



**Annual Drinking Water Quality Report**  
***CITY OF RAWLINS WATER SYSTEM***  
***WY5600045***  
***2023***

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 the 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 or Stevie Osborn, 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, 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 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>, 2023. 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.

To ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA establishes regulations, which limit 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 more than 5 NTU is just noticeable to the average person.

*Variations & 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 included in the table, but the MCL and MCLG boxes are left blank.

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			NTU	n/a	TT	
<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		pCi/l	0	5	Erosion of natural deposits
7. Uranium <sup>1</sup>	N		µg/L	0 <sup>1</sup>	30 <sup>3</sup>	Erosion of natural deposits

# National Primary Drinking Water Regulations



Contaminant	MCL or TT (mg/L) <sup>1</sup>	Potential health effects from long-term exposure above the MCL	Common sources of contaminant in drinking water	Public Health Goal (mg/L) <sup>2</sup>
 Acrylamide	TT <sup>3</sup>	Nervous system or blood problems; increased risk of cancer	Added to water during sewage/wastewater treatment	zero
 Atrachlor	0.002	Eye, liver, kidney, or spleen problems; anemia; increased risk of cancer	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops	zero
 Alpha/positron emitters	15 picocuries per liter (pCi/L)	Increased risk of cancer	Erosion of natural deposits of certain minerals that are radioactive and may emit a form of radiation known as alpha radiation	zero
 Antimony	0.006	Increase in blood cholesterol; decrease in blood sugar	Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics; electronics; solder	0.006
 Arsenic	0.010	Skin damage or problems with circulatory systems, and may have increased risk of getting cancer	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes	0
 Asbestos (fibers >10 micrometers)	7 million fibers per liter (MFL)	Increased risk of developing benign intestinal polyps	Decay of asbestos cement in water mains; erosion of natural deposits	7 MFL
 Atrazine	0.003	Cardiovascular system or reproductive problems	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops	0.003
 Barium	2	Increase in blood pressure	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits	2
 Benzene	0.005	Anemia; decrease in blood platelets; increased risk of cancer	Discharge from factories; leaching from gas storage tanks and landfills	zero
 Benzo(a)pyrene (PAHs)	0.0002	Reproductive difficulties; increased risk of cancer	Leaching from linings of water storage tanks and distribution lines	zero
 Beryllium	0.004	Intestinal lesions	Discharge from metal refineries and coal-burning factories; discharge from electrical, aerospace and defense industries	0.004
 Beta photon emitters	4 millirems per year	Increased risk of cancer	Decay of natural and man-made deposits of certain minerals that are radioactive and may emit forms of radiation known as photons and beta radiation	zero
 Bromate	0.010	Increased risk of cancer	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection	zero
 Cadmium	0.005	Kidney damage	Corrosion of galvanized pipes; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from metal refineries; runoff from waste batteries and paints	0.005
 Carbofuran	0.04	Problems with blood, nervous system, or reproductive system	Leaching of soil fumigant used on rice and alfalfa	0.04

**LEGEND**

 DISINFECTANT

 DISINFECTION BYPRODUCT

 INORGANIC CHEMICAL

 MICROORGANISM

 ORGANIC CHEMICAL

 RADIONUCLIDES

Contaminant	MCL or TT <sup>1</sup> (mg/L) <sup>2</sup>	Potential health effects from long-term <sup>3</sup> exposure above the MCL	Common sources of contaminant in drinking water	Public Health Goal (mg/L) <sup>2</sup>
 Carbon tetrachloride	0.005	Liver problems; increased risk of cancer	Discharge from chemical plants and other industrial activities	zero
 Chloramines (as Cl <sub>2</sub> )	MRDL=4.0 <sup>4</sup>	Eye/nose irritation; stomach discomfort; anemia	Water additive used to control microbes	MRDL=4
 Chlordane	0.002	Liver or nervous system problems; increased risk of cancer	Residue of banned termiticide	zero
 Chlorine (as Cl <sub>2</sub> )	MRDL=4.0 <sup>4</sup>	Eye/nose irritation; stomach discomfort	Water additive used to control microbes	MRDL=4
 Chlorine dioxide (as ClO <sub>2</sub> )	MRDL=0.8	Anemia; infants, young children and fetuses of pregnant women; nervous system effects	Water additive used to control microbes	MRDL=0.8 <sup>1</sup>
 Chlorite	1.0	Anemia; infants, young children, and fetuses of pregnant women; nervous system effects	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection	0.8
 Chlorobenzene	0.1	Liver or kidney problems	Discharge from chemical and agricultural chemical factories	0.1
 Chromium (total)	0.1	Allergic dermatitis	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits	0.1
 Copper	TT <sup>1</sup> Action Level=1.3	Short-term exposure: Gastrointestinal distress. Long-term exposure: Liver or kidney damage. People with Wilson's Disease should consult their personal doctor if the amount of copper in their water exceeds the action level.	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits	1.3
 <i>Cryptosporidium</i>	TT <sup>1</sup>	Short-term exposure: Gastrointestinal illness (e.g., diarrhea, vomiting, cramps)	Human and animal fecal waste	zero
 Cyanide (as free cyanide)	0.2	Nerve damage or thyroid problems	Discharge from steel/metal factories; discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories	0.2
 2,4-D	0.07	Kidney, liver, or adrenal gland problems	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops	0.07
 Dalapon	0.2	Minor kidney changes	Runoff from herbicide used on rights of way	0.2
 1,2-Dibromo-3-chloropropane (DBCP)	0.0002	Reproductive difficulties; increased risk of cancer	Runoff/leaching from soil fumigant used on soybeans, cotton, pineapples, and orchards	zero
 o-Dichlorobenzene	0.6	Liver, kidney, or circulatory system problems	Discharge from industrial chemical factories	0.6
 p-Dichlorobenzene	0.075	Anemia; liver, kidney, or spleen damage; changes in blood	Discharge from industrial chemical factories	0.075
 1,2-Dichloroethane	0.005	Increased risk of cancer	Discharge from industrial chemical factories	zero

LEGEND

 DISINFECTANT

 DISINFECTION BYPRODUCT

 INORGANIC CHEMICAL

 MICROORGANISM

 ORGANIC CHEMICAL

 RADIONUCLIDES

Contaminant	MCL or TT (mg/L) <sup>2</sup>	Potential health effects from long-term exposure above the MCL	Common sources of contaminant in drinking water	Public Health Goal (mg/L) <sup>2</sup>
 1,1-Dichloroethylene	0.007	Liver problems	Discharge from industrial chemical factories	<b>0.007</b>
 cis-1,2-Dichloroethylene	0.07	Liver problems	Discharge from industrial chemical factories	<b>0.07</b>
 trans-1,2-Dichloroethylene	0.1	Liver problems	Discharge from industrial chemical factories	<b>0.1</b>
 Dichloromethane	0.005	Liver problems; increased risk of cancer	Discharge from industrial chemical factories	<b>zero</b>
 1,2-Dichloropropane	0.005	Increased risk of cancer	Discharge from industrial chemical factories	<b>zero</b>
 Di(2-ethylhexyl) adipate	0.4	Weight loss, liver problems, or possible reproductive difficulties	Discharge from chemical factories	<b>0.4</b>
 Di(2-ethylhexyl) phthalate	0.006	Reproductive difficulties; liver problems; increased risk of cancer	Discharge from rubber and chemical factories	<b>zero</b>
 Dinoseb	0.007	Reproductive difficulties	Runoff from herbicide used on soybeans and vegetables	<b>0.007</b>
 Dioxin (2,3,7,8-TCDD)	0.00000003	Reproductive difficulties; increased risk of cancer	Emissions from waste incineration and other combustion; discharge from chemical factories	<b>zero</b>
 Diquat	0.02	Cataracts	Runoff from herbicide use	<b>0.02</b>
 Endothal	0.1	Stomach and intestinal problems	Runoff from herbicide use	<b>0.1</b>
 Endrin	0.002	Liver problems	Residue of banned insecticide	<b>0.002</b>
 Epichlorohydrin	TT	Increased cancer risk; stomach problems	Discharge from industrial chemical factories; an impurity of some water treatment chemicals	<b>zero</b>
 Ethylbenzene	0.7	Liver or kidney problems	Discharge from petroleum refineries	<b>0.7</b>
 Ethylene dibromide	0.00005	Problems with liver, stomach, reproductive system, or kidneys; increased risk of cancer	Discharge from petroleum refineries	<b>zero</b>
 Fecal coliform and <i>E. coli</i>	MCL <sup>3</sup>	Fecal coliforms and <i>E. coli</i> are bacteria whose presence indicates that the water may be contaminated with human or animal wastes. Microbes in these wastes may cause short term effects, such as diarrhea, cramps, nausea, headaches, or other symptoms. They may pose a special health risk for infants, young children, and people with severely compromised immune systems.	Human and animal fecal waste	<b>zero<sup>4</sup></b>

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DISINFECTION BYPRODUCT
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INORGANIC CHEMICAL
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MICROORGANISM
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ORGANIC CHEMICAL
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RADIONUCLIDES

