Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

CITY OF RAWLINS WATER SYSTEM

WY5600045

2024

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Print

CCR Report 2024

Is my water safe?

We are pleased to present this year's Annual Water Quality Report (Consumer Confidence Report) as required by the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA). This report is designed to provide details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies. This report is a snapshot of last year's water quality. We are committed to providing you with information because informed customers are our best allies.

Do I need to take special precautions?

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. EPA/Centers for Disease Control (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Water Drinking Hotline (800-426-4791).

Where does my water come from?

Rawlins main water source is the Springs south of town. We also have 3 Wells in the Nugget foundation. We do blend these sources in the summer months, sometimes with our reservoirs (Peaking, Atlantic, and Rawlins). We also have water rights to the North Platte River, this source is most often used for irrigation at the golf course, but can be brought to the treatment plant to be treated for drinking water.

Source water assessment and its availability

Information about our source water assessment can be found on the City of Rawlins website or at City Hall.

Why are there contaminants in my drinking water?

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 water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791). The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity: microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, that may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife; inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial, or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming; pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses; organic Chemical Contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems; and radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities. In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

How can I get involved?

Your voice can be heard by City Council on the 1st and 3rd Tuesday of every month at 7:00 PM in the city hall council chambers. For tours of the treatment plants contact the water treatment plant at 307-328-4564.

Description of Water Treatment Process

Your water is treated by filtration and disinfection. Filtration removes particles suspended in the source water. Particles typically include clays and silts, natural organic matter, iron and manganese, and microorganisms. Your water is also treated by disinfection. Disinfection involves the addition of chlorine or other disinfectants to kill bacteria and other microorganisms (viruses, cysts, etc.) that may be in the water. Disinfection is considered to be one of the major public health advances of the 20th century.

Cross Connection Control Survey

The purpose of this survey is to determine whether a cross-connection may exist at your home or business. A cross connection is an unprotected or improper connection to a public water distribution system that may cause contamination or pollution to enter the system. We are responsible for enforcing cross-connection control regulations and insuring that no contaminants can, under any flow conditions, enter the distribution system. If you have any of the devices listed below please contact us so that we can discuss the issue, and if needed, survey your connection and assist you in isolating it if that is necessary.

- Boiler/ Radiant heater (water heaters not included)
- Underground lawn sprinkler system
- Pool or hot tub (whirlpool tubs not included)
- Additional source(s) of water on the property
- Decorative pond
- Watering trough

Source Water Protection Tips

Protection of drinking water is everyone's responsibility. You can help protect your community's drinking water source in several ways:

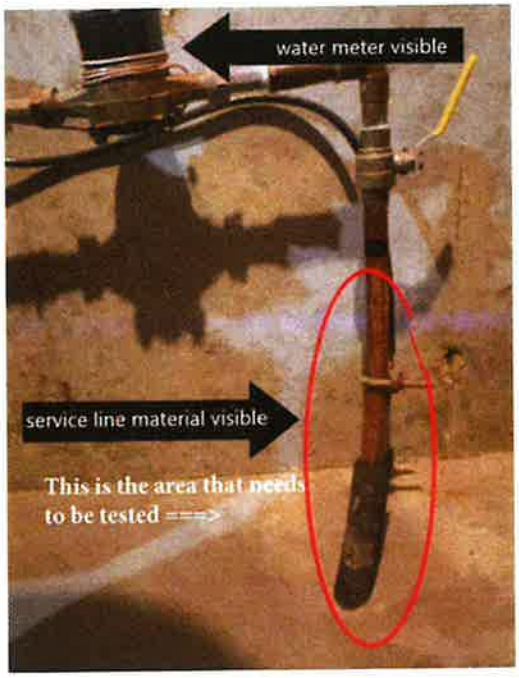
- Eliminate excess use of lawn and garden fertilizers and pesticides - they contain hazardous chemicals that can reach your drinking water source.
- Pick up after your pets.
- If you have your own septic system, properly maintain your system to reduce leaching to water sources or consider connecting to a public water system.
- Dispose of chemicals properly; take used motor oil to a recycling center.
- Volunteer in your community. Find a watershed or wellhead protection organization in your community and volunteer to help. If there are no active groups, consider starting one. Use EPA's Adopt Your Watershed to locate groups in your community, or visit the Watershed Information Network's How to Start a Watershed Team.
- Organize a storm drain stenciling project with your local government or water supplier. Stencil a message next to the street drain reminding people "Dump No Waste - Drains to River" or "Protect Your Water." Produce and distribute a flyer for households to remind residents that storm drains dump directly into your local water body.

