Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) Certification for Wyoming Community Water Systems Serving Fewer than 10,000 Persons

Community Water System Name: Town of Sinclair

Public Water System Identification No: Wy 5600054 **Year CCR Due:** 2021

Important: In 1999, Governor Jim Geringer exercised his authority under the Safe Drinking Water Act to waive the direct mailing requirement for CCRs for small community water systems in Wyoming. Instead of mailing a complete copy of the CCR to each customer, small community water systems can instead meet their annual reporting requirements under the CCR Rule by the methods of report distribution listed below.

Directions: Please mark the boxes in the section relevant to your drinking water system and fill in the associated blanks. Then sign the form in the last section.

Community Water Systems Serving Fewer than 10,000 Persons must complete all three (3) of the following actions:

☐ 1. Notified customers by direct mailing* that the CCR shall be printed in a local newspaper or made available on an internet web site. Specify date and method of direct notice to customers:

_____

and

☐ 1. Published the CCR as an insert in one or more local newspapers serving the area of service or published the CCR on an internet web site. Specify newspaper and the date of publication, or specify the internet web site address:

_____

and

☐ 1. Made paper copies of the CCR available to the public upon request. Describe what information was provided to the customer so that he/she could request a paper copy of the CCR, if desired:

_____

*Direct mailing can include mailing a paper notice or emailing a notice to your customers.

Community Water Systems Serving 500 Persons or Fewer must complete both of the following actions:

☑ 1. Provided direct notice to each customer that the annual CCR is available. Specify the date and method of direct notice to customers, and where the report was made available:

7-27-21 Notice for Violation was passed out door to door. 10-27-21 notice for Violation Sent out by mail.

and

☑ 1. Made paper copies of the CCR available to the public upon request or through an internet web site. Describe what information was provided to the customer so that he/she could request a paper copy of the CCR, or specify the internet web site address: Town bulletin - www.sinclairwyoming.com

*Direct notice can include mailing a paper notice to or emailing a notice to your customers.

The community water system named abovehereby confirms that its Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) has been distributed to customers or that appropriate notices of availability have been given as specified on this form. Further, the system certifies that the information contained in the report is correct and consistent with the compliance monitoring data previously submitted to EPA Region 8.

CERTIFIED BY:

Name (please print): John A. Laux

Title: Maintenance Phone #: (307) 324-3058

Signature: [signature]

Today's Date: 7/7/22

Please sign and send your completed certification by email, fax, or postal mail for receipt no later than October 1st of each year for the CCR due that same year:

EMAIL:
To: R8DWU@epa.gov
Subject: CCR Certification

FAX:
1-(877) 876-9101
Attn: CCR Certification

MAILING ADDRESS:
US Environmental Protection Agency, Region 8
Drinking Water Program (8WD-SDA)
Attn: CCR Rule Manager
1595 Wynkoop St.
Denver, CO 80202-1129

TOWN of SINCLAIR

P.O. Box 247

(307) 324-3058

Sinclair, Wyoming 82334
"Founded in 1924"

Listed on the National Register of Historic Places #250

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report
Town of Sinclair WATER SYSTEM
WY5600054
2021

We're pleased to present to you this year's Annual Water Quality Report. This report is designed to inform you about the quality of 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. We currently have three water sources. Our primary source is a collection of springs in the Sage Creek Basin approximately thirty miles south of the city. Our secondary sources are three wells into the Nugget Formation near Miller Hill, also south of the city, and the North Platte River.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Jim Haldorson at (307)320-6258, or water plant Superintendent at 307-328-4564. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. 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 the month at 7:30 PM in the City Council Chambers, City Hall, 521 Cedar Street, Rawlins, WY 82301.

The City of Rawlins 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 1st to December 31st, 2021. 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.

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

TEST RESULTS TABLE

In this table you will find many terms and abbreviations that might not be familiar to you. To help you better understand these terms we've provided the following definitions:

Not Applicable (NA) - Not required to test for this item every year.

Non-Detects (ND) - laboratory analysis indicates that the constituent is not present.

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 - one part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in $10,000,000.

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 - 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. MCLs 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.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL) –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.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG) –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.

Those, which were undetected, are included in the table, but the MCL and MCLG boxes are left blank.