Contaminant	MCL or TT (mg/L) <sup>1</sup>	Potential health effects from long-term <sup>2</sup> exposure above the MCL	Common sources of contaminant in drinking water	Public Health Goal (mg/L) <sup>3</sup>
 Fluoride	4.0	Bone disease (pain and tenderness of the bones); children may get mottled teeth	Water additive which promotes strong teeth; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories	4.0
 <i>Giardia lamblia</i>	TT <sup>4</sup>	Short-term exposure: Gastrointestinal illness (e.g., diarrhea, vomiting, cramps)	Human and animal fecal waste	zero
 Glyphosate	0.7	Kidney problems, reproductive difficulties	Runoff from herbicide use	0.7
 Haloacetic acids (HAA5)	0.060	Increased risk of cancer	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection	n/a <sup>5</sup>
 Heptachlor	0.0004	Liver damage; increased risk of cancer	Residue of banned termiticide	zero
 Heptachlor epoxide	0.0002	Liver damage; increased risk of cancer	Breakdown of heptachlor	zero
 Heterotrophic plate count (HPC)	TT <sup>4</sup>	HPC has no health effects; it is an analytic method used to measure the variety of bacteria that are common in water. The lower the concentration of bacteria in drinking water, the better maintained the water system is.	HPC measures a range of bacteria that are naturally present in the environment.	n/a
 Hexachlorobenzene	0.001	Liver or kidney problems; reproductive difficulties; increased risk of cancer	Discharge from metal refineries and agricultural chemical factories	zero
 Hexachlorocyclopentadiene	0.05	Kidney or stomach problems	Discharge from chemical factories	0.05
 Lead	TT <sup>4</sup> ; Action Level=0.015	Infants and children: Delays in physical or mental development; children could show slight deficits in attention span and learning abilities; Adults: Kidney problems; high blood pressure	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits	zero
 <i>Legionella</i>	TT <sup>4</sup>	Legionnaire's Disease, a type of pneumonia	Found naturally in water; multiplies in heating systems	zero
 Lindane	0.0002	Liver or kidney problems	Runoff/leaching from insecticide used on cattle, lumber, and gardens	0.0002
 Mercury (inorganic)	0.002	Kidney damage	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from refineries and factories; runoff from landfills and croplands	0.002
 Methoxychlor	0.04	Reproductive difficulties	Runoff/leaching from insecticide used on fruits, vegetables, alfalfa, and livestock	0.04
 Nitrate (measured as Nitrogen)	10	Infants below the age of six months who drink water containing nitrate in excess of the MCL could become seriously ill and if untreated, may die. Symptoms include shortness of breath and blue-baby syndrome.	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks; sewage; erosion of natural deposits.	10

## LEGEND


  
DISINFECTANT


  
DISINFECTION BYPRODUCT


  
INORGANIC CHEMICAL


  
MICROORGANISM


  
ORGANIC CHEMICAL


  
RADIONUCLIDES

Contaminant	MCL or TT (mg/L) <sup>1</sup>	Potential health effects from long-term exposure above the MCL	Common sources of contaminant in drinking water	Public Health Goal (mg/L) <sup>2</sup>
 Nitrite (measured as Nitrogen)	1	Infants below the age of six months who drink water containing nitrite in excess of the MCL could become seriously ill and, if untreated, may die. Symptoms include shortness of breath and blue-baby syndrome.	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits.	1
 Oxamyl (Vydate)	0.2	Slight nervous system effects.	Runoff/leaching from insecticide used on apples, potatoes, and tomatoes.	0.2
 Pentachloropheno	0.001	Liver or kidney problems; increased cancer risk.	Discharge from wood-preserving factories.	zero
 Picloram	0.5	Liver problems.	Herbicide runoff.	0.5
 Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs)	0.0005	Skin changes; thymus gland problems; immune deficiencies; reproductive or nervous system difficulties; increased risk of cancer.	Runoff from landfills; discharge of waste chemicals.	zero
 Radium 226 and Radium 228 (combined)	5 pCi/L	Increased risk of cancer.	Erosion of natural deposits.	zero
 Selenium	0.05	Hair or fingernail loss; numbness in fingers or toes; circulatory problems.	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines.	0.05
 Simazine	0.004	Problems with blood.	Herbicide runoff.	0.004
 Styrene	0.1	Liver, kidney, or circulatory system problems.	Discharge from rubber and plastic factories; leaching from landfills.	0.1
 Tetrachloroethylene	0.005	Liver problems; increased risk of cancer.	Discharge from factories and dry cleaners.	zero
 Thallium	0.002	Hair loss; changes in blood; kidney, intestine, or liver problems.	Leaching from ore-processing sites; discharge from electronics, glass, and drug factories.	0.0005
 Toluene	1	Nervous system, kidney, or liver problems.	Discharge from petroleum factories.	1
 Total Coliforms	50 percent	Coliforms are bacteria that indicate that other potentially harmful bacteria may be present. See fecal coliforms and <i>E. coli</i> .	Naturally present in the environment.	zero
 Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs)	0.080	Liver, kidney, or central nervous system problems; increased risk of cancer.	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.	n/a <sup>3</sup>
 Toxaphene	0.003	Kidney, liver, or thyroid problems; increased risk of cancer.	Runoff/leaching from insecticide used on cotton and cattle.	zero
 2,4,5-TP (Silvex)	0.05	Liver problems.	Residue of banned herbicide.	0.05
 1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	0.07	Changes in adrenal glands.	Discharge from textile finishing factories.	0.07

**LEGEND**

					
DISINFECTANT	DISINFECTION BYPRODUCT	INORGANIC CHEMICAL	MICROORGANISM	ORGANIC CHEMICAL	RADIOISOTOPES

Contaminant	MCL or TT <sup>1</sup> (mg/L) <sup>2</sup>	Potential health effects from long-term <sup>3</sup> exposure above the MCL	Common sources of contaminant in drinking water	Public Health Goal (mg/L) <sup>4</sup>
 1.1.1 Trichloroethane	0.2	Liver, nervous system, or circulatory problems	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories	0.2
 1.1.2 Trichloroethane	0.005	Liver, kidney, or immune system problems	Discharge from industrial chemical factories	0.003
 Trichloroethylene	0.005	Liver problems; increased risk of cancer	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories	zero
 Turbidity	TT <sup>5</sup>	Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of water. It is used to indicate water quality and filtration effectiveness (e.g., whether disease-causing organisms are present). Higher turbidity levels are often associated with higher levels of disease-causing microorganisms such as viruses, parasites, and some bacteria. These organisms can cause short-term symptoms such as nausea, cramps, diarrhea, and associated headaches.	Soil runoff	n/a
 Uranium	30µg/L	Increased risk of cancer, kidney toxicity	Erosion of natural deposits	zero
 Vinyl chloride	0.002	Increased risk of cancer	Leaching from PVC pipes, discharge from plastic factories	zero
 Viruses (enteric)	TT <sup>7</sup>	Short-term exposure: Gastrointestinal illness (e.g., diarrhea, vomiting, cramps)	Human and animal fecal waste	zero
 Xylenes (total)	10	Nervous system damage	Discharge from petroleum factories, discharge from chemical factories	10

LEGEND

 DISINFECTANT    
  DISINFECTION BYPRODUCT    
  INORGANIC CHEMICAL    
  MICROORGANISM    
  ORGANIC CHEMICAL    
  RADIOACTIVES

NOTES

<sup>1</sup> Disinfection

**Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG):** The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or suspected risk to health. MCLGs do not take a margin of safety and are not enforceable public health goals.

**Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL):** The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set at levels below MCLGs to allow for a practical, achievable treatment technology that is currently used. MCLs are enforceable public health goals.

**Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG):** The level of a disinfectant which allows sufficient time for disinfection to occur while protecting against the formation of disinfection byproducts.

**Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL):** The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is considerable evidence that disinfection byproducts are carcinogenic or potentially carcinogenic and may be teratogenic.

**Treatment Technique (TT):** A required practice, procedure, or action to be used to maintain a contaminant at or below a MCL.

<sup>2</sup> Units are in milligrams per liter (mg/L) unless otherwise stated. MCLs are listed in µg/L when appropriate to better show risk to consumers.

<sup>3</sup> Health effects are from long-term exposure unless specified as short-term exposure.

<sup>4</sup> Each water system must certify annually, in writing, to the state (using one party) or manufacturers certification that either (1) it uses a variance and/or a modification to meet water quality objectives for disinfection that are not consistent with public health goals for lead and copper, as follows: (a) variance: only devices designed to fight (or equivalent) contaminants; (b) modification: at least 90% of equipment.

<sup>5</sup> Lead and copper are regulated by a treatment technique (TT) requiring systems to monitor the concentration of these metals in their water to ensure that the public drinking water system will take additional steps to reduce the lead and copper in tap water to 0.01 mg/L.

<sup>6</sup> A routine sample that is a total coliform count or a total coliform negative filtered sample if any repeat sample is total coliform positive. The system may, at its sole MCL violation is routine sample that is total coliform positive and total coliform negative or if 5 consecutive samples trigger repeat sampling. If any repeat sample is total coliform positive or the system has a total coliform violation, the state may repeat sampling.

<sup>7</sup> EPA surface water treatment rules require systems using surface water or ground water under the direct influence of surface water to (1) disinfect their water and (2) filter their water to meet criteria for avoiding filtration on the following contaminants are covered by the following rules:

**Cryptosporidium:** A disinfect removal for systems that filter. Unfiltered systems are required to filter out Cryptosporidium in their systems within the control process.

**Giardia lamblia:** A disinfect removal for systems that filter.

**Viruses:** A disinfect removal for systems that filter.

**Legionella:** A disinfect removal for systems that filter.

**Turbidity:** The turbidity rule (comparing to primary MCL) is enforceable only when turbidity is above 1.0 NTU. Turbidity is used to indicate water quality and filtration effectiveness (e.g., whether disease-causing organisms are present). Higher turbidity levels are often associated with higher levels of disease-causing microorganisms such as viruses, parasites, and some bacteria. These organisms can cause short-term symptoms such as nausea, cramps, diarrhea, and associated headaches.

**HPC:** Heterotrophic Plate Count. The number of heterotrophic plate count organisms in drinking water. HPC is a measure of the number of bacteria in a water sample that will grow on a petri dish in a laboratory under aerobic conditions at 20°C.

**Long Term 1 Enhanced Surface Water Treatment:** This rule requires systems using surface water under the direct influence of surface water to (1) disinfect their water and (2) filter their water to meet criteria for avoiding filtration on the following contaminants are covered by the following rules:

**Cryptosporidium:** A disinfect removal for systems that filter. Unfiltered systems are required to filter out Cryptosporidium in their systems within the control process.

**Giardia lamblia:** A disinfect removal for systems that filter.

**Viruses:** A disinfect removal for systems that filter.

**Legionella:** A disinfect removal for systems that filter.

**Turbidity:** The turbidity rule (comparing to primary MCL) is enforceable only when turbidity is above 1.0 NTU. Turbidity is used to indicate water quality and filtration effectiveness (e.g., whether disease-causing organisms are present). Higher turbidity levels are often associated with higher levels of disease-causing microorganisms such as viruses, parasites, and some bacteria. These organisms can cause short-term symptoms such as nausea, cramps, diarrhea, and associated headaches.

**HPC:** Heterotrophic Plate Count. The number of heterotrophic plate count organisms in drinking water. HPC is a measure of the number of bacteria in a water sample that will grow on a petri dish in a laboratory under aerobic conditions at 20°C.

