



**Annual Drinking Water Quality Report**  
***CITY OF RAWLINS WATER SYSTEM***  
***WY5600045***  
***2022***

We're pleased to present to you this year's Annual Water Quality Report. This report is designed to inform you about the quality of 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, also 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 Superintendent at 307-328-4564. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please 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 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 1<sup>st</sup> to December 31<sup>st</sup>, 2022. 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 insure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA establishes regulations, which limits the number 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* - 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.

Those, which were undetected, are not included in the table, but a list is available upon request.

| TEST RESULTS                         |               |                |                  |                |   |   |
|--------------------------------------|---------------|----------------|------------------|----------------|---|---|
| Contaminant                          | Violation Y/N | Level Detected | Unit Measurement | MCLG           | MCL   | Likely Source of Contamination            |
| <b>Microbiological Contaminants</b>  |               |                |                  |                |   |   |
| 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                         | Y             | 2.79           | NTU              | n/a            | TT  | Spring box tie into new main line 8/18/22 |
| <b>Radioactive Contaminants</b>      |               |                |                  |                |   |   |
| 4. Beta/photon emitters              | N             | NA             | mrem/yr          | 0              | 4   | Decay of natural and man-made deposits    |
| 5. Alpha emitters                    | N             | NA             | pCi/l            | 0              | 15  | Erosion of natural deposits               |
| 5b. Gross Alpha Including Radium     | N             | NA             | pCi/l            | 0              | 15  | Erosion of natural deposits               |
| 6. Combined radium                   | N             | 6              | pCi/l            | 0              | 5   | Erosion of natural deposits               |
| 7. Uranium <sup>1</sup>              | N             | 11             | µg/L             | 0 <sup>1</sup> | 30 <sup>1</sup>   | Erosion of natural deposits               |

As you can see by the table, our system had a slightly high turbidity violation on August 18<sup>th</sup>, 2022, due to the contractor tying the spring boxes into the new spring transmission line. 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>.

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 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.

TEST RESULTS 2022

| Contaminant                      | Violation Y/N | Level Detected | Unit Measurement | MCLG   | MCL   | Likely Source of Contamination  |
|----------------------------------|---------------|----------------|------------------|--------|-------|---|
| <b>MAJOR IONS</b>                |               |                |                  |        |       |   |
| 1052 Sodium                      |               | 3.4            | mg/l             |        |       | Residue from road salting ; naturally occurring in ground water; water softeners  |
| <b>NUTRIENTS</b>                 |               |                |                  |        |       |   |
| Nitrogen, Nitrate + Nitrite as N |               | 0.17           | mg/l             | 10     | 10    | Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits   |
| <b>INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS</b>    |               |                |                  |        |       |   |
| Fluoride                         | N             | 0.1            | Mg/L             | 4      | 4     | Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories           |
| Antimony                         | N             | ND             | Mg/L             | 0.006  | 0.006 | Discharge from oil refineries; fire retardants; ceramics; electronics; solder   |
| Arsenic                          | N             | N/D            | Mg/L             | 0      | 0.01  | Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes.                             |
| Barium                           | N             | ND             | Mg/L             | 2      | 2     | Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits  |
| Beryllium                        | N             | ND             | Mg/L             | 0.004  | 0.004 | Discharge from metal refineries and coal burning factories; discharge from electrical aerospace, and defense industries.            |
| Cadmium                          | N             | ND             | Mg/L             | 0.005  | 0.005 | Corrosion of galvanized pipes; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from metal refineries; runoff from waste batteries and paints |
| Chromium                         | N             | ND             | Mg/L             | 0.1    | 0.1   | Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits  |
| Mercury                          | N             | ND             | Mg/L             | 0.002  | 0.002 | Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from refineries and factories; runoff from landfills; runoff from cropland                   |
| Nickel                           | N             | ND             | Mg/L             | 0.1    |       | leaching from metal pipes; ore bearing rock   |
| Selenium                         | N             | 0.008          | Mg/L             | 0.05   | 0.05  | Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines                                    |
| Thallium                         | N             | ND             | Mg/L             | 0.0005 | 0.002 | Leaching from ore-processing sites; discharge from electronics, glass and drug factories.   |
| Cyanide, Total                   | N             | ND             | Mg/L             | 0.2    | 0.2   | Discharge from industrial waste processes   |
| Benzene                          | N             | N/D            | Mg/L             | 0      | 5     | Discharge from factories; Leaching from gas storage tanks and landfills   |
| Bromobenzene                     | N             | N/D            | Mg/L             |        |       | Discharge from factories or places where solvents are used  |
| Bromochloromethane               | N             | N/D            | Mg/L             |        |       | Discharge from fire extinguisher agents   |
| Bromodichloromethane             | N             | 0.00026        | Mg/L             | 0      | 0.005 | By products from chlorinated water  |
| Bromoform                        | N             | N/D            | Mg/L             |        |       | Discharge from pharmaceutical manufacturers or solvent producers.   |
| Bromomethane                     | N             | N/D            | Mg/L             |        |       | Produced naturally by marine algae.   |

