MEMORANDUM

CERTIFIED & ELECTRONIC MAIL

TO: Air Base Acres Improvement & Service District
Ardon Subdivision Water Users Association
Casper-Natrona County International Airport
Green Valley Mobile Home Park
Hidden Hills Mobile Home Park
Pleasant View Water Company
Riverside Trailer Court
Terrace Mobile Home Court
Terrace II Mobile Home Park
Vista West Water Company

FROM: Ethan Yonker, Water Operations Officer EY

DATE: March 19, 2026

SUBJECT: "2025 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report – Wholesale Water Customers"

The City of Casper is pleased to present to you the "2025 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report – Wholesale Water Customers" (Consumer Confidence Report) for Casper's consecutive water systems.

Please feel free to contact me at (307) 235-8213 should you have any questions regarding this report.

2025 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report
Wholesale Water Customers

For
CITY OF CASPER
200 N. DAVID STREET
CASPER, WY 82601
(307) 235-8213

The City of Casper (City) is pleased to present to you this year's Annual Water Quality Report. This report is designed to inform you about the water quality and services delivered to you every day. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. The City purchases wholesale water from the Central Wyoming Regional Water System (CWRWS) for your use. The water sources consist of twenty-nine ground water wells and one surface water source drawn from the North Platte River. The City continually strives to ensure the quality of the water as it travels to your system through transmission and distribution lines. The City and the CWRWS are committed to ensuring the quality of your water.

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 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 can 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.

We are pleased to report to our consumers that our drinking water is safe and meets Federal and State requirements.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Ethan Yonker, Water Operations Officer at (307) 235-8213. 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 meetings. **The Casper City Council meets on the first and third Tuesday of the month** at 6:00 PM at Casper City Hall, 200 N. David St., in the Council Chambers. The CWRWS Joint Powers Board meets on the third Tuesday of every month at 11:30 AM in its conference room at the Regional Water Treatment Plant, 1500 SW Wyoming Blvd.

The City routinely monitors for contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. Most monitoring takes place at the Regional Water System's water treatment facilities, but some monitoring also takes place in the City distribution system. **This table shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1st to December 31st, 2025.**

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:

Non-Detect (ND) - laboratory analysis indicates that the laboratory does not detect the contaminant.

Parts per million (ppm) or Milligrams per liter (mg/l) - one part per million corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny in $10,000.

Parts per billion (ppb) or Micrograms per liter (µg/l) - one part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in $10,000,000.

Parts per trillion (ppt) or Nanograms per liter (nanograms/l) - one part per trillion corresponds to one minute in 2,000,000 years, or a single penny in $10,000,000,000.

Parts per quadrillion (ppq) or Picograms per liter (picograms/l) - one part per quadrillion corresponds to one minute in 2,000,000,000 years or one penny in $10,000,000,000,000.

picoCuries per liter (pCi/L) - picocuries per liter is a measure of the radioactivity in water.

Millirems per year (Mrem/yr) - measure of radiation absorbed by the body.

Million Fibers per Liter (MFL) - million fibers per liter is a measure of the presence of asbestos fibers that are longer than 10 micrometers.

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.

Variances & Exemptions (V&E) - State or EPA permission not to meet an MCL or a treatment technique under certain conditions.

Action Level (*AL*) - 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 (*MCL*) - 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 MCLG's as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (*MCLG*) - The "Goal" (MCLG) is the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLG's allow for a margin of safety.

Surface Water (SW) – Water which is diverted from the North Platte River through the water treatment plant.

Ground Water (GW) - Water which is produced by the Regional Water System's wells.

Not Applicable (N/A) - Not applicable for this category.

TEST RESULTS						
Contaminant	**Violation Y/N**	**Level Detected**	**Unit Measurement**	**MCLG**	**MCL**	**Likely Source of Contamination**
Microbiological Contaminants						
1. Total Coliform Bacteria	N	0.0158% October 0% rest of months	Presence/ Absence Testing	0	5% of monthly samples are positive	Naturally present in the environment
2. Fecal Coliform and *E. coli*	N	ND	Presence/ Absence Testing	0	A routine sample and a repeat sample are total coliform positive, and one is also fecal coliform or *E. coli* positive	Human and animal fecal waste
3. Turbidity Groundwater Surface Water	N	< 0.20 < 0.15	NTU	N/A	0.20 0.15	Soil Runoff
4. Cryptosporidium	N	<1	oocysts/L	0	2-log removal	Animal and human fecal waste
Radioactive Contaminants						
5. Beta/Photon Emitters	N/A	N/A	Mrem/yr	0	4	Decay of natural and man-made deposits
6. Alpha Emitters (Annual Average) SP01 (Surface Water) SP02 (Ground Water)	N	0.9 5.7	pCi/L	0	15	Erosion of natural deposits
7. Combined Radium SP01 (Surface Water) SP02 (Ground Water)	N	1.5 0.5	pCi/L	0	5	Erosion of natural deposits
8. Uranium	N	7.8	ppb	0	30	Erosion of natural deposits

