Accessing this Information
If you are an individual experiencing difficulties accessing the information in this report due to physical impairment, or have follow-up questions, please contact your Drinking Water Operations Specialist using the contact information below.

Este informe contiene informacion muy importante sobre la calidad de su agua beber. Traduscalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

About the Drinking Water System
City of Winchester, Idaho
Water System ID: ID2310007
Population: 400
Service Connections: 217

Contact Your Water Team
Matthew Goodknight
Public Works Director
208-924-5358
winchcty@connectwireless.us

This Consumer Confidence Report was developed in collaboration with the Idaho Rural Water Association.

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Winchester Water Department

Consumer Confidence Report 2024

The City of Winchester provides an annual water quality report to provide customers with the resources to make informed decisions regarding their drinking water. This report includes information on the source of your water, what it contains, and how it compares to health and quality regulations.

While contaminants in drinking water are unavoidable due to the nature of drinking water sources, the City of Winchester maintains consistent sampling schedules to monitor their presence. The following table reflects your drinking water quality for the period of **January 1, 2024 through December 31, 2024.** Our system detected 6 contaminants in the drinking water, all within the federal health standards. Our system incurred one public notice violation in the report year.

CONTAMINANT TABLE

Constituent	Violation (Y/N)	MCLG/ MRDLG	MCL/ MRDL	Lowest Detect	Highest Detect	Year Tested	Typical Sources of Contamination
Barium (ppm)	N	2	2	N/A	0.013	2023	Mineral deposits, disposal of drilling wastes, smelting of copper, motor vehicle parts manufacturing
Copper (ppm)	N	1.3	1.3 (AL)	N/A	0.091	2024	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	N	4	4	N/A	0.358	2023	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive that promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Lead (ppb)	N	0	15 (AL)	N/A	4	2024	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate (ppm)	N	10	10	0	2.98	2024	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks and sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Chlorine (ppm)	N	4	4	0	2.3	2024	Water additive used to control microbes

Parts per billion (ppb): one part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years
Parts per million (ppm): one part per million corresponds to one penny in $10,000

MCLG (Maximum Contaminant Level Goal)
The level of a contaminant below which there is no known risk to health.

MCL (Maximum Contaminant Level)
The highest allowed level of a contaminant in your drinking water.

AL (Action Level)
The level of a contaminant that, if exceeded, requires action to treat.

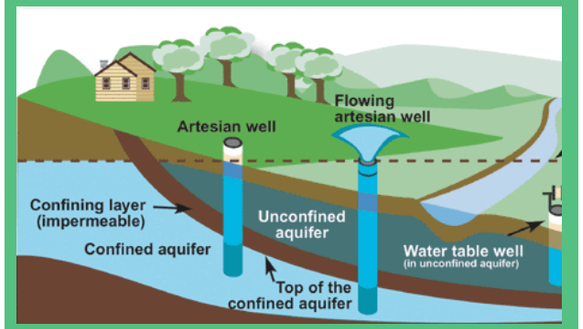
MRDLG (Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal)
The level of a disinfectant below which there is no known health risk.

MRDLG (Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level)
The highest allowed level of a disinfectant in your drinking water.

Some people may be more vulnerable to drinking water contaminants 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 from health care providers.

Where does my drinking water come from?

The City of Winchester supplies drinking water from five groundwater wells(**Well #4 NW, Well #6, Well #7 SE, Well #13, and Well #15)**



As water travels through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, potentially, radioactive material, as well as picking up substances from human or animal activity. To ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA enforces limits on the amount of contaminants in public water systems.

What is a Contaminant?

A **contaminant** is any physical, chemical, biological, or radiological substance present in water that, in high doses, could be harmful to human health or affect water quality. Common in almost all water sources, most contaminants come from naturally-occurring substances or from human activity.

The City of Winchester treats drinking water for residents through **disinfection.** Disinfection involves the use of chlorine and disinfectants to remove potentially dangerous microorganisms and bacteria from drinking water.

Learn more about drinking water contaminants by calling EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791 or at its website, www.epa.gov/safewater/hotline/.

Potential Water Contaminants

Drinking water is reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. This does not necessarily mean the water poses a risk.

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.

Understanding Common Contaminants and Their Potential Health Effects

Lead in Home Plumbing
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 components associated with service lines and home plumbing. We cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. You can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for up to 2 minutes before using water. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested.

Nitrate in Source Water
While your drinking water meets the standard for Nitrate levels, Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 10 ppm is a health risk for infants of less than six months of age. High nitrate levels in drinking water can cause blue baby syndrome. Nitrate levels may rise quickly for short periods of time because of rainfall or agricultural activity. If you are caring for an infant, you should ask for advice from your health care provider.

System Violations in 2024

In 2024, our system failed to provide the Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ) with confirmation of public notice to the households who participated in the annual lead and copper sampling process. This violation has since been corrected, and had no impact to the quality of your drinking water.

The city of Winchester conducted a **Lead Service Line Inventory (LSLI)** to locate all lead plumbing within the drinking water system, within both the infrastructure and individual consumers' homes. You may request information from the LSLI from your Drinking Water Specialist.