TEST RESULTS

Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Unit Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Microbiological Contaminants						
1. Total Coliform Bacteria	N	0	sat/unsat	0	presence of coliform bacteria in 5% of monthly samples	Naturally present in the environment
2. Fecal coliform and *E. coli*	N	0	sat/unsat	0	a routine sample and repeat sample are total coliform positive, and one is also fecal coliform or *E. coli* positive	Human and animal fecal waste
3. Turbidity	Y	1.03	NTU	n/a	TT	Soil runoff. June-July filter issues.
Radioactive Contaminants						
4. Beta/photon emitters	N	NA	mrem/yr	0	4	Decay of natural and man-made deposits
5. Alpha emitters	N	NA	pCi/l	0	15	Erosion of natural deposits
5b. Gross Alpha Including Radium	N	NA	pCi/l	0	15	Erosion of natural deposits
6. Combined radium	N	[redacted]	pCi/l	0	5	Erosion of natural deposits
7. Uranium[1]	N	[redacted]	µg/L	0[1]	30[1]	Erosion of natural deposits

Lead: Lead in drinking water is rarely the sole cause oflead poisoning, but it can add to a person's total lead exposure. All potential sources of lead in the household should be identified and removed, replaced or reduced.

> If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and yow1g children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. !Name of utility) 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 is available form the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at http://wm1·.cpa.gm/safcwatcr/lcad.

While your drinking water meets EPA's standard for arsenic, it does contain low levels of arsenic. EPA's standard balances the current understanding of arsenic's 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.

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 we sometimes need to make improvements that will benefit all of our customers. These improvements are sometimes reflected as rate structure adjustments. Thank you for understanding.

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.

We at the City of Rawlins Utilities and Treatment Systems, 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 oflife and our children's future.

As you can see by the table, our system had slightly high turbidity violations in June and July Because of the excessive water we had to use from the reservoirs 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.

All sources of drinking water are subject to potential contamination by constituents that are naturally occurring, or manmade. Those constituents can be microbes, organic or inorganic chemicals, or radioactive materials. 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. For 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.

Total Coliform: Coliform bacteria are usually harmless, but their presence in water can be an indication of disease-causing bacteria. When coliform bacteria are found, special follow-up tests are done to determine if harmful bacteria are present in the water supply. If this limit is exceeded, the water supplier must notify the public by newspaper, television or radio. To comply with the stricter regulation, we have increased the average amount of chlorine in the distribution system.

Nitrates: As a precaution we always notify physicians and health care providers in this area if there is ever a higher-than-normal level of nitrates in the water supply.

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TEST RESULTS 2021

Contaminent	Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Unit Measurement	MCLG	MCL	likely Source of Contamination
MAJOR IONS						
1052 Sodium		3.3	mg/l			Residue from road salting; naturally occuring in ground water; water softeners
NUTRIENTS						
Nitrogen, Nitrate+ Nitrite as N		0.17	mg/l	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS						
Fluoride	N	0.1	MG/L	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Antimony	N	ND	MG/L	0.006	0.006	Discharge from oil refineries: fire retardents; ceramics; electronics; solder
Arsenic	N	0.006	MG/L	0	0.01	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes.
Barium	N	ND	MG/L	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Baryllium	N	ND	MG/L	0.004	0.004	Discharge from metal refineries and coal burning factories; discharge from electrical,aerospace, and defense industries.
Cadmium	N	ND	MG/L	0.005	0.005	Corrosin of galvanized pipes; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from metal refineries; runoff from waste batteries and paints
Chromium	N	ND	MG/L	0.1	0.1	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
Murcury	N	ND	MG/L	0.002	0.002	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from refineries and factories; runoff from landfills; runoff from cropland
Nickle	N	ND	MG/L	0.1		leaching from metal pipes; ore bearing rock
Selenium	N	0.007	MG/L	0.05	0.05	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines
Thallium	N	ND	MG/L	0.0005	0.002	Leaching from ore-processing sites; discharge fro electronics, glass and drug factories.
Cyanide, Total	N	ND	MG/L	0.2	0.2	Discharge from industrial waste processes
Benzene	N	N/D	MG/L	0	5	Discharge from factories; Leaching from gas storage tanks and landfills
Bromobenzene	N	N/D	MG/L			Discharge from factories or places where solvents are used
Bromochloromethane	N	N/D	MG/L			Discharge from fire extinguisher agents
Bromodichloromethane	N	0'0018	MG/L	0	0.005	By products from chlorinated water
Bromoform	N	N/D	MG/L			Discharge from pharmaceutical manufacturers or solvent producers.
Bromomethane	N	N/D	MG/L			Produced naturally by marine algea.

