2023 Annual Water Quality Report
Vista West Water Company
PWS WY5600069

Spanish (Espanol)

Este informe contiene informacion muy importante sobre la calidad de su agua beber. Traduscalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

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?

Our water source consists of twenty-nine ground water wells and surface water drawn from the North Platte River. Water is supplied by City of Casper.

Source water assessment and its availability

Our source water assessment is available by contacting City of Casper.

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?

Vista West has no regularly scheduled meeting. If so, they will be publicly announced.

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 for more information.

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 ensuring 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.

Violations

LEAD AND COPPER RULE
Follow-up or Routine Tap M/R
Violation Period: 10/01/2021 to 03/14/2023
We failed to test our drinking water for this contaminant and period indicated. Because of this failure, we cannot be sure of the quality of our drinking water during the period indicated. We tested in June of 2023 and the results are below the MCL for these analytes. We are complaint.

Other Information - Central Wyoming Regional Water System (CWRWS)

As you can see by the table, CWRWS system had no MCL violations. We're proud that your drinking water meets or exceeds all Federal and State requirements. We have learned through our monitoring and testing that some constituents have been detected. The EPA has determined that your water is SAFE at these levels.

This table shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1st to December 31st, 2023. Our sampling frequency complies with EPA drinking water regulations.

Turbidity has no health effects. However, turbidity can interfere with disinfection and provide a medium for microbial growth. Turbidity may indicate the presence of disease-causing organisms. These organisms include bacteria, viruses, and parasites that can cause symptoms such as nausea, cramps, diarrhea, and associated headaches.

Central Wyoming Regional Water System work around the clock to provide top quality water to every tap. We ask that all our customers help us protect our water sources, which are the heart of our community, our way of life, and our children's future.

All homeowners should put an atmospheric vacuum breaker on each outdoor spigot. Outdoor spigots or frost-free hydrants to any tank should be air gapped 2 ½ times the diameter of the pipe. All homeowners should take care of this on their own property.

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)								
Casper – City of Casper								
Bromate (ppb) **Casper SW Finished Water** **Running Annual Avg.**	0	10	1.5	ND	2.7	2023	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Bromate (ppb) **Casper GW Finished Water** **Running Annual Avg.**	0	10	6.3	ND	16	2023	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Chloramine (as Cl2) (mg/L) **CWRWS JPB** **Running Annual Avg**	4	4	1.56	0.13	2.43	2023	No	Water additive used to control microbes
Chlorine (as Cl2) (ppm) **Vista West Total**	4	4	1.22	0.04	1.22	2023	No	Water additive used to control microbes
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb) **Casper** **Running Annual Avg**	NA	60	16.15	2.3	27	2023	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes] (ppb) **Casper** **Running Annual Avg**	NA	80	39	2.4	50	2023	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection

Contaminants	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL, TT, or MRDL	Detect In Your Water	Range		Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source
				Low	High			
Total Organic Carbon (% Removal) **Casper** **SW Raw Water** **SW Finished Water** **% TOC Removal**	NA	TT	 5.2 2.7 48%	NA	NA	2023	No	Naturally present in the environment
Inorganic Contaminants								
Fluoride (ppm) **Casper** **SW SP01** **GW SP02**	4	4	 0.30 0.40	NA	NA	2023	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen] (ppm) **Casper** **SW SP01** **GW SP02**	10	10	 ND 0.76	NA	NA	2023	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Selenium (ppm) **Casper** **SW SP01** **GW SP02**	50	50	 ND 6	NA	NA	2023	No	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines
Sodium (optional) (ppm) **Casper** **SW SP01** **GW SP02**	NA		 29.3 50.5	NA	NA	2023	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching
Microbiological Contaminants								
Turbidity (NTU) **Casper** **Groundwater** **Surface Water**	NA	 < 0.20 < 0.15	100	NA	NA	2023	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 < 0.20. Any measurement in excess of 1 is a violation unless otherwise approved by the state.								
Radioactive Contaminants								
Alpha emitters (pCi/L) **Casper** **Annual Average** **SW SP01** **GW SP02**	0	15	 0.9 5.7	NA	NA	2023	No	Erosion of natural deposits

Contaminants	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL, TT, or MRDL	Detect In Your Water	Range		Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source
				Low	High			
Radium (combined 226/228) (pCi/L) **Casper** **SW SP01** **GW SP02**	0	5	 1.5 0.5	NA	NA	2023	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Uranium (ug/L) **Casper**	0	30	7.8	NA	NA	2023	No	Erosion of natural deposits

Contaminants	MCLG	AL	Your Water	Sample Date	# Samples Exceeding AL	Exceeds AL	Typical Source
Inorganic Contaminants							
Copper - action level at consumer taps (ppm) **Vista West**	1.3	1.3	0.73	2023	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Lead - action level at consumer taps (ppb) **Vista West**	0	15	1	2023	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR DRINKING WATER

Availability of Monitoring Data for Unregulated Contaminants for City of Casper

Our water system has sampled for a series of unregulated contaminants. Unregulated contaminants are those that don't yet have a drinking water standard set by EPA. The purpose of monitoring for these contaminants is to help EPA decide whether the contaminants should have a standard.

Results: Lithium detection

As our customers, you have a right to know that this data is available. If you are interested in examining the results, please contact Bruce Martin at (307) 235-8213 or request by mail at City of Casper, 200 N David Street, Casper, Wyoming 82601.

This notice is being sent to you by City of Casper, PWS wY5601415

Distributed in Consumer Confidence Report 2023.

UCMR5 TEST RESULTS (only detects listed)				
Contaminant	**Level Detected**	**Unit/Measure**	**UCMR MRL (ppb)**	**Likely Source of Contamination**
Lithium Average Range of Results	 40.76 29.9-54.9	 ppb	 9	Lithium is a naturally occurring metal and may be found at higher concentrations in certain parts of the country, particularly in groundwater sources in arid locations in the Western U.S.

1.UCMR MRL – EPA-established UCMR Minimum Reporting Level. The lowest concentration that laboratories may report to the EPA during UCMR 5 monitoring. MRLs are not associated with health effects information. More specifically, an MRL is the quantitation limit for a contaminant that is considered achievable, with 95% confidence, by at least 75% of laboratories nationwide using a specified analytical method (recognizing that individual laboratories may be able to measure at lower levels). [Note that the Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry (ATSDR) uses the term "MRL" for a different purpose (i.e., to describe "Minimal Risk Level"). The UCMR term and the ATSDR term have no relationship to each other.]

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

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

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

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

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)

Unit Descriptions	
ppb	ppb: parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (µg/L)
mg/L	mg/L: Number of milligrams of substance in one liter of water
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.
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.
Term	**Definition**
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

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