TEST RESULTS 2022

| VOLATILE ORGANIC CONTAMINANTS | n | N/D     | MG/L |       |        |  |  |
|-------------------------------|---|---------|------|-------|--------|--|--|
| n-Butylbenzene                | N | N/D     | MG/L |       |        |  | Discharge from plasticsmanufacturers and solvent manufacturers.        |
| sec-Butylbenzene              | N | N/D     | MG/L |       |        |  | Discharge from plasticsmanufacturers and solvent manufacturers.        |
| tert-Butylbenzene             | N | N/D     | MG/L |       |        |  | Discharge from plasticsmanufacturers and solvent manufacturers.        |
| Carbon tetrachloride          | N | N/D     | MG/L | 0     | 0.005  |  | Discharge from chemical plants and other manufacturers.                |
| 1,2-Dichloroethane            | N | N/D     | MG/L |       | 5      |  | Discharge from industrial chemical factories                           |
| Chlorobenzene                 | N | N/D     | MG/L | 0.1   | 0.1    |  | Discharge from chemical and agricultural chemical manufacturers.       |
| chlorodibromomethane          | N | 0.00019 | MG/L | 0     | 0.08   |  | A compound in chlorine   |
| Chloroethane                  | N | N/D     | MG/L |       |        |  | Discharge from producers of dyes and medicinal drugs.                  |
| Chloroform                    | N | 0.0002  | MG/L |       |        |  | Discharge from industries using solvents                               |
| Chloromethane                 | N | N/D     | MG/L |       |        |  | Discharge from chemical factories and oil refineries.                  |
| 2-Chlorotoluene               | N | N/D     | MG/L |       |        |  | Industrial or municipal wastes; runoff from rain                       |
| 4-Chlorotoluene               | N | N/D     | MG/L |       |        |  | Industrial or municipal wastes; runoff from rain                       |
| 1,2-Dibromo-3-Chloropropane   | N | N/D     | MG/L | 0     | 0.0002 |  | Residue from banned soil treatment                                     |
| Dibromomethane                | N | N/D     | MG/L |       |        |  | By product of chlorination   |
| 1,2-Dichlorobenzene           | N | N/D     | MG/L | 0.06  | 0.06   |  | Discharge from factories; solvents; deoderizer in wastewater treatment |
| 1,3-Dichlorobenzene           | N | N/D     | MG/L | 0.06  | 0.06   |  | Discharge from factories; solvents; deoderizer in wastewater treatment |
| 1,4-Dichlorobenzene           | N | N/D     | MG/L | 0.075 | 0.075  |  | Discharge from factories; solvents; deoderizer in wastewater treatment |
| Dichlorodifluoromethane       | N | N/D     | MG/L |       |        |  | Manufacturing of refrigerents  |
| 1,1-Dichloroethane            | N | N/D     | MG/L |       |        |  | Discharge from factories; industrial waste                             |
| 1,2-Dibromomethane            | N | N/D     | MG/L | 0     | 0.005  |  | Discharge from pharmaceutical and chemical factories                   |
| 1,1-Dichloroethene            | N | N/D     | MG/L | 0.007 | 0.007  |  | Discharge from industrial chemical factories                           |
| cis-1,2-Dichloroethene        | N | N/D     | MG/L | 0.07  | 0.07   |  | Discharge from industrial chemical factories                           |
| trans-1,2-Dichloroethene      | N | N/D     | MG/L | 0.1   | 0.1    |  | Discharge from industrial chemical factories                           |
| 1,2-Dichloropropane           | N | N/D     | MG/L |       |        |  | Discharge from industrial chemical factories                           |
| 1,3-Dichloropropane           | N | N/D     | MG/L | 0     | 0.005  |  | Discharge from industrial chemical factories                           |
| 2,2-Dichloropropane           | N | N/D     | MG/L |       |        |  | Discharge from industrial chemical factories                           |
| 1,1-Dichloropropene           | N | N/D     | MG/L |       |        |  | Discharge from industrial chemical factories                           |
| cis-1,3-Dichloropropene       | N | N/D     | MG/L |       |        |  | Discharge from industrial chemical factories                           |
| trans-1,3-Dichloropropene     | N | N/D     | MG/L |       |        |  | Discharge from industrial chemical factories                           |
| Ethylbenzene                  | N | N/D     | MG/L | 0.7   | 0.7    |  | Discharge from oil refineries  |
| Hexachlorobutadiene           | N | N/D     | MG/L |       |        |  | Manufacturing of chlorine  |
| Isopropylbenzene              | N | N/D     | MG/L |       |        |  | Discharge from refineries  |
| p-Isopropylbenzene            | N | N/D     | MG/L |       |        |  | Discharge from refineries  |

