural Communities Protect Public Health, Drinking Water, and Local Waterways

Webinar: Development of Chemical Categories for Per- And Polyfluoroalkyl Substances (PFAS) and The Proof-Of-Concept Approach to the Identification

Resource: Free Climate Resilience Training for the Northern Great Plains Water Sector

Webinar: Lead Reduction Updates and Lead Service Line Identification and Replacement

Grants: Mountain and Plains Environmental Justice Grants Hub

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RACM includes any existing friable asbestos material or material which would likely become friable during the course of the planned demolition or renovation operations. That is, any asbestos-containing material that can be crumbled or reduced to powder by hand pressure must be safely removed prior to conducting activities that would break up, dislodge, or similarly disturb the material or preclude access to the material for subsequent removal. Pipe replacement is considered a renovation activity which is subject to these requirements.

Conventional and acceptable work practices to replace AC pipe include open-cut trench and abandonment in place. Open trenching is the practice under which the entire AC pipe is excavated, wet-cut into 6- and 8-foot sections using a snap cutter or similar tool, wrapped for containment, and removed for disposition at an approved disposal location. Asbestos cement pipes may also be abandoned in place, with the new pipeline laid in a separate area.

While pipe bursting and breaking are popular methods for various types of pipe replacement projects in general, pipe bursting or breaking AC pipe is not permitted under the Asbestos NESHAP. Pipe bursting or breaking of



AC pipe renders the AC pipe friable, leaving friable pipe fragments, consisting of RACM, underground. This method does not comply with the requirements of the asbestos NESHAP and has not been approved by EPA.

EPA has approved a closed trench method for AC pipe replacement, which may be used as an alternative to the open-cut trench and abandonment in place approaches allowed under the Asbestos NESHAP. This EPA-approved alternative work practice standard is known as Close Tolerance Pipe Slurrification (CTPS). CTPS utilizes trenchless technology and does not leave friable asbestos in the ground. CTPS involves grinding the AC pipe while simultaneously injecting fluid to form a liquid cement slurry which is vacuumed out through vertical access points. The new pipe is pulled into the existing pipe cavity directly behind the grinding apparatus. A skim coat of nonfriable cementitious asbestos-containing material is left and solidifies on the outside rim of the new pipe. For more information on the CTPS method see <https://link.edgepilot.com/s/b1d49655/EoVGKgfvlka5wgTMzyESWA?u=https://www.epa.gov/stationary-sources-air-pollution/notice-final-approval-alternative-work-practice-standard-asbestos>.

For more information about the asbestos NESHAP, visit <https://link.edgepilot.com/s/2b72dfdc/xwN8Y2LkOUehb7skvA0EqA?u=https://www.epa.gov/stationary-sources-air-pollution/asbestos-national-emission-standards-hazardous-air-pollutants>.

If you have any questions, or if and when AC pipe is completely removed from your system, please contact the Chemical Phase II/V Rule Manager Kendra Morrison, at morrison.kendra@epa.gov or (303) 312-6145.

Announcement: Lead Copper Rule (LCR) Sample Site Tiering Criteria Requirements

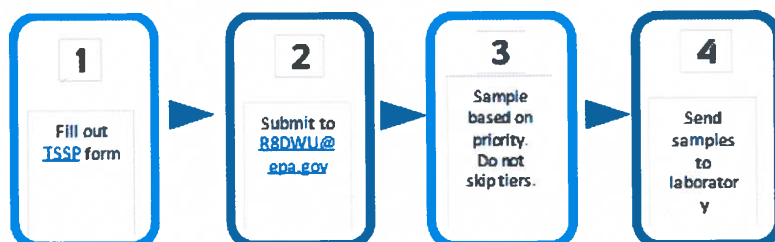
All community and non-transient non-community public water systems located in the state of Wyoming and Region 8 Indian Country are required to collect lead and copper samples in accordance with the tiering criteria. 40 CFR 141.86(a).

What Is Site Tiering Criteria? The lead and copper rule (LCR) established a tiering system for prioritize and identify sampling sites based on the susceptibility to high lead or copper concentrations in your distribution. Systems shall report all of the information including site tiering information to EPA (40 CFR 141.90) and sample from sites that meet the tiering criteria (40 CFR 141.86).

