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## Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) City of Gillette Water Division Water Quality Report (January 1 – December 31, 2022)

The City of Gillette (COG) Water Division is proud to release the Consumer Confidence Report for Annual Drinking Water Quality for calendar year 2022. If you have any questions about this report, call Howard Jones, Water Manager, City of Gillette Water Division (307) 686-5276.

### Consumer Confidence Report for Annual Drinking Water Quality

**Section 1. Findings: We report that the COG's drinking water is safe and meets or exceeds federal and local requirements.** The COG is supplied by groundwater pumped from 28 wells. The wells are drilled into three aquifers, the Lance/Foxhills, the Fort Union, and the Madison formation. The produced water is treated with chlorine disinfection and the three sources are blended prior to distribution. Water consumption varies from a winter average of about 2.5 MGD (million gallons per day) to a summer peak of 12.13 MGD. The annual average daily usage is 4.8 MGD. The potable water must meet the many requirements of the SDWA (Safe Drinking Water Act). The water system consists of eleven pump/pressure sustaining stations, one wet well, thirteen reservoirs, twelve regional control buildings, about 378.7 miles of water distribution and transmission mains, 2,389 fire hydrants and 7,395 valves. A Source Water Assessment and Protection (SWAP) report was completed in 2004. To view a copy of this report, call (307) 686-5276.

**Section 2. Meetings:** The water system meetings are held on an "as-needed" basis at regularly scheduled City Council meetings. City Council meetings are held at 6:00 pm on the 1<sup>st</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup> Tuesday of each month in the Council Chambers at City Hall, 201 E. 5<sup>th</sup> Street.

**Section 3. Monitoring:** The COG Water Division routinely monitors for potential contaminants in the drinking water according to Federal laws. The table in Section 13 shows the most recent results of our monitoring completed in accordance with US EPA Drinking Water Regulations.

**Section 4. Definitions:** In this table you will find many terms and abbreviations which might not be familiar. To help you better understand these terms, we've provided the following definitions:  
*Action Level (AL)* - The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

*Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL)* - The "Maximum Allowed" 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 (MCLG)* - The "Goal" 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.

*Parts per billion (ppb) or microgram per Liter (µg/L)* - One part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or one penny in \$10,000,000.

*Parts per million (ppm) or milligram per Liter (mg/L)* - One part per million corresponds to one minute in two years, or one penny in \$10,000.

*Picocurie per Liter (pCi/L)* - Picocurie per Liter is a measure of radioactivity.

**Section 5. No Violations:** A detect but no violation: As you can see by the table, our system had no violations. We're proud that the drinking water provided by the COG water system meets or exceeds all Federal requirements. We have learned through monitoring and testing that some constituents have been detected. The EPA has determined that Gillette's water IS SAFE at these levels.

**Section 6.** The source of drinking water (both tap water & bottled water) includes rivers, streams, lakes, reservoirs, ponds, 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.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include: (A) Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations and wildlife. (B) Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally-occurring or result from urban storm water runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming. (C) Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agricultural, urban storm water runoff, and residential uses. (D) 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 storm water runoff, and septic systems. (E) 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 which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

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 at (800) 426-4791.

**Section 7. Maximum Contaminant Level Goal or MCLG:** The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.  
**Maximum Contaminant Level or MCL:** 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.

**Section 8.** 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.

**Section 9.** In 2022, the COG conducted tests for lead and copper in its water distribution system. These are required samples that are done every 1-3 years per EPA's directive. The COG is proud to report that the results show we are below the Action Level for both lead and copper. The COG Water Division 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: <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

**Section 10.** In our continuing effort to provide a safe and dependable water supply, it is necessary to make improvements to Gillette's water system. System improvements are paid for through water rates charged to the users.

**Section 11. Questions:** Questions about this report or concerning your water utility should be directed to Howard Jones, Water Manager (307) 686-5276. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility.



**Section 12. Goal:** Our goal is to provide the community of Gillette with safe, quality drinking water that meets federal and local requirements and provides the utmost benefit for the community's investment.