Additional Information for Lead

The system inventory includes lead service lines.
City of Rawlins WEB Site

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. RAWLINS WATER SUPPLY, CITY OF is responsible for providing high quality drinking water and removing lead pipes, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components in your home. You share the responsibility for protecting yourself and your family from the lead in your home plumbing. You can take responsibility by identifying and removing lead materials within your home plumbing and taking steps to reduce your family's risk. Before drinking tap water, flush your pipes for several minutes by running your tap, taking a shower, doing laundry or a load of dishes. You can also use a filter certified by an American National Standards Institute accredited certifier to reduce lead in drinking water. If you are concerned about lead in your water and wish to have your water tested, contact RAWLINS WATER SUPPLY, CITY OF (Public Watersystem Id: WY5600045) by calling 307-328-4599 or emailing mdimick@rawlinswy.gov. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

The CITY of RAWLINS WYOMING
PO BOX 953
Rawlins WY 82301



MERGE NAME
MAILING ADDRESS
CITY STATE ZIP

November 13, 2024

Dear MERGE NAME,

As we included in the July utility insert and by sending a letter directly to homes and businesses in October, the City of Rawlins was required to submit an inventory of service line types to the EPA. This includes the publicly owned portion of the service line from the main to the curb stop and the private portion of the line from the curb stop into the building.

If you have not taken the survey, or if the publicly owned portion of the service line is unknown, the City is now required to send you the enclosed notice. **Please see the information from the EPA and the City of Rawlins about the health effects of lead and steps to reduce exposure.** At least one portion of the service line at (MERGE SERVICE ADDRESS) is currently listed as unknown on our EPA inventory.

Have you already taken the survey? The City's portion of the service line is likely unknown, so you must still receive this notice from the EPA. We believe that over 75% of the publicly owned lines are not lead, but we must verify this to the EPA. We have been replacing lead publicly owned service lines for decades but do not have the documentation required.

We are currently researching funding options and creating a plan to identify the materials of the public portion.

Currently, less than 1% of the privately owned lines in Rawlins are lead! **Do you want to check your service line to help keep your loved ones safe? Check it using only four quick steps on a survey at www.wyriskit.com or on the paper copy included.** If you need assistance, please return the survey with the option marked for help, and we will schedule a time to check your line. Lead in your drinking water can cause health problems for members of your household, especially if they are pregnant or very young.

Per the EPA requirements, all unknown water services identified in the inventory **must** be treated as if they were made of lead until shown otherwise. This may include requirements to verify materials at homes, city excavations, replacement schedules, or more. Over the next few years, to meet the EPA requirements, we will be working to sufficiently identify the material for both the publicly and privately owned portions of each water service line in the water system, so taking the survey will limit the EPA investigative work required for your property.

The City of Rawlins performs annual tests and has never exceeded the allowable amounts of lead in our water. For more information on the City of Rawlins water quality, review our annual Consumer Water Quality Report at City Hall or at www.rawlinswy.gov/watertreatment. If you have any questions, please contact Mira Miller, Community Relations, at 307-328-4500 ext. 1022 or myself.

Sincerely,

Cody Dill, City of Rawlins Public Works Director

521 W. Cedar Street
Phone (307) 328-4500

P.O. Box 953
www.RawlinsWY.gov

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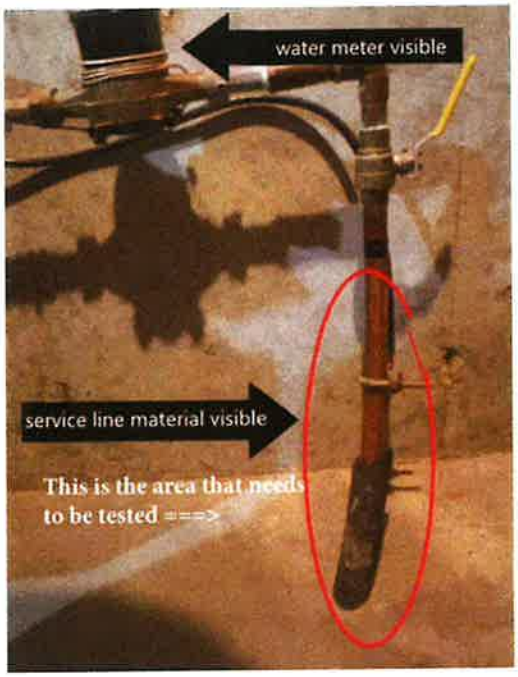

MERGE NAME
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November 13, 2024

Dear MERGE NAME,

As we included in the July utility insert and by sending a letter directly to homes and businesses in October, the City of Rawlins was required to submit an inventory of service line types to the EPA. This includes the publicly owned portion of the service line from the main to the curb stop and the private portion of the line from the curb stop into the building.

Through this survey, it was determined that your service line at (MERGE) is likely galvanized. Galvanized pipes downstream from lead lines may have absorbed lead and may be recommended for replacement. However, galvanized pipes downstream from **unknown** service lines must be treated as if they are recommended for replacement until shown otherwise. Please call Melvin "Bud" Dimick at 307-328-4564 for specific information regarding your property and whether it is downstream of a **lead** service line vs. a **status unknown** line.

Please see the information from the EPA and the City of Rawlins about the health effects of lead and steps to reduce exposure. Lead in your drinking water can cause health problems for members of your household, especially if they are pregnant or very young.

We believe that over 75% of the publicly owned lines are not lead, but we must verify this to the EPA. We have been replacing lead publicly owned service lines for decades but do not have the documentation required.

We are currently researching funding options and creating a plan to identify the materials of the public portion.

