

VILLAGE OF WINCHESTER WATER DEPARTMENT DRINKING WATER CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT

Report Prepared for The Year 2019

The Village of Winchester Water Department has prepared the following report to provide information to you, the consumer, on the quality of our drinking water. This report was required as part of the Safe Drinking Act Reauthorization of 1996 and was required to be delivered to the consumers by July 2020. Included within this report are general health information, water quality test results, how to participate in decisions concerning your drinking water and water system contacts.

WHAT IS THE SOURCE OF YOUR DRINKING WATER?

The Village of Winchester receives its water from the Adams County Regional Water District which gets its water from eight wells that are drilled in the Ohio River Aquifer. The well field is situated on the south side of US 52 and just west of the Wrightsville area. The Village of Winchester purchased 22,000,000 gallons of water in 2019, which is approximately 60,273 gallons per day.

WHAT ARE SOURCES OF CONTAMINATION TO DRINKING WATER:

The sources of drinking water both tap water and bottled water includes rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, 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, agriculture 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 agriculture, 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 number of certain contaminants. The 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 contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that 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 (1-800-426-4791).

WHO NEEDS TO TAKE SPECIAL PRECAUTIONS?

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immune-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 infection. 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 microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

ABOUT YOUR DRINKING WATER:

The EPA requires regular sampling to ensure drinking water safety. Adams County Regional Water Districts and Village of Winchester Water Dept. conducted sampling for nitrite in 2016, barium in 2017, radium in 2017, TTHM & HAA5 contaminants during 2019; also lead and copper in 2019. Most of these contaminants were not detected in the Adams County Regional Water District's water supply and the Village of Winchester water. The Ohio EPA requires us to monitor for some contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of the contaminants do not change frequently. Some of the data, though accurate, is more than one year old.

The Village of Winchester Water Department had no monitoring or reporting violation in 2019 and we have a current unconditioned license to operate our water system.

CONTAMINANTS:

Listed below is information on those contaminants that were found in the Adams County Regional Water District's and Village of Winchester Water Dept.'s drinking water.

Contaminants (Units)	MCLG	MCL	Level Found	Range of Detections	Sample Year	Violation	Typical Source of Contamination
Inorganic Contaminants							
Nitrite, Mg/L	1	1	0.141	n/a	2016	No	Run Off From Fertilizer Use, Erosion of Natural Deposits
Fluoride, Mg/L	4	4	1.08	.81-1.08	2019	No	Added to Water as An Aid to Dental Hygiene
Chlorine, Mg/L	4=MRDLG	4=MRDL	0.986	0.82-1.17	2019	No	Water Additive Used to Control
Microbes							
Barium, Mg/L	n/a	2	0.0190	n/a	2017	No	Drilling Waste Metals Refineries and Erosion of natural deposits
Radioactive Contaminants							Use & Erosion of natural deposits

Radium-228 (pCi/L)	0	5	0.5	n/a	2017	No	erosion of natural deposits
--------------------	---	---	-----	-----	------	----	-----------------------------

Inorganic Contaminants:

Lead (ug/L)	n/a	AL =15	BDL	BDL	2019	No	Corrosion of Household Plumbing Systems/ Erosion of natural deposits
Copper (mg/L)	n/a	AL=1.3	0.684	0.402-0.792	2019	No	Corrosion of Household Plumbing Systems/ Erosion of natural deposits

Volatile Organic Chemicals:

Total Trihalomethanes (ug/L)	n/a	80	20.7	18.7-20.7	2019	No	By-Product of drinking Water
HAA5 (ug/L)	60	60	13.7	6.0-13.7	2019	No	Chlorination By-Product of Drinking Water Chlorination

Microbiological:

In 2019, Winchester Water Dept. tested 24 samples, which Ohio EPA requires for coli form bacteria and E-coli. All samples tested negative. We also tested 2 special samples after water tower maintenance was performed in 2019.

2019 No Naturally Present in the Environment.

HOW DO I PARTICIPATE IN DECISIONS CONCERNING MY DRINKING WATER?

Public participation and comments are encouraged at regular meetings of the Board of Public Affairs which meets at 6:00 p.m., the second Tuesday of each month at the Winchester Village Hall.

For more information on your drinking water contact **RICK HARDIN** at (937) 695-0001.

DEFINITIONS OF SOME TERMS CONTAINED WITHIN THIS REPORT:

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG): 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.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): The highest level of 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.

Parts Per Million (ppm) or Milligrams Per Liter (mg/L) are units of measure for concentration of a contaminant. A part per million corresponds to one second in a little over 11.5 days. Parts Per Billion (ppb) or Micrograms Per Liter (ug/L) are units of measure for concentration of a contaminant. A part per billion corresponds to one second in 31.7 years.

Action Level (AL): The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

The symbol < as used in this report stands for "less than."

BDL: Below Detection Level

Maximum residual disinfection 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.

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.

SOURCE WATER AREA PROTECTION:

In 2003, Ohio EPA completed a study of Adams County Regional Water's source of drinking water to identify potential contaminant sources and provide guidance on protecting the drinking water source. According to this study, the aquifer (water rich zone) that supplies water to Adams County Regional Water has a high susceptibility to contamination. This determination is based on the following: Lack of a protective layer of clay overlaying the aquifer, shallow depth of the aquifer and presence of significant potential contaminant sources in the area.

This susceptibility means that under current existing conditions, the likelihood of the aquifer becoming contaminated is relatively high.

This likelihood can be minimized by implementing appropriate protective measures.

Some measures that can be utilized are as follows: Check your septic system and make sure it is always working properly, dispose of all oil and petroleum products the proper way, keep all junk piles cleaned up as runoff from these can contaminate the source water, maintain vehicles so leaks will not contaminate the source water, and report to the Water District anything that looks questionable.

ACRWD has acquired the property adjacent to the plant and well field. This property contains approximately 130 acres and will help to keep contamination from future septic systems and other contaminants away from the well field. It is our job to assure that clean drinking water will be available for many generations to come. We feel that this acquisition will help this assurance be a reality as well as give us plenty of room for growth when that need arises.

ACRWD has also completed a source water protection plan that has been endorsed by Ohio EPA. You can read more about source water area protection (SWAP) on our website at www.acrwd.com/swap. You may also pick up a brochure at the business office, and at all Adams County Public Library Branches. For more information about SWAP contact Rick Adamson at (937) 544-2396 or email rickadamson@acrwd.com.

As Prepared By
The Winchester Water Department
 April 14, 2020