**Long Term 2 Enhanced Surface Water Treatment:** This rule requires systems using surface water under the direct influence of surface water to (1) disinfect their water and (2) filter their water to meet criteria for avoiding filtration on the following contaminants are covered by the following rules:

**Cryptosporidium:** A disinfect removal for systems that filter. Unfiltered systems are required to filter out Cryptosporidium in their systems within the control process.

**Giardia lamblia:** A disinfect removal for systems that filter.

**Viruses:** A disinfect removal for systems that filter.

**Legionella:** A disinfect removal for systems that filter.

**Turbidity:** The turbidity rule (comparing to primary MCL) is enforceable only when turbidity is above 1.0 NTU. Turbidity is used to indicate water quality and filtration effectiveness (e.g., whether disease-causing organisms are present). Higher turbidity levels are often associated with higher levels of disease-causing microorganisms such as viruses, parasites, and some bacteria. These organisms can cause short-term symptoms such as nausea, cramps, diarrhea, and associated headaches.

**HPC:** Heterotrophic Plate Count. The number of heterotrophic plate count organisms in drinking water. HPC is a measure of the number of bacteria in a water sample that will grow on a petri dish in a laboratory under aerobic conditions at 20°C.

**Filter Backwash Recycling:** The filter backwash recycling rule requires systems using surface water under the direct influence of surface water to (1) disinfect their water and (2) filter their water to meet criteria for avoiding filtration on the following contaminants are covered by the following rules:

**Cryptosporidium:** A disinfect removal for systems that filter. Unfiltered systems are required to filter out Cryptosporidium in their systems within the control process.

**Giardia lamblia:** A disinfect removal for systems that filter.

**Viruses:** A disinfect removal for systems that filter.

**Legionella:** A disinfect removal for systems that filter.

**Turbidity:** The turbidity rule (comparing to primary MCL) is enforceable only when turbidity is above 1.0 NTU. Turbidity is used to indicate water quality and filtration effectiveness (e.g., whether disease-causing organisms are present). Higher turbidity levels are often associated with higher levels of disease-causing microorganisms such as viruses, parasites, and some bacteria. These organisms can cause short-term symptoms such as nausea, cramps, diarrhea, and associated headaches.

**HPC:** Heterotrophic Plate Count. The number of heterotrophic plate count organisms in drinking water. HPC is a measure of the number of bacteria in a water sample that will grow on a petri dish in a laboratory under aerobic conditions at 20°C.

**Although there is no quantitative MCL for the disinfectant chloramine, there are enforceable MCLs for certain of the residual disinfectants:**

**Halocetic acids:** A disinfect removal for systems that filter.

**Trihalomethanes:** A disinfect removal for systems that filter.

**Trihaloethenes:** A disinfect removal for systems that filter.

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**Trihaloethenes:** A disinfect removal for systems that filter.

**Trihalomethanes:** A disinfect removal for systems that filter.

**Trihaloethenes:** A disinfect removal for systems that filter.

**NATIONAL SECONDARY DRINKING WATER REGULATION**

National Secondary Drinking Water Regulations are non-enforceable guidelines regarding contaminants that may cause cosmetic effects (such as skin or tooth discoloration) or aesthetic effects (such as taste or odor or color) in drinking water. EPA recommends secondary standards to water systems but does not require systems to comply. However, some states may choose to adopt them as enforceable standards.

Contaminant	Secondary Maximum Contaminant Level
Aluminum	0.05 to 0.2 mg/L
Chloride	250 mg/L
Color	15 (color units)
Copper	1.0 mg/L
Corrosivity	Noncorrosive
Fluoride	2.0 mg/L
Foaming Agents	0.5 mg/L
Iron	0.3 mg/L
Manganese	0.05 mg/L
Odor	3 threshold odor number
pH	6.5-8.5
Silver	0.10 mg/L
Sulfate	250 mg/L
Total Dissolved Solids	500 mg/L
Zinc	5 mg/L

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SAFE DRINKING WATER



visit: [epa.gov/safewater](http://epa.gov/safewater)



call: (800) 426-4791

**ADDITIONAL INFORMATION**

To order additional posters or other ground water and drinking water publications, please contact the National Service Center for Environmental Publications at (800) 490-9198 or email: [nscep@bps-imit.com](mailto:nscep@bps-imit.com)



OFFICE OF GROUND WATER  
AND DRINKING WATER

## 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 (AL):** The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

**Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG):** The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLG allow for a margin of safety.

Lead and Copper	Date Sampled	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	90 <sup>th</sup> Percentile	# Sites over AL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper	10-2023	1.3	1.3	0.22	0	ppm	NO	Erosion of natural products, deposits, leaching from wood preservatives, corrosion of household plumbing systems.
Lead	10-2023	0	.015	.003	0	ppm	NO	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, Erosion of natural deposits.

Thallium	2020	1	1-1	0.5	2	ppb	N	Discharge from electronics, glass, and leaching from ore-processing sites, drug factories
<b>Radioactive Contaminants</b>	<b>Collection Date</b>	<b>Highest Level Detected</b>	<b>Range of Levels Detected</b>	<b>MCLG</b>	<b>MCL</b>	<b>Units</b>	<b>Violation</b>	<b>Likely Source of Contamination</b>
Gross Alpha excluding radon and uranium	11/14/2019	6	0-6	0	15	pci/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits
Uranium	11/14/2019	11	11-11	0	30	ug/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits

<b>Turbidity August 18, 2022</b>	<b>Limit (Treatment Technique)</b>	<b>Level Detected</b>	<b>Violation</b>	<b>Likely Source of Contamination</b>
Highest Single Measurement	5 NTU	2.79	YES	Soil runoff.
Lowest monthly % meeting limit	1 NTU	98.3%	YES	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.

Thallium	2020	1	1-1	0.5	2	ppb	N	Discharge from electronics, glass, and leaching from ore-processing sites, drug factories
<b>Radioactive Contaminants</b>	<b>Collection Date</b>	<b>Highest Level Detected</b>	<b>Range of Levels Detected</b>	<b>MCLG</b>	<b>MCL</b>	<b>Units</b>	<b>Violation</b>	<b>Likely Source of Contamination</b>
Gross Alpha excluding radon and uranium	11/14/2019	6	0-6	0	15	pci/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits
Uranium	11/14/2019	11	11-11	0	30	ug/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits

<b>Turbidity June-July-2021</b>	<b>Limit (Treatment Technique)</b>	<b>Level Detected</b>	<b>Violation</b>	<b>Likely Source of Contamination</b>
Highest Single Measurement	5 NTU	1.03	YES	Soil runoff.
Lowest monthly % meeting limit	1 NTU	63.9%	YES	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.



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Gillette, WY 307.686.7175 - Helena, MT 406.442.0711

**LABORATORY ANALYTICAL REPORT**

Prepared by Casper, WY Branch

Client: City of Rawlins

Client Sample ID: Rawlins Golf Course

PWS #: WY5600045 Name: RAWLINS WATER SUPPLY, CITY OF

Facility ID: DIST

SamplingPoint/Location: S2-GOLF CRS / Rawlins Golf Course

Project ID: WY5600045

Collector's Name: Carty Brown

Contact Phone #: (307) 328-4500

Compliance Sample: YES

Sample Type: RT

Lab ID: C23100821-001

Report Date: 11/01/23

Collection Date: 10/17/23 09:06

Date Received: 10/17/23

Matrix: Drinking Water

Federal ID#: WY00002

FRDS Analyses	Result	Units	Qual	MCL/		Method	Analysis Date / By
				RL	QCL		
<b>TRihalOMETHANES</b>							
2943 Bromodichloromethane	6.7	ug/L		0.50		E524.2	10/25/23 20:57 / eli-h
2942 Bromoform	1.6	ug/L		0.50		E524.2	10/25/23 20:57 / eli-h
2944 Chlorodibromomethane	5.5	ug/L		0.50		E524.2	10/25/23 20:57 / eli-h
2941 Chloroform	11	ug/L		0.50		E524.2	10/25/23 20:57 / eli-h
2950 Trihalomethanes, Total	25	ug/L		0.50	80	E524.2	10/25/23 20:57 / eli-h
Surr: 1,2-Dichloroethane-d4	112	%REC			70-130	E524.2	10/25/23 20:57 / eli-h
Surr: p-Bromofluorobenzene	120	%REC			70-130	E524.2	10/25/23 20:57 / eli-h
Surr: Toluene-d8	107	%REC			70-130	E524.2	10/25/23 20:57 / eli-h
<b>HALOACETIC ACIDS</b>							
2454 Dibromoacetic acid	0.86	ug/L		0.25		E552.2	10/28/23 23:52 / eli-b
2451 Dichloroacetic acid	1.2	ug/L		0.75		E552.2	10/28/23 23:52 / eli-b
2453 Monobromoacetic acid	ND	ug/L		0.50		E552.2	10/28/23 23:52 / eli-b
2450 Monochloroacetic acid	ND	ug/L		0.75		E552.2	10/28/23 23:52 / eli-b
2452 Trichloroacetic acid	0.63	ug/L		0.50		E552.2	10/28/23 23:52 / eli-b
2456 Total Regulated Haloacetic Acids	2.7	ug/L		0.25	60	E552.2	10/28/23 23:52 / eli-b
2455 Bromochloroacetic acid	1.2	ug/L		0.50		E552.2	10/28/23 23:52 / eli-b
Surr: 2,3-Dibromopropionic acid	86.0	%REC			70-130	E552.2	10/28/23 23:52 / eli-b

Report Definitions: RL - Analyte Reporting Limit  
QCL - Quality Control Limit

MCL - Maximum Contaminant Level  
ND - Not detected at the Reporting Limit (RL)



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### LABORATORY ANALYTICAL REPORT