The City of Rawlins performs annual tests and has never exceeded the allowable amounts of lead in our water. For more information on the City of Rawlins water quality, review our annual Consumer Water Quality Report at City Hall or at www.rawlinswy.gov/watertreatment.

If you have any questions, please contact Melvin "Bud" Dimick at 307-328-4564 or myself.

Sincerely,

Cody Dill, City of Rawlins Public Works Director

Notice of Confirmed Galvanized Service Line
(that is or was possibly downstream of a lead service line)

Public Water System Name: City of Rawlins **PWS ID No.:** WY5600045

Service Line Location: MERGE **Date:** 11/13/24

Dear Drinking Water Consumer,

Our public water system is focused on protecting the health of every household in our community. This notice contains important information about your drinking water. Please share this information with anyone who drinks and/or cooks using water at this property. In addition to the people directly served at this property, this could and should include people in apartments, nursing homes, schools, businesses, as well as parents served by childcare at this property.

It has been determined that either a portion of, or the entire water pipe (called a service line) that connects your home, building, or other structure to the water main is made from **galvanized material** that may have adsorbed lead. EPA has defined these service lines as "galvanized requiring replacement"[1]. Our records either indicate that a lead service line pipe may be present or might have been present in the past.

Galvanized service lines that have adsorbed lead can contribute to lead in drinking water. People living in homes with a galvanized service line that has adsorbed lead may have an increased risk of exposure to lead from their drinking water.

What we know about the situational details regarding the determination of the service line material at this location or how you could find out:

Please call Melvin "Bud" Dimick at 307-328-4564 for specific information regarding your property and whether it is downstream of a **lead** service line vs. a **status unknown** line.

*If you have questions concerning any of the information provided in this notice, or **if you have information that could help us better describe your service line, contact us via:***

Water System Contact Person:

Name: Melvin "Bud" Dimick Title: Water/Wastewater Superintendent

Phone: (307) 328-4564 Email: MDimick@rawlinswy.gov

Water System's Web Address: www.rawlinswy.gov

Health effects of lead

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

[1] Refers to a galvanized service line is or was at any time downstream of a lead service line or is currently downstream of a "Lead Status Unknown" service line.

Steps you can take to reduce lead in drinking water.

Below are recommended actions that you may take, separately or in combination, if you are concerned about lead in your drinking water. The list also includes where you may find more information and is not intended to be a complete list or to imply that all actions equally reduce lead in drinking water.

- ***Use your filter properly.*** Using a filter can reduce lead in drinking water. If you use a filter, it should be certified to remove lead. Read any directions provided with the filter to learn how to properly install, maintain, and use your cartridge and when to replace it. Using the cartridge after it has expired can make it less effective at removing lead. Do not run hot water through the filter. For more information on facts and advice on home water filtration systems, visit EPA's website at https://www.epa.gov/water-research/consumer-tool-identifying-point-use-and-pitcher-filters-certified-reduce-lead.
- ***Clean your aerator.*** Regularly remove and clean your faucet's screen (also known as an aerator). Sediment, debris, and lead particles can collect in your aerator. If lead particles are caught in the aerator, lead can get into your water.
- ***Use cold water.*** Do not use hot water from the tap for drinking, cooking, or making baby formula as lead dissolves more easily into hot water. Boiling water does not remove lead from water.
- ***Run your water.*** The more time water has been sitting in pipes providing water to your home, the more lead it may contain. Before drinking, flush your home's pipes by running the tap, taking a shower, doing laundry, or doing a load of dishes. The amount of time to run the water will depend on whether your home has a lead service line or not, as well as the length and diameter of the service line and the amount of plumbing in your home.
- ***Learn about construction in your neighborhood***. Construction may cause more lead to be released from a lead service line or galvanized service line if present. Contact us to find out about any construction or maintenance work that may disturb your service line.
- ***Have your water tested.*** Contact us, your water utility, to have your water tested and to learn more about the lead levels in your drinking water. Alternatively, you may contact a certified laboratory to have your water tested for lead. A list of certified laboratories is available at https://www.epa.gov/region8-waterops/certified-drinking-water-laboratories-systems-wyoming-and-tribal-lands-epa-region. Note, a water sample may not adequately capture or represent all sources of lead that may be present. For information on sources of lead that include service lines and interior plumbing, please visit https://www.epa.gov/ground-water-and-drinking-water/basic-information-about-lead-drinking-water#getinto.
- ***Get your child tested to determine lead levels in their blood.*** A family doctor or pediatrician can perform a blood test for lead and provide information about the health effects of lead. State, city, or county departments of health can also provide information about how you can have your child's blood tested for lead. The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention recommends public health actions when the level of lead in a child's blood is 3.5 micrograms per deciliter (µg/dL) or more. For more information and links to CDC's website, please visit https://www.epa.gov/ground-water-and-drinking-water/basic-information-about-lead-drinking-water.

Replacing galvanized requiring replacement service lines

Our water system has the following information about opportunities for replacement of the service line: *

The City of Rawlins is researching options to fund the replacement of lines. Please consider contacting your home insurance company regarding any information they may have on insurance solutions.

**** If you are planning on replacing the portion of the service line that you own, please notify us first:***

For more information on reducing lead exposure from your drinking water and the health effects of lead, visit EPA's website at *http://www.epa.gov/lead*.

