CITY OF WINFIELD

WINFIELD, KS

2019 Annual Water Quality Report

WE ARE PROUD TO REPORT

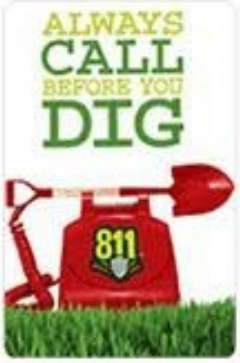
That the water provided by the City of Winfield continues to meet or exceed established water-quality standards! During the year 2019 there were no compliance violations. All samples collected met or exceeded regulation requirements.

Striving to meet your water needs

This report presents our 2019 Water Quality Testing Results and shares information about the quality of the water and services that we provided last year. The Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) requires that utilities issue an annual "Consumer Confidence" report to customers. It is intended to inform the public about the quality of the water and the effort made by us to maintain it. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water. Please take a moment to read this report as there is a great deal of information enclosed. This report reflects the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1st to December 31st, 2019.

WHY SHOULD YOU READ THIS REPORT?

So that you may become informed and gain knowledge of your drinking water. It is our goal to provide you with the very safest and affordable water we can. You will find on page 2 and page 3 the results from the 2019 water analysis. Please take the time to read this report. We continually monitor the water we provide you to insure removal of any harmful contaminants. We disinfect to make sure the water remains safe at your tap. We have and maintain a network of mains and pipes to get the water to you. The City of Winfield takes great pride in our commitment to provide you quality water and is always mindful of the future to ensure an adequate water supply for the City of Winfield for many more years to come.



EMERGENCY ON-CALL PERSON—7 days a week—24 hours a day. We have an emergency on-call person available during non-business hours, weekends, and holidays. In the event of an emergency during non-business hours please contact us through our emergency number at 221-0404 or during the day at 221-5600.

This report includes very important information about your drinking water. Translate it, or speak with someone who understands it.

EN ESPANOL: Este informe contiene informacion muy importante sobre su agua beber. Traduzcalo o hable conalquien que lo entienda bien.

LAOTIAN: ລາຍງານນີ້ມີລາຍລະອຽດທີ່ສຳຄັນຫລາຍກ່ຽວກັບນ້ຳດື່ມຂອງທ່ານ

SPECIAL NOTICE FOR THE ELDERLY, INFANTS, CANCER PATIENTS, PEOPLE WITH HIV/AIDS OR OTHER IMMUNE PROBLEMS:
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 microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791). For more information on water quality regulations and testing procedures contact the Kansas Dept of Health and Environment Bureau of Water at 785-296-5500 or the City of Winfield Water Treatment Plant at 221-5642.

Testing Results for the City of Winfield

Please Note: Because of sampling schedules, results may be older than 1 year.

Microbiological	Results	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
NO DETECTED RESULTS WERE FOUND IN THE CALENDAR YEAR OF 2019				

Microbiological samples are collected at 10 different locations each month.

egulated Contaminants	Collection Date	Your Highest Value	Range (low/high)	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
ATRAZINE	5/6/2019	0.34	0.34	ppb	3	3	Runoff from herbicides used on row crops
BARIUM	5/14/2019	0.073	0.073	ppm	2	2	Discharge from metal refineries
CHROMIUM	5/14/2019	1.5	1.5	ppb	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills
NITRATE	7/16/2019	0.39	0.35—0.39	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use
SELENIUM	5/14/2019	1.4	1.4	ppb	50	50	Erosion of natural deposits

Radiological Contaminants	Monitoring Period	Your Highest RAA	Range (low/high)	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
COMBINED RADIUM (-226 &-228)	2/2/2015	0.1	0.1	PCI/L	5	0	Erosion of Natural Deposits

Disinfection By-products	Monitoring Period	Your Highest RAA	Range (low/high)	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
TOTAL HALOACETIC ACIDS (HAA5)	2019	6	2.7 - 8.3	ppb	60	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TOTAL TRIHALOMETHANES (TTHMs)	2019	2	2.0—2.0	ppb	80	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection

Lead and Copper	Monitoring Period	90th Percentile	Range (low/high)	Unit	AL	Sites Over AL	Typical Source
COPPER, FREE	2016 -2018	0.15	0.032 - 0.29	ppm	1.3	0	Corrosion of household plumbing
LEAD	2016 - 2018	2.6	1.2 - 6.4	ppb	15	0	Corrosion of household plumbing

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. Your water system 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

Total Organic Carbon Lowest Month for Removal	Number of Samples	Actual Removal Ratio	Required Removal Ratio	Lowest Monthly Removal Ratio
2/01/2019 - 2/28/2019	11	1.64	1.0 RATIO	0.99

Total organic carbon (TOC) has no health effects. However, total organic carbon provides a medium for the formation of disinfection byproducts. These byproducts including trihalomethanes (THMs) and haloacetic acids (HAAs). Drinking water containing these byproducts in excess of the MCL may lead to adverse health effects, liver or kidney problems, or nervous system effects, and may lead to an increased risk of getting cancer.

