



CITY OF WINFIELD WINFIELD, KS

2022 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 2022 there were no compliance violations. All samples collected met or exceeded regulation requirements.

Striving to meet your water needs

This report presents our 2022 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, 2022.

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 2022 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.

TOP 7 WAYS TO SAVE WATER

1. TAKE SHORT SHOWERS OR BATHS.
2. DO NOT LET THE WATER RUN WHILE BRUSHING YOUR TEETH OR SHAVING.
3. CHECK YOUR TOILET FOR LEAKS.
4. ONLY DO FULL LOADS IN YOUR DISHWASHER AND WASHING MACHINE.
5. WATER YOUR YARD ONLY WHEN IT NEEDS IT AND DURING THE COOL PART OF THE DAY.
6. FIX YOUR DRIPPING FAUCET.
7. INSTALL WATER SAVING DEVICES ANY TIME YOU CAN.



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

EN ESPAÑOL: Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua beber. Tradúzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

LAOTIAN: ລາຍງານນີ້ມີລາຍລະອຽດທີ່ສໍາຄັນຫລາຍກ່ຽວກັບນໍ້າດື່ມຂອງທ່ານ

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 620-221-5642.

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 2022				

Microbiological samples are collected at 10 different locations each month.

Regulated Contaminants	Collection Date	Your Highest Value	Range (low/high)	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
ARSENIC	5/11/2021	1.1	1.1	ppb	10	0	Erosion of natural deposits
BARIUM	5/3/2022	0.081	0.081	ppm	2	2	Discharge from metal refineries
FLUORIDE	5/11/2021	0.17	0.17	Ppm	4	4	Natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth
SELENIUM	5/3/2022	1.4	1.4	ppb	50	50	Erosion of natural deposits
CHROMIUM	5/3/2022	1.3	1.3	ppb	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills

Chlorine/Chloramines Maximum Disinfection Level	MPA	MPA Units	RAA	RAA Units
2022 - 2022	3.0000	MG/L	2.3	MG/L

Disinfection By-products	Monitoring Period	Your Highest RAA	Range (low/high)	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
TOTAL HALOACETIC ACIDS (HAA5)	2022	19	2.2 - 41	ppb	60	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TOTAL TRIHALOMETHANES (TTHMs)	2022	25	0 - 54	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	2019 - 2021	0.19	0.0078 - 0.34	ppm	1.3	0	Corrosion of household plumbing
LEAD	2019 - 2021	5	0 - 9.2	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
10/1/2022 - 10/31/2022	12	1.34	1.0 RATIO	0.82

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	5/3/2022	140	140	MG/L	300
ALUMINUM	5/11/2021	0.012	0.012	MG/L	0.05
BROMATE	11/16/2022	6.3	0 - 6.3	ppb	10
CALCIUM	5/3/2022	44	44	MG/L	200
CHLORIDE	5/3/2022	10	10	MG/L	250
CONDUCTIVITY @ 25 C UMHO/CM	5/3/2022	290	290	UMHO/CM	1500
CORROSIVITY	5/11/2021	0.01	0.01	LANG	0
DESETHYLATRAZINE	6/18/2018	0.32	0.32	UG/L	0
HARDNESS, TOTAL (AS CaCO3)	5/3/2022	130	130	MG/L	400
MAGNESIUM	5/3/2022	5	5	MG/L	150
MANGANESE	5/3/2022	0.0042	0.0042	MG/L	0.05
NICKEL	5/3/2022	0.0021	0.0021	MG/L	0.1
PH	5/11/2021	7.8	7.8	PH	8.5
POTASSIUM	5/3/2022	2.5	2.5	MG/L	100
SILICA	5/3/2022	1.1	1.1	MG/L	50
SODIUM	5/3/2022	8.9	8.9	MG/L	100
SULFATE	5/3/2022	6.8	6.8	MG/L	250
TDS	5/3/2022	180	180	MG/L	500
Zinc	5/3/2022	0.015	0.015	MG/L	5

During the 2022 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.

Monitoring Period Average (MPA): An average of sample results obtained during a defined time frame, common examples of monitoring periods are monthly, quarterly, and yearly.

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.

Locational Running Annual Average (LRAA): Average of sample analytical results for samples taken at a particular monitoring location during the previous four calendar quarters.

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."

EMERGENCY ON-CALL PERSONNEL

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 620-221-0404 or during the day at 620-221-5600

STAY INFORMED ATTEND CITY COMMISSION MEETINGS

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 620-221-5642.**