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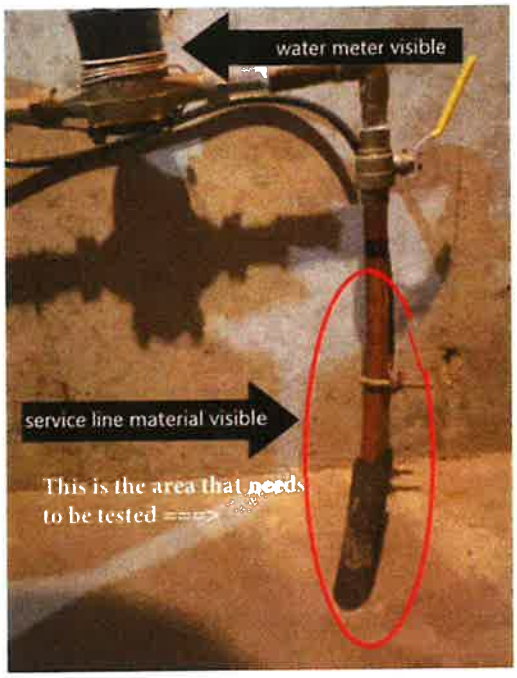

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Through this survey, it was determined that your service line at MERGE is likely lead. If you would like us to verify your line material, please call us at 307-328-4564.

Please see the information from the EPA and the City of Rawlins about the health effects of lead and steps to reduce exposure. Lead in your drinking water can cause health problems for members of your household, especially if they are pregnant or very young.

The City of Rawlins is researching options to fund the replacement of lead service lines. Please consider contacting your home insurance company regarding any information they may have on insurance solutions.

The City of Rawlins performs annual tests and has never exceeded the allowable amounts of lead in our water. For more information on the City of Rawlins water quality, review our annual Consumer Water Quality Report at City Hall or at www.rawlinswy.gov/watertreatment.

If you have any questions, please contact Melvin "Bud" Dimick at 307-328-4564 or myself.

Sincerely,

Cody Dill, City of Rawlins Public Works Director

Notice of Confirmed Lead Service Line

Public Water System Name: City of Rawlins **PWS ID No.:** WY5600045

Service Line Location: MERGE **Date:** 11/13/24

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If you have questions concerning any of the information provided in this notice, or if you have information that could help us better describe your service line, contact us via:

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Steps you can take to reduce lead in drinking water.

Below are recommended actions that you may take, separately or in combination, if you are concerned about lead in your drinking water. The list also includes where you may find more information and is not intended to be a complete list or to imply that all actions equally reduce lead in drinking water.

- ***Use your filter properly.*** Using a filter can reduce lead in drinking water. If you use a filter, it should be certified to remove lead. Read any directions provided with the filter to learn how to properly install, maintain, and use your cartridge and when to replace it. Using the cartridge after it has expired can make it less effective at removing lead. Do not run hot water through the filter. For more information on facts and advice on home water filtration systems, visit EPA's website at https://www.epa.gov/water-research/consumer-tool-identifying-point-use-and-pitcher-filters-certified-reduce-lead.
- ***Clean your aerator.*** Regularly remove and clean your faucet's screen (also known as an aerator). Sediment, debris, and lead particles can collect in your aerator. If lead particles are caught in the aerator, lead can get into your water.
- ***Use cold water.*** Do not use hot water from the tap for drinking, cooking, or making baby formula as lead dissolves more easily into hot water. Boiling water does not remove lead from water.

- ***Run your water.*** The more time water has been sitting in pipes providing water to your home, the more lead it may contain. Before drinking, flush your home's pipes by running the tap, taking a shower, doing laundry, or doing a load of dishes. The amount of time to run the water will depend on whether your home has a lead service line or not, as well as the length and diameter of the service line and the amount of plumbing in your home.
- ***Learn about construction in your neighborhood.*** Construction may cause more lead to be released from a lead service line or galvanized service line if present. Contact us to find out about any construction or maintenance work that may disturb your service line.
- ***Have your water tested.*** Contact us, your water utility, to have your water tested and to learn more about the lead levels in your drinking water. Alternatively, you may contact a certified laboratory to have your water tested for lead. A list of certified laboratories is available at https://www.epa.gov/region8-waterops/certified-drinking-water-laboratories-systems-wyoming-and-tribal-lands-epa-region. Note, a water sample may not adequately capture or represent all sources of lead that may be present. For information on sources of lead that include service lines and interior plumbing, please visit https://www.epa.gov/ground-water-and-drinking-water/basic-information-about-lead-drinking-water#getinto.
- ***Get your child tested to determine lead levels in their blood.*** A family doctor or pediatrician can perform a blood test for lead and provide information about the health effects of lead. State, city, or county departments of health can also provide information about how you can have your child's blood tested for lead. The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention recommends public health actions when the level of lead in a child's blood is 3.5 micrograms per deciliter (µg/dL) or more. For more information and links to CDC's website, please visit https://www.epa.gov/ground-water-and-drinking-water/basic-information-about-lead-drinking-water.