How Do I Develop LCR Sample Site Plan (TSSP)? EPA Region 8 developed the Tap Sample Siting Plan (TSSP) form to ensure samples are collected from locations that meet the tiering criteria and should be followed every time lead and copper samples are collected. The fillable sample plan can be found [here](#) along with [instructions](#) with how to correctly tier your locations.

Keep In Mind When Sampling To ensure samples meet the site tiering criteria, water systems must sample from all available Tier 1 (highest priority) locations first. When all available Tier 1 locations have been exhausted, you must complete your sampling from all available Tier 2 sites. Once all Tier 1 and 2 locations have been exhausted, you must complete your sampling with Tier 3 sites. Tier Other (lowest priority) locations must be sampled after all available Tiers have been exhausted. [40 CFR 141.86(a)]. Do not skip any high priority locations. This may result in failure to monitor violations.

You must use the same locations, unless a location is no longer accessible to you or no longer fits the requirements of a priority site (e.g., the lead service lines that served the site have been removed), then you must notify EPA and update your TSSP. Any modification to your existing TSSP can be done by contacting the Lead and Copper Rule Compliance Manager.



EPA Region 8 will be reviewing your sample results and locations to determine whether the system collected samples in accordance with the tiering criteria. Systems that fail to submit site tiering information via TSSP form and/or fail to collect from locations according to tiering requirements may receive monitoring and reporting violations.

If you have any questions, please contact Bolor Bertelmann, LCR Compliance Manager, at bertelmann.bolor@epa.gov (303-312-6233).

[Announcement: A Message from the Lead Service Line Inventory Team](#)

Congratulations, you killed it! Thank you for all the hard work getting your Lead Service Line Inventories submitted. 97% of systems submitted an inventory on time! EPA Region 8 LSLI team is now reviewing your initial inventories for compliance. Over the next several months, you should be receiving notification from EPA whether your inventory has been accepted, does not meet minimum requirements, we need more information from you, and/or if we need you to make any corrections.

What's Next?

Notification of known or potential service line (SL) containing lead: All water systems with lead, galvanized requiring replacement, or lead status unknown service lines in their initial inventory pursuant to § 141.84(a) must inform all persons served by the water system at the service connection with a lead, galvanized requiring replacement, or lead status unknown service line.

- **Delivery:**

You must provide service line material notification by mail or hand delivery.

- **Timing:**

You must provide the initial notice within 30 days of completing the initial inventory. If you submitted the inventory to EPA on time, this deadline would be November 15, 2024. You must also provide the notice for new customers at the time-of-service initiation.

- **Content:**

Under the 2021 LCRR, water systems must provide people with specific information about their service lines. Notification content requirements differ depending on if the consumer is serviced by a lead, GRR, or lead status unknown service line.

Lead	GRR	Lead Status Unknown
✓ A statement that the service line is lead.	✓ A statement that the service line is GRR.	✓ A statement that the service line material is unknown but may be lead.
✓ An explanation of the health effects of lead as specified in the rule and below.	✓ An explanation of the health effects of lead as specified in the rule and below.	✓ An explanation of the health effects of lead as specified in the rule and below.
✓ Steps persons at the service connection can take to reduce exposure to lead in drinking water.	✓ Steps persons at the service connection can take to reduce exposure to lead in drinking water.	✓ Steps persons at the service connection can take to reduce exposure to lead in drinking water.
✓ Information about opportunities to replace LSLs as well as programs that provide financing solutions to replace the LSL.*	✓ Information about opportunities for replacement of the service line.	✓ Information about opportunities to verify the material of the service line.

*EPA recommends that water systems ask the owner of the service connection to contact the water system prior to making any arrangements to have the service line replaced.

Health Effects Language: Must be included in the notification exactly as written in the paragraph below from 40 CFR 141.85(a)(1)(ii) (July 1, 2022).

Exposure to lead in drinking water can cause serious health effects in all age groups. Infants and children can have decreases in IQ and attention span. Lead exposure can lead to new learning and behavior problems or exacerbate existing learning and behavior problems. The children of women who are exposed to lead before or during pregnancy can have increased risk of these adverse health effects. Adults can have increased risks of heart disease, high blood pressure, kidney or nervous system problems.

