



The CITY of
RAWLINS
WYOMING

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report
CITY OF RAWLINS WATER SYSTEM

WY5600045

2020

We're pleased to present to you this year's Annual Quality Water Report. This report is designed to inform you about the quality water and services we deliver to you every day. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We want you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water. We currently have three water sources. Our primary source is a collection of springs in the Sage Creek Basin approximately thirty miles south of the City. Our secondary sources are three wells into the Nugget Formation near Miller Hill south of the City and the North Platte River.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Bud Dimick, Water Plant Supervisor at 307-328-4564. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more about the City of Rawlins, please visit our website at <http://rawlinswy.org> or call 307-328-4500. You can also attend any of our regularly scheduled City Council meetings. They are held on the first and third Tuesday of the month at 7:30 PM in the City Council Chambers, City Hall, 521 W. Cedar Street, Rawlins, WY 82301.

The City of Rawlins routinely monitors for constituents in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. This table shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1st to December 31st, 2020. All drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some constituents. It's important to remember that the presence of these constituents does not necessarily pose a health risk.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA establishes regulations, which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The Food and Drug Administration establishes limits for contaminants found in bottled water.

TEST RESULTS TABLE

In this table you will find many terms and abbreviations that might not be familiar to you. To help you better understand these terms we've provided the following definitions:

Not Applicable (NA) – Not required to test for this item every year.

Non-Detects (ND) - laboratory analysis indicates that the constituent is not present.

Parts per million (ppm) or Milligrams per liter (mg/l) - one part per million corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny in \$10,000.

Parts per billion (ppb) or Micrograms per liter (ug/l) - one part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in \$10,000,000.

Million Fibers per Liter (MFL) – million fibers per liter is a measure of the presence of asbestos fibers that are longer than 10 micrometers.

Nephelometric Turbidity Unit (NTU) - nephelometric turbidity unit is a measure of the clarity of water. Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is just noticeable to the average person.

Variances & Exemptions (V&E) - State or EPA permission not to meet an MCL or a treatment technique under certain conditions.

Action Level - the concentration of a contaminant, which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements, which a water system must follow.

Treatment Technique (TT) - A treatment technique is a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

Maximum Contaminant Level - The “Maximum Allowed” (MCL) is 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.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal - The “Goal”(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.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL) –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.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG) –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.

We test for a total of 49 contaminants this year.

TEST RESULTS						
Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Unit Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Microbiological Contaminants						
1. Total Coliform Bacteria	N	0	sat/unsat	0	presence of coliform bacteria in 5% of monthly samples	Naturally present in the environment
2. Fecal coliform and <i>E.coli</i>	N	0	sat/unsat	0	a routine sample and repeat sample are total coliform positive, and one is also fecal coliform or <i>E. coli</i> positive	Human and animal fecal waste
3. Turbidity	N	1.00	NTU	n/a	TT	Soil runoff
Inorganic Contaminants						
4. Antimony	N	ND	ppb	6	0.006	Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics; electronics; solder
5.. Arsenic ²	N	0.006	ppm	n/a ²	0.01	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
6. Asbestos	N	ND	MFL	7	7	Decay of asbestos cement water mains; erosion of natural deposits
7. Barium	N	ND	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
8. Beryllium	N	ND	ppb	4	4	Discharge from metal refineries and coal-burning factories; discharge from electrical, aerospace, and defense industries
9. Cyanide, Total	N	ND	Mg/l	0.2	0.005	Discharge from industrial waste processes.

10. Cadmium	N	ND	ppb	5	5	Corrosion of galvanized pipes; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from metal refineries; runoff from waste batteries and paints
11. Chromium	N	ND	ppb	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
12. Fluoride	N	.2	ppm	0.1	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
13. Mercury (inorganic)	N	ND	ppb	.0001	.002	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from refineries and factories; runoff from landfills; runoff from cropland
14. Nickel	N	ND	Mg/l	0.05		
15.. Nitrate + Nitrite (as Nitrogen)	N	0.09	ppm	0.01	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
16. Selenium	N	.007	ppb	50	50	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines
17. Thallium	N	.0010	ppb	0.5	.002	Leaching from ore-processing sites; discharge from electronics, glass, and drug factories
18. Epichlorohydrin	N	NA		0	TT	Discharge from industrial chemical factories; an impurity of some water treatment chemicals