Replacing lead service lines:

Our water system has the following information about opportunities to replace lead service lines: *

> The City of Rawlins is researching options to fund the replacement of lead service lines. If you would like us to verify your line material, please call us at 307-328-4564.

For information about potential financing solutions to assist property owners with replacement of lead service lines, contact us, or it can be found by: *

> The City of Rawlins is researching options to fund the replacement of lead service lines. Please consider contacting your home insurance company regarding any information they may have on insurance solutions.

**** If you are planning on replacing the portion of the service line that you own, please notify us first:***

For more information on reducing lead exposure from your drinking water and the health effects of lead, visit EPA's website at *http://www.epa.gov/lead*.

Additional Information for Arsenic

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

Water Quality Data Table

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants that we detected during the calendar year of this report. Although many more contaminants were tested, only those substances listed below were found in your water. All sources of drinking water contain some naturally occurring contaminants. At low levels, these substances are generally not harmful in our drinking water. Removing all contaminants would be extremely expensive, and in most cases, would not provide increased protection of public health. A few naturally occurring minerals may actually improve the taste of drinking water and have nutritional value at low levels. Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in this table is from testing done in the calendar year of the report. The EPA or the State requires us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not vary significantly from year to year, or the system is not considered vulnerable to this type of contamination. As such, some of our data, though representative, may be more than one year old. In this table you will find terms and abbreviations that might not be familiar to you. To help you better understand these terms, we have provided the definitions below the table.

Contaminants	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL, TT, or MRDL	Detect In Your Water	Range		Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source
				Low	High			
Disinfectants & Disinfection By-Products								
(There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants)								
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	NA	60	1.1	NA	2.2	2024	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes] (ppb)	NA	80	15	11	15	2024	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Inorganic Contaminants								
Arsenic (ppb)	0	10	6	NA	NA	2024	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Asbestos (MFL)	7	7	.2	NA	NA	2021	No	Decay of asbestos cement water mains; Erosion of natural deposits

Contaminants	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL, TT, or MRDL	Detect In Your Water	Range		Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source
				Low	High			
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	.1	NA	NA	2024	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen] (ppm)	10	10	.17	NA	NA	2024	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Selenium (ppb)	50	50	9	NA	NA	2024	No	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines
Sodium (optional) (ppm)	NA		NA	NA	NA	2024	No	
Microbiological Contaminants								
E. coli (RTCR) - in the distribution system (positive samples)	0	Routine and repeat samples are total coliform positive and either is E. coli - positive or system fails to take repeat samples following E. coli positive routine sample or system fails to analyze total coliform positive repeat sample for E. coli.	0	NA	NA	2024	No	Human and animal fecal waste
Total Coliform (RTCR) (% positive samples/month)	NA	TT	NA	NA	NA	2024	No	Naturally present in the environment
Turbidity (NTU)	NA	1.0	100	NA	NA	2024	No	Soil runoff
100% of the samples were below the TT value of 1. A value less than 95% constitutes a TT violation. The highest single measurement was .71. Any measurement in excess of 5 is a violation unless otherwise approved by the state.								
Synthetic organic contaminants including pesticides and herbicides								
Acrylamide	NA	TT	NA	NA	NA	2024	No	Added to water during sewage/wastewater treatment

Contaminants	MCLG	AL	Your Water	Range		# Samples Exceeding AL	Sample Date	Exceeds AL	Typical Source
				Low	High				
Inorganic Contaminants									
Copper - action level at consumer taps (ppm)	1.3	1.3	.045	<0.01 PPM	1.25 PPM	0	2023	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Lead - action level at consumer taps (ppb)	0	15	0	<0.001 PPM	0.003 PPM	0	2023	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

Violations and Exceedances

Undetected Contaminants

The following contaminants were monitored for, but not detected, in your water.

Contaminants	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL, TT, or MRDL	Your Water	Violation	Typical Source
1,1,1-Trichloroethane (ppb)	200	200	ND	No	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories
1,1,2-Trichloroethane (ppb)	3	5	ND	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
1,1-Dichloroethylene (ppb)	7	7	ND	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene (ppb)	70	70	ND	No	Discharge from textile-finishing factories
1,2-Dichloroethane (ppb)	0	5	ND	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
1,2-Dichloropropane (ppb)	0	5	ND	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
2,4,5-TP (Silvex) (ppb)	50	50	ND	No	Residue of banned herbicide
2,4-D (ppb)	70	70	ND	No	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops
Alachlor (ppb)	0	2	ND	No	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops
Alpha emitters (pCi/L)	0	15	ND	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Antimony (ppb)	6	6	ND	No	Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics; electronics; solder; test addition.
Atrazine (ppb)	3	3	ND	No	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops
Barium (ppm)	2	2	ND	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Benzene (ppb)	0	5	ND	No	Discharge from factories; Leaching from gas storage tanks and landfills
Benzo(a)pyrene (ppt)	0	200	ND	No	Leaching from linings of water storage tanks and distribution lines
Beryllium (ppb)	4	4	ND	No	Discharge from metal refineries and coal-burning factories; Discharge from electrical, aerospace, and defense industries
Cadmium (ppb)	5	5	ND	No	Corrosion of galvanized pipes; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from metal refineries; runoff from waste batteries and paints
Carbofuran (ppb)	40	40	ND	No	Leaching of soil fumigant used on rice and alfalfa
Carbon Tetrachloride (ppb)	0	5	ND	No	Discharge from chemical plants and other industrial activities
Chlorobenzene (monochlorobenzene) (ppb)	100	100	ND	No	Residue of banned termiticide
Chromium (ppb)	100	100	ND	No	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits
Cyanide (ppb)	200	200	ND	No	Discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories; Discharge from steel/metal factories
Dalapon (ppb)	200	200	ND	No	Runoff from herbicide used on rights of way
Di (2-ethylhexyl) adipate (ppb)	400	400	ND	No	Discharge from chemical factories