TEST RESULTS						
Contaminant	**Violation Y/N**	**Level Detected**	**Unit Measurement**	**MCLG**	**MCL**	**Likely Source of Contamination**
Inorganic Contaminants						
9. Antimony	N	ND	ppb	6	6	Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics; electronics; solder
10. Arsenic	N	ND	ppb	N/A	10	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
11. Asbestos	N	ND	MFL	7	7	Decay of asbestos cement water mains; erosion of natural deposits
12. Barium	N	ND	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
13. Beryllium	N	ND	ppb	4	4	Discharge from metal refineries and coal-burning factories; discharge from electrical, aerospace, and defense industries
14. Cadmium	N	ND	ppb	5	5	Corrosion of galvanized pipes; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from metal refineries; runoff from waste batteries and paints
15. Chromium	N	ND	ppb	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
16. Copper (Pb&Cu Rule) June 2023 (90% Value) Number of Sites Exceeding AL	N	0.87 0	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
17. Cyanide	N	ND	ppb	200	200	Discharge from steel/metal factories; discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories

TEST RESULTS						
Contaminant	**Violation Y/N**	**Level Detected**	**Unit Measurement**	**MCLG**	**MCL**	**Likely Source of Contamination**
18. Fluoride SP01 (Surface Water) SP02 (Ground Water)	N	0.30 0.40	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
19. Lead (Pb&Cu Rule) June 2023 (90% Value) Number of Sites Exceeding AL	N	1 0	ppb	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
20. Mercury (inorganic)	N	ND	ppb	2	2	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from refineries and factories; runoff from landfills; runoff from cropland
21. Nitrate (as Nitrogen) SP01 (Surface Water) SP02 (Ground Water)	N	0.05 0.36	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
22. Selenium SP01 (Surface Water) SP02 (Ground Water)	N	ND ND	ppb	50	50	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines
23. Sodium SP01 (Surface Water) SP02 (Ground Water)	N	31.6 53.5	ppm	None	None	Natural occurring
24. Thallium	N	ND	ppb	0.5	2	Leaching from ore-processing sites; discharge from electronics, glass, and drug factories
Synthetic Organic Contaminants including Pesticides and Herbicides						
25. 2,4-D	N	ND	ppb	70	70	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops
26. 2,4,5-TP (Silvex)	N	ND	ppb	50	50	Residue of banned herbicide
27. Acrylamide	N/A	N/A	ppb	0	TT	Added to water during sewage/wastewater treatment
28. Alachlor	N	ND	ppb	0	2	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops
29. Atrazine	N	ND	ppb	3	3	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops

