

Consumer Confidence Report



Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

Winchester Hills Water Company 2024 System # 27049

We're pleased to provide you with this year's Annual Water Quality Report. We want to keep you informed about the excellent water and services we have delivered to you over the past year. Our goal is and always has been, to provide to you a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. Our ground water sources are ***Well #1 (West Well) and Well #2 (East Well), located in the Big Sandy area, Winchester Hills, Washington County, Utah.***

Winchester Hills Water Company has a Drinking Water Source Protection Plan that is available for review. It provides more information such as potential sources of contamination and our source protection areas. It has been determined we have a low susceptible level to potential sources of contamination, if you have any questions regarding source protection, contact the office to review our source protection plan. Our source is in a remote location, and there are no potential contamination sources in the protection zones, so we consider our source to have a low susceptibility to potential contamination events.

This report shows our water quality and what it means to you, our customer. If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact us at **(435) 673-9403** or **whwc@skyviewmail.com**. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled monthly meetings held at the water company office (1090 West 5830 North, St. George, Utah).

Winchester Hills Water Company routinely monitors for constituents in our drinking water in accordance with the Federal and Utah State laws. The following table shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1st to December 31st, **2024**. All drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some constituents. It is important to remember that the presence of these constituents does not necessarily pose a health risk.

In the following table you will find many terms and abbreviations you might not be familiar with. To help you better understand these terms we've provided the following definitions:

Non-Detects (ND) – Laboratory analysis indicates that the constituent is not present.

ND/Low - High – For water systems that have multiple sources of water, the Utah Division of Drinking Water has given water systems the option of listing the test results of the constituents in

one table, instead of multiple tables. To accomplish this, the lowest and highest values detected in the multiple sources are recorded in the same space in the report table.

Avg – Regulatory compliance with some MCLs are based on running annual average of monthly samples.

Parts per million (ppm) or Milligrams per liter (mg/l) – One ounce in 7,350 gallons of water, one minute in two years, or a single penny in \$10,000.

Parts per billion (ppb) or Micrograms per liter (ug/l) – One ounce in 7,350,000 gallons of water, one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in \$10,000,000.

Parts per trillion (ppt) or Nanograms per liter (nanograms/l) – One part per trillion corresponds to one minute in 2,000,000 years, or a single penny in \$10,000,000,000.

Parts per quadrillion (ppq) or Picograms per liter (picograms/l) – One part per quadrillion corresponds to one minute in 2,000,000,000 years or one penny in \$10,000,000,000,000.

Picocuries per liter (pCi/L) – Picocuries per liter is a measure of the radioactivity in water.

Millirems per year (mrem/yr) – Measure of radiation absorbed by the body.

Million Fibers per Liter (MFL) – Million fibers per liter is a measure of the presence of asbestos fibers that are longer than 10 micrometers.

Nephelometric Turbidity Unit (NTU) – Nephelometric turbidity unit is a measure of the clarity of water. Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is just noticeable to the average person.

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

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) – 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.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG) – The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

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.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MCRDLG) – 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.

Date – Because of required sampling time frames i.e. yearly, 3 years, 4 years, 6 years, sampling dates may seem outdated.

Waivers (W) – Because some chemicals are not used or stored in areas around drinking water sources, some water systems have been given waivers that exempt them from having to take certain chemical samples; these waivers are also tied to Drinking Water Source Protection Plans.

| TEST RESULTS | | | | | | | | |
|------------------------------|--------------|-----------------------|------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------|-------|-----------|--|
| TCR | Year Sampled | Positive Sample Count | MCLG | MCL | | | Violation | |
| Coliform Bacteria | 2024 | 1 | 0 | 5 | | | N | Naturally present in the environment. |
| Microbial Contaminants | Year Sampled | Positive Sample Count | MCLG | MCL | | | Violation | |
| E. Coli | 2024 | 0 | 0 | No goals | | | N | Human and animal fecal waste. |
| Lead and Copper | Year Sampled | MCLG | Action Level (AL) | 90 th Percentile | # Sites Over AL | Units | Violation | Likely Source of Contamination |
| Copper | 2023 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 0.119 | 0 | ppm | N | Erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives; corrosion of household plumbing systems. |
| Lead | 2023 | 0 | 15 | 0.7 | 0 | ppb | N | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits. |
| Inorganic Contaminants | Year Sampled | Lowest Level Detected | Highest Level Detected | MCLG | MCL | Units | Violation | Likely Source of Contamination |
| Arsenic | 2022 | 4.9 | 4.9 | 0 | 10 | ppb | N | Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes. |
| Barium | 2022 | .018 | .018 | 2 | 2 | ppm | N | Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits. |
| Fluoride | 2022 | 1.16 | 1.16 | 4 | 4 | ppm | N | Water additive which promotes strong teeth; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories. |
| Nitrate | 2024 | 0.338 | 0.338 | 10 | 10 | ppm | N | Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits. |
| Selenium | 2022 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 50 | 50 | ppb | N | Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines. |
| Sodium | 2022 | 102.546 | 102.546 | 500 | None | ppm | N | Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines. |
| Sulfate | 2022 | 253.651 | 253.651 | 1000 | 1000 | ppm | N | Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from refineries and factories; runoff from landfills, runoff from cropland. |
| Thallium | 2022 | 1 | 1 | 0.5 | 2 | ppb | N | Discharge from electronics, glass, and leaching from ore-processing sites; drug factories. |
| Total Dissolved Solids (TDS) | 2022 | 600 | 600 | 2000 | 2000 | ppm | N | Erosion of natural deposits. |
| Lead and Copper | Year Sampled | Lowest Level | Highest Level | MCLG | MCL | Units | Violation | Likely Source of Contamination |
| Copper | 2023 | 0.012 | 0.119 | 1.3 | 1.3 | ppm | N | Erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives; corrosion of household plumbing systems. |
| Lead | 2023 | 0 | 0.8 | 0 | 15 | ppb | N | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits. |

| Radioactive Contaminants | Year Sampled | Lowest Level | Highest Level | MCLG | MCL | Units | Violation | Likely Source of Contamination |
|--------------------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|------|-----|-------|-----------|--------------------------------|
| Alpha emitters | 2022 | 2.1 | 2.1 | 0 | 15 | pCi/L | N | Erosion of natural deposits. |
| Radium 228 | 2022 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0 | 5 | pCi/L | N | Erosion of natural deposits. |
| Turbidity | Year Sampled | Lowest Level | Highest Level | MCLG | MCL | Units | Violation | Likely Source of Contamination |
| Turbidity | 2022 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0 | 0.3 | NTU | N | Soil runoff. |

In addition to the sampling outlined in the table above, we have also sampled for additional Microbiological Contaminants, Inorganic Contaminants, Synthetic Organic Contaminants, Volatile Organic Contaminants, Radiological Contaminants, Pesticides, Unregulated Organic Chemicals and Unregulated Pesticides. These additional chemicals were not detected. If you would like a list of the specific Contaminants, Pesticides, and Organic Chemicals that we sampled for, please contact us at **(435) 673-9403** or **whwc@skyviewmail.com**.

The sources of drinking water for our system are 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:

Microbial 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 agriculture, 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.

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. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health. 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).

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 materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. Winchester Hills 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>.

The Winchester Hills Water Company works around the clock to provide top quality water to every tap. We ask that all our customers help us protect our water sources, which are the heart of our community, our way of life and our children's future.

For a copy of this report or for questions, please call our office (435-673-9403) or email us at whwc@skyviewmail.com. It is also found on our web site at www.winchesterhills.com.