TEST RESULTS 2021

n-Butylbenzene	N	N/D	MG/L			Discharge from plasticsmanufacturers and solvent manufacturers.
VOLITILE ORGANIC CONTAMINANTS						
sec-Butylbenzene	N	N/D	MG/L			Discharge from plasticsmanufacturers and solvent manufacturers.
tert-Butylbenzene	N	N/D	MG/L			Discharge from plasticsmanufacturers and solvent manufacturers.
Carbon tetrachloride	N	N/D	MG/L	0	0.005	Discharge from chemical plants and other manufacturers.
1,2-Dichloroethane	N	N/D	MG/L		5	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Chlorobenzene	N	N/D	MG/L	0.1	0.1	Discharge from chemical and agricultural chemical manufacturers.
chlorodibromomethane	N	0.0015	MG/L	0	0.08	A compound in chlorine
Chloroethane	N	N/D	MG/L			Discharge from producers of dyes and medicinal drugs.
Chloroform	N	1.2	MG/L			Discharge from industries using solvents
Chloromethane	N	N/D	MG/L			Discharge from chemical factories and oil refineries.
2-Chlorotoluene	N	N/D	MG/L			Industrial or municipalo wastes; runoff from rain
4-Chlorotoluene	N	N/D	MG/L			Industrial or municipalo wastes; runoff from rain
1,2-Dibromo-3-Chloropropane	N	N/D	MG/L	0	0.0002	Residue from banned soil treatment
Dibromomethane	N	N/D	MG/L			By product of chlorination
1,2-Dichlorobenzene	N	N/D	MG/L	0.06	0.06	Discharge from factories; solvents; deoderizer in wastewater treatment
1,3-Dichlorobenzene	N	N/D	MG/L	0.06	0.06	Discharge from factories; solvents; deoderizer in wastewater treatment
1,4-Dichlorobenzene	N	N/D	MG/L	0.D75	0.075	Discharge from factories; solvents; deoderizer in wastewater treatment
Dichlorodifluoromethane	N	N/D	MG/L			Manufacturing of refrigerents
1,1-Dichloroethane	N	N/D	MG/L			Disharge from factories; industrial waste
1,2-Dibromomethane	N	N/D	MG/L	0	0.005	Discharge from pharmaceutical and chemical factories
1,1-Dichloroethene	N	N/D	MG/L	0.007	0.007	Discharge from indusrrial chemical factories
cis-1,2-Dichloroethene	N	N/D	MG/L	0.D7	0.07	Discharge from indusrrial chemical factories
trans-1,2-Dichloroethene	N	N/D	MG/L	0.1	0.1	Discharge from indusrrial chemical factories
1,2-Dichloropropane	N	N/D	MG/L	0	0.005	Discharge from indusrrial chemical factories
1,3-Dichloropropane	N	N/D	MG/L			Discharge from indusrrial chemical factories
2,2-Dichloropropane	N	N/D	MG/L			Discharge from indusrrial chemical factories
1,1-Dichloropropene	N	N/D	MG/L			Discharge from indusrrial chemical factories
cis-1,3-Dichloropropene	N	N/D	MG/L			Discharge from indusrrial chemical factories
trans-1,3-Dichloropropene	N	N/D	MG/L			Discharge from indusrrial chemical factories
Ethelbenzyene	N	N/D	MG/L	0.7	0.7	Discharge from oil refineries
Hexachlorobutadiene	N	N/D	MG/L			Manufacturing of chlorine
Isopropylbenzene	N	N/D	MG/L			Discharge from frefineries
p-Isopropylbenzene	N	N/D	MG/L			Discharge from frefineries