Discuss steps the consumer can take to reduce their exposure to lead in drinking water.

The following steps listed under [40 CFR 141.85\(a\)\(1\)\(iv\) \(July 1, 2020\)](#) should be included in the notifications. The language can be customized but should remain consistent with the required language.

- *Encourage running the water to flush out the lead.*
- *Explain concerns with using hot water from the tap and specifically caution against the use of hot water for preparing baby formula.*
- *Explain that boiling water does not reduce lead levels.*
- *Discuss other options consumers can take to reduce exposure to lead in drinking water, such as alternative sources or treatment of water.*
- *Suggest that parents have their child's blood tested for lead.*
- In addition, community water systems should tell customers how to get their water tested.

Additional Public Education Requirements: Send your public education materials to EPA Region 8 prior to delivery. You do not need to wait for EPA to give you approval, just proceed with delivering the notices to those persons at affected service lines. EPA Region 8 does not require prior approval of your public education materials prior to delivery. You must ensure the content of your notifications meets the regulatory requirements. Email us your public education materials at r8dww@epa.gov, please include your PWSID number and "LSL PE Notification Materials" in the subject line.

Certification of the material notifications will be due to EPA by July 1, 2025. Certification instructions, forms, and more info to come from EPA by next spring. Check our [EPA Region 8 LSLI website](#) for new info and updates.

Inventory updates: Notify EPA within 30 days and prepare an updated inventory on a schedule established by EPA if the system subsequently finds an LSL or GRR service line. Routine updates to your initial inventory shall be submitted to EPA no more frequently than annually. Next update submittal: October 2025. Your publicly accessible inventory may be updated in real time for your customers to view.

There are no requirements at this time to begin investigations or replacements. Replacement plans and new inventory requirements will be set forth under the new Lead and Copper Rule Improvements (LCRI). More information on these new requirements to come from EPA over the next few years. Stay Tuned!

Additional Resources:

Visit the Lead Service Line Inventories in Wyoming and on Tribal Lands in EPA Region 8 webpage, as your main hub for: information on LSL Inventory Information, reporting forms, guidance, templates, technical assistance resources, reporting instructions, and more.

[Lead Service Line Inventories in Wyoming and on Tribal Lands in EPA Region 8](#)

If you would like to be provided with notification templates, EPA Region 8 has developed fillable template forms for each of the notification types for your convenience. Visit the EPA Region 8 Notification of Known or Potential Service Line Containing Lead webpage to access and download these forms.

[Notification of Known or Potential Service Line Containing Lead Templates](#)

For additional guidance on the public education requirement for the notification of known or potential service line containing lead, visit EPA's LCR Implementation Tools Webpage.

[Lead and Copper Rule Implementation Tools](#)

This fact sheet summarizes the EPA's requirements for notification to persons served of known or potential service lines containing lead required under the 2021 Lead and Copper Rule Revisions.

[Fact Sheet for Notification of Known or Potential LSLs \(pdf\)](#) (163.15 KB)

The State of Wyoming Lead Service Line Inventory Project: The Wyoming Lead Service Line Inventory Project is a state funded technical assistance program for lead service line inventory and replacement projects. They can help with updating and maintaining your service line inventory as well as helping you identify potential funding resources available from the State for LSL Inventory and Replacement projects. Questions about the Project, Email them to wyoingLSL@hdrinc.com.

EPA Region 8 Safe Drinking Water Branch lead service line inventory contacts:

- **Erica Wenzel, LSL Specialist**, wenzel.eric@epa.gov , 303-312-6411
 - Point of contact for: EPA Lead Service Line Inventory GeoSolution, EPA Region 8 Lead Service Line Inventory Repository, Lead Service Line Inventory Regulatory and Compliance Requirements, EPA Liaison for WYRISKIT? – WY Lead Service Line Technical Assistance Program.
- **Jill Minter, Lead Service Line (LSL) Coordinator**, minter.jill@epa.gov , 303-312-6084

Point of Contact for Lead Service Line Inventory Regulatory and Compliance Requirements.