Secondary Contaminants	Collection Date	Your Highest Value	Range (low/high)	Unit	SMCL
ALKALINITY, TOTAL	5/14/2019	110	110	MG/L	300
ALUMINUM	5/14/2019	0.027	0.027	MG/L	0.05
BROMATE	9/11/2019	8.6	1.4—8.6	ppb	10
CALCIUM	5/14/2019	37	37	MG/L	200
CHLORIDE	5/14/2019	9	9	MG/L	250
CONDUCTIVITY @ 25 C UMHOS/CM	5/14/2019	270	270	UMHO/CM	1500
CORROSIVITY	5/14/2019	-0.19	-0.19	LANG	0
DESETHYLATRAZINE	6/18/2018	0.32	0.32	UG/L	0
HARDNESS, TOTAL (AS CACO3)	5/14/2019	110	110	MG/L	400
MAGNESIUM	5/14/2019	3.8	3.8	MG/L	150
MANGANESE	5/14/2019	0.0037	0.0037	MG/L	0.05
PH	5/14/2019	7.8	7.8	PH	8.5
POTASSIUM	5/14/2019	2.7	2.7	MG/L	100
SILICA	5/14/2019	6.3	6.3	MG/L	50
SODIUM	5/14/2019	9.2	9.2	MG/L	100
SULFATE	5/14/2019	7.1	7.1	MG/L	250
TDS	5/8/2018	160	160	MG/L	500

During the 2019 calendar year we had no violations of drinking water regulation.

DEFINITIONS FOR TERMS AND ABBREVIATIONS USED IN TABLES.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal or (MCLG): the "Goal" is the level of contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to human health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.
Maximum Contaminant Level or (MCL): 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.
Secondary Maximum Contaminant Level (SMCL): recommended level for a contaminant that is not regulated and has no MCL.
Action Level (AL): the concentration of a contaminant that, if exceeded triggers treatment for other requirements.
Treatment Technique (TT): A required process intended to reduce levels of a contaminant in drinking water.
Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL): The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence of disinfectant is necessary for control of a microbial contaminants.
Non-Detects (ND): lab analysis indicates that the contaminant is not present.
Parts per Million (ppm): or milligrams per Liter (mg/L)
Parts per Billion (ppb): or micrograms per Liter (ug/L)
Picocuries per Liter (pCi/L): measure of radioactivity in water.
Millirems per Year (mrem/yr): measure of radiation absorbed by the body.
Million Fibers per Liter (MFL): a measure of the presence of asbestos fibers that are longer than 10 micrometers
Nephelometric Turbidity Unit (NTU)- a measure of the clarity of water. Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is just noticeable to the average person. Turbidity is not regulated for groundwater systems.
Running Annual Average (RAA): an average of sample results obtained over the most current 12 months and used to determine compliance with MCLs.
Please Note: Because of sampling schedules, results may be older than 1 year.

THE CITY OF WINFIELD
WATER DEPARTMENT
P.O. BOX 646
WINFIELD, KS 67156

Additional copies of this report are available free of charge at any of the following City locations:
City Hall 200 E. 9th , Operation Center 2701 E. 9th and the Winfield Water Treatment Plant on North College.

Why Does Our Water Need to Be Tested and Treated?

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include 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 before we treat it include the following:

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

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.

Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agricultural, urban storm water runoff, and residential uses.

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.

Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

City of Winfield Mission Statement

"To provide and maintain services necessary to sustain a safe, welcoming, and prosperous community for the residents of Winfield."

STAY INFORMED ATTEND CITY COMMISSION MEETINGS

It is important that customers be aware of the efforts that are made to continually improve their water systems. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our City Commission meetings. They are held at 5:30 p.m. on the 1st and 3rd Mondays of every month at the Community Council Room at City Hall, 200 E. 9th, Winfield, KS. If you have any questions about this report or have concerns regarding your water quality, you can contact **Dan Defore Water Superintendent at 221-5642**.