TEST RESULTS 2021

VOLITILE ORGANIC CONTAMINANTS						
Methyl tert-butyl ether (MTBE)	N	N/D	MG/L			Leaching from underground gasoline storage tanks and pipelines
Methylene Chloride	N	N/D	MG/L	0	0.005	Industrial discharge and landfill leaching
Hnephthalene	N	N/D	MG/L			Leaching from factories or hazardous waste landfills
n-Propylbenzene	N	N/D	MG/L			Discharge from rubber and plastic factories; leaching from landfills
Styrene	N	N/D	MG/L	0.1	0.1	Discharge from rubber and plastic factories; leaching from landfills
1,1,1,2-Tetrachloroethane	N	N/D	MG/L			Dry cleaning or degreasing
1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane	N	N/D	MG/L			Dry cleaning or degreasing
Tetrachloroethylene	N	N/D	MG/L	0	0.005	Discharge from factories and dry cleaners
Toluene	N	N/D	MG/L	1	1	Discharge from petroleum factories
1.2.3-Trichlorobenzene	N	N/D	MG/L			Discharge from textile factories
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	N	N/D	MG/L	0.07	0.07	Discharge from textilile-finishing factories.
1,1,1-Trichloroethane	N	N/D	MG/L	0.2	0.2	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories.
1,1,2-Trichloroethane	N	N/D	MG/L	0.003	0.005	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Trichloroethene	N	N/D	MG/L	0.005	0.005	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Trichlorofloromethane	N	N/D	MG/L			Discharge from refrigerantchemical producers
1,2,3-Trichloropropane	N	N/D	MG/L			Discharge from industrial or hazardous waste facilities
1,2,4-trimethylbenzene	N	N/D	MG/L			Discharge from Dye and pharmaceutical manufacturers
1,3,5-Trimethylbenzene	N	N/D	MG/L			Discharge from plastics manufacturers and dye manufacturers
Vinyl Chloride	N	N/D	MG/L	0	0.002	Leaching from PVC piping; discharge from plastics factories
m+p-Xylenes	N	N/D	MG/L			Industrial discharge
o-Xylene	N	N/D	MG/L			Industrial discharge
Trihalomethanes, Total	N	0.0046	MG/L	N/A	0.08	By-Product of drinking water chlorination
Xylenes, Total	N	N/D	MG/L	10	10	Discharge from petroleum factories; discharge from chemical factories
p-Bromoflorobenzene	Surr:	106	%REC		70-130	
1,2-Dichloroethane-d4	Surr:	101	%REC		70-130	
Toluene-dB	Surr:	108	%REC		70-130	
NON-METALS						
Organic Carbon-Total (1st)	N	0.8	MG/L			Naturally Present In Water
Organic Carbon-Total (2nd)	N	0.9	MG/L			Naturally Present In Water
Organic Carbon-Total (3rd)	N	0.8	MG/L			Naturally Present In Water
Organic Carbon-Total (4th)	N	0.9	MG/L			Naturally Present In Water

TEST RESULTS 2021

SEMI-VOLITILE ORGANIC CONTAMINANTS						
Alachlor	N	N/D	MG/L	0	0.002	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops
Aldrin	N	N/D	MG/L			Manufacturing discharge in pesticide production or runoff from agriculture
Aroclor 1016	N	N/D	MG/L			manufacturing od electrical transformers
Aroclor 1221	N	N/D	MG/L			manufacturing od electrical transformers
Aroclor 1232	N	N/D	MG/L			manufacturing od electrical transformers
Aroclor 1242	N	N/D	MG/L			manufacturing od electrical transformers
Aroclor 1248	N	N/D	MG/L			manufacturing od electrical transformers
Aroclor 1254	N	N/D	MG/L			manufacturing od electrical transformers
Aroclor 1260	N	N/D	MG/L			manufacturing od electrical transformers
Atrazine	N	N/D	MG/L	0.003	0.003	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops
Benzo(a)pyrene	N	N/D	MG/L	0	0.0002	Leaching from linings of water storage tanks and distribution lines
bis(2-ethylhexl)Adipate	N	N/D	MG/L		400	Discharge from chemical factories
bis(2-ethylhexyl)Phthalate	N	N/D	MG/L		6	discharge from rubber and chemical factories
Butachlor	N	N/D	MG/L			Residue from pesticide
Chlordane	N	N/D	MG/L		2	Residue from banned termiticide
Dieldrin	N	N/D	MG/L			Residue from banned termiticide
Endrin	N	N/D	MG/L	0.002	0.002	Residue from pestide use
gama-BHC(Lindane)	N	N/D	MG/L	0.0002	0.0002	Insecticide used on fruit and vegtable crops
Heptachlor	N	N/D	MG/L	0	0.0004	Residue of banned termiticide
Heptachlor epoxide	N	N/D	MG/L	0	0.0002	Breakedown of heptachlor
Hexachloobenzene	N	N/D	MG/L	0	0.001	Discharge from metal refineries and agricultural chemical factories
Hexachlorocyclopentadiene	N	N/D	MG/L	0.05	0.05	Discharge from chemical factories
Methoxychlor	N	N/D	MG/L	0.04	0.04	Runoff/leaching from insecticide used on apples, potatoes and tomatoes
Metolachlor	N	N/D	MG/L			Run off from soil treatment
Metribuzin	N	N/D	MG/L			Residue from pesticide/herbicide use
Propachlor	N	N/D	MG/L			Residue from pesticide/herbicide use
Simazine	N	N/D	MG/L	0.004	0.004	Herbicide runoff
Toxaphene	N	N/D	MG/L		3	Runoff/leaching from insecticide used on cotton and cattle
PCBs, Total	N	N/D	MG/L	0	0.0005	used in manufacturing electical transformers, paints, and plastics
1,3-Dimethyl-2-nitrobenzene	Surr.	102	%REC		70-130	
Perlylene-d12	Surr.	106	%REC		70-130	
Pyrene-dl0	Surr.	110	%REC		70-130	