[Announcement: Biden-Harris Administration requires replacement of lead pipes within 10 years, announces over \\$168M in funding to EPA Region 8 states](#)

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On October 8, 2024, the Biden-Harris Administration issued a final rule requiring drinking water systems across the country to identify and replace lead pipes within 10 years. To support that requirement, EPA is announcing \$168,106,000 in newly available drinking water infrastructure funding for the EPA Region 8 states of Colorado, Montana, North Dakota, South Dakota, Utah and Wyoming through the Bipartisan Infrastructure Law.

Funding amounts available for Wyoming include: \$24,898,000

The Lead and Copper Rule Improvements (LCRI) require more rigorous testing of drinking water and a lower threshold for communities to act on lead in drinking water to protect people from exposure. The final rule also improves communication within communities so that families are better informed about the risk of lead in drinking water, the location of lead pipes and plans for replacing them. This final rule is part of the President's commitment to replace every lead pipe in the country within a decade, making sure that all communities have clean tap water.

"EPA continues to deliver water investments that are eliminating health risks across all communities, including those most affected by aging infrastructure," said EPA Regional Administrator KC Becker. "This historic funding will ensure our water providers have what they need to identify and replace lead pipes so everyone in our region can access safe drinking water."

The newly available funding will flow through the drinking water state revolving funds (DWSRFs) and is available to support lead pipe replacement and inventory projects. Also, 49% of the funding must be provided to disadvantaged communities as grant funding or principal forgiveness that does not have to be repaid.

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See the [full news release here](#).

[Announcement: EPA Announces \\$30 Million to Help Small and Rural Communities Protect Public Health, Drinking Water, and Local Waterways](#)

Today, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) announced the availability of up to \$30.7 million in grant funding for technical assistance and training to support small drinking water and wastewater systems, many serving rural communities, and to help private well owners improve water quality.

In the United States, more than 90 percent of drinking water systems serve fewer than 10,000 people. While many of these small systems consistently provide safe drinking water to their customers, they can also face challenges including high operator turnover, aging infrastructure, and lack of financial resources. Wastewater systems serving small communities face similar challenges. This EPA grant program provides funding to organizations that work side-by-side with these systems, providing tools and training to ensure that drinking water is safe and that wastewater is treated responsibly.

EPA is seeking applications to fund grant projects that will benefit small and often rural communities. Eligible applicants for this competitive agreement are nonprofit organizations, nonprofit private universities and colleges, and public institutions of higher education. EPA expects to award four to five cooperative agreements totaling up to \$30.7 million in federal funds.

The purpose of the agreements is to provide training and technical assistance to:

- Small public water systems to achieve and maintain compliance with the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA).
- Small public water systems on a wide range of managerial and/or financial topics to achieve and maintain compliance with the SDWA.
- Small publicly owned wastewater systems, communities served by onsite-decentralized wastewater systems to help improve water quality.
- Private well owners to help improve water quality.

This grant is part of the EPA's larger commitment through the [Water Technical Assistance program](#) (WaterTA), which aims to provide a range of assistance for communities to identify water challenges, identify solutions, and build capacity. Since 2022, approximately 5,000 communities have received technical assistance, ensuring they maintain or achieve Safe Drinking Water Act compliance and treat wastewater responsibly.

The application period for these competitive grants is now open. Questions about applying for EPA funding for training and technical assistance must be received by November 11, 2024, and applications must be received by 11:59 p.m. EST on November 25, 2024. EPA expects to award these cooperative agreements by summer of 2025.

See the [full news release here](#).

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[Webinar: Development of Chemical Categories for Per- And Polyfluoroalkyl Substances \(PFAS\) and The Proof-Of-Concept Approach to the Identification](#)

