



## *2020 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report*

*For*

The Town of Evansville, WY

We are pleased to present to you this year's Annual Water Quality Report. This report is designed to inform you about the quality water and services we deliver to you every day. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We want you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water.

### *Is my water safe?*

We are proud to report to our consumers that **our drinking water is safe and meets all Federal and State requirements.**

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact **Jim Harrison or Chuck Patterson at (307) 234-9678.** We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please attend any of the regularly scheduled Council meetings. They are held on **the second and fourth Monday of every month at 7:00 PM located at the Town Hall.** **NOTE:** During the current COVID-19 pandemic, these meetings may be rescheduled and public attendance may not be permitted. However, the meetings may be available on YouTube. Contact town hall @ 307-234-6530 for details.

### *Where does my water come from?*

Our water source is the North Platte River, which provides us with very good quality raw water.

### *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.

These include 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 amounts 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.

Potential sources of contamination to the source water for Evansville include storm sewers that discharge into the North Platte River, sanitary sewers or septic systems that have leaks that can reach the river, and industrial and agricultural runoff that can reach the river.

### ***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).

### ***How can I get involved?***

Be aware of proper disposal of household chemicals, paints, oils, pesticides, herbicides, etc., that could find their way into gutters, and then via storm sewers, wash into the river.

Immediately report any truck or train wrecks, leaking pipelines, industrial spills, etc., that could allow contaminants to reach ravines, streams, streets (storm sewers), or other areas that may drain or be washed into the river.

Attend council meetings or otherwise report situations that you believe could endanger source water for Evansville or other systems.

### ***Additional Information for Lead***

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. Town of Evansville Wyoming 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 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>.

# Water Quality Data Table

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amounts 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			
<b>Disinfectants &amp; Disinfection By-Products</b>								
(There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants)								
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	NA	60	32.50*	NA	NA	2020	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes] (ppb)	NA	80	62.25*	NA	NA	2020	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
*(Running annual average)								
<b>Inorganic Contaminants</b>								
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	0.3	NA	NA	2020	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate+Nitrite [measured as Nitrogen] (ppm)	10, 1*	10, 1*	ND	NA	NA	2020	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
*Lab analysis showed the total of Nitrate plus Nitrite was ND. The limit for Nitrate is 10, for Nitrite 1.								
Selenium (ppb)	50	50	ND	NA	NA	2020	No	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines

Contaminants	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL, TT, or MRDL	Detect In Your Water	Range		Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source
				Low	High			
<b>Turbidity</b>								
Turbidity (NTU)	NA	0.3	100%*	NA	NA	2020	No	Soil runoff
*100% of the samples were below the TT value of 0.3. A value less than 95% constitutes a TT violation. The highest single measurement was 0.150. Any measurement in excess of 1 is a violation unless otherwise approved by the state.								
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. High turbidity can hinder the effectiveness of disinfectants.								
<b>Radioactive Contaminants</b>								
Alpha emitters (pCi/L)	0	15	1.5	NA	NA	2019	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium (combined 226/228) (pCi/L)	0	5	0.5	NA	NA	2019	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Uranium (ug/L)	0	30	4	NA	NA	2019	No	Erosion of natural deposits
<b>Volatile Organic Contaminants</b>								
Ethylbenzene (ppb)	700	700	ND	NA	NA	2020	No	Discharge from petroleum refineries
Xylenes (ppm)	10	10	0.00021	NA	NA	2020	No	Discharge from petroleum factories; Discharge from chemical factories
<b>Inorganic Contaminants</b>								
Copper - action level at consumer taps (ppm)	1.3	1.3	0.199	2018	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits	
Lead - action level at consumer taps (ppb)	0	15	0	2018	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits	

The EPA allows us to monitor for some contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Some of our data, though representative, are more than one year old.

## Additional Monitoring

As part of an on-going evaluation program, the Wyoming DEQ requested voluntary monitoring for some additional contaminants. Information collected through the monitoring of these contaminants/chemicals will help to ensure that future decisions on drinking water standards are based on sound science.

Name	Reported Level	Range	
		Low	High
perfluorooctanesulfonic acid (PFOS) (ppb)	0.0065	.0065	.0065

EPA has only established a lifetime health advisory level (LHAL) for this contaminant. The EPA LHAL for this contaminant is 0.0700 ppb.

### *Descriptions of Units and definitions of terms:*

Unit Descriptions	
Term	Definition
ug/L	ug/L : Number of micrograms of substance in one liter of water
ppm	ppm: parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)
ppb	ppb: parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (µg/L)
pCi/L	pCi/L: picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)
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.
NA	NA: not applicable
ND	ND: Not detected
NR	NR: Monitoring not required, but recommended.

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.

<b>Important Drinking Water Definitions</b>	
Variations and Exemptions	Variations 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

Please assist our distribution of this report. If you know anyone who is a water user and did not receive the link to this document on our website, or who does not have access to the internet, let them know the URL for this document and that printed copies are available at the Evansville Town Hall. Please call our office if you have questions.

We at the Town of Evansville work continually to provide top quality water to every tap. We are very fortunate to have a very high-quality water source which contains few of the contaminants of concern to the EPA. 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.