TEST RESULTS 2021

Triphenylphosphate	Surr.	111	%REC		70-130	
SEMI-VOLITILE ORGANIC COMPOUNDS						
Endothall	N	N/D	MG/L		100	used as a descicant for herbicides
2,4-DichloroPhenylacedic acid	Surr.	91	%REC		70-130	
VOCS BY MICROEXTRACTIOON-ECD						
1,2,3-Trichloropropane	N	N/D	MG/L			manmade chemical found in hazardous waste sites
1,2-Dibromo-3-chloropropane	N	N/D	MG/L	0	0.302	runoff from soil treatment
1,2-Dibromomethane	N	N/0	MG/L		0.05	runoff from soil pesticide use
1,1,1,2-Tetrachloroethane	Surr	81	%REC		70-130	
PESTICIDES						
Aldicarb	N	N/0	MG/L			Runoff from pesticide use on crops
Aldicarb Sulfone	N	N/0	MG/L			Runoff from pesticide use on crops
Aldicarb sulfoxide	N	N/D	MG/L			Runoff from pesticide use on crops
Carbaryl	N	N/0	MG/L			Runoff from pesticide use on crops
3-Hydroxycarbofuran	N	N/0	MG/L			Runoff from pesticide use on crops
Carbofuran	N	N/D	MG/L			Runoff from pesticide use on crops
Methiocarb	N	N/0	MG/L			Runoff from pesticide use on crops
Methomyl	N	N/D	MG/L			Runoff from pesticide use on crops
Oxamyl	N	N/0	MG/L			Runoff from pesticide use on crops
Baygon	N	N/D	MG/L			Runoff from pesticide use on crops
Diquat	N	N/D	MG/L	0.02	0.02	Runoff from pesticide use on crops
BDMC	SURR:	115	%REC		70-130	
HERBICIDES						
Glyphosate	N	N/0	MG/L	0.7	0.7	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops
2,4,5-TP(Silvex)	N	N/0	MG/L		SO	Residue of banned herbicide
2,4-0	N	N/D	MG/L		70	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops
2,4-DB	N	N/D	MG/L			Runoff from herbicide used on row crops
Dalapon	N	N/0	MG/L		200	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops
Dicamba	N	N/0	MG/L			Runoff from herbicide used on row crops
Dichlorprop	N	N/D	MG/L			Runoff from herbicide used on row crops