Contaminants	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL, TT, or MRDL	Your Water	Violation	Typical Source
Di (2-ethylhexyl) phthalate (ppb)	0	6	ND	No	Discharge from rubber and chemical factories
Dichloromethane (ppb)	0	5	ND	No	Discharge from pharmaceutical and chemical factories
Dinoseb (ppb)	7	7	ND	No	Runoff from herbicide used on soybeans and vegetables
Diquat (ppb)	20	20	ND	No	Runoff from herbicide use
Endothall (ppb)	100	100	ND	No	Runoff from herbicide use
Endrin (ppb)	2	2	ND	No	Residue of banned insecticide
Ethylbenzene (ppb)	700	700	ND	No	Discharge from petroleum refineries
Ethylene dibromide (ppt)	0	50	ND	No	Discharge from petroleum refineries
Ethylene dibromide (ppt)	0	50	ND	No	Discharge from petroleum refineries
Glyphosate (ppb)	700	700	ND	No	Runoff from herbicide use
Heptachlor (ppt)	0	400	ND	No	Residue of banned pesticide
Heptachlor epoxide (ppt)	0	200	ND	No	Breakdown of heptachlor
Hexachlorobenzene (ppb)	0	1	ND	No	Discharge from metal refineries and agricultural chemical factories
Hexachlorocyclopentadiene (ppb)	50	50	ND	No	Discharge from chemical factories
Mercury [Inorganic] (ppb)	2	2	ND	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from refineries and factories; Runoff from landfills; Runoff from cropland
Pentachlorophenol (ppb)	0	1	ND	No	Discharge from wood preserving factories
Simazine (ppb)	4	4	ND	No	Herbicide runoff
Styrene (ppb)	100	100	ND	No	Discharge from rubber and plastic factories; Leaching from landfills
Tetrachloroethylene (ppb)	0	5	ND	No	Discharge from factories and dry cleaners
Thallium (ppb)	.5	2	ND	No	Discharge from electronics, glass, and Leaching from ore-processing sites; drug factories
Toluene (ppm)	1	1	ND	No	Discharge from petroleum factories
Toxaphene (ppb)	0	3	ND	No	Runoff/leaching from insecticide used on cotton and cattle
Trichloroethylene (ppb)	0	5	ND	No	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories
Vinyl Chloride (ppb)	0	2	ND	No	Leaching from PVC piping; Discharge from plastics factories
Xylenes (ppm)	10	10	ND	No	Discharge from petroleum factories; Discharge from chemical factories
cis-1,2-Dichloroethylene (ppb)	70	70	ND	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
trans-1,2-Dichloroethylene (ppb)	100	100	ND	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories

Unit Descriptions	
Term	**Definition**
ppm	ppm: parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)
ppb	ppb: parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (µg/L)
ppt	ppt: parts per trillion, or nanograms per liter

Unit Descriptions	
pCi/L	pCi/L: picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)
MFL	MFL: million fibers per liter, used to measure asbestos concentration
NTU	NTU: Nephelometric Turbidity Units. Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water. We monitor it because it is a good indicator of the effectiveness of our filtration system.
% positive samples/month	% positive samples/month: Percent of samples taken monthly that were positive
NA	NA: not applicable
ND	ND: Not detected
NR	NR: Monitoring not required, but recommended.
positive samples	positive samples/yr: The number of positive samples taken that year

Important Drinking Water Definitions	
Term	**Definition**
MCLG	MCLG: Maximum Contaminant Level Goal: 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.
MCL	MCL: Maximum Contaminant Level: 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.
TT	TT: Treatment Technique: A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
AL	AL: Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
Variances and Exemptions	Variances and Exemptions: State or EPA permission not to meet an MCL or a treatment technique under certain conditions.
MRDLG	MRDLG: Maximum residual disinfection level goal. 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.
MRDL	MRDL: Maximum residual disinfectant level. 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.
MNR	MNR: Monitored Not Regulated
MPL	MPL: State Assigned Maximum Permissible Level

For more information please contact:

Contact Name: Dimick, Bud
Address: P.O. Box 953 (915 3rd Street)
RAWLINS, WY 82301
Phone: 307-328-4599

Thallium	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**	**Likely Source of Contamination**
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

Turbidity August 18, 2022	**Limit (Treatment Technique)**	**Level Detected**	**Violation**	**Likely Source of Contamination**
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.