TEST RESULTS - 2022

| VOLATILE ORGANIC CONTAMINANTS  |       |                 |      |       |        |  |   |
|--------------------------------|-------|-----------------|------|-------|--------|--|---|
| Methyl tert-butyl ether (MTBE) | N     | N/D             | MG/L |       |        |  | Leaching from underground gasoline storage tanks and pipelines        |
| Methylene Chloride             | N     | N/D             | MG/L | 0     | 0.005  |  | Industrial discharge and landfill leaching                            |
| Hexaphthalene                  | N     | N/D             | MG/L |       |        |  | Leaching from factories or hazardous waste landfills                  |
| n-Propylbenzene                | N     | N/D             | MG/L |       |        |  | Discharge from rubber and plastic factories; leaching from landfills  |
| Styrene                        | N     | N/D             | MG/L | 0.1   | 0.1    |  | Discharge from rubber and plastic factories; leaching from landfills  |
| 1,1,1,2-Tetrachloroethane      | N     | N/D             | MG/L |       |        |  | Dry cleaning or degreasing  |
| 1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane      | N     | N/D             | MG/L |       |        |  | Dry cleaning or degreasing  |
| Tetrachloroethylene            | N     | N/D             | MG/L | 0     | 0.005  |  | Discharge from factories and dry cleaners                             |
| Toluene                        | N     | N/D             | MG/L | 1     | 1      |  | Discharge from petroleum factories                                    |
| 1,2,3-Trichlorobenzene         | N     | N/D             | MG/L |       |        |  | Discharge from textile factories                                      |
| 1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene         | N     | N/D             | MG/L | 0.07  | 0.07   |  | Discharge from textile finishing factories.                           |
| 1,1,1-Trichloroethane          | N     | N/D             | MG/L | 0.2   | 0.2    |  | Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories.            |
| 1,1,2-Trichloroethane          | N     | N/D             | MG/L | 0.003 | 0.005  |  | Discharge from industrial chemical factories                          |
| Trichloroethene                | N     | N/D             | MG/L | 0.005 | 0.005  |  | Discharge from industrial chemical factories                          |
| Trichlorofluoromethane         | N     | N/D             | MG/L |       |        |  | Discharge from refrigerant chemical producers                         |
| 1,2,3-Trichloropropane         | N     | N/D             | MG/L |       |        |  | Discharge from industrial or hazardous waste facilities               |
| 1,2,4-trimethylbenzene         | N     | N/D             | MG/L |       |        |  | Discharge from Dye and pharmaceutical manufacturers                   |
| 1,3,5-Trimethylbenzene         | N     | N/D             | MG/L |       |        |  | Discharge from plastics manufacturers and dye manufacturers           |
| Vinyl Chloride                 | N     | N/D             | MG/L | 0     | 0.002  |  | Leaching from PVC piping; discharge from plastics factories           |
| m+p-Xylenes                    | N     | N/D             | MG/L |       |        |  | Industrial discharge  |
| o-Xylene                       | N     | N/D             | MG/L |       |        |  | Industrial discharge  |
| Trihalomethanes, Total         | N     | 0.00089/0.00013 | MG/L | N/A   | 0.08   |  | By-Product of drinking water chlorination                             |
| Xylenes, Total                 | N     | N/D             | MG/L | 10    | 10     |  | Discharge from petroleum factories; discharge from chemical factories |
| p-Bromofluorobenzene           | Surr: | 110/ 115        | %REC |       | 70-130 |  |   |
| 1,2-Dichloroethane-d4          | Surr: | 113/ 113        | %REC |       | 70-130 |  |   |
| Toluene-d8                     | Surr: | 90/ 91          | %REC |       | 70-130 |  |   |
| <b>NON-METALS</b>              |       |                 |      |       |        |  |   |
| Organic Carbon- Total (1st)    | N     | 0.8             | MG/L |       |        |  | Naturally Present In Water  |
| Organic Carbon- Total (2nd)    | N     | 0.9             | MG/L |       |        |  | Naturally Present In Water  |
| Organic Carbon- Total (3rd)    | N     | 0.8             | MG/L |       |        |  | Naturally Present In Water  |
| Organic Carbon- Total (4th)    | N     | 0.8             | MG/L |       |        |  | Naturally Present In Water  |