TEST RESULTS						
Contaminant	**Violation Y/N**	**Level Detected**	**Unit Measurement**	**MCLG**	**MCL**	**Likely Source of Contamination**
30. Benzo(a)pyrene (PAH)	N	ND	Nanograms/l	0	200	Leaching from linings of water storage tanks and distribution lines
31. Carbofuran	N	ND	ppb	40	40	Leaching of soil fumigant used on rice and alfalfa
32. Chlordane	N	ND	ppb	0	2	Residue of banned termiticide
33. Dalapon	N	ND	ppb	200	200	Runoff from herbicide used on rights of way
34. Di(2-ethylhexyl) adipate	N	ND	ppb	400	400	Discharge from chemical factories
35. Di(2-ethylhexyl) phthalate	N	ND	ppb	0	6	Discharge from rubber and chemical factories
36. Dibromochloropropane	N	ND	Nanograms/l	0	200	Runoff/leaching from soil fumigant used on soybeans, cotton, pineapples, and orchards
37. Dinoseb	N	ND	ppb	7	7	Runoff from herbicide used on soybeans and vegetables
38. Diquat	N	ND	ppb	20	20	Runoff from herbicide use
39. Dioxin [2,3,7,8-TCDD]	N/A	N/A	Picograms/l	0	30	Emissions from waste incineration and other combustion; discharge from chemical factories
40. Endothall	N	ND	ppb	100	100	Runoff from herbicide use
41. Endrin	N	ND	ppb	2	2	Residue of banned insecticide
42. Epichlorohydrin	N	ND	ppb	0	TT	Discharge from industrial chemical factories; an impurity of some water treatment chemicals
43. Ethylene dibromide	N	ND	Nanograms/l	0	50	Discharge from petroleum refineries
44. Glyphosate	N	ND	ppb	700	700	Runoff from herbicide use
45. Heptachlor	N	ND	Nanograms/l	0	400	Residue of banned termiticide
46. Heptachlor epoxide	N	ND	Nanograms/l	0	200	Breakdown of heptachlor
47. Hexachlorobenzene	N	ND	ppb	0	1	Discharge from metal refineries and agricultural chemical factories
48. Hexachlorocyclo-pentadiene	N	ND	ppb	50	50	Discharge from chemical factories

TEST RESULTS						
Contaminant	**Violation Y/N**	**Level Detected**	**Unit Measurement**	**MCLG**	**MCL**	**Likely Source of Contamination**
49. gamma-BHC (Lindane)	N	ND	Nanograms/l	200	200	Runoff/leaching from insecticide used on cattle, lumber, gardens
50. Methoxychlor	N	ND	ppb	40	40	Runoff/leaching from insecticide used on fruits, vegetables, alfalfa, livestock
51. Oxamyl [Vydate]	N	ND	ppb	200	200	Runoff/leaching from insecticide used on apples, potatoes and tomatoes
Volatile Organic Contaminants						
52. PCBs [Polychlorinated biphenyls]	N	ND	Nanograms/l	0	500	Runoff from landfills; discharge of waste chemicals
53. Pentachlorophenol	N	ND	ppb	0	1	Discharge from wood preserving factories
54. Picloram	N	ND	ppb	500	500	Herbicide runoff
55. Simazine	N	ND	ppb	4	4	Herbicide runoff
56. Toxaphene	N	ND	ppb	0	3	Runoff/leaching from insecticide used on cotton and cattle
57. Benzene	N	ND	ppb	0	5	Discharge from factories; leaching from gas storage tanks and landfills
58. Carbon tetrachloride	N	ND	ppb	0	5	Discharge from chemical plants and other industrial activities
59. Chlorobenzene	N	ND	ppb	100	100	Discharge from chemical and agricultural chemical factories
60. 1,2-Dichlorobenzene	N	ND	ppb	600	600	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
61. 1,4-Dichlorobenzene	N	ND	ppb	75	75	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
62. 1,2 – Dichloroethane	N	ND	ppb	0	5	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
63. 1,1 – Dichloroethylene	N	ND	ppb	7	7	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
64. cis-1,2-Dichloroethylene	N	ND	ppb	70	70	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
65. trans - 1,2 – Dichloroethylene	N	ND	ppb	100	100	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
66. Dichloromethane	N	ND	ppb	0	5	Discharge from pharmaceutical and chemical factories

TEST RESULTS						
Contaminant	**Violation Y/N**	**Level Detected**	**Unit Measurement**	**MCLG**	**MCL**	**Likely Source of Contamination**
67. 1,2-Dichloropropane	N	ND	ppb	0	5	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
68. Ethylbenzene	N	ND	ppb	700	700	Discharge from petroleum refineries
69. Styrene	N	ND	ppb	100	100	Discharge from rubber and plastic factories; leaching from landfills
70. Tetrachloroethylene	N	ND	ppb	0	5	Discharge from factories and dry cleaners
71. 1,2,4 – Trichlorobenzene	N	ND	ppb	70	70	Discharge from textile-finishing factories
72. 1,1,1 – Trichloroethane	N	ND	ppb	200	200	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories
73. 1,1,2 –Trichloroethane	N	ND	ppb	3	5	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
74. Trichloroethylene	N	ND	ppb	0	5	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories
75. Toluene	N	ND	ppm	1	1	Discharge from petroleum factories
76. Vinyl Chloride	N	ND	ppb	0	2	Leaching from PVC piping; discharge from plastics factories
77. Xylenes	N	ND	ppm	10	10	Discharge from petroleum factories; discharge from chemical factories
Disinfectants and Disinfection Byproducts						
78. Total TTHM (Total Trihalomethanes) Highest Running Annual Average Range of Results	N	44 11.2-44.0	ppb	N/A	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination
79. Total HAA5 (Total Haloacetic Acids) Highest Running Annual Average Range of Results	N	17.75 0.8-17.75	ppb	N/A	60	By-product of drinking water chorination