TEST RESULTS 2021

Dinoseb	N	N/D	MG/L	0.007	0.007	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops
HERBICIDES						Runoff from herbicide used on row crops
Pentachlorophenol	N	N/D	MG/L		1	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops
Picloram	N	N/O	MG/L	0.5	0.5	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops
2,4-Dichlorophenylacedic acid	N	102	%REC		70-130	
TRIHALOMETHANES						By-product of drinking water chlorination
Bromodichloromethane	N		MG/L			By-product of drinking water chlorination
Bromoform	N	.00888-.003	MG/L			By-product of drinking water chlorination
Chlorodibromomethane	N	0.0016-0.0023	MG/L			By-product of drinking water chlorination
chloroform	N	0.0014-0.0042	MG/L			By-product of drinking water chlorination
Trihalomethanes, Total	N	0.0056-0.01	MG/L	0	0.08	By-product of drinking water chlorination
1,2-Dichloroethane-d4	N	100-102	%REC		70-130	By-product of drinking water chlorination
p-Bromofluorobenzene	N	123-122	%REC		70-130	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Toluene-db	N	94-95	%REC		70-130	By-product of drinking water chlorination
HALOACETIC ACIDS						By product of drinking water chlorination
Diabromoacetic acid	N	0.000578	MG/L			By product of drinking water chlorination
Diachloroacedic acid	N	N/A-0.00014	MG/L			By product of drinking water chlorination
Monobromoacetic acid	N	N/D	MG/L			By product of drinking water chlorination
Monochloroacedic acid	N	N/D	MG/L			By product of drinking water chlorination
Trichloroacedic acid	N	N/D	MG/L			By product of drinking water chlorination
Total Regulated Haloacetic Acids	N	.00057-.0022	MG/L		0.006	By product of drinking water chlorination
bromochloroacedic Acids	N	.00069-.00099	MG/L			By product of drinking water chlorination
2,3-Dibromoproprionic acid	N	98-91	%rec		70-130	By product of drinking water chlorination
ASBESTOS						
Total Asbestos	N	N/D	MF/L	7	7	Decay of asbestos cement water mains; erosion of natural deposits

Thallium	2020	1	1 - 1	0.5	2	ppb	N	Discharge f Leaching fr factories.
RadioacUi,a Contominents	Collection Dato	Highest Level Ootootod	Ra&ge of Levels De octed	MCLG	MCL	Un/tt	Vi°8don	Ukely Source of c
Gross Alp(ha O)(cluding radon and ura01um	11/14/2019	6	0-6	0	15	pci/L	N	Erosion of natural
Uranium	11/14/2019	11	11-11	0	30	uga	N	Erosion of natura

Turbidity

	Limit (Treatment Technique)	Level Detected	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Highest single measurement	5 NTU	1.03	N	Soil runoff.
Lowest monthly\ meeting limit	1 NTO	63.9%	N	Soil runoff.

Information Statement: Turbidity is ameasuremont of the cloudiness of the water caused *by* suspended particles. We monitor it ba of water quality and the effectiveness of our filtration system and disinfectants.

Total Organic Carbon

The percentage of Total Organic Carbon (TOC) removal wasmeasured each month and the syetem met all TOCremoval requirements acl noted in the v:i,olationo section.

Lead and Copper

Dafini tiono:
Action Lavel Goal (ALG) : 1.'he level of o contaminant. in drinking water below which there is no known or expected riok to health. ALGs allow for a margin of safety.
Action Level : Thi fol-l_.,.

Lead and Copper	Pate sa.npled	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	90th Percentile	ff Sites over AL	Onita	Violation	Likely source of Contamination
Copper	2020	1.3	1.3	.022	0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural products: de sits: leachina from ""00d preservatives: corrosion of hou5ehold plumbing systems
Lead	2020	6	15 .015	3 .003	0	ppb oom	N	corrosion of household plumbing systems. Erosion of natural deposns.

Water Quality Test Results

Definitionsr	The following tables containscientific terms and measures. aomc of which may require explanai:.ion.
Avg:	Regulatory compliance with some MCLs are based on running annual average of monthly samples.
Levell Assessment:	A Leval 1 aseeel'lment ie astudy of the water oy.::tem to identify poti:-mt.ial problems and determine (if possible) why total coliform bacteria bave been found in our water systetn.
Level 2 Assessment:	A Level 2 assessmm1t is a vary detailed study of the water system to identify potential. problemn and determine (if possible) why an B. coli...cw violation has occurred and/or why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system on multiple occasion .
Maximum Contaminant Level or M.CL:	Thehighest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drink.ing water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible uaing the best available treament technology.
Maximum Contaminant Level Gool or MCLG:	The level of a contaminant. in drinking water below 1hich there io no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.
Maximum residual disinfectant level or MROL:	Thehigheot level of a disinfectant allowed io drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminant&.
Maximum residual disinfectant level goal or MROLG:	Thelevel of a drinking water disinfectant bolow which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfecta..ts to control microbial contaminants.
n.a:	not applicable.
mrem:	millirema per year (a measure of radiation absorbed by the body)
ppb:	micrograms per liter or part.a per hillion - or oneounce in 7.350.000 gallona of water.
ppm:	milligrams per liter or parts per million - or one ounce in 7.350 gallons of water.

