2025 Annual Water Quality Report
City of Riverton
PWS WY5600047

Spanish (Espanol)

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

French (Francais)

Ce rapport contient des informations importantes sur votre eau potable. Traduisez-le ou parlez en avec quequ'un qui le comprend 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 both surface and ground water. Our surface water is diverted from the Wind River via the LeClair irrigation canal and is treated at the City of Riverton Water Treatment Plant. Our ground water is drawn from 14 wells tapping the Wind River aquifer.

Source water assessment and its availability

Our source water assessment is available at the City Hall (816 N Federal Blvd) and the City of Riverton website, www.rivertonwy.gov. City Council Meetings are held the first and third Tuesday of each month.

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?

If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled City Council meetings. They are held on the first and third Tuesday of every month at 7:00 PM located at the City Hall, 816 N Federal Blvd.

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.

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 insuring 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.

Additional Monitoring

As part of an on-going evaluation program the EPA has requested that we monitor some additional contaminants/chemicals in 2024. These samples were collected in January, April and October in drinking water. 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. The results were as follows:

	Average	Range Low	High
perfluorohexanesulfonic acid (PFHxS) (ppt)	2.23	Not Detected	3.56

perfluorohexanoic acid (PFHxA) (ppt) 0.82 Not Detected 2.45

What do the PFAS detections mean for you?
PFAS are manmade chemicals that are widely used and last a long time when released into the environment. This PFAS detection is not an emergency. If it had affected you, you would have been notified within 24 hours. The human health risks of exposure to these identified PFAS compound(s) are based on lifetime exposure rather than short-term exposure.

Perfluorohexanesulfonic Acid (PFHxS)

On April 10, 2024, the EPA announced the final National Primary Drinking Water Regulation (NPDWR), establishing legally enforceable maximum contaminant levels (MCLs) for the following six PFAS chemicals individually and in mixtures: PFOA, PFOS, PFHxS, PFNA, PFBS, and HFPO-DA. The new regulation will protect people against the adverse health effects associated with long-term exposure to PFAS, which include but are not limited to: effects on the liver (e.g., liver cell death), growth and development (e.g., low birth weight), hormone levels, kidney, the immune system (reduced response to vaccines), lipid levels (e.g., high cholesterol), the nervous system, and reproduction, as well as increased risk of certain types of cancer.
The MCL standards are set at the highest level of each contaminant that will be allowed in drinking water. This new regulation will require public water systems like the City of Riverton to begin monitoring for these 6 PFAS by 2027. This sampling will be guided by EPA Region 8.
The Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) established in the National Primary Drinking Water Regulation (NPDWR) for PFHxS is 10 ppt. Some people who drink water containing PFHxS in excess of the MCL over many years may have increased health risks such as immune, thyroid, and liver effects. In addition, there may be increased risks of developmental effects for people who drink water containing PFHxS in excess of the MCL following repeated exposure during pregnancy and/or childhood. All results collected in 2024 were below that MCL and therefore there is no increase to health risk based on these results.

The information above on MCLs and the NPDWR provide consumers with context for health effects associated with exposure to PFHxS. Public water systems will be required to comply with the PFAS NPDWR MCLs, including the MCL for PFHxS, starting in April 2029, therefore these results for the regulated PFAS do not indicate compliance or noncompliance with the MCLs.
More information on this regulation can be found here: https://www.epa.gov/sdwa/and-polyfluoroalkyl-substances-pfas.

Perfluorohexanoic Acid (PFHxA)

PFHxA is an unregulated contaminant, so there is no standard for drinking water. Unregulated contaminants are those for which EPA has not established drinking water standards but requires monitoring under the Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR). The purpose of unregulated contaminant monitoring is to assist EPA in determining the occurrence of unregulated contaminants in drinking water and whether future regulation is warranted.
As our customers, you have a right to know that these data are available. We completed this required monitoring during 2023. If you are interested in examining those results, please contact Eric Wimber at (307) 857-7790.

What is being done?

We will continue to work with EPA. We have investigated potential sources of the PFAS that were detected. The Wyoming Department of Environmental Quality will also support our efforts, which will include additional source investigation and sampling.

We are committed to ongoing monitoring, including conducting required initial monitoring in 2025 or 2026 to meet the April 2027 compliance deadline under the new PFAS regulation, and keeping you informed of the results and recommendations for further action. Additional sampling in the future will enable the City of Riverton to monitor the situation and determine if the results are the same and/or remain below the MCLs.

Additional information about PFAS can be found on EPA's website at https://www.epa.gov/pfas

Monitoring and reporting of compliance data violations

The system failed to monitor for toluene at one well during the required compliance period. The required sample was subsequently collected in March 2026, and the result was non-detect (ND), indicating that toluene was not present above the laboratory detection limit.

Because the sample was not collected within the required timeframe, this is considered a monitoring violation. Health effects are unknown for this violation.