TEST RESULTS 2022

| Chemical Name                           | Concentration | Unit             | Limit  | Source  |
|---|---------------|------------------|--------|---|
| <b>HERBICIDES</b>                       |               |                  |        |   |
| Dinoseb                                 | N             | N/D              |        |   |
| Pentachlorophenol                       | N             | N/D              |        |   |
| Picloram                                | N             | N/D              |        |   |
| 2,4-Dichlorophenylacetic acid           | N             | 102              | 0.5    | Runoff from herbicide used on row crops                           |
|   |               |                  | 70-130 | Runoff from herbicide used on row crops                           |
| <b>TRIHALOMETHANES</b>                  |               |                  |        |   |
| Bromodichloromethane                    | N             | 0.00027/0.00038  |        | Runoff from herbicide used on row crops                           |
| Bromoform                               | N             | 0.00011/0.00012  |        | Runoff from herbicide used on row crops                           |
| Chlorodibromomethane                    | N             | 0.00030/0.00034  |        | Runoff from herbicide used on row crops                           |
| chloroform                              | N             | 0.00021/0.00046  |        | Runoff from herbicide used on row crops                           |
| Trihalomethanes, Total                  | N             | 0.00089/0.00013  | 0      | Runoff from herbicide used on row crops                           |
| 1,2-Dichloroethane-d4                   | N             | 110/115          | 0.08   | Runoff from herbicide used on row crops                           |
| p-Bromofluorobenzene                    | N             | 113/113          | 70-130 | Runoff from herbicide used on row crops                           |
| Toluene-d8                              | N             | 90/91            | 70-130 | Runoff from herbicide used on row crops                           |
|   |               |                  |        |   |
|   |               |                  |        |   |
| <b>HALOACETIC ACIDS</b>                 |               |                  |        |   |
| Di bromoacetic acid                     | N             | 0.000086/0.00099 |        | By product of drinking water chlorination                         |
| Di chloroacetic acid                    | N             | 0.000081/0.00012 |        | By product of drinking water chlorination                         |
| Monobromoacetic acid                    | N             | N/D              |        | By product of drinking water chlorination                         |
| Monochloroacetic acid                   | N             | N/D              |        | By product of drinking water chlorination                         |
| Trichloroacetic acid                    | N             | N/D              |        | By product of drinking water chlorination                         |
| <b>Total Regulated Haloacetic Acids</b> | N             | 0.00017/0.00022  | 0.006  | By product of drinking water chlorination                         |
| <b>ASBESTOS</b>                         |               |                  |        |   |
| bromochloroacetic Acids                 | N             | 0.000084/0.00011 |        | By product of drinking water chlorination                         |
| 2,3-Dibromopropionic acid               | N             | 98/104           | 70-130 | By product of drinking water chlorination                         |
| <b>Total Asbestos</b>                   | N             | N/D              | 7      | Decay of asbestos cement water mains; erosion of natural deposits |