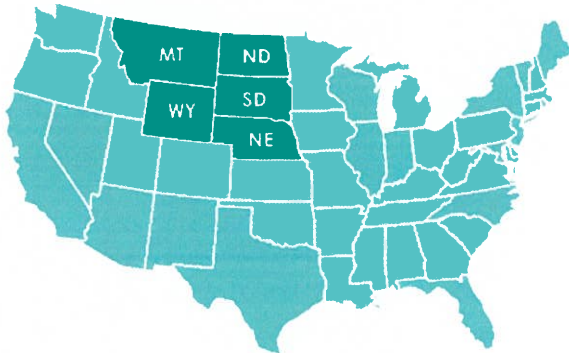
-
Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) are a class of manufactured chemicals that are in widespread use and many present concerns for persistence, bioaccumulation, and toxicity. While a handful of PFAS have been characterized for their hazard profiles, the vast majority have not been extensively studied. In an effort to address these data gaps, Congress directed EPA (15 USC 8962) to develop a process for prioritizing which PFAS or 'class' of PFAS should be subject to additional research efforts based on potential for human exposure, potential toxicity, and other available information. In response, the EPA published the [EPA National PFAS Testing Strategy](#) in October 2021 which describes EPA's approach to developing categories of PFAS and identifying substances for further data collection efforts. In September 2024, EPA scientists [published a paper](#) that outlines the development of these PFAS categories and the proof-of-concept approach to the identification of potential candidates for tiered toxicological testing and human health assessment. This webinar will discuss the development of these categories, the methods of the proof-of-concept approach, and the next steps of this categorization effort.

Webinar Details

- Date: Thursday, November 14, 2024
- Time: 11:00 a.m. - 12:00 p.m. Eastern Time
- Registration: [Click here to register.](#)

Resource: Free Climate Resilience Training for the Northern Great Plains Water Sector

Great Northern Plains climate region, according to the National Climate Assessment



The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) [Creating Resilient Water Utilities](#) (CRWU) initiative is providing a series of two **FREE** webinars for drinking water, wastewater, and stormwater utility owners and operators, as well as other water sector stakeholders in Montana, Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota, Wyoming, and several Tribal Nations.

These webinars focus on building resilience to impacts from drought, wildfires, and flooding, as well as identifying and implementing adaptation options, and utility infrastructure financing.

FIVE (5) CREDIT HOURS/CONTINUING EDUCATION UNITS (CEUs) will be available for participating certified water and wastewater operators from MT, NE, ND, SD and WY (applications pending). **You must attend both 2.5-hour sessions to be eligible for the five credit hours/CEUs.** To be awarded credit hours/CEUs, you must register individually

and complete the feedback form provided after the training series has concluded.

TRAINING TOPIC, DATE, and OBJECTIVES

SESSION 1

Tuesday
November 19, 2024
9:30 a.m. – 12 p.m. MST

Introduction to Climate Change Impacts and Climate Adaptation Planning

- Explore climate trends and projections for the Northern Great Plains area, highlighting how drought, wildfires, and flooding affect water sector utilities, including rural communities, now and into the future.
- Become familiar with CRWU tools and resources for assessing climate risk at your utility, including the Climate Data Maps, Resilient Strategies Guide (RSG), and Climate Resilience Evaluation and Awareness Tool (CREAT).
- Become familiar with the CREAT climate risk assessment application.
- Delve into success stories from City of Laramie Public Works Department (WY), Town of Hartville Water System (WY) and Fort Berthold Rural Water, Ft. Berthold Indian Reservation (ND) to learn how local utilities used CRWU tools to enhance resilience and mitigate climate risk to their systems.

SESSION 2

Thursday
November 21, 2024
9:30 a.m. – 12 p.m. MST

Financial Resources for Climate Resilience Adaptation Projects

- Interpret the CRWU Adaptation Case Studies Map for Water Sector Utilities.
- Discuss available region-specific resources for financing climate-resilient infrastructure projects.
- Learn how to incorporate environmental justice and related funding into utility adaptation planning.
- Learn how to apply for suitable funding programs and about available technical assistance opportunities.

Short optional homework assignments are included to reinforce skills learned in sessions.

REGISTER BY
November 12 at
https://link.edgepilot.com/s/f3ecb8c9/Ocl52yWXLUegOP12ph9DLQ?u=https://gdit.zoomgov.com/meeting/register/vJltd6urDgiGovdhhXMHiqr13q_5sTtSdg

To learn more about climate change impact on the

water sector, visit EPA's CRWU website: epa.gov/crwu. If you have questions or would like more information, email Audrey Ramming (ramming.audrey@epa.gov).