To correct the violation, the system collected the required sample as soon as possible and reviewed its sampling schedule and procedures to ensure all future monitoring requirements are met on time.

The system failed to monitor for oxamyl and carbofuran at the water treatment plant during the required compliance period.

Because the sample was not collected within the required timeframe, this is considered a monitoring violation. Some people who drink water containing carbofuran in excess of the MCL over many years could experience problems with their blood, or nervous or reproductive systems. Some people who drink water containing oxamyl in excess of the MCL over many years could experience slight nervous system effects.

Carbofuran has been banned for use in the US since 2009. The use of granular oxamyl is also banned in the US, and the use of liquid oxamyl can only be purchased and applied by certified applicators or under their direct supervision.

To date, including the first sample in this required monitoring period, neither oxamyl, nor carbofuran have been detected at any amount in our water.

To correct the violation, the system collected the required sample on June 3, with results for both Carbofuran and Oxamyl being a non-detect (ND), indicating that neither chemical was present above the laboratory detection limit. The system is reviewing its sampling schedule and procedures to ensure all future monitoring requirements are met on time.

Significant Deficiencies

• SS Year 2021, SD#11: The Clearwell must be cleaned and inspected per the Finished Water Storage Tank Inspection/Cleaning Checklist. Required Correction Date: 12/15/2026 (Scheduled summer 2026)

• SS Year 2021, SD#15: The air vent and access hatch for Tank ST04-West Reservoir Tank (600k) must be inspected and the structure/condition must be compared to the Tech Tips for Finished Water Storage Facilities to determine if corrective action is needed. Required correction date: 8/31/2026 (Awaiting permit approval from Wyoming DEQ)

Additional Information for Lead

Nearly 430 letters per EPA requirement were sent out to customers who have water service lines that are either galvanized (approximately 59) or the material type is unknown. Many water service lines were able to be inspected across town with the meter replacement project and an inventory sent into to the EPA. From the inventory provided, the EPA required customers with lines that the material has not been confirmed to be aware that they should inspect the customer owned portion of their service line (from the curb stop to the house) and, if necessary, test it for lead. Per the letter, many citizens then went to the state website (www.wyriskit.com) and sent in self-determined information from their own survey of their water line. The city has received some of these results and can share them if necessary. To date, no lead service lines have been found within the City of Riverton.

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. RIVERTON, CITY OF 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. 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. 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 RIVERTON, CITY OF (Public Watersystem Id: WY5600047) by calling 307-857-6891 or emailing rivwtp@rivertonwy.gov. 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.

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								

Contaminants	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL, TT, or MRDL	Detect In Your Water	Range		Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source
				Low	High			
(There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants)								
Chlorine (as Cl2) (ppm)	4	4	0.3	0.3	0.3	2025	No	Water additive used to control microbes
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	NA	60	25	0.3	25	2025	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes] (ppb)	NA	80	44	2.3	44	2025	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Organic Carbon (% Removal)	NA	TT	76.1	NA	NA	2025	No	Naturally present in the environment
Inorganic Contaminants								
Sodium (optional) (ppm)	NA		9	0.0	9	2025	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching
Microbiological Contaminants								
Turbidity (NTU)	NA	0.3	100	NA	NA	2025	No	Soil runoff.
100% of the samples were below the TT value of .3. A value less than 95% constitutes a TT violation. The highest single measurement was .08. Any measurement in excess of 1 is a violation unless otherwise approved by the state.								
Radioactive Contaminants								
Alpha emitters (pCi/L)	00	15	5	0.0	5	2025	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium (combined 226/228) (pCi/L)	00	5	1.3	0 0	1.3	2025	No	Erosion of natural deposits

Contaminants	MCLG	AL	90th Percentile	Range		# Samples Exceeding AL	Sample Date	Exceeds AL	Typical Source
				Low	High				
Inorganic Contaminants									
Copper - action level at consumer taps (ppm)	1.3	1.3	0.49	0.01	0.84	0	2023	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems;

Contaminants	MCLG	AL	90th Percentile	Range		# Samples Exceeding AL	Sample Date	Exceeds AL	Typical Source
				Low	High				Erosion of natural deposits
Lead - action level at consumer taps (ppb)	00	15	4	0.0	16	1	2023	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

Violations and Exceedances

Additional Monitoring

As part of an on-going evaluation program the EPA has required us to monitor some additional contaminants/chemicals. 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
perfluorohexanesulfonic acid (PFHxS) (ppb)	0.036	0.031	0.036
perfluorohexanoic acid (PFHxA) (mg/L)	0.0000025	0.0000025	0.0000025

Unit Descriptions	
Term	**Definition**
ppm	ppm: parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)
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

Unit Descriptions	
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.
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
90th Percentile	Compliance with the lead and copper action levels is based on the 90th percentile lead and copper levels. This means that the concentration of lead and copper must be less than or equal to the action level in at least 90% of the samples collected.

For more information please contact:

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