**Attention Property Owners and Managers:**  
**Please share this report with your tenants. Thank you!**

**Section 13. Table Referencing Contaminant Detects and/or Violations:**

E – EAST OF WYODAK		2022 WATER TEST RESULTS				W – WEST OF WYODAK
Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Level Detected East and West of Wyodak	Unit of Measure (UOM)	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination/Comments
<b>MICROBIOLOGICAL CONTAMINANTS</b>						
Total Coliform Bacteria	N	0 Positive 39 Samples Monthly	Present or Not Present	0	1 Positive Sample	Naturally present in the environment.
<b>RADIOACTIVE CONTAMINANTS</b>						
Alpha Emitters (Gross Alpha)	N	E: 1.3 W: 4.1	pci/L	0	15	Erosion of natural deposits. (Also reported as Gross Alpha adjusted)
Radium 226+228	N	E: 1.0 W: 2.2	pci/L	0	5	Erosion of natural deposits.
Uranium	N	E: 8.4 W: 7.5	ppb	0	30	Erosion of natural deposits.
<b>INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS</b>						
Barium	N	E: ND W: 0.08	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling waste. Erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride	N	E: 0.86 W: 1.1	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits, discharge from fertilizer & aluminum factories.
Nitrate (as nitrogen)	N	E: 0.32 W: 0.25	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer, and septic tanks. Erosion of natural deposits, sewage.
Sodium	N	E: 5.7 W: 57	ppm	No MCLG	No MCL	Abundant and widespread constituent of rock & solids.
Lead-90 <sup>th</sup> percentile, based on a minimum of 30 samples collected.	N	7	ppb	0	15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems.
Copper-90 <sup>th</sup> percentile, based on a minimum of 30 samples collected.	N	0.221	ppm	0	1.3 AL	Corrosion of household plumbing systems.
Selenium	N	E: 6 W: 2	ppb	50	50	Discharge from petroleum refineries or mines. Erosion of natural deposits.
Arsenic	N	E: 2 W: 1	ppb	0.0	10	Erosion of natural deposits. Runoff from orchards, glass and electronics production wastes.
<b>VOLATILE ORGANIC CONTAMINANTS</b>						
TTHM Total Trihalomethanes	N	Range 1.9-22	ppb	0	80	Byproduct of chlorination.
HAA <sub>5</sub> Haloacetic Acids	N	Range ND to 3	ppb	0	60	Byproduct of chlorination.
<b>DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM CHLORINE RESIDUAL</b>	N	E High: 1.09 E Low: 0.53 E Avg.: 0.81	ppm ppm ppm	4.0 MRDL	4.0 MRDL	Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level 4 ppm.
		W High: 1.15 W Low: 0.47 W Avg.: 0.82	ppm ppm ppm	4.0 MRDL	4.0 MRDL	Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level 4 ppm.

Constituent	Level Detected	Unit of Measure
Calcium	E: 125-131 W: 82-126	mg/L
Magnesium	E: 37-44 W: 30-44	mg/L
Potassium	E: 1-2 W: 2-3	mg/L
Bicarbonate	E: 261-283 W: 259-363	mg/L
Sulfate	E: 226-273 W: 148-273	mg/L
Total Dissolved Solids	E: 538-594 W: 522-592	mg/L
Alkalinity, (CaCO <sub>3</sub> )	E: 214-232 W: 212-298	mg/L
Hardness, (CaCO <sub>3</sub> )	E: 27.2-29.5 W: 18.1-29	Grains
pH	E: 7.3-7.5 W: 7.4-7.7	Std. Units

In addition, we tested for the following contaminants and found no detects (ND).

**INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS**

antimony, beryllium, cadmium, chromium, cyanide, mercury, nickel, thallium.

**SYNTHETIC ORGANIC CONTAMINANTS INCLUDING PESTICIDES & HERBICIDES**

2,4-D, 2,4,5-TP(silvex), alachlor, atrazine, benzo(a)pyrene, carbofuran, chlordane, dalapon, di(2-ethylhexyl)adipate, di(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate, dibromochloropropane, dinoseb, dioxin, endoathal, endrin, epichlorohydrin, ethylene dibromide, glyphosate, heptachlor, heptachlor epoxide, hexachlorobenzene, hexachlorocyclopentadiene, lindane, methoxychlor, osamyl(vydate), PCBs (polychlorinated biphenyls), pentachlorophenol, picloram, simazine, toxaphene.

**VOLATILE ORGANIC CONTAMINANTS**

benzene, carbon tetrachloride, chlorobenzene, o-dichlorobenzene, p-dichlorobenzene, 1,2 dichloroethane, 1,1dichloroethylene, cis-1,2 dichloroethylene, trans-1,2-dichloroethylene dichloromethane, 1,2-dichloropropane, ethylbenzene, styrene, tetrachloroethylene, 1,2,4-trichlorobenzene, 1,1,1-trichloroethane, 1,1,2-trichloroethane, trichloroethylene, toluene, vinyl chloride, xylenes.

*Test results provided above for your information are not required by Federal or State regulations.*