



## *2013 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report* For The Town of Evansville, WY

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

We are pleased 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 **Thomas Lye, Janet Carnes, or Jim Harrison 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.**

**Town of Evansville** routinely monitors for constituents in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. This table shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1<sup>st</sup> to December 31<sup>st</sup>, **2013** or most recent. As water travels over the land or underground it can pick up substances or contaminants such as microbes, inorganic and organic chemicals, and radioactive substances. 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. 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.

The following table includes those materials detected in routine testing. In this table you will find many terms and abbreviations you might not be familiar with. To help you better understand these terms we've provided the following definitions:

*Parts per million (ppm) or Milligrams per liter (mg/l)* - one part per million is a measure of the concentration of a contaminant in water and 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 is a measure of the concentration of a contaminant in water and corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in \$10,000,000.

*Nephelometric Turbidity Unit (NTU)* - nephelometric turbidity unit is a measure of the clarity of water. Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is just noticeable to the average person.

*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. MCL's 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.

Pico Curies per liter: A measure of radioactivity in water.

We have learned through our monitoring and testing that the following constituents have been detected. The EPA has determined that your water **IS SAFE** at these levels, and meets or exceeds all Federal and State requirements. We constantly monitor for various constituents in the water supply to meet regulatory requirements and to provide information regarding our process performance and to prepare for new future regulations.

We test for a total of 76 contaminants. Those which were undetected are not included in the table. A list is available upon request.

<u>Contaminants</u>	<u>MCLG or MRDLG</u>	<u>MCL, TT, or MRDL</u>	<u>Your Water</u>	<u>Range Low</u>	<u>High</u>	<u>Sample Date</u>	<u>Violation</u>	<u>Typical Source</u>
<b>Disinfectants &amp; Disinfectant 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	22.8*	7.46	42.4	2013	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes] ppb	NA	80	66.4*	40.2	76.9	2013	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
(*Running Annual Average)								
<b>Inorganic Contaminants</b>								
Alpha Emitters(pCi/L)	0	15	4.4	NA	4.4	2013	No	Erosion of natural Deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	0.3	NA	0.3	2013	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth;
Arsenic – (ppb)	0	10	7		7	2013	No	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from Orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production waste.
Arsenic –While your drinking water meets EPA standards for arsenic, it does contain low levels of arsenic. EPAs standard balances the current understanding of arsenics 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.								
<b>Microbiological Contaminants</b>								
Total Coliform (positive samples/month)	0	1	0	NA	0	2013	No	Naturally present in the environment
Turbidity (NTU)	NA	0.3	100%	.04	.233	2013	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 0.233. Any measurement in excess of 1 is a violation unless otherwise approved by the state.								
<u>Contaminants</u>	<u>MCLG</u>	<u>AL</u>	<u>Your Water</u>	<u>Sample Date</u>	<u># Samples Exceeding AL</u>	<u>Exceeds AL</u>	<u>Typical Source</u>	
<b>Inorganic Contaminants – measured at the Consumer's Tap</b>								
Copper - action level at consumer taps (ppm)	1.3	1.3	0.18	2012	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural	
Lead - action level at consumer taps (ppb)	0	15	0	2012	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural	

**Total Organic Carbon** – The percentage of Total Organic Carbon (TOC) removal was measured each month and the system met all TOC removal requirements set.

**TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes]**

Some people who drink water containing trihalomethanes in excess of the MCL over many years may experience problems with their liver, kidneys, or central nervous system, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer. Compliance is determined by the average of four quarterly samples, not a single sample result. Optimization is accomplished with precursor removal and dosage of disinfectant.

Sources of drinking water include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it can dissolve naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive materials. The water can also pick up substances such as:

- 1) Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural operations and wildlife.
- 2) Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally-occurring or result from urban storm water runoff, industrial or domestic waste water discharges, oil and gas production, mining or farming.
- 3) Pesticides and Herbicides, which may come from agriculture, urban storm water runoff, and residential uses.
- 4) Organic chemical contaminants, which can come from industrial processes, gas stations, urban storm water runoff and septic systems
- 5) Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

In order to insure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA establishes regulations, which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The Food and Drug Administration establishes limits for contaminants in bottled water.

MCL's are set at very stringent levels. To understand the possible health effects described for many regulated constituents, a person would have to drink a half gallon of water every day at the MCL level for a lifetime to have a one-in-a-million chance of having the described health effect.

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/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by cryptosporidium<sup>1</sup> and other micro biological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline(800-426-4791) or EPA(800-227-8917).

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 Town of Evansville 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 are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

Please assist our distribution of this report, if you know anyone who is a water user and did not receive a copy let them know that 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.

A Source Water Assessment Report is available at the Evansville Water Plant or through Town Hall.