Prepared by Casper, WY Branch

Client: City of Rawlins

Client Sample ID: Highland Hills School

PWS #: WY5600045 Name: RAWLINS WATER SUPPLY, CITY OF

Facility ID: DIST

Sampling Point/Location: S2-HLAND SCH / Highland Hills School

Project ID: WY5600045

Collector's Name: Carly Brown

Contact Phone #: (307) 328-4500

Compliance Sample: YES

Sample Type: RT

Lab ID: C23100621-002

Report Date: 11/01/23

Collection Date: 10/17/23 09:28

Date Received: 10/17/23

Matrix: Drinking Water

Federal ID#: WY00002

FRDS Analyses	Result	Units	Qual	MCL/		Method	Analysis Date / By
				RL	QCL		
<b>TRihalOMETHANES</b>							
2943 Bromodichloromethane	4.2	ug/L		0.50		E524.2	10/26/23 17:46 / eli-h
2942 Bromoform	1.0	ug/L		0.50		E524.2	10/26/23 17:46 / eli-h
2944 Chlorodibromomethane	3.7	ug/L		0.60		E524.2	10/26/23 17:46 / eli-h
2941 Chloroform	3.8	ug/L		0.50		E524.2	10/26/23 17:46 / eli-h
2950 Trihalomethanes, Total	13	ug/L		0.50	80	E524.2	10/26/23 17:46 / eli-h
Surr: 1,2-Dichloroethane-d4	110	%REC			70-130	E524.2	10/26/23 17:46 / eli-h
Surr: p-Bromofluorobenzene	116	%REC			70-130	E524.2	10/26/23 17:46 / eli-h
Surr: Toluene-d8	109	%REC			70-130	E524.2	10/26/23 17:46 / eli-h
<b>HALOAcETIC ACIDS</b>							
2454 Dibromoacetic acid	1.2	ug/L		0.25		E552.2	10/29/23 00:50 / eli-b
2451 Dichloroacetic acid	2.8	ug/L		0.75		E552.2	10/29/23 00:50 / eli-b
2453 Monobromoacetic acid	ND	ug/L		0.50		E552.2	10/29/23 00:50 / eli-b
2450 Monochloroacetic acid	ND	ug/L		0.75		E552.2	10/29/23 00:50 / eli-b
2452 Trichloroacetic acid	0.85	ug/L		0.50		E552.2	10/29/23 00:50 / eli-b
2456 Total Regulated Haloacetic Acids	4.8	ug/L		0.25	60	E552.2	10/29/23 00:50 / eli-b
2455 Bromochloroacetic acid	1.8	ug/L		0.50		E552.2	10/29/23 00:50 / eli-b
Surr: 2,3-Dibromopropionic acid	88.0	%REC			70-130	E552.2	10/29/23 00:50 / eli-b

Report RL - Analyte Reporting Limit  
Definitions: QCL - Quality Control Limit

MCL - Maximum Contaminant Level  
ND - Not detected at the Reporting Limit (RL)



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**LABORATORY ANALYTICAL REPORT**

Prepared by Casper, WY Branch

Client: City of Rawlins

Lab ID: C24020432-001

Client Sample ID: 229 Sage Creek Road

Report Date: 03/01/24

PWS #: WY5600045 Name: RAWLINS WATER SUPPLY, CITY OF

Collection Date: 02/14/24 08:52

Facility ID: SS01

Data Received: 02/14/24

SamplingPoint/Location: SP01 / 229 Sage Creek Road

Matrix: Drinking Water

Project ID: WY5600045

Federal ID#: WY00002

Collector's Name: Stevia Osborn

Contact Phone #: (307) 328-4500

Compliance Sample: YES

Sample Type: RT

FRDS Analyzes	Result	Units	Qual	MCL/		Method	Analysis Date / By
				RL	QCL		
<b>MAJOR IONS</b>							
1016 Calcium	63.0	mg/L		0.5		E200.7	02/22/24 13:10 / eli-h
1031 Magnesium	4.5	mg/L		0.5		E200.7	02/22/24 13:10 / eli-h
1042 Potassium	3.4	mg/L		0.5		E200.7	02/22/24 13:10 / eli-h
1052 Sodium	3.3	mg/L		0.5		E200.7	02/22/24 13:10 / eli-h
<b>NUTRIENTS</b>							
1038 Nitrogen, Nitrate+Nitrite as N	0.17	mg/L		0.05	10	E353.2	02/20/24 13:20 / sif
<b>INORGANIC COMPOUNDS, SDWA</b>							
1025 Fluoride	0.1	mg/L		0.1	4	E300.0	02/17/24 06:53 / jls1
<b>METALS, TOTAL</b>							
1035 Mercury	ND	mg/L		0.0001	0.002	E245.1	02/26/24 13:06 / eli-h
<b>INORGANIC COMPOUNDS</b>							
1074 Antimony	ND	mg/L		0.001	0.006	E200.8	02/27/24 16:48 / eli-h
1005 Arsenic	0.006	mg/L		0.005	0.01	E200.8	02/27/24 16:48 / eli-h
1010 Barium	ND	mg/L		0.1	2	E200.8	02/27/24 16:48 / eli-h
1075 Beryllium	ND	mg/L		0.001	0.004	E200.8	02/27/24 16:48 / eli-h
1015 Cadmium	ND	mg/L		0.001	0.005	E200.8	02/27/24 16:48 / eli-h
1020 Chromium	ND	mg/L		0.05	0.1	E200.8	02/27/24 16:48 / eli-h
1036 Nickel	ND	mg/L		0.05		E200.8	02/27/24 16:48 / eli-h
1045 Selenium	0.009	mg/L		0.001	0.05	E200.8	02/27/24 16:48 / eli-h
1085 Thallium	ND	mg/L		0.0005	0.002	E200.8	02/27/24 16:48 / eli-h
1024 Cyanide, Total	ND	mg/L		0.005	0.2	Kelada-01	02/21/24 09:59 / eli-h
<b>VOLATILE ORGANIC COMPOUNDS</b>							
2990 Benzene	ND	ug/L		0.50	5	E524.2	02/21/24 18:48 / eli-h
2993 Bromobenzene	ND	ug/L		0.50		E524.2	02/21/24 18:48 / eli-h
2430 Bromochloromethane	ND	ug/L		0.50		E524.2	02/21/24 18:48 / eli-h
2943 Bromodichloromethane	3.6	ug/L		0.50		E524.2	02/21/24 18:48 / eli-h
2942 Bromoform	0.85	ug/L		0.50		E524.2	02/21/24 18:48 / eli-h
2214 Bromomethane	ND	ug/L		0.50		E524.2	02/21/24 18:48 / eli-h
2422 n-Butylbenzene	ND	ug/L		0.50		E524.2	02/21/24 18:48 / eli-h
2428 sec-Butylbenzene	ND	ug/L		0.50		E524.2	02/21/24 18:48 / eli-h
2426 tert-Butylbenzene	ND	ug/L		0.50		E524.2	02/21/24 18:48 / eli-h

Report RL - Analyte Reporting Limit  
Definitions: QCL - Quality Control Limit

MCL - Maximum Contaminant Level  
ND - Not detected at the Reporting Limit (RL)



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### LABORATORY ANALYTICAL REPORT

Prepared by Casper, WY Branch

Client: City of Rawlins

Client Sample ID: 229 Sage Creek Road

PWS #: WY5600045 Name: RAWLINS WATER SUPPLY, CITY OF

Facility ID:SS01

Sampling Point/Location: SP01 / 229 Sage Creek Road

Project ID:WY5600045

Collector's Name: Steve Osborn

Contact Phone #: (307) 328-4500

Compliance Sample: YES

Sample Type: RT

Lab ID: C24020432-001

Report Date: 03/01/24

Collection Date: 02/14/24 08:52

Date Received: 02/14/24

Matrix: Drinking Water

Federal ID#: WY000002

FRDS Analytes	Result	Units	Qual	MCL		Method	Analysis Date / By
				RL	QCL		
<b>VOLATILE ORGANIC COMPOUNDS</b>							
2982 Carbon tetrachloride	ND	ug/L		0.50	5	E524.2	02/21/24 18:48 / eli-h
2980 1,2-Dichloroethane	ND	ug/L		0.50	5	E524.2	02/21/24 18:48 / eli-h
2989 Chlorobenzene	ND	ug/L		0.50	100	E524.2	02/21/24 18:48 / eli-h
2944 Chlorodibromomethane	3.2	ug/L		0.50		E524.2	02/21/24 18:48 / eli-h
2216 Chloroethane	ND	ug/L		0.50		E524.2	02/21/24 18:48 / eli-h
2941 Chloroform	3.9	ug/L		0.50		E524.2	02/21/24 18:48 / eli-h
2210 Chloromethane	ND	ug/L		0.50		E524.2	02/21/24 18:48 / eli-h
2965 2-Chlorotoluene	ND	ug/L		0.50		E524.2	02/21/24 18:48 / eli-h
2966 4-Chlorotoluene	ND	ug/L		0.50		E524.2	02/21/24 18:48 / eli-h
2408 Dibromomethane	ND	ug/L		0.50		E524.2	02/21/24 18:48 / eli-h
2968 1,2-Dichlorobenzene	ND	ug/L		0.50	800	E524.2	02/21/24 18:48 / eli-h
2967 1,3-Dichlorobenzene	ND	ug/L		0.50		E524.2	02/21/24 18:48 / eli-h
2969 1,4-Dichlorobenzene	ND	ug/L		0.50	75	E524.2	02/21/24 18:48 / eli-h
2212 Dichlorodifluoromethane	ND	ug/L		0.50		E524.2	02/21/24 18:48 / eli-h
2978 1,1-Dichloroethane	ND	ug/L		0.50		E524.2	02/21/24 18:48 / eli-h
2977 1,1-Dichloroethene	ND	ug/L		0.50	7	E524.2	02/21/24 18:48 / eli-h
2380 cis-1,2-Dichloroethene	ND	ug/L		0.50	70	E524.2	02/21/24 18:48 / eli-h
2979 trans-1,2-Dichloroethene	ND	ug/L		0.50	100	E524.2	02/21/24 18:48 / eli-h
2983 1,2-Dichloropropane	ND	ug/L		0.50	5	E524.2	02/21/24 18:48 / eli-h
2412 1,3-Dichloropropane	ND	ug/L		0.50		E524.2	02/21/24 18:48 / eli-h
2416 2,2-Dichloropropane	ND	ug/L		0.50		E524.2	02/21/24 18:48 / eli-h
2410 1,1-Dichloropropene	ND	ug/L		0.50		E524.2	02/21/24 18:48 / eli-h
2413 cis-1,3-Dichloropropene	ND	ug/L		0.50		E524.2	02/21/24 18:48 / eli-h
2224 trans-1,3-Dichloropropene	ND	ug/L		0.50		E524.2	02/21/24 18:48 / eli-h
2992 Ethylbenzene	ND	ug/L		0.50	700	E524.2	02/21/24 18:48 / eli-h
2246 Hexachlorobutadiene	ND	ug/L		0.50		E524.2	02/21/24 18:48 / eli-h
2994 Isopropylbenzene	ND	ug/L		0.50		E524.2	02/21/24 18:48 / eli-h
2030 p-Isopropyltoluene	ND	ug/L		0.50		E524.2	02/21/24 18:48 / eli-h
2251 Methyl tert-butyl ether (MTBE)	ND	ug/L		0.50		E524.2	02/21/24 18:48 / eli-h
2964 Methylene chloride	ND	ug/L		0.50	5	E524.2	02/21/24 18:48 / eli-h
2248 Naphthalene	ND	ug/L		0.50		E524.2	02/21/24 18:48 / eli-h
2998 n-Propylbenzene	ND	ug/L		0.50		E524.2	02/21/24 18:48 / eli-h
2996 Styrene	ND	ug/L		0.50	100	E524.2	02/21/24 18:48 / eli-h
2986 1,1,1,2-Tetrachloroethane	ND	ug/L		0.50		E524.2	02/21/24 18:48 / eli-h
2988 1,1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane	ND	ug/L		0.50		E524.2	02/21/24 18:48 / eli-h
2987 Tetrachloroethene	ND	ug/L		0.50	5	E524.2	02/21/24 18:48 / eli-h

