

Questions? Comments?
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Thank you for being a
valued member of our
drinking water system!

City of Winchester
Water Department

PWS ID# 2310007

Population Served: 400
Service Connections: 212

City of Winchester



Drinking Water Consumer Confidence Report

What is in my Drinking Water?

The City of Winchester routinely monitors for contaminants in your drinking water in accordance with federal and state regulations. The following table shows the detection of the following constituents in your drinking water for the period of **January 1, 2021 through December 31, 2021**.

CONSTITUENT TABLE							
Constituent	Violation (Y/N)	MCL/ MRDL	MCLG/ MRDLG	Lowest Level Detected	Highest Level Detected	Year Tested	Typical Sources of Contamination
INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS							
Arsenic (ppb)	N	0	10	NA	2	2019	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards, glass/electronic production wastes
Barium (ppm)	N	2	2	0.008	0.027	2019	Discharge from drilling wastes, metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Chromium (ppb)	N	100	100	0	1	2019	Discharge from steel/pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	N	1.3 (AL)	1.3	0.258	0.807	2021	Corrosion of household plumbing; Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	N	4	4	0.131	0.42	2019	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive that promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer; aluminum factories
Lead (ppb)	N	15 (AL)	0	NA	1	2021	Corrosion of household plumbing; Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate (ppm)	N	10	10	0	3.01	2021	Runoff from fertilizer; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
\DISINFECTANTS & DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS							
Chlorine (ppm)	Y	4	4	0	5.50	2020	Water additive used to control microbes
TTHMs (ppb)	N	80	NA	N/A	5.54	2021	By-product of water disinfection

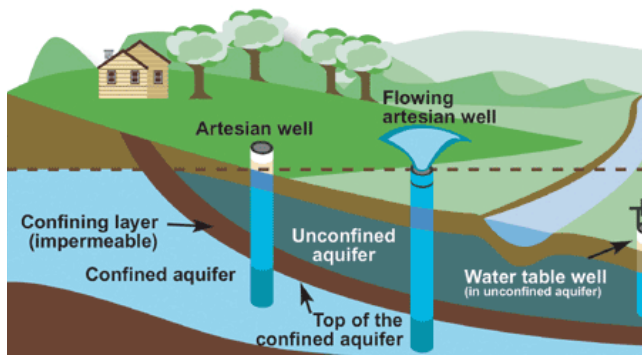
Units of Measurement

Parts per billion (ppb): equal to one penny in \$10,000,000.

Parts per million (ppm): equal to one penny in \$10,000.

Where does my drinking water come from?

The City of Winchester supplies drinking water from five groundwater wells (Wells #15, #13, #4NW, #6, and #7SW).



As water travels through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, potentially, radioactive material, as well as picking up substances from human or animal activity. To ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA enforces limits on the amount of certain contaminants in public water systems.

Your water is treated by **disinfection**, which involves the addition of chlorine or other disinfectant to kill dangerous bacteria and microorganisms that may be in the water.

Level 2 Assessment Conducted

Coliforms are naturally-present bacteria that can indicate potentially harmful pathogens may be present in drinking water or have a potential pathway into distribution.

We detected coliform during routine sampling, and conducted a Level 2 assessment in February 2021. It was determined that no corrective actions were needed.

Drinking Water Standards

AL (Action Level): The concentration of a contaminant which, when exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements.

MCL (Maximum Contaminant Level): The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water.

MCLG (Maximum Contaminant Level Goal): The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health.

MRDL (Maximum Disinfectant Residual Level): the highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water.

MRDLG (Maximum Disinfectant Residual Level Goal): level of a disinfectant below which there is no known or expected health risk.



More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at [1-800-426-4791](tel:1-800-426-4791) or at its website, www.epa.gov/safewater/hotline/.

Potential Water Contaminants

Drinking water is reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. This does not necessarily mean the water poses a risk.

Microbial contaminants:

viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.

Inorganic contaminants:

salts and metals, naturally-occurring or from urban storm water runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil/gas production, mining, or farming.

Pesticides and herbicides: comes from agriculture, urban storm water runoff, and residential uses.

Chemical contaminants:

chemical by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff, and septic systems.

Radioactive contaminants:

naturally-occurring or the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

Chlorine Violation

In March 2021, we processed a water sample with chlorine levels above the Maximum Disinfectant Residual Level. Tests taken the rest of the year were within normal levels. Some people who use water containing chlorine well in excess of the MRDL could experience irritating effects to their eyes and nose, and may experience stomach discomfort.

Additional Information for Lead

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 components associated with service lines and home plumbing. We cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. You can minimize the potential for exposure by flushing your tap for up to 2 minutes before using water. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested.

Additional Information for Arsenic

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

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.