



2025 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

About Casper Water

This 2025 Drinking Water Quality Report has a summary of the results of the water testing we performed on the water we provided you in 2025.

It tells you Casper Water is safe and meets or exceeds all the stringent drinking water standards set forth by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). We at the City of Casper work around the clock to protect our water and provide top quality water to every tap.



Keep Lead Pipes out of Casper

To identify your water pipe materials or see Casper's water pipe inventory, check out Casper Pipe Project at casperwy.gov.



Property Owners and Managers

Please share this report with your tenants. Find this report online at www.casperwy.gov.

 Cryptosporidium & Giardia

Cryptosporidium and giardia are microscopic parasites found in surface water throughout the United States. Although Cryptosporidium can be removed by filtration, the most commonly used filtration cannot guarantee 100% removal. Our monitoring of source/finished water indicates the presence of these organisms. Current test methods do not enable us to determine if these organisms are dead or alive. Symptoms of infection include nausea, diarrhea and abdominal cramps.

Most healthy persons are able to overcome the disease within a few weeks. However, immuno-compromised people (such as those with AIDS, undergoing chemotherapy or recent organ transplant recipients) are at a greater risk of developing a severe, life-threatening illness. Immuno-compromised persons should contact their doctor to learn about appropriate precautions to prevent infection. Cryptosporidium must be taken in through the mouth to cause disease and it may be passed by other means than drinking water.

 From the EPA

All drinking water (*both tap and bottled*) comes from sources that 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. It can also pick up substances resulting from the presence of animal or human activity.

Contaminants that may be present in source water before it is treated include:

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

 In Our Water

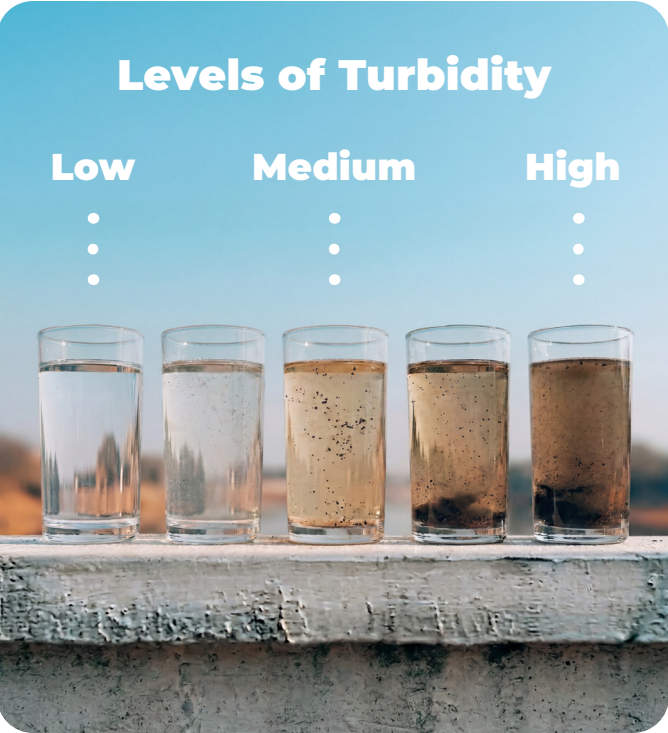
The 16 substances listed in the table on the right were detected in Casper's water during 2025. **All are below levels allowed by federal regulations. We tested for 66 other contaminants.** They are not listed because they were not detected. These include volatile organic contaminants and synthetic organic contaminants like pesticides and herbicides.

Your water is monitored 365 days a year. Tests are done before and after treatment and while your water is in the distribution system. The results are compared to the stringent contaminant level limits and goals set by the Environmental Protection Agency to ensure your drinking water is safe.

All 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 mean water may be 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.

 Turbidity

Turbidity is a measure of water clarity. It measures how much suspended materials, such as clay, sand, algae, plankton, microbes and other substances, are in water. Turbidity can affect the color of water. 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.