Report Definitions: RL - Analyte Reporting Limit  
QCL - Quality Control Limit

MCL - Maximum Contaminant Level  
ND - Not detected at the Reporting Limit (RL)



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### LABORATORY ANALYTICAL REPORT

Prepared by Casper, WY Branch

Client: City of Rawlins

Lab ID: C24020432-001

Client Sample ID: 229 Sage Creek Road

Report Date: 03/01/24

PWS #: WY5600045 Name: RAWLINS WATER SUPPLY, CITY OF

Collection Date: 02/14/24 08:52

Facility ID:SS01

Date Received: 02/14/24

Sampling Point/Location: SP01 / 229 Sage Creek Road

Matrix: Drinking Water

Project ID:WY5600045

Federal ID#: WY00002

Collector's Name: Steve Osborn

Contact Phone #: (307) 328-4500

Compliance Sample: YES

Sample Type: RT

FRDS Analyses	Result	Units	Qual	MCL/		Method	Analysis Date / By
				RL	QCL		
<b>VOLATILE ORGANIC COMPOUNDS</b>							
2991 Toluene	ND	ug/L		0.50	1000	E524.2	02/21/24 18:48   eli-h
2420 1,2,3-Trichlorobenzene	ND	ug/L		0.50		E524.2	02/21/24 18:48   eli-h
2378 1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	ND	ug/L		0.50	70	E524.2	02/21/24 18:48   eli-h
2981 1,1,1-Trichloroethane	ND	ug/L		0.50	200	E524.2	02/21/24 18:48   eli-h
2985 1,1,2-Trichloroethane	ND	ug/L		0.50	5	E524.2	02/21/24 18:48   eli-h
2984 Trichloroethene	ND	ug/L		0.50		E524.2	02/21/24 18:48   eli-h
2218 Trichlorofluoromethane	ND	ug/L		0.50		E524.2	02/21/24 18:48   eli-h
2414 1,2,3-Trichloropropane	ND	ug/L		0.50		E524.2	02/21/24 18:48   eli-h
2418 1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene	ND	ug/L		0.50		E524.2	02/21/24 18:48   eli-h
2424 1,3,5-Trimethylbenzene	ND	ug/L		0.50		E524.2	02/21/24 18:48   eli-h
2976 Vinyl chloride	ND	ug/L		0.50	2	E524.2	02/21/24 18:48   eli-h
2963 m+p-Xylenes	ND	ug/L		1.0		E524.2	02/21/24 18:48   eli-h
2997 o-Xylene	ND	ug/L		0.50		E524.2	02/21/24 18:48   eli-h
2950 Trihalomethanes, Total	12	ug/L		0.50	80	E524.2	02/21/24 18:48   eli-h
2955 Xylenes, Total	ND	ug/L		0.50	10000	E524.2	02/21/24 18:48   eli-h
Surr: p-Bromofluorobenzene	107	%REC			70-130	E524.2	02/21/24 18:48   eli-h
Surr: 1,2-Dichloroethane-d4	104	%REC			70-130	E524.2	02/21/24 18:48   eli-h
Surr: Toluene-d8	101	%REC			70-130	E524.2	02/21/24 18:48   eli-h

Report Definitions: RL - Analyte Reporting Limit  
QCL - Quality Control Limit

MCL - Maximum Contaminant Level  
ND - Not detected at the Reporting Limit (RL)



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### LABORATORY ANALYTICAL REPORT

Prepared by Casper, WY Branch

Client: City of Rawlins

Lab ID: C23030186-001

Client Sample ID: IN05

Report Date: 03/14/23

PWS #: WY5600045 Name: RAWLINS WATER SUPPLY, CITY OF

Collection Date: 03/07/23 09:05

Facility ID: IN05

Date Received: 03/07/23

SamplingPoint/Location: RAWTOCA / IN05

Matrix: Drinking Water

Project ID: WY5600045

Federal ID#: WY00002

Collector's Name: Cody Vanden Brink

Contact Phone #: (307) 328-4500

Compliance Sample: YES

Sample Type: RT

FRDS Analyses	Result	Units	Qual	MCL/		Method	Analysis Date / By
				RL	QCL		
<b>NON-METALS</b>							
2920 Organic Carbon, Total (TOC)	0.8	mg/L		0.5		A5310 C	03/09/23 18:00 / mmm

Report Definitions: RL - Analyte Reporting Limit  
QCL - Quality Control Limit

MCL - Maximum Contaminant Level  
ND - Not detected at the Reporting Limit (RL)



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**LABORATORY ANALYTICAL REPORT**

Prepared by Casper, WY Branch

Client: City of Rawlins

Lab ID: C23050851-001

Client Sample ID: IN05

Report Date: 06/05/23

PWS #: WY5600045 Name: RAWLINS WATER SUPPLY, CITY OF

Collection Date: 05/23/23 08:30

Facility ID: IN05

Date Received: 05/23/23

SamplingPoint/Location: RAWTOCA / IN05

Matrix: Drinking Water

Project ID: WY5600045

Federal ID#: WY00002

Collector's Name: Carly Brown

Contact Phone #: (307) 328-4500

Compliance Sample: YES

Sample Type: RT

FRDS Analyses	Result	Units	Qual	MCL/		Method	Analysis Date / By
				RL	QCL		
<b>NON-METALS</b>							
2920 Organic Carbon, Total (TOC)	1.7	mg/L		0.5		A5310 C	05/25/23 21:57 / mnm

Report Definitions: RL - Analyte Reporting Limit  
QCL - Quality Control Limit

MCL - Maximum Contaminant Level  
ND - Not detected at the Reporting Limit (RL)



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**LABORATORY ANALYTICAL REPORT**

Prepared by Casper, WY Branch

Client: City of Rawlins

Client Sample ID: IN05

PWS #: WY5600045 Name: RAWLINS WATER SUPPLY, CITY OF

Facility ID: IN05

SamplingPoint/Location: RAWTOCA / IN05

Project ID: WY5600045

Collector's Name: Joe Langenderfer

Contact Phone #: (307) 328-4500

Compliance Sample: YES

Sample Type: RT

Lab ID: C23080949-001

Report Date: 09/06/23

Collection Date: 08/21/23 11:51

Date Received: 08/21/23

Matrix: Drinking Water

Federal ID#: WY00002

FRDS Analyses	Result	Units	Qual	MCL/		Method	Analysis Date / By
				RL	QCL		
<b>NON-METALS</b>							
2920 Organic Carbon, Total (TOC)	0.9	mg/L		0.5		A5310 C	08/22/23 18:53 / say

**Report** RL - Analyte Reporting Limit  
**Definitions:** QCL - Quality Control Limit

MCL - Maximum Contaminant Level  
ND - Not detected at the Reporting Limit (RL)



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**LABORATORY ANALYTICAL REPORT**

Prepared by Casper, WY Branch

Client: City of Rawlins

Client Sample ID: IN05

PWS #: WY5600045 Name: RAWLINS WATER SUPPLY, CITY OF

Facility ID: IN05

SamplingPoint/Location: RAWTOCA / IN05

Project ID: WY5600045

Collector's Name: Carly Brown

Contact Phone #: (307) 328-4500

Compliance Sample: YES

Sample Type: RT

Lab ID: C23100624-001

Report Date: 10/23/23

Collection Date: 10/17/23 08:33

Date Received: 10/17/23

Matrix: Drinking Water

Federal ID#: WY00002

FRDS Analyses	Result	Units	Qual	MCL/		Method	Analysis Date / By
				RL	QCL		
<b>NON-METALS</b>							
2920 Organic Carbon, Total (TOC)	0.8	mg/L		0.5		A5310 C	10/18/23 21:19 / say

Report Definitions: RL - Analyte Reporting Limit  
QCL - Quality Control Limit

MCL - Maximum Contaminant Level  
ND - Not detected at the Reporting Limit (RL)