Webinar: Lead Reduction Updates and Lead Service Line Identification and Replacement

The Office of Research and Development, Office of Water, and the Association of State Drinking Water Administrators invite you to this free webinar. This special extended webinar event includes talks given at the

EPA 21st Annual Drinking Water Workshop on September 17-19, 2024. Presentations will include an overview of EPA regulations and programs designed to reduce lead in drinking water and current efforts to provide technical assistance for lead service line identification; a review of new technologies, methods, and predictive modeling tools for identifying service line materials; and an overview of sampling methods for identifying lead service lines. Q&A sessions will follow each presentation.

Information on the annual drinking water workshop: <https://link.edgepilot.com/s/4540ea93/cAwOoRY3eUaMjREA4s-Lew?u=http://www.epa.gov/water-research/21st-annual-epa-drinking-water-workshop-small-system-challenges-and-solutions>

Webinar Details

- Date: Tuesday, December 3, 2024
- Time: 1:00-4:00 p.m. Eastern Time
- Registration: [Click here to register.](#)

Grant: Mountain and Plains Environmental Justice Grants Hub

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The [Mountain and Plains Environmental Justice](#) (MAP EJ) Grants Hub is distributing \$40 million over the next three years to fund environmental justice-related projects and programs in EPA [Region 8](#). Tribes, Native and non-profit organizations that serve communities negatively affected by environmental or climate impacts are encouraged to apply. Local municipalities and higher education institutions are also eligible.

Grants range from \$150,000 to \$350,000, with a few grants of \$75,000 for organizations that are capacity-constrained.

Cycle 1 of applications opens on October 28 and closes on December 12, 2024.

Projects eligible for funding include but are not limited to:

- Air quality & asthma
- Water quality & sampling
- Improving food access to reduce vehicle miles traveled
- Education on illegal dumping and small-scale clean-ups
- Emergency preparedness and disaster relief

EPA is hosting on **November 21st in Lander, WY** to highlight the launch of a new technical assistance resource center for federal grants, MaPTCC, as well as the launch of a new \$40 million streamlined funding resource for Region 8, the [MAP EJ Grants Hub!](#)

- Date: Thursday November 21, 2024
- Time: 9:00AM to 12:00 PM Mountain Time
- Location: Fremont County Public Library (Carnegie Room) 451 N 2nd St, Lander WY 82520
- RSVP requested to: Jo Fields Fields.Jo@epa.gov

Grant: Water and Energy Efficiency Grants

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Water and Energy Efficiency Grants: Bureau of Reclamation is currently accepting applications for their WaterSmart program. This Water and Energy Efficiency Grants Notice of Funding Opportunity (NOFO) provides funding for projects that result in quantifiable water savings, implement renewable energy components, and support broader sustainability benefits.

These projects conserve and use water more efficiently; increase the production of renewable energy; mitigate conflict risk in areas at a high risk of future water conflict; and accomplish other benefits that contribute to sustainability in the Western United States.

[Deadline to Apply is Nov 13, 2024;](#)

Email bor-sha-fafoa@usbr.gov with questions

Grant: Community Change Grant

EPA's [Community Change Grants program](#) will support disadvantaged, underserved and/or rural communities with up to \$2 billion in funding from the Inflation Reduction Act. These grants aim to reduce pollution, enhance climate resilience, and strengthen your community's ability to tackle environmental challenges. These place-based investments focus on community-driven initiatives. There are two tracks: Track 1 grants are project-based and range from \$10-20 million, supporting initiatives that address a wide range of local priorities. Track 2 grants range from \$1-3 million to support community engagement. Applications are now open and are being reviewed on a rolling basis. Application packages must be submitted on or before November 21, 2024. To learn more, multiple technical assistance recordings can be found on the [Community Change Grants website](#).

[Click here for more information](#)

Deadline to apply is November 21, 2024



Resource: WaterTA

All communities deserve access to clean, reliable water. Yet too many communities across America face challenges in providing safe drinking water, wastewater, and stormwater services to their residents. The [Bipartisan Infrastructure Law](#) presents an unprecedented opportunity to address water infrastructure needs by providing \$50 billion in new funding – the [largest federal](#)

[investment in water in the history of our nation](#). New and existing EPA [Water Technical Assistance \(WaterTA\) programs](#) will be utilized to support effective implementation of the Bipartisan Infrastructure Law.