PUBLIC NOTICE

Date of Release: 10-27-21 PWS Number: 5600054

FAILURE TO MONITOR VIOLATION
TOTAL COLIFORM BACTERIA

To All Resident / Bussaisess Water Users
(Name of water system/business)

We are required to monitor your drinking water for total coliform bacteria on a regular basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not our drinking water meets health standards. During 9-01-21 *(compliance period) we did not complete all monitoring for total coliform bacteria and therefore cannot be sure of the quality of our drinking water during that time.*

The table below lists the failure to monitor violations we received for total coliform monitoring during the last year. (Please check the ones that apply to your system.)

Monitoring Period (Month/Year)	Failure to Monitor	No Replacement Sample after a Routine sample was invalidated	Insufficient Number of Routine Samples
9-21	XXX		

What happened? What is being done?
Ricci Pacheco Took The sample on 8-31-21 (Not in September) He will Be Educated. The sample was taken in october The Results were Negative. Your water is Safe To Drink

If you have any questions, please contact Jim Haldorson at 307-320-6025
(Water system contact person) (Phone)

Please share this information with all the other people who drink this water, especially those who may not have received this notice directly (for example, people in apartments, nursing homes, schools, and businesses). You can do this by posting this notice in a public place or distributing copies by hand or mail.

Optional: If applicable, you may also include the statement that "Subsequent water samples have been analyzed as safe."

Jim Haldorson

SAMPLE: Suggested public notice language for FAILURE TO MONITOR FOR TOTAL COLIFORM.
You may use the above notice sample or write your own but the text in italics must be included in any notification.

PWS Operator/Responsible Party:

Since most monitoring violations are included in Tier 3, you must provide public notice to persons served within one year after you learn of the violation. Multiple monitoring violations can be serious, and your primacy agency may have more stringent requirements. Check with your primacy agency to make sure you meet its requirements.

Community Systems must use one of the following methods:

- hand or direct delivery
- mail, as a separate notice or included with the bill

Non-Community Systems must use one of the following methods:

- posting in conspicuous locations
- hand delivery
- mail

In addition, both community and non-community systems must use another method reasonably calculated to reach others if they would not be reached by the first method. Such methods could include newspapers, e-mail, or delivery to community organizations. If you post the notice, it must remain posted until the violation is resolved but in no case less than seven (7) days, even if the violation is resolved. If the violation has been resolved, you must post the notice for at least one week. If you mail, post, or hand deliver, print your notice on letterhead, if available.

The notice on the reverse is appropriate for distribution after each violation or collectively at the end of the calendar year. If you choose to wait until the end of the year to give notice, the enclosed form can be issued alone, or it can be inserted into your CCR as long as public notification requirements are met.

After issuing the notice, make sure to send EPA Region 8 a copy of each type of notice and a certification that you have met all the public notice requirements within ten days after issuing the notice.

Send the copy of your notice and dates posted to Attn: RTCR Manager:

Email:	R8DWU@epa.gov
Fax:	1(877) 876-9101
Mail:	Refer to the address at the top of this letter. Use Mail Code 8WD-SDA on the envelope

If you have questions about your RTCR FTM violation contact Jamie Harris at 303-312-6072 or by email at harris.jamie@epa.gov.