2020 Regulated Contaminants Detected

Lead and Copper

Definitions: Action Level Goal (ALG) : The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. ALGs allow for a margin of safety.

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

| Contaminant     | Date Sampled | MCLG | Action Level (AL) | 90th Percentile | # Sites Over AL | Units | Violation | Likely Source of Contamination   |
|-----------------|--------------|------|-------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-------|-----------|--|
| Lead and Copper | 2020         | 1.3  | 1.3               | 0.22            | 0               | ppm   | N         | Erosion of natural products; deposits; leaching from wood preservatives; corrosion of household plumbing systems |
| Copper          | 2020         | 1.3  | 1.3               | 0.22            | 0               | ppm   | N         | Erosion of natural products; deposits; leaching from wood preservatives; corrosion of household plumbing systems |
| Lead            | 2020         | 0    | .15               | .003            | 0               | ppb   | N         | Corrosion of household plumbing systems<br>Erosion of natural deposits   |

Water Quality Test Results

Definitions:

Avg:

The following tables contain scientific terms and measures, some of which may require explanation. Regulatory compliance with some MCLs are based on running annual average of monthly samples.

Level 1 Assessment:

A Level 1 assessment is a study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system.

Level 2 Assessment:

A Level 2 assessment is a more detailed study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why an E. coli MCL violation has occurred and/or why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system on multiple occasions.

Maximum Contaminant Level or MCL:

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 or MCLG:

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 or 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 or 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.

na:

not applicable.

mgem:

millirem per year (a measure of radiation absorbed by the body)

ppb:

micrograms per liter or parts per billion - or one ounce in 7,350,000 gallons of water.

ppm:

milligrams per liter or parts per million - or one ounce in 7,350 gallons of water.

| Parameter                               | 2020            | 1                      | 1 - 1                    | 0.5  | 2   | ppb   | N         | Discharge from electronics, glass, and leaching from ore-processing sites / drug factories. |
|---|-----------------|------------------------|--------------------------|------|-----|-------|-----------|---|
| Radioactive Contaminants                | Collection Date | Highest Level Detected | Range of Levels Detected | MCLG | MCL | Units | Violation | Usual Source of Contamination   |
| Gross Alpha excluding radon and thorium | 11/14/2019      | 6                      | 0 - 6                    | 0    | 16  | Bq/L  | N         | Erosion of natural deposits   |
| Uranium                                 | 11/14/2019      | 11                     | 11 - 11                  | 0    | 30  | ug/l  | N         | Erosion of natural deposits   |

**Turbidity**

| Parameter                      | Limit (Treatment Technique) | Level Detected | Violation | Likely Source of Contamination |
|--------------------------------|-----------------------------|----------------|-----------|--------------------------------|
| Highest single measurement     | 5 NTU                       | 2.79           |           | Soil runoff                    |
| Lowest monthly & wetting limit | 1 NTU                       | 98.3%          | N         | Soil runoff                    |

Information Statement: Turbidity is a measurement of the cloudiness of the water caused by suspended particles. We monitor it because it is a good indicator of water quality and the effectiveness of our filtration system and disinfectants.

**Total Organic Carbon**

The percentage of Total Organic Carbon (TOC) removal was measured each month and the system met all TOC removal requirements set, unless a TOC violation is noted in the violations section.