**LABORATORY ANALYTICAL REPORT**

Prepared by Casper, WY Branch

**Client:** City of Rawlins

**Client Sample ID:** Swanson Ranch

**PWS #:** WY5600045 **Name:** RAWLINS WATER SUPPLY, CITY OF

**Facility ID:** SS01

**Sampling Point/Location:** SP01 / Swanson Ranch

**Project ID:** WY5600045

**Collector's Name:** Carly Brown

**Contact Phone #:** (307) 328-4500

**Compliance Sample:** YES

**Sample Type:** RT

**Lab ID:** C21110454-001

**Report Date:** 11/30/21

**Collection Date:** 11/10/21 08:58

**Date Received:** 11/10/21

**Matrix:** Drinking Water

**Federal ID#:** WY000002

FRDS Analyses	Result	Units	Qual	MCL/		Method	Analysis Date / By
				RL	QCL		
<b>SEMI-VOLATILE ORGANIC COMPOUNDS</b>							
2051 Alachlor	ND	ug/L		0.10	2	E525.2	11/18/21 21:28 / eli-b
2356 Aldrin	ND	ug/L		0.10		E525.2	11/18/21 21:28 / eli-b
2388 Aroclor 1016	ND	ug/L		0.080		E525.2	11/18/21 21:28 / eli-b
2390 Aroclor 1221	ND	ug/L		2.0		E525.2	11/18/21 21:28 / eli-b
2392 Aroclor 1232	ND	ug/L		0.50		E525.2	11/18/21 21:28 / eli-b
2394 Aroclor 1242	ND	ug/L		0.30		E525.2	11/18/21 21:28 / eli-b
2396 Aroclor 1248	ND	ug/L		0.10		E525.2	11/18/21 21:28 / eli-b
2398 Aroclor 1254	ND	ug/L		0.10		E525.2	11/18/21 21:28 / eli-b
2400 Aroclor 1260	ND	ug/L		0.20		E525.2	11/18/21 21:28 / eli-b
2050 Atrazine	ND	ug/L		0.10	3	E525.2	11/18/21 21:28 / eli-b
2306 Benzo(a)pyrene	ND	ug/L		0.10	0.2	E525.2	11/18/21 21:28 / eli-b
2035 bis(2-ethylhexyl)Adipate	ND	ug/L		0.50	400	E525.2	11/18/21 21:28 / eli-b
2039 bis(2-ethylhexyl)Phthalate	ND	ug/L		0.60	6	E525.2	11/18/21 21:28 / eli-b
2076 Butachlor	ND	ug/L		0.10		E525.2	11/18/21 21:28 / eli-b
2959 Chlordane	ND	ug/L		1.0	2	E525.2	11/18/21 21:28 / eli-b
2070 Dieldrin	ND	ug/L		0.10		E525.2	11/18/21 21:28 / eli-b
2005 Endrin	ND	ug/L		0.10	2	E525.2	11/18/21 21:28 / eli-b
2010 gamma-BHC (Lindane)	ND	ug/L		0.10	0.2	E525.2	11/18/21 21:28 / eli-b
2065 Heptachlor	ND	ug/L		0.10	0.4	E525.2	11/18/21 21:28 / eli-b
2067 Heptachlor epoxide	ND	ug/L		0.10	0.2	E525.2	11/18/21 21:28 / eli-b
2274 Hexachlorobenzene	ND	ug/L		0.10	1	E525.2	11/18/21 21:28 / eli-b
2042 Hexachlorocyclopentadiene	ND	ug/L		0.10	50	E525.2	11/18/21 21:28 / eli-b
2015 Methoxychlor	ND	ug/L		0.10	40	E525.2	11/18/21 21:28 / eli-b
2045 Metolachlor	ND	ug/L		0.10		E525.2	11/18/21 21:28 / eli-b
2595 Metribuzin	ND	ug/L		0.10		E525.2	11/18/21 21:28 / eli-b
2077 Propachlor	ND	ug/L		0.10		E525.2	11/18/21 21:28 / eli-b
2037 Simazine	ND	ug/L		0.10	4	E525.2	11/18/21 21:28 / eli-b
2020 Toxaphene	ND	ug/L		2.0	3	E525.2	11/18/21 21:28 / eli-b
2383 PCBs, Total	ND	ug/L		0.50	0.5	E525.2	11/18/21 21:28 / eli-b
Surr: 1,3-Dimethyl-2-nitrobenzene	102	%REC			70-130	E525.2	11/18/21 21:28 / eli-b
Surr: Perylene-d12	106	%REC			70-130	E525.2	11/18/21 21:28 / eli-b
Surr: Pyrene-d10	110	%REC			70-130	E525.2	11/18/21 21:28 / eli-b
Surr: Triphenylphosphate	111	%REC			70-130	E525.2	11/18/21 21:28 / eli-b

- Note: The federal MCL for total PCB's is 0.5 ug/L as Decachlorobiphenyl (DCB). PCB screening at the reporting limits given for the individual Aroclors meets or exceeds federal and state requirements for "Total PCB" monitoring if Aroclors are not detected.

**Report** RL - Analyte Reporting Limit  
**Definitions:** QCL - Quality Control Limit

MCL - Maximum Contaminant Level  
ND - Not detected at the Reporting Limit (RL)



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**LABORATORY ANALYTICAL REPORT**

Prepared by Casper, WY Branch

**Client:** City of Rawlins  
**Client Sample ID:** Swanson Ranch  
**PWS #:** WY5600045 **Name:** RAWLINS WATER SUPPLY, CITY OF  
**Facility ID:** SS01  
**SamplingPoint/Location:** SP01 / Swanson Ranch  
**Project ID:** WY5600045  
**Collector's Name:** Carly Brown  
**Compliance Sample:** YES

**Lab ID:** C21110454-001  
**Report Date:** 11/30/21  
**Collection Date:** 11/10/21 08:58  
**Date Received:** 11/10/21  
**Matrix:** Drinking Water  
**Federal ID#:** WY00002

**Contact Phone #:** (307) 328-4500

**Sample Type:** RT

FRDS Analyses	Result	Units	Qual	MCL/		Method	Analysis Date / By
				RL	QCL		
<b>SEMI-VOLATILE ORGANIC COMPOUNDS</b>							
2033 Endothall	ND	ug/L		8.0	100	E548.1	11/18/21 14:11 / eli-b
Surr: 2,4-Dichlorophenylacetic acid	91.0	%REC			70-130	E548.1	11/18/21 14:11 / eli-b
<b>PESTICIDES, BY HPLC</b>							
2047 Aldicarb	ND	ug/L		1.0	3	E531.1	11/12/21 19:43 / lji
2044 Aldicarb sulfone	ND	ug/L		1.0	2	E531.1	11/12/21 19:43 / lji
2043 Aldicarb sulfoxide	ND	ug/L		1.0	4	E531.1	11/12/21 19:43 / lji
2021 Carbaryl	ND	ug/L		1.0		E531.1	11/12/21 19:43 / lji
2066 3-Hydroxycarbofuran	ND	ug/L		1.0		E531.1	11/12/21 19:43 / lji
2046 Carbofuran	ND	ug/L		1.0	40	E531.1	11/12/21 19:43 / lji
2024 Methiocarb	ND	ug/L		1.0		E531.1	11/12/21 19:43 / lji
2022 Methomyl	ND	ug/L		1.0		E531.1	11/12/21 19:43 / lji
2036 Oxamyl	ND	ug/L		1.0	200	E531.1	11/12/21 19:43 / lji
Baygon	ND	ug/L		1.0		E531.1	11/12/21 19:43 / lji
Surr: BDMC	115	%REC			70-130	E531.1	11/12/21 19:43 / lji
<b>VOCS BY MICROEXTRACTION-ECD</b>							
2414 1,2,3-Trichloropropane	ND	ug/L		0.050		E504.1	11/18/21 21:28 / eli-b
2931 1,2-Dibromo-3-chloropropane	ND	ug/L		0.020	0.2	E504.1	11/18/21 21:28 / eli-b
2946 1,2-Dibromoethane	ND	ug/L		0.010	0.05	E504.1	11/18/21 21:28 / eli-b
Surr: 1,1,1,2-Tetrachloroethane	81.0	%REC			70-130	E504.1	11/18/21 21:28 / eli-b
<b>HERBICIDES, BY HPLC</b>							
2034 Glyphosate	ND	ug/L		5.0	700	E547	11/12/21 13:40 / lji
<b>PESTICIDES</b>							
2032 Diquat	ND	ug/L		0.40	20	E549.2	11/15/21 14:15 / lji
<b>HERBICIDES</b>							
2110 2,4,5-TP (Silvex)	ND	ug/L		0.25	50	E515.4	11/19/21 03:15 / eli-b
2105 2,4-D	ND	ug/L		1.0	70	E515.4	11/19/21 03:15 / eli-b
2106 2,4-DB	ND	ug/L		1.0		E515.4	11/19/21 03:15 / eli-b
2031 Dalapon	ND	ug/L		2.5	200	E515.4	11/19/21 03:15 / eli-b
2440 Dicamba	ND	ug/L		1.0		E515.4	11/19/21 03:15 / eli-b
2206 Dichlorprop	ND	ug/L		1.0		E515.4	11/19/21 03:15 / eli-b
2041 Dinoseb	ND	ug/L		1.0	7	E515.4	11/19/21 03:15 / eli-b

**Report** RL - Analyte Reporting Limit  
**Definitions:** QCL - Quality Control Limit

MCL - Maximum Contaminant Level  
ND - Not detected at the Reporting Limit (RL)



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### LABORATORY ANALYTICAL REPORT

Prepared by Casper, WY Branch

**Client:** City of Rawlins

**Lab ID:** C21110454-001

**Client Sample ID:** Swanson Ranch

**Report Date:** 11/30/21

**PWS #:** WY5600045 **Name:** RAWLINS WATER SUPPLY, CITY OF

**Collection Date:** 11/10/21 08:58

**Facility ID:** SS01

**Date Received:** 11/10/21

**SamplingPoint/Location:** SP01 / Swanson Ranch

**Matrix:** Drinking Water

**Project ID:** WY5600045

**Federal ID#:** WY00002

**Collector's Name:** Carly Brown

**Contact Phone #:** (307) 328-4500

**Compliance Sample:** YES

**Sample Type:** RT

FRDS Analyses	Result	Units	Qual	MCL/		Method	Analysis Date / By
				RL	QCL		
<b>HERBICIDES</b>							
2326 Pentachlorophenol	ND	ug/L		0.10	1	E515.4	11/19/21 03:15 / eli-b
2040 Picloram	ND	ug/L		0.50	500	E515.4	11/19/21 03:15 / eli-b
Surr: 2,4-Dichlorophenylacetic acid	102	%REC			70-130	E515.4	11/19/21 03:15 / eli-b

**Report** RL - Analyte Reporting Limit  
**Definitions:** QCL - Quality Control Limit

MCL - Maximum Contaminant Level  
ND - Not detected at the Reporting Limit (RL)

## Monitoring Violations Annual Notice – Template 3-1A

### IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR DRINKING WATER

#### Monitoring Requirements Not Met for [Water System Name]

Our water system violated drinking water requirements over the past year. Even though these were not emergencies, as our customers, you have a right to know what happened and what we are doing (did) to correct these situations.