Certification of Public Notification

I Tim Haldorson certify that the attached public notification was issued
(PWS Operator/Responsible Party)

from 10-27-21 to 11-05-21.
(Date) (Date)

The attached notice was issued by Mail.
(Method of delivery)

Signature Tim Haldorson Date 10-27-21

Wyoming Public Health Laboratory
Public Health Division
208 S. College Drive
Cheyenne, WY 82007
(307) 777-7431 • Fax (307) 777-6422
www.health.wyo.gov/publichealth/lab

Wyoming Department of Health
Stefan Johansson, Interim Director
Mark Gordon, Governor

Status Final

Print Date: 09/07/2021
Original Print Date: 09/02/2021

Facility ID: 697
Facility: Sinclair Town of
Attention: Lezlee Musgrave
Address: P.O. Box 247
Sinclair, WY 82334
Phone #: 307-324-3058

Sample Information

Lab ID: 2106998401 EPA Disposition: EPA
EPA ID: 5600054
Location: 606 LINCOLN AVE - BATHROOM
Chlorine: 1.41

Sample Type: Routine
Sampling Date: 08/31/2021
Receiving Date: 09/01/2021
Sampled By: RICCI PACHECO
Sampling Time: 1500
Receiving Time: 1600

Test Results

Test	Results	Analyst	Date
Total Coliform	Negative	ST	09/02/2021
E. coli	Negative	ST	09/02/2021

Test Interpretation: Satisfactory

Released By: ST
Released On: 09/02/2021

Wyoming Public Health LABORATORY

PUBLIC NOTICE

Date of Release: 7-27-21 PWS Number: 5760005-4

FAILURE TO MONITOR VIOLATION
TOTAL COLIFORM BACTERIA

To All Town of Sinclair Water Users
(Name of water system/business)

We are required to monitor your drinking water for total coliform bacteria on a regular basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not our drinking water meets health standards. During June of 2021 *we did not complete all monitoring for total coliform*
(compliance period)
bacteria and therefore cannot be sure of the quality of our drinking water during that time.

The table below lists the failure to monitor violations we received for total coliform monitoring during the last year. (Please check the ones that apply to your system.)

Monitoring Period (Month/Year)	Failure to Monitor	No Replacement Sample after a Routine sample was invalidated	Insufficient Number of Routine Samples
June 2021	XXX		

What happened? What is being done?

We Missed The Month of June 2021 Why I dont Know
We Did The Month of July 2021 And Received A Satisfactory

If you have any questions, please contact Tim Halderson at 307-320-6258
(Water system contact person) (Phone)

Please share this information with all the other people who drink this water, especially those who may not have received this notice directly (for example, people in apartments, nursing homes, schools, and businesses). You can do this by posting this notice in a public place or distributing copies by hand or mail.

Optional: If applicable, you may also include the statement that "Subsequent water samples have been analyzed as safe."

SAMPLE: Suggested public notice language for FAILURE TO MONITOR FOR TOTAL COLIFORM.
You may use the above notice sample or write your own but the text in italics must be included in any notification.

PWS Operator/Responsible Party:

Since most monitoring violations are included in Tier 3, you must provide public notice to persons served within one year after you learn of the violation. Multiple monitoring violations can be serious, and your primacy agency may have more stringent requirements. Check with your primacy agency to make sure you meet its requirements.

Community Systems must use one of the following methods:

- hand or direct delivery
- mail, as a separate notice or included with the bill

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- posting in conspicuous locations
- hand delivery
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In addition, both community and non-community systems must use another method reasonably calculated to reach others if they would not be reached by the first method. Such methods could include newspapers, e-mail, or delivery to community organizations. If you post the notice, it must remain posted until the violation is resolved but in no case less than seven (7) days, even if the violation is resolved. If the violation has been resolved, you must post the notice for at least one week. If you mail, post, or hand deliver, print your notice on letterhead, if available.

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After issuing the notice, make sure to send EPA Region 8 a copy of each type of notice and a certification that you have met all the public notice requirements within ten days after issuing the notice.

Send the copy of your notice and dates posted to Attn: RTCR Manager:

Email:	R8DWU@epa.gov
Fax:	1(877) 876-9101
Mail:	Refer to the address at the top of this letter. Use Mail Code 8WD-SDA on the envelope

If you have questions about your RTCR FTM violation contact Jamie Harris at 303-312-6072 or by email at harris.jamie@epa.gov.

Certification of Public Notification

I Jim Hutchison 5600054 certify that the attached public notification was issued
(PWS Operator/Responsible Party)

from 7-27-21 to 7-30-21.
(Date) (Date)

The attached notice was issued by Passed out Door to Door.
(Method of delivery)

Signature Jim Hutchison Date 7-27-21

Rev. 03/17/2021