EPA's free Water Technical Assistance (WaterTA) supports communities to identify water challenges, develop plans, build capacity, and develop application materials to access water infrastructure funding. To implement WaterTA, EPA collaborates with states, tribes, territories, community partners, and other key stakeholders. Learn more about [WaterTA services and programs](#).

EPA WaterTA aims to assist communities with applications for federal funding, quality infrastructure, and reliable water services. If your community is facing water infrastructure challenges and could benefit from support, we encourage you to learn more about [who can receive WaterTA and the challenges WaterTA can help your community address](#) then complete and submit a webform request by clicking on the link below:

[Request Water Technical Assistance for Your Community](#)

Reminder: Public Water System Facility and Contact Changes

Please contact EPA Region 8 Drinking Water Program if your system has a change in the treatment process; you add or remove a water source; there is a change in the number of people served or the number of water connections; or different contact information becomes available for your water system. This allows us to keep you up to date on monitoring requirements and keeps our inventory current. Failure to notify EPA about water source or treatment changes may result in a violation.

To access the EPA's change form, send an email to R8DWU@epa.gov requesting the form or you can find the form on [EPA Region 8 Drinking Water Operations website](#).

Upcoming Regulatory Deadlines

Date	Event	Location
Last day of every calendar month	Last day to collect monthly total coliform samples	Sites approved on your RTCR sample plan

10 th of every month	Last day for EPA to receive total coliform and DBP samples collected during the previous month	N/A
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Gentle Reminder for yearly monitoring requirements:

It is about that time of the year to check if you have met your yearly monitoring requirement. If you know you still need to sample, please plan to collect the sample before the end of 2024. If you are not sure of what you need to sample for and what you have sampled for so far, please review your Monitoring and Reporting requirements also known as To Dos sent to you in February and compare that with the results recorded in Drinking Water Watch report at:

https://link.edgepilot.com/s/6d48891a/lvJKzMclWke_r674dRZE_A?u=https://sdwisdww.epa.gov/DWWR8WY/index.jsp

EPA Drinking Water Program Contacts

- Kyle St Clair, Wyoming Liaison – 303-312-6791 – stclair.kyle@epa.gov
- If there is an after-hours or holiday emergency, please call 303-312-6327.

Questions related to a specific newsletter article, please contact:

- Tamara Barbakova, Funding – 303-312-6970 – barbakova.tamara@epa.gov
- Bolor Bertelmann, LCR Sample Tiering Requirements – 303-312-6233 – Bertelmann.bolor@epa.gov
- Bryce Faliskie, Water Security and Resiliency – 303-312-6651 – faliskie.bryce@epa.gov
- Jamie Harris, Seasonal Shutdown Procedures – 303-312-6072 – harris.jamie@epa.gov
- Angela Mendrala, Inventory Changes – 303-312-6533 – mendrala.angela@epa.gov
- Jill Minter, Lead Service Line Inventory – 303-312-6084 – minter.jill@epa.gov
- Kendra Morrison, PFAS and Chemical Rule – 303-312-6145 – morrison.kendra@epa.gov
- Erica Wenzel, Lead Service Line Inventory – 303-312-6411 – wenzel.eric@epa.gov

Other R8 Drinking Water Employee Contact Information Can be Found [Here](#).

You can view this newsletter and previous newsletters by visiting: <https://link.edgepilot.com/s/0bb0e790/oZefxKH8okiLHMajrSRNuA?u=https://www.epa.gov/region8-waterops/epa-region-8-wyoming-drinking-water-monthly-newsletters>

Additional water and environmental topics for the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) and Clean Water Act (CWA) can be [found here](#).

If you would like to be added or removed from this newsletter distribution list, please email Kyle St Clair at stclair.kyle@epa.gov.

Links contained in this email have been replaced. If you click on a link in the email above, the link will be analyzed for known threats. If a known threat is found, you will not be able to proceed to the destination. If suspicious content is detected, you will see a warning.

7 attachments

View	Size	Send Date (UTC-07:00)
 Attachment: Annual Monitoring Requirements 2024	2 pages (100 KB)	11/13/24 8:43 AM
 Attachment: Annual Monitoring Requirements 2024	2 pages (100 KB)	11/13/24 8:43 AM
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