*\*We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants on a regular basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not our drinking water meets health standards. During [compliance period] we [‘did not monitor or test’ or ‘did not complete all monitoring or testing’] for [contaminant(s)] and therefore cannot be sure of the quality of your drinking water during that time.\**

#### What should I do?

There is nothing you need to do at this time.

The table below lists the contaminant(s) we did not properly test for during the last year, how often we are supposed to sample for [this contaminant/these contaminants], how many samples we are supposed to take, how many samples we took, when samples should have been taken, and the date on which follow-up samples were (or will be) taken.

Contaminant	Required sampling frequency	Number of samples taken	When samples should have been taken	When samples were taken
IOCs, VOCs Nitrogen	Annually	0	December 2023	February 14, 2024

#### What is being done?

[Describe corrective action.] Notified EPA and obtained samples as soon as it was realized samples were not recorded.

For more information, please contact [name of contact] at [phone number] or [mailing address].

Bud Dimicki 307-328-4564

*\*Please share this information with all the other people who drink this water, especially those who may not have received this notice directly (for example, people in apartments, nursing homes, schools, and businesses). You can do this by posting this notice in a public place or distributing copies by hand or mail.\**

This notice is being sent to you by [water system name]. State Water System ID# WY5600045 Date distributed \_\_\_\_\_

VOCs, also known as volatile organic compounds, are tested by collecting one sample and testing that sample for all the regulated VOCs. VOCs are commonly used in industrial and manufacturing processes. Regulated VOCs include benzene, carbon tetrachloride, chlorobenzene, 1,2-dichlorobenzene, 1,4-dichlorobenzene, 1,2-dichloroethane, cis-dichloroethane, trans-dichloroethane, dichloromethane, 1,2-dichloropropane, ethylbenzene, styrene, tetrachloroethylene, 1,1,1-trichloroethane, trichloroethylene, toluene, 1,2,4-trichlorobenzene, 1,1-dichloroethylene, 1,1,2-trichloroethane, vinyl chloride, and xylene.

## Monitoring and Reporting Violations

Our water system violated drinking water requirements over the past year. Even though these were not emergencies, as our customers, you have a right to know what happened and what we are doing (did) to correct this situation.

We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants on a regular basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not our drinking water meets health standards. During 2022 we did not monitor or test for IOCs and VOC's and therefore cannot be sure of the quality of your drinking water during that time.

What should I do?

There is nothing you need to do at this time.

The table below lists the contaminants we did not properly test for during the last year, how often we are supposed to sample for IOC, how many samples were are supposed to take, how many samples we took, when samples should have been taken, and the date on which follow-up samples were taken.

Contaminant	Required sampling frequency	Number of samples taken	When samples should have been taken	When samples were taken
IOC / VOC Nitrates-Nitrites	Annually	0	December 2023	February 14, 2024

## UCMR5 Information for Annual CCRs

### Final general language for community water system CCRs that have UCMR5 detections:

As part of an on-going evaluation program, the EPA has required us to monitor for some contaminants in drinking water that are not currently regulated.

Under the Fifth Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR5), EPA is gathering information on the occurrence of 29 per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) and lithium in drinking water. UCMR5 is intended to improve understanding about the presence and quantity of these substances in public drinking water systems, and EPA often does not have full knowledge of the health effects for these unregulated contaminants. The UCMR5 data collected on PFAS and lithium from drinking water systems will help the EPA make determinations about future regulations and other actions to protect public health under the Safe Drinking Water Act. The process of developing regulatory standards is careful, deliberative, and data based. Monitoring for contaminants that are not regulated also helps federal, state, and other researchers prioritize studies for health effects information, identify data gaps, and determine the need for future studies to improve our understanding of the possible health risks associated with these contaminants in public drinking water. Information collected through the monitoring of these contaminants will help to ensure that future decisions on drinking water standards are based on sound science. For more information about UCMR5, visit <https://www.epa.gov/dwucmr/fifth-unregulated-contaminant-monitoring-rule>.

### Final language following the table of quantitative lithium results in CCRs:

Lithium is a naturally occurring metal and may be found at higher concentrations in certain parts of the country, particularly in groundwater sources in arid locations in the Western U.S.

Lithium has been used in pharmaceuticals for a long time to treat certain medical conditions under the care of a physician. Despite the abundance of information on patients receiving lithium at therapeutic levels, there has historically been limited information available to evaluate health risks in people at the levels associated with typical drinking water consumption, which are thought to be much lower than patients prescribed lithium as a therapy. Getting a better understanding of how much environmental lithium the public may be exposed to is one of the reasons the EPA is choosing to monitor for the presence and levels of lithium in drinking water systems around the country.

At present, EPA cannot confidently estimate the risk for people with lithium exposures from drinking water between the UCMR5 reporting limit of 9 µg/L (micrograms per liter) and a much higher concentration equivalent to a therapeutic dose. Therapeutic doses of lithium generally range from 600 to 1,200 mg/day (milligrams per day), which would be the equivalent of drinking water containing ≥ 240,000 µg/L lithium. The science on the potential for lithium's effects on human health, and at what levels including those which may be present in the environment, is still evolving.

For more information on lithium, visit <https://www.epa.gov/dwucmr/fifth-unregulated-contaminant-monitoring-rule#lithium>.

# Review Data | SDWARS

PWS ID	Facility	Sample Point	Sampling Event	Lab	Sample ID	Collection Date	Method	Analyte	Result Measure µg/L	Status
WY5600045	SS01	SP01	SE3	Babcock Laboratories, Inc.	108351P	9/28/23	200.7	lithium	20	PWS/EPA Approved
WY5600045	SS01	SP01	SE3	Babcock Laboratories, Inc.	108351P	9/28/23	533	11Cl-PF3OUdS	< MRL	PWS/EPA Approved
WY5600045	SS01	SP01	SE3	Babcock Laboratories, Inc.	108351P	9/28/23	533	4:2 FTS	< MRL	PWS/EPA Approved
WY5600045	SS01	SP01	SE3	Babcock Laboratories, Inc.	108351P	9/28/23	533	6:2 FTS	< MRL	PWS/EPA Approved
WY5600045	SS01	SP01	SE3	Babcock Laboratories, Inc.	108351P	9/28/23	533	8:2 FTS	< MRL	PWS/EPA Approved
WY5600045	SS01	SP01	SE3	Babcock Laboratories, Inc.	108351P	9/28/23	533	9Cl-PF3ONS	< MRL	PWS/EPA Approved
WY5600045	SS01	SP01	SE3	Babcock Laboratories, Inc.	108351P	9/28/23	533	ADONA	< MRL	PWS/EPA Approved
WY5600045	SS01	SP01	SE3	Babcock Laboratories, Inc.	108351P	9/28/23	533	HFPO-DA	< MRL	PWS/EPA Approved
WY5600045	SS01	SP01	SE3	Babcock Laboratories, Inc.	108351P	9/28/23	533	NFDHA	< MRL	PWS/EPA Approved
WY5600045	SS01	SP01	SE3	Babcock Laboratories, Inc.	108351P	9/28/23	533	PFBA	< MRL	PWS/EPA Approved
WY5600045	SS01	SP01	SE3	Babcock Laboratories, Inc.	108351P	9/28/23	533	PFBS	< MRL	PWS/EPA Approved
WY5600045	SS01	SP01	SE3	Babcock Laboratories, Inc.	108351P	9/28/23	533	PFDA	< MRL	PWS/EPA Approved
WY5600045	SS01	SP01	SE3	Babcock Laboratories, Inc.	108351P	9/28/23	533	PFDoA	< MRL	PWS/EPA Approved
WY5600045	SS01	SP01	SE3	Babcock Laboratories, Inc.	108351P	9/28/23	533	PFEESA	< MRL	PWS/EPA Approved

PWS ID	Facility	Sample Point	Sampling Event	Lab	Sample ID	Collection Date	Method	Analyte	Result Measure µg/L	Status
WY5600045	SS01	SP01	SE3	Babcock Laboratories, Inc.	108351P	9/28/23	533	PFHpA	< MRL	PWS/EPA Approved
WY5600045	SS01	SP01	SE3	Babcock Laboratories, Inc.	108351P	9/28/23	533	PFHpS	< MRL	PWS/EPA Approved
WY5600045	SS01	SP01	SE3	Babcock Laboratories, Inc.	108351P	9/28/23	533	PFHxA	< MRL	PWS/EPA Approved
WY5600045	SS01	SP01	SE3	Babcock Laboratories, Inc.	108351P	9/28/23	533	PFHxS	< MRL	PWS/EPA Approved
WY5600045	SS01	SP01	SE3	Babcock Laboratories, Inc.	108351P	9/28/23	533	PFMBA	< MRL	PWS/EPA Approved
WY5600045	SS01	SP01	SE3	Babcock Laboratories, Inc.	108351P	9/28/23	533	PFMPA	< MRL	PWS/EPA Approved
WY5600045	SS01	SP01	SE3	Babcock Laboratories, Inc.	108351P	9/28/23	533	PFNA	< MRL	PWS/EPA Approved
WY5600045	SS01	SP01	SE3	Babcock Laboratories, Inc.	108351P	9/28/23	533	PFOA	< MRL	PWS/EPA Approved
WY5600045	SS01	SP01	SE3	Babcock Laboratories, Inc.	108351P	9/28/23	533	PFOS	< MRL	PWS/EPA Approved
WY5600045	SS01	SP01	SE3	Babcock Laboratories, Inc.	108351P	9/28/23	533	PFPeA	< MRL	PWS/EPA Approved
WY5600045	SS01	SP01	SE3	Babcock Laboratories, Inc.	108351P	9/28/23	533	PFPeS	< MRL	PWS/EPA Approved
WY5600045	SS01	SP01	SE3	Babcock Laboratories, Inc.	108351P	9/28/23	533	PFUnA	< MRL	PWS/EPA Approved
WY5600045	SS01	SP01	SE2	Weck Laboratories, Inc.	105364P	6/20/23	200.7	lithium	< MRL	PWS/EPA Approved
WY5600045	SS01	SP01	SE2	Weck Laboratories, Inc.	105364P	6/20/23	533	11Cl-PF3OUdS	< MRL	PWS/EPA Approved
WY5600045	SS01	SP01	SE2	Weck Laboratories, Inc.	105364P	6/20/23	533	4:2 FTS	< MRL	PWS/EPA Approved