U.S. EPA REGION 8 Drinking Water Program (WY and Tribal-CO, UT, WY, ND, SD, MT)
Revised Total Coliform Rule (RTCR) Level 1 Assessment Form v.4

PWS ID#:	PWS Name:
WY5600045	City of Rawlins

Seasonal System? Y ☐ or N ☑ **Open Date:** 7/24/2024 **Close Date:** 7/31/2024 (current season)

Assessment Trigger Date: ***Date assessment completed:***

Cause of Assessment:

Positive coliform sample at one of our sampling stations during routine sampling

NOTE: Form to be completed based on data and documents available to the PWS and returned as soon as practical but no later than **30 days** after the collection date of the sample that triggered the assessment.

Section A: Review and evaluate all of the elements below, noting their current or prior condition that could have contributed to the TC+ sample result.

1.0 SAMPLING SITES

Y / N		Y / N	
1.1 ☑ / ☐	Routine total coliform site?	1.4 ☐ / ☑	Was the tap area unsanitary?
1.2 ☐ / ☑	Does the tap have a point of use treatment device?	1.5 ☐ / ☑	Does the tap have a swivel-type faucet?
1.3 ☐ / ☑	Any plumbing additions or repairs?	1.6 ☐ / ☑	Is sample tap on a dead-end main?

1.7 **Describe these or any other sampling site related issues that may have resulted in the TC+ result**:

2.0 SAMPLING PROTOCOL

Y / N		Y / N	
2.1 ☑ / ☐	Sampler properly trained for sampling?	2.4 ☐ / ☑	Other sampler error (specify in comments)?
2.2 ☑ / ☐	Aerator and/or gasket removed?	2.5 ☑ / ☐	Was tap flushed and disinfected?
2.3 ☑ / ☐	Was a laboratory-provided TC sample bottle used?	2.6 ☐ / ☑	Sample too warm prior to shipping?

2.7 **Describe these or any other sampling protocol related issues that may have resulted in the TC+ result**:

3.0 DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM

Y / N / NA		Y / N / NA	
3.1 ☐ / ☑	Main breaks noted?	3.7 ☐ / ☑	Loss of pressure (<20 psi)?
3.2 ☐ / ☑ / ☐	Pump station failures/repairs?	3.8 ☐ / ☑ / ☐	Valves recently exercised?
3.3 ☐ / ☑	Power loss?	3.9 ☐ / ☑	Leaks noted?
3.4 ☐ / ☑ / ☐	Low disinfection residuals (<0.2 mg/L)?	3.10 ☐ / ☑ / ☐	Mains or service lines repaired?
3.5 ☐ / ☑ / ☐	Recent flushing of fire hydrants or blow-offs?	3.11 ☐ / ☑ / ☐	Air relief valve leaking?
3.6 ☐ / ☑ / ☐	Standing water/debris in valve vault?	3.12 ☐ / ☑ / ☐	Unprotected distribution cross connections (including stock tanks & yard hydrants)?

3.13 **Describe these or any other related distribution system issues that may have resulted in the TC+ result**:

4.0 STORAGE TANK(S) ☐ No storage tank(s)

Review ALL storage tanks and note any problems found at each tank. Attach additional pages if necessary.

	Y / N / NA		Y / N
4.1	☐ / ☑ Presence of holes in tank?	4.9	☐ / ☑ High flows through tank or overfilled tank?
4.2	☐ / ☑ Debris in tank?	4.10	☐ / ☑ Evidence of animals/insects in tank?
4.3	☐ / ☑ Vandalism/tampering noted?	4.11	☐ / ☑ Power loss?
4.4	☑ / ☐ Tank cleaned within last 5 years?	4.12	☐ / ☑ Recent repairs on tank(s)?
4.5	☑ / ☐ Is #24 mesh screen used on vents and overflows?	4.13	☐ / ☑ #24 mesh screen damaged or missing?
4.6	☐ / ☑ Tank levels were low when sample was taken?	4.14	☐ / ☑ Infrequent water use from tank?
4.7	☑ / ☐ Does hatch have a water tight seal?	4.15	☑ / ☐ Is hatch kept locked or secured?

4.8 ☐ / ☑ / ☐ Failure or improper operation on tank telemetry/altitude valves/controls?

4.16 **Describe these or any other storage tank related issues that may have resulted in the TC+ result**:

5.0 TREATMENT (i.e., sediment filter, disinfection, etc) ☐ No treatment

	Y / N / NA		Y / N / NA
5.1	☐ / ☑ Changes in water quality?	5.7	☐ / ☑ Treatment bypassed?
5.2	☐ / ☑ Interruption in treatment/power?	5.8	☐ / ☑ Recent repairs or maintenance performed?
5.3	☐ / ☑ Vandalism/tampering noted?	5.9	☑ / ☐ / ☐ Disinfectant added at all times?
5.4	☐ / ☑ / ☐ Changes in chemical dosages?	5.10	☐ / ☑ / ☐ Filter media upset or contamination?
5.5	☐ / ☐ / ☑ Coagulation chemicals added at all times?	5.11	☐ / ☑ / ☐ Finished water turbidity increased?
5.6	☐ / ☑ Changes in treatment plant operations?		