Volatile Organic Contaminants

19. Benzene	N	ND	ppb	0.50	5	Discharge from factories; leaching from gas storage tanks and landfills
20. Bromobenzene	N	ND	Ug/l	0.50		Discharge from factories or places where solvents are used.
21. Bromochloromethane	N	ND	Ug/l	0.50		Discharged from fire extinguisher agents.
22. Bromodichloromethane	N	.006	UG/L	0.50		By productts from chlorinated water
23. Bromoform	N	1.0	Ug/l	0.50		Discharge from pharmaceutical manufactures or solvent producers.
24. Bromomethane	N	ND	Ug/l	0.50		Produced naturally by marine algae.
25. n-Butylbenzene	N	ND	Ug/l	0.50		Discharge from plastics manufactures and solvent manufactures
26. sec-Butylbenzene	N	ND	Ug/l	0.50		Discharge from plastics manufactures and solvent manufactures
27. Tert-Butylbenzene	N	ND	Ug/l	0.50		Discharge from plastics manufacturers and solvent manufactures
28. 1,3,5-Trimethylbenzene	N	ND	Ug/l	0.50		Discharge from plastics manufactures and dye manufactures.
29. Chlorobenzene	N	ND	Ug/l	0.50	100	Discharge from chemical and agricultural chemical manufactures
30. Chlorodibromomethane	N	3.5	Ug/l	0.50		A compound in chlorine.
31. Chloroethane	N	ND	Ug/l	0.50		Discharge from producers of dyes and medicinal drugs.
32. Chloroform	N	8.2	Ug/l	0.50		Discharge from industries using solvents.
33. Chloromethane	N	ND	Ug/l	0.50		Discharge from chemical factories and oil refineries.
34.. Carbon tetrachloride	N	ND	Ug/l	0.50	5	Discharge from chemical plants and other industrial activities
35. 1,2 - Dichloroethane	N	ND	Ug/l	0.50	5	Discharge from industrial chemical factories

36. Styrene	N	ND	Ug/l	0.50	100	Discharge from rubber and plastic factories; leaching from landfills
37. 1,2,4 -Trichlorobenzene	N	ND	Ug/l	0.50	70	Discharge from textile-finishing factories
38. 1,2,3-Trichlorobenzene	N	ND	Ug/l	0.50		Discharge from textile factories
39. 1,1,1 - Trichloroethane	N	ND	ppb	0.50	200	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories
40. 1,1,2 -Trichloroethane	N	ND	ppb	0.50	5	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
41. Trichloroethene	N	ND	Ug/l	0.50		Discharge from industrial chemical factories
42. Trichlorofluoromethane	N	ND	Ug/l	0.50		Discharge from refrigerant chemical producers.
43. 1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene	N	ND	Ug/l	0.50		Discharge from Dye and pharmaceutical manufactures.
44. 1,2,3-Trichloropropane	N	ND	Ug/l	0.50		Discharge from industrial or hazardous waste facilities.
45.. TTHM [Total trihalomethanes]	N	19	Ug/l	00.50	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination
46. Toluene	N	ND	Ug/l	0.50	1000	Discharge from petroleum factories
47. Vinyl Chloride	N	ND	Ug/l	0.50	2	Leaching from PVC piping; discharge from plastics factories
48. Xylenes	N	ND	Ug/l	0.5	10,000	Discharge from petroleum factories; discharge from chemical factories

NON-METALS

49. Organic Carbon, Total (TOC)	N	0.7	Mg/l	0.5		Naturally present in water.
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As you can see by the table, our system had no violations. We're proud that your drinking water meets or exceeds all Federal and State requirements. We have learned through our monitoring and testing that some constituents have been detected. The EPA has determined that your water IS SAFE at these levels.

All sources of drinking water are subject to potential contamination by constituents that are naturally occurring or manmade. Those constituents can be microbes, organic or inorganic chemicals, or radioactive materials. All 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 the water poses a health risk. For more information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

Total Coliform: Coliform bacteria are usually harmless, but their presence in water can be an indication of disease-causing bacteria. When coliform bacteria are found, special follow-up tests are done to determine if harmful bacteria are present in the water supply. If this limit is exceeded, the water supplier must notify the public by newspaper, television or radio. To comply with the stricter regulation, we have increased the average amount of chlorine in the distribution system.

Nitrates: As a precaution we always notify physicians and health care providers in this area if there is ever a higher than normal level of nitrates in the water supply.

Lead: Lead in drinking water is rarely the sole cause of lead poisoning, but it can add to a

person's total lead exposure. All potential sources of lead in the household should be identified and removed, replaced or reduced.

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for Pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. The City of Rawlins is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your drinking water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

Arsenic: While your drinking water meets EPA's standard for arsenic, it does contain low levels of arsenic. EPA's standard balances the current understanding of arsenic's possible health effects against the costs of removing arsenic from drinking water. EPA continues to research the health effects of low levels of arsenic, which is a mineral known to cause cancer in humans at high concentrations and is linked to other health effects such as skin damage and circulatory problems.

Thank you for allowing us to continue providing your family with clean, quality water this year. In order to maintain a safe and dependable water supply we sometimes need to make improvements that will benefit all of our customers. These improvements are sometimes reflected as rate structure adjustments. Thank you for understanding.

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.

We at the City of Rawlins Utilities and Treatment Systems work around the clock to provide top quality water to every tap. We ask that all our customers help us protect our water sources which are the heart of our community, our way of life, and our children's future.