



## *2022 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, PO Drawer 158, Evansville, WY 82636.** 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.** 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.

### **Description of Water Treatment Process**

Your water is treated in a "treatment train" (a series of processes applied in a sequence) that includes coagulation, flocculation, sedimentation, filtration, and disinfection. Coagulation removes dirt and other particles suspended in the source water by adding chemicals (coagulants) to form tiny sticky particles called "floc," which attract the dirt particles. Flocculation (the formation of larger flocs from smaller flocs) is achieved using gentle, constant mixing. The heavy particles settle naturally out of the water in a sedimentation basin. The clear water then moves to the filtration process where the water passes through sand, gravel, charcoal or other filters that remove even smaller particles. A small amount of chlorine or other disinfection method is used to kill bacteria and other microorganisms (viruses, cysts, etc.) that may be in the water before water is stored and distributed to homes and businesses in the community.

### ***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 Conservation Tips**

Did you know that the average U.S. household uses approximately 400 gallons of water per day or 100 gallons per person per day? Luckily, there are many low-cost and no-cost ways to conserve water. Small changes can make a big difference - try one today and soon it will become second nature.

- Take short showers - a 5 minute shower uses 4 to 5 gallons of water compared to up to 50 gallons for a bath.
- Shut off water while brushing your teeth, washing your hair and shaving and save up to 500 gallons a month.
- Use a water-efficient showerhead. They're inexpensive, easy to install, and can save you up to 750 gallons a month.
- Run your clothes washer and dishwasher only when they are full. You can save up to 1,000 gallons a month.
- Water plants only when necessary.
- Fix leaky toilets and faucets. Faucet washers are inexpensive and take only a few minutes to replace. To check your toilet for a leak, place a few drops of food coloring in the tank and wait. If it seeps into the toilet bowl without flushing, you have a leak. Fixing it or replacing it with a new, more efficient model can save up to 1,000 gallons a month.
- Adjust sprinklers so only your lawn is watered. Apply water only as fast as the soil can absorb it and during the cooler parts of the day to reduce evaporation.
- Teach your kids about water conservation to ensure a future generation that uses water wisely. Make it a family effort to reduce next month's water bill!
- Visit [www.epa.gov/watersense](http://www.epa.gov/watersense) for more information.

## Monitoring and reporting of compliance data violations

### IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR DRINKING WATER

#### Monitoring Requirements Not Met for Town of Evansville, Wyoming

Our water system violated one drinking water regulation over the compliance period shown below. Even though these were not emergencies, as our customers, you have a right to know what happened and what we 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 indicators of whether or not your drinking water meets health standards. During **2<sup>nd</sup> quarter, 2022**, we did not monitor for **disinfection byproducts**, 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 compliance period, how often we are supposed to sample and 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 taken.

Contaminant	Required sampling frequency	Number of samples taken	When samples should have been taken	When samples were taken
<b>524-Purgeable Organics, Trihalomethanes</b>	<b>Quarterly</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>May, 2022</b>	<b>June 6, 2022</b>
<b>552-Haloacetic Acids-(HAAs)</b>	<b>Quarterly</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>May, 2022</b>	<b>June 7, 2022</b>

#### What happened? What is being done?

The laboratory provided us with incorrect sample vials for these tests. We sampled during the correct time interval, but were later informed by the lab of their error. We then obtained the proper sample vial sets from the laboratory, and performed the sampling again. Unfortunately, the re-sampling then happened outside of our required sampling month.

In future, we will sample earlier in the required months to give us time to re-sample in the event of laboratory problems.

For more information, please contact James Harrison at 307-234-9678 or P.O. Drawer 158, Evansville, WY 82636-0158. 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 Town of Evansville Wyoming. Public Water System ID#: 5600018-C.

Date distributed: April 3, 2023

# 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	22.00*	NA	NA	2022	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes] (ppb)	NA	80	55.67*	NA	NA	2022	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
*(Running annual average)								
<b>Inorganic Contaminants</b>								
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	0.3	NA	NA	2022	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	2022	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	2022	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	2022	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 0.158. 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	2022	No	Discharge from petroleum refineries
Xylenes (ppm)	10	10	ND	NA	NA	2022	No	Discharge from petroleum factories; Discharge from chemical factories
<b>Inorganic Contaminants</b>								
Copper - action level at consumer taps (ppm)	1.3	1.3	0.14	2021	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits	
Lead - action level at consumer taps (ppb)	0	15	0	2021	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.

*Descriptions of Units and definitions of terms:*

<b>Unit Descriptions</b>	
<b>Term</b>	<b>Definition</b>
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.

<b>Important Drinking Water Definitions</b>	
<b>Term</b>	<b>Definition</b>
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

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.