5.12 **Describe these or any other treatment related issues that may have resulted in the TC+ result**:

6.0 SOURCES – Well(s) **(physically connected to potable water system)** ☐ No wells

Review ALL wells and note any problems found at each well. Attach additional pages if necessary.

	Y / N / NA		Y / N / NA
6.1	☐ / ☑ Wellhead recently opened?	6.4	☐ / ☑ / ☐ Damaged pitless adaptor?
6.2	☐ / ☑ Recent work on pump?	6.5	☐ / ☑ Damaged or unscreened well vent?
6.3	☐ / ☑ / ☐ Unprotected opening in pump/pump assembly?	6.6	☐ / ☑ Defective/damaged well cap/sanitary well seal (bolts missing)?

6.7 **Describe these or any other well related issues that may have resulted in the TC+ result**:

6.0 SOURCES – Spring(s) ☐ No spring(s)

Review ALL springs and note any problems found at each spring. Attach additional pages if necessary.

	Y / N		Y / N
6.8	☐ / ☑ Damaged or poorly maintained spring box?	6.9	☐ / ☑ Sources of contamination near spring?

6.10 **Describe these or any other spring related issues that may have resulted in the TC+ result:**

6.0 SOURCES – Purchased Water ☑ No Purchased Water

Y / N		Y / N	
6.11 ☐ / ☐	Water quality issues with supplier?	6.13 ☐ / ☐	Low disinfectant residual from supplier (typically ≤ 0.02 mg/L)?

6.12 ☐ / ☐ Were samples collected at the Master Meter with the wholesale system? If yes, list result(s) in 6.14?

6.14 **Describe these or any other purchased water issues that may have resulted in the TC+ result**:

7.0 APPLICABLE TO ALL SOURCES

Y / N		Y / N	
7.1 ☐ / ☑	Change in source water quality?	7.4 ☐ / ☑	Changes in source(s)?
7.2 ☐ / ☑	Rapid snowmelt or rainfall?	7.5 ☐ / ☑	Flooding/run-off inundation at source?
7.3 ☐ / ☑	Evidence of animals near source?		

7.6 **Describe these or any other source water related issues that may have resulted in the TC+ result**:

Section B: Issue Description Use this space to provide additional information on potential causes of contamination identified during your assessment. Include corresponding dates with your findings such as dates of sample collection, low pressure events, extreme weather, etc.

☑ **Check if PWS did not find any causes for the contamination.**

Section C: Uncorrected Significant Deficiencies Identified in Past Sanitary Surveys: List any possible causes of TC+ samples that were identified as significant deficiencies in a prior sanitary survey and are not yet corrected. Provide the approved corrective action date for those uncorrected significant deficiencies and the status of those corrections.

☑ **Check if PWS does not have any outstanding significant deficiencies.**

Section D: Corrective Action Taken or to be Taken: For any possible issues not already being addressed as a significant deficiency, use this space to describe:

- corrective actions completed at the time of this assessment,
- a proposed timetable for any corrective actions not already completed, and
- any interim measures the PWS plans to implement prior to the completion of any corrective actions, including specific milestone dates.

Failure to meet milestone dates is subject to enforcement and public notice provisions.

Removed the valve stem and assembly from the sampling station, flushed out the barrel, Hypochlorinated the valve and barrel letting it stand for 48 hours, flushed the chlorine out, re-assembled the valve and took a water sample and sent it to the lab for testing. the report came back satisfactory.

Certification: I, the owner or responsible party for the water facility named above, hereby certify that all statements provided above are true and accurate to the best of my knowledge.

Print Name: Melvin Dimick Title: Water-Wastewater superintendent

Signature: Melvin Dimick Date: / 08/21/2024

Phone #: 307-328-4564 Email: mdimick@rawlinswy.gov

Please return this form to the EPA Region 8 office as soon as possible. Forms can be emailed to R8DWU@epa.gov or faxed to 1-877-876-9101.

MONITORING VIOLATIONS ANNUAL NOTICE

Monitoring Requirements Not Met for City of Rawlins in 2023.

Our water system violated drinking water requirements over the sample year 2023. Even though these were not emergencies, being our customers, you have a right to know what happened and what we did to correct the 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 our drinking water meets health standards. On August 18, 2022, we exceeded our turbidity limit of 1 NTU with a result of 2.79 NTU. The system was flushed, and EPA was notified. During 2023 we did not monitor or test for Inorganic compounds, Volatile Organic Compounds or Nitrogen (Nitrates-Nitrites) by the required date of December 31, 2023. And therefore, you cannot be sure of the quality of your drinking water during these times. As soon as it was discovered the samples were not completed EPA was notified and samples were taken to the Lab in February 2024. All the results came back with N/D (none detected) or well below the MCL (maximum contaminant level). On July 24, 2024 the City of Rawlins had a total choloform sample come back positive and a level I assessment was opened. After resampling the assessment was closed on July 31,2024.

For more information or a copy of the test results please contact Bud Dimick at 307-328-4599. Or Stevie Osborn at 307-328-4564

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 in rate structure adjustments. Thank you for understanding.

We at the City of Rawlins Utilities and Treatment Systems work around the clock to provide top quality water for 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.