

For more information, please contact:

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**Thank you for being a
valued member of our
drinking water system!**



Winchester
Water Department
PWS ID# 2310007
Population Served: 400
Service Connections: 217

Winchester Water Department



Drinking Water Consumer Confidence Report 2023

What is in my Drinking Water?

The Winchester Water Department 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, 2023 through December 31, 2023.**

CONSTITUENT TABLE							
Constituent	Violation (Y/N)	MCL/ MRDL	MCLG/ MRDLG	Lowest Level Detected	Highest Level Detected	Year Tested	Typical Sources of Contamination
INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS							
Barium (ppm)	N	2	2	0.013	0.027	2023	Discharge from drilling wastes, metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	N	1.3 (AL)	1.3	N/A	0.72	2023	Corrosion of household plumbing; Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	N	4	4	0.176	0.42	2023	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive that promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer; aluminum factories
Nitrate (ppm)	N	10	10	N/A	3.25	2023	Runoff from fertilizer; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
DISINFECTANTS & DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS							
Chlorine (ppm)	N	4	4	0	4.2	2023	Water additive used to control microbes

Units of Measurement

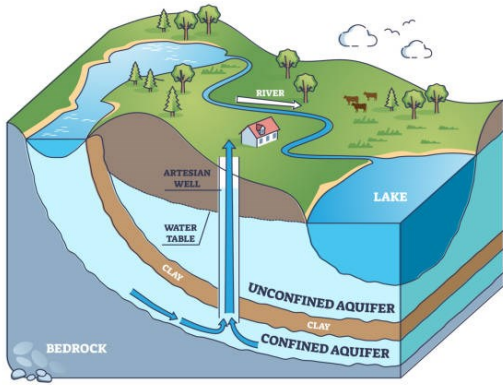
Parts per million (ppm): equal to one penny in \$10,000



Where does my drinking water come from?

The Winchester Water Department 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, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity. 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.

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.

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

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



Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population.

These individuals can include:

- persons undergoing chemotherapy
- persons who have undergone organ transplants
- people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders
- elderly individuals
- infants and young children

These individuals should consider seeking advice from a health care professional.

Potential Water Contaminants

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.

Reduce Your Water Bill!

6 Easy Ways to Conserve Water

- 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 to 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.
- 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!