PWS ID	Facility	Sample Point	Sampling Event	Lab	Sample ID	Collection Date	Method	Analyte	Result Measure µg/L	Status
WY5600045	SS01	SP01	SE2	Weck Laboratories, Inc.	105364P	6/20/23	533	6:2 FTS	< MRL	PWS/EPA Approved
WY5600045	SS01	SP01	SE2	Weck Laboratories, Inc.	105364P	6/20/23	533	8:2 FTS	< MRL	PWS/EPA Approved
WY5600045	SS01	SP01	SE2	Weck Laboratories, Inc.	105364P	6/20/23	533	9CI-PF3ONS	< MRL	PWS/EPA Approved
WY5600045	SS01	SP01	SE2	Weck Laboratories, Inc.	105364P	6/20/23	533	ADONA	< MRL	PWS/EPA Approved
WY5600045	SS01	SP01	SE2	Weck Laboratories, Inc.	105364P	6/20/23	533	HFPO-DA	< MRL	PWS/EPA Approved
WY5600045	SS01	SP01	SE2	Weck Laboratories, Inc.	105364P	6/20/23	533	NFDHA	< MRL	PWS/EPA Approved
WY5600045	SS01	SP01	SE2	Weck Laboratories, Inc.	105364P	6/20/23	533	PFBA	< MRL	PWS/EPA Approved
WY5600045	SS01	SP01	SE2	Weck Laboratories, Inc.	105364P	6/20/23	533	PFBS	< MRL	PWS/EPA Approved
WY5600045	SS01	SP01	SE2	Weck Laboratories, Inc.	105364P	6/20/23	533	PFDA	< MRL	PWS/EPA Approved
WY5600045	SS01	SP01	SE2	Weck Laboratories, Inc.	105364P	6/20/23	533	PFDoA	< MRL	PWS/EPA Approved
WY5600045	SS01	SP01	SE2	Weck Laboratories, Inc.	105364P	6/20/23	533	PFEESA	< MRL	PWS/EPA Approved
WY5600045	SS01	SP01	SE2	Weck Laboratories, Inc.	105364P	6/20/23	533	PFHpA	< MRL	PWS/EPA Approved
WY5600045	SS01	SP01	SE2	Weck Laboratories, Inc.	105364P	6/20/23	533	PFHpS	< MRL	PWS/EPA Approved
WY5600045	SS01	SP01	SE2	Weck Laboratories, Inc.	105364P	6/20/23	533	PFHxA	< MRL	PWS/EPA Approved
WY5600045	SS01	SP01	SE2	Weck Laboratories, Inc.	105364P	6/20/23	533	PFHxS	< MRL	PWS/EPA Approved

PWS ID	Facility	Sample Point	Sampling Event	Lab	Sample ID	Collection Date	Method	Analyte	Result Measure µg/L	Status
WY5600045	SS01	SP01	SE2	Weck Laboratories, Inc.	105364P	6/20/23	533	PFMBA	< MRL	PWS/EPA Approved
WY5600045	SS01	SP01	SE2	Weck Laboratories, Inc.	105364P	6/20/23	533	PFMPA	< MRL	PWS/EPA Approved
WY5600045	SS01	SP01	SE2	Weck Laboratories, Inc.	105364P	6/20/23	533	PFNA	< MRL	PWS/EPA Approved
WY5600045	SS01	SP01	SE2	Weck Laboratories, Inc.	105364P	6/20/23	533	PFOA	< MRL	PWS/EPA Approved
WY5600045	SS01	SP01	SE2	Weck Laboratories, Inc.	105364P	6/20/23	533	PFOS	< MRL	PWS/EPA Approved
WY5600045	SS01	SP01	SE2	Weck Laboratories, Inc.	105364P	6/20/23	533	PFPeA	< MRL	PWS/EPA Approved
WY5600045	SS01	SP01	SE2	Weck Laboratories, Inc.	105364P	6/20/23	533	PFPeS	< MRL	PWS/EPA Approved
WY5600045	SS01	SP01	SE2	Weck Laboratories, Inc.	105364P	6/20/23	533	PFUnA	< MRL	PWS/EPA Approved
WY5600045	SS01	SP01	SE2	Weck Laboratories, Inc.	105364P	6/20/23	537.1	NEtFOSAA	< MRL	PWS/EPA Approved
WY5600045	SS01	SP01	SE2	Weck Laboratories, Inc.	105364P	6/20/23	537.1	NMeFOSAA	< MRL	PWS/EPA Approved
WY5600045	SS01	SP01	SE2	Weck Laboratories, Inc.	105364P	6/20/23	537.1	PFTA	< MRL	PWS/EPA Approved
WY5600045	SS01	SP01	SE2	Weck Laboratories, Inc.	105364P	6/20/23	537.1	PFTTrDA	< MRL	PWS/EPA Approved
WY5600045	SS01	SP01	SE1	Weck Laboratories, Inc.	102710P	3/21/23	200.7	lithium	< MRL	PWS/EPA Approved
WY5600045	SS01	SP01	SE1	Weck Laboratories, Inc.	102710P	3/21/23	533	11Cl-PF3OUdS	< MRL	PWS/EPA Approved
WY5600045	SS01	SP01	SE1	Weck Laboratories, Inc.	102710P	3/21/23	533	4:2 FTS	< MRL	PWS/EPA Approved

PWS ID	Facility	Sample Point	Sampling Event	Lab	Sample ID	Collection Date	Method	Analyte	Result Measure µg/L	Status
WY5600045	SS01	SP01	SE1	Weck Laboratories, Inc.	102710P	3/21/23	533	6:2 FTS	< MRL	PWS/EPA Approved
WY5600045	SS01	SP01	SE1	Weck Laboratories, Inc.	102710P	3/21/23	533	8:2 FTS	< MRL	PWS/EPA Approved
WY5600045	SS01	SP01	SE1	Weck Laboratories, Inc.	102710P	3/21/23	533	9CI-PF3ONS	< MRL	PWS/EPA Approved
WY5600045	SS01	SP01	SE1	Weck Laboratories, Inc.	102710P	3/21/23	533	ADONA	< MRL	PWS/EPA Approved
WY5600045	SS01	SP01	SE1	Weck Laboratories, Inc.	102710P	3/21/23	533	HFPO-DA	< MRL	PWS/EPA Approved
WY5600045	SS01	SP01	SE1	Weck Laboratories, Inc.	102710P	3/21/23	533	NFDHA	< MRL	PWS/EPA Approved
WY5600045	SS01	SP01	SE1	Weck Laboratories, Inc.	102710P	3/21/23	533	PFBA	< MRL	PWS/EPA Approved
WY5600045	SS01	SP01	SE1	Weck Laboratories, Inc.	102710P	3/21/23	533	PFBS	< MRL	PWS/EPA Approved
WY5600045	SS01	SP01	SE1	Weck Laboratories, Inc.	102710P	3/21/23	533	PFDA	< MRL	PWS/EPA Approved
WY5600045	SS01	SP01	SE1	Weck Laboratories, Inc.	102710P	3/21/23	533	PFDoA	< MRL	PWS/EPA Approved
WY5600045	SS01	SP01	SE1	Weck Laboratories, Inc.	102710P	3/21/23	533	PFEESA	< MRL	PWS/EPA Approved
WY5600045	SS01	SP01	SE1	Weck Laboratories, Inc.	102710P	3/21/23	533	PFHpA	< MRL	PWS/EPA Approved
WY5600045	SS01	SP01	SE1	Weck Laboratories, Inc.	102710P	3/21/23	533	PFHpS	< MRL	PWS/EPA Approved
WY5600045	SS01	SP01	SE1	Weck Laboratories, Inc.	102710P	3/21/23	533	PFHxA	< MRL	PWS/EPA Approved
WY5600045	SS01	SP01	SE1	Weck Laboratories, Inc.	102710P	3/21/23	533	PFHxS	< MRL	PWS/EPA Approved

PWS ID	Facility	Sample Point	Sampling Event	Lab	Sample ID	Collection Date	Method	Analyte	Result Measure	Status
									µg/L	
WY5600045	SS01	SP01	SE1	Weck Laboratories, Inc.	102710P	3/21/23	533	PFMBA	< MRL	PWS/EPA Approved
WY5600045	SS01	SP01	SE1	Weck Laboratories, Inc.	102710P	3/21/23	533	PFMPA	< MRL	PWS/EPA Approved
WY5600045	SS01	SP01	SE1	Weck Laboratories, Inc.	102710P	3/21/23	533	PFNA	< MRL	PWS/EPA Approved
WY5600045	SS01	SP01	SE1	Weck Laboratories, Inc.	102710P	3/21/23	533	PFOA	< MRL	PWS/EPA Approved
WY5600045	SS01	SP01	SE1	Weck Laboratories, Inc.	102710P	3/21/23	533	PFOS	< MRL	PWS/EPA Approved
WY5600045	SS01	SP01	SE1	Weck Laboratories, Inc.	102710P	3/21/23	533	PFPeA	< MRL	PWS/EPA Approved
WY5600045	SS01	SP01	SE1	Weck Laboratories, Inc.	102710P	3/21/23	533	PFPeS	< MRL	PWS/EPA Approved
WY5600045	SS01	SP01	SE1	Weck Laboratories, Inc.	102710P	3/21/23	533	PFUnA	< MRL	PWS/EPA Approved
WY5600045	SS01	SP01	SE1	Weck Laboratories, Inc.	102710P	3/21/23	537.1	NEtFOSAA	< MRL	PWS/EPA Approved
WY5600045	SS01	SP01	SE1	Weck Laboratories, Inc.	102710P	3/21/23	537.1	NMeFOSAA	< MRL	PWS/EPA Approved
WY5600045	SS01	SP01	SE1	Weck Laboratories, Inc.	102710P	3/21/23	537.1	PFTA	< MRL	PWS/EPA Approved
WY5600045	SS01	SP01	SE1	Weck Laboratories, Inc.	102710P	3/21/23	537.1	PFTrDA	< MRL	PWS/EPA Approved

As you can see by the table, our system had slightly high turbidity violations in June and July 2021 and August 18<sup>th</sup> 2022 because of the excessive water we had to use from the reservoirs and the water line project tie in at our springs. 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. 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, people 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.