TEST RESULTS						
Contaminant	**Violation Y/N**	**Level Detected**	**Unit Measurement**	**MCLG**	**MCL**	**Likely Source of Contamination**
80a. Bromate (SW Source Water) – Running Annual Average Highest Level Detected Range of Results	N	2.1 5.7 0.0 – 5.7	ppb	0	10 (MCL based on running annual average)	Bromate is a by-product of using Ozone as a disinfectant if Bromide is present in the source water
80b. Bromate (GW Source Water) – Running Annual Average Highest Level Detected Range of Results	N	4.1 5.3 2.8 – 5.3	ppb	0	10 (MCL based on running annual average)	Bromate is a by-product of using Ozone as a disinfectant if Bromide is present in the source water
81. TOC Average (Total Organic Carbon) SW Raw Water SW Finished Water % TOC Removal	N	5.3 3.1 46%	ppm	N/A	TT (Greater than 25% removal)	Naturally present in the environment
82. Chloramine Residual (Running Annual Average) Range of Results	N	1.71 1.32 - 2.15	ppm	4	4	Water additive used to control microbes

The sampling frequency for the contaminants listed in the above table complies with Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) drinking water regulations. Some of our data in the table is more than one year old, since certain chemical contaminants are monitored less than once a year.

What do the numbers in these tables mean?

As you can see by the table, our 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 contaminants have been detected. The Environmental Protection Agency has determined that your water is SAFE at these levels.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the 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. 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 indicate that the water poses 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 (800-426-4791) OR EPA (800-227-8917.)

Water samples were routinely collected from the Casper distribution system throughout the year and tested for bacteria.

We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants on a regular basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not the drinking water meets health standards.

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 and other microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791) or EPA (800-227-8917).

As part of the Interim Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rule (IESWTR) regulation governing treatment for the pathogen Cryptosporidium (40 CFR Part 141, Subpart P), the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) requires a treatment technique for 99% removal of Cryptosporidium. Water Systems using surface water or ground water under the direct influence of surface water (GWUDI) must comply with this new treatment technique starting in January 2002.

Currently, the Regional Water System utilizes GWUDI from collection devices along the North Platte River: vertical wells and horizontal wells or caissons. This water is not treated in a filtration plant, but it is ozonated and disinfected with chloramines. Alternative filtration occurs through these devices, such as riverbank filtration occurring from the wells. On December 10, 2001, EPA granted conditional removal credit to the Regional Water System GWUDI system while a detailed study was conducted to demonstrate the effectiveness of the alternative filtration technologies to remove *Cryptosporidium*. During the study period, the Regional Water System implemented interim measures designed to ensure public health protection. The study was completed and a final report provided to EPA in January 2005.

EPA granted approval to the GWUDI system as an alternative filtration technology on March 18, 2005, based upon the preponderance of these study results, and previous studies and knowledge of the GWUDI system. This decision has been predicated on the primary goals of protecting public health and ensuring compliance with the Safe Drinking Water Act, while utilizing sound science and recognizing cost considerations for the Regional Water System. This approval is contingent upon the Regional Water System complying with several operational and performance requirements to improve pathogen removal, including abandoning or filtering water from the infiltration gallery, and ongoing monitoring of water quality. The Regional Water System will also continue to provide inactivation of this GWUDI water with ozonation and chloramines, and will meet all other monitoring and treatment technique requirements of the surface water treatment rules.

In 2023, the City conducted tests for lead and copper in its water distribution system. These are required samples that are done every three years. We are proud to report that the results show we are below the action level for both lead and copper.

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 City 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 hhtp://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

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.

Thank you for allowing us to continue providing your family with clean, quality water this year. In order to maintain a safe and dependable water supply and water distribution system, we need to make improvements that will benefit our customers. These improvements are reflected as water rate adjustments. Thank you for your understanding.

We, at the City, 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.