2025 Results: Casper Water Meets or Exceeds All Quality Standards

Substance	Pass	Highest Level Allowed (MCL)	Highest Level Detected	Ideal Goals (MCLG)	Potential Sources of Contaminant
Regulated at the GroundWater Sources and Treatment Plan					
Bromate Running Annual Average	✓	10 ppb (MCL based on Running Annual Average)	4.1 ppb	0	Drinking water ozonation by-product
Highest Level of Bromate Detected	–	–	5.7 ppb	–	–
Nitrate (As Nitrogen)	✓	10 ppm	0.36 ppm	10 ppm	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride	✓	4 ppm	0.4 ppm	4 ppm	Erosion of natural deposits
Sodium	✓	Not Regulated	53.5 ppm	None Set	Erosion of natural deposits
Turbidity Groundwater Surface Water	✓	0.2 NTU 0.15 NTU	<0.2 NTU <0.15 NTU	N/A N/A	Soil runoff Soil runoff
Cryptosporidium	✓	2-Log Removal (Variable)	<1 oocysts/L	0	Animal and human fecal waste
Alpha Emitters	✓	15 pCi/L	5.7 pCi/L	0	Erosion of natural deposits
Combined Radium	✓	5 pCi/L	1.5 pCi/L	0	Erosion of natural deposits
Uranium	✓	30 ppb	7.8 ppb	0	Erosion of natural deposits
Regulated at the Consumer's Tap					
Lead	✓	15 ppb AL	0.004 ppb (no site exceeded)	0	Corrosion of household plumbing
Copper	✓	1.3 ppm AL	0.92 ppm (no site exceeded)	1.3 ppm	Corrosion of household plumbing
Regulated at the Distribution System					
Haloacetic Acids (5)	✓	60 ppb	17.75 ppb	N/A	Drinking water chlorination by-product
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	✓	80 ppb	44 ppb	N/A	Drinking water chlorination by-product
Total Organic Carbon	✓	TT (Variable)	5.3 ppm	N/A	Naturally present in environment
% TOC Removal	–	Greater than 25% Removal	46%	–	–
Chloramines Running Annual Average	✓	4 MRDL	1.71 ppm	4 MRDLG	Water additive used to control microbes
Total Coliform Bacteria	✓	5% of Monthly Samples are Positive	0.0158% October – 0% Rest of Months	0	Naturally present in environment

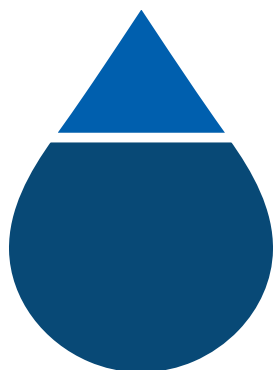


Water quality monitoring data can be difficult to interpret. We have used many abbreviations that are defined on the side of the table.

 Definitions:

- AL: Action Level—** The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow. Action Levels are reported at the 90th percentile for homes at greatest risk.
- CFU: Colony Forming Units—** The number of visible growths of microorganism in a nutrient medium.
- 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 technology.
- 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.
- MFL: Million Fibers per Liter—** A measure of the presence of asbestos fibers that are longer than 10 micrometers.
- 2-Log Removal:** 99% removal of protozoan through filtration.
- N/A: Not applicable—** The EPA has not requested monitoring for this contaminant.
- ND: Nondetects—** The contaminant was monitored but not detected.
- NTU: Nephelometric Turbidity Unit—** The measurement of the clarity of water.
- pCi/L: pico Curies per liter—** A measure of the radioactivity in water.
- ppm: One part per million—** The measurement corresponds to 1 minute in 2 years or 1 penny in \$10,000.
- ppb: One part per billion—** The measurement corresponds to 1 minute in 2,000 years or 1 penny in \$10,000,000.
- TT: Treatment Technique—** A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
- MRDL: Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level—** The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. For Casper Water, the highest chlorine residual was 2.77 ppm and lowest was 0.18 ppm for 2025.
- MRDLG—Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal—** A non-enforceable health goal for drinking water, MRDLG represents the concentration of residual disinfectant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to human health. MRDLGs do not factor in the benefits of disinfectant use for controlling microbial contaminants. For Casper Water, the highest chlorine residual was 2.77 ppm and lowest was 0.18 ppm for 2025.

≡ Sources of Casper Water



34% Surface Water

Surface water is drawn from the North Platte River. It originates as snowmelt from the upper North Platte River basin and is clarified, disinfected with ozone, filtered, disinfected with chloramines and treated with a corrosion inhibitor before it is released into the distribution system.

66% Ground Water

Ground water is pumped from the North Platte River alluvial aquifer via 29 wells and is treated with ozone and chloramines for disinfection and a corrosion inhibitor to reduce corrosion of water mains and residential plumbing systems.



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>.

Immuno-Compromised Special Health Information:

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons, such as persons with cancer under-going chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, and some elderly and infants, can be particularly at risk from infections.

These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. Guidelines from the Environmental Protection Agency and the Centers for Disease Control on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

How Can I Get Involved in Water Quality Decisions?

The Central Wyoming Regional Water System meets on the third Tuesday of every month at 11:30 a.m. in the conference room at the Central Wyoming Regional Water Treatment Plant, 1500 S.W. Wyoming Blvd. Please attend to learn more about Casper Water.

Need More Information?

Your questions, concerns, and observations are important to us. Contact Casper Water at 307-235-8213 or on the web at casperwy.gov. For more information about potential health effects of water contaminants, contact the United States Environmental Protection Agency at 1-800-277-8917; the safe drinking water hotline at 1-800-426-4791; or on the web at EPA.gov/safewater.

Lead and Copper

In 2023, the City of Casper conducted tests for lead and copper in its water distribution system. These are required samples that are done every three years. The City of Casper is proud to report the results show we are below the Action Level for both lead and copper. Lead can cause serious health effects in people of all ages, especially pregnant women, infants, and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. The City of Casper 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. Because lead levels may vary over time, lead exposure is possible even when your tap sampling results do not detect lead at one point in time. 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. Use only cold water for drinking, cooking, and making baby formula. Boiling water does not remove lead from water. If you have a lead service line or galvanized requiring replacement service line, you may need to flush your pipes for a longer period. 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 City of Casper Water Distribution at 307-235-8360. 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>.