



Our Drinking Water is SAFE!

**City of Winnemucca
2025 Annual Consumer Confidence Report**

We are pleased to present to you this year's Annual Water Quality Report. This report is designed to inform you about the quality water and services we deliver to you every day. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We want you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water. Our drinking water is provided by one spring and five wells: Wells 2A, 4, 5, 6 and 7.

This report shows our water quality and what it means.

CONTACT INFORMATION:

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Alicia Heiser at 775-623-6333. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. The City of Winnemucca routinely monitors for constituents in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. This table shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1st to December 31st, 2025. As water travels over the land or underground, it can pick up substances or contaminants such as microbes, inorganic and organic chemicals, and radioactive substances. All drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some constituents. It's important to remember that the presence of these constituents does not necessarily pose a health risk.

- Contaminants that may be present in source water before we treat it include:
 - *Microbial contaminants*, such as viruses and bacteria, may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations and wildlife.
 - *Inorganic contaminants*, such as salts and metals, 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* may come from a variety of sources such as storm water runoff, agriculture, and residential users.
 - *Radioactive contaminants*, can be naturally occurring or the result of mining activity
 - *Organic contaminants*, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, may also come from gas stations, urban storm water run-off, and septic systems.

DEFINITIONS:

In this 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.

Parts per million (ppm) or Milligrams per liter (mg/l) - one part per million corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny in \$10,000.

Parts per billion (ppb) or Micrograms per liter - one part per billion corresponds to 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.

Variations & Exemptions (V&E) - State or EPA permission not to meet an MCL or a treatment technique under certain conditions. (Only systems with a variance or exemption are REQUIRED to include this definition. In addition, it is REQUIRED to provide an explanation of the reasons for the variance or exemption, date issued, status or remediation.)

Action Level - the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

Treatment Technique (TT) - (mandatory language) A treatment technique is a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) - (mandatory language) 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.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG) - (mandatory language) The 'Goal' (MCLG) is 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) - (mandatory language) 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 (MRDLG) - (mandatory language) 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.

Contaminants							
Contaminant	Level Detected	Range of Detection	Unit of Measure	MCL	MCLG	Violation	Likely Source
Inorganic Chemicals							
Arsenic Collection Dates: 04/11/24-11/18/25	8.3	ND-8.3	ppb	10	0	N	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium Collection Dates: 05/27/22-06/04/25	0.15	0.048-0.15	mg/L	2	2	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Chromium Collection Dates: 06/16/20-05/13/25	4	ND-4	ppb	100	100	N	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
Copper Collection Dates: 07/18/25-07/31/25	0.120	<0.001-0.17	mg/L	1.3	1.3	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits and leaching from wood preservatives.
Fluoride Collection Dates: 04/20/23-05/13/25	0.32	ND-0.32	mg/L	2	4	N	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Lead Collection Dates: 07/18/25-07/31/25	<1	<1-4.8	ppb	15	0	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits.
Mercury Collection Dates: 05/05/22	0.2	0.2	ppb	2	1.2	N	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from refineries and factories; runoff from landfills and cropland
Nickel Collection Date: 05/05/22	0.002	0.002	mg/L	0.1		N	Erosion of natural deposits.
Nitrate Collection Dates: 01/08/25-12/04/25	9.8	ND-9.8	mg/L	10	10	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate-Nitrite Collection Dates: 01/08/25-12/04/25	9.8	ND-9.8	mg/L	10	10	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Radionuclides							
Alpha Particles Collection Dates: 06/16/20-04/23/25	6.60	1.50-6.60	pCi/L	15		N	Decay of natural and man-made deposits
Beta Particles and Photon Emitters Collection Dates: 06/06/19	4.62	4.62	pCi/L	50		N	Decay of natural and man-made deposits.
Combined Radium (-226 & -228) Collection Dates: 06/16/20-04/23/25	1.047	0.304-1.047	pCi/L	5		N	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium 226 Collection Date: 06/16/20-04/23/25	0.242	-0.177-0.242	pCi/L	5		N	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium 228 Collection Date: 06/16/20-04/23/25	0.805	0.304-0.805	pCi/L	5		N	Erosion of natural deposits
Uranium Collection Date: 04/21/22-04/23/25	6.3	ND-6.3	ug/L	30	0	N	Erosion of natural deposits
Secondary Contaminants							
Chloride Collection Date: 04/06/23-05/13/25	66	13-66	mg/L	400		N	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Magnesium Collection Date: 04/06/23-05/13/25	41	16-41	mg/L	150		N	
Manganese Collection Dates: 04/06/23-05/13/25	3	ND-3	ug/L	50		N	Leaching from natural deposits
pH Collection Date: 04/06/23-05/13/25	8.05	7.81-8.05	mg/L	8.5		N	
Sodium Collection Date: 04/06/23-05/13/25	78	14-78	mg/L	200	20	N	Erosion of natural deposits

Sulfate Collection Date: 04/06/23-05/13/25	75	29-75	mg/L	500		N	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
TDS Collection Date: 04/06/23-05/13/25	860	280-860	mg/L	1000		N	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Zinc Collection Dates: 04/06/23-05/13/25	0.07	ND-0.07	mg/L			N	
Disinfection Byproducts							
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs) Collection Date: 09/04/25	9.42	9.42	ug/L	80	n/a	N	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Synthetic Organic Contaminants							
Glyphosate Collection Date: 06/16/20-06/03/25	6.3	ND-6.3	ug/L	700	900	N	Runoff from herbicide use

Este informe contiene informacion muy importante sobre su agua de beber. Traduzcalo hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

EXPLANATIONS:

Microbiological	Result	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
COLIFORM (TCR)	In the month of August, 1 sample(s) returned as positive	Treatment Technique Trigger	0	Naturally present in the environment

Our water system tested a minimum of 10 sample(s) per month in accordance with the Total Coliform Rule for microbiological contaminants. Coliform bacteria are usually harmless, but their presence in water can be an indication of disease-causing bacteria. When coliform bacteria are found, special follow-up tests are done to determine if harmful bacteria are present in the water supply. If this limit is exceeded, the water supplier must notify the public by newspaper, television or radio.

All sources of drinking water are subject to potential contamination by substances that are naturally occurring or man-made. These substances can be microbes, inorganic or organic chemicals and radioactive substances. All 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 the 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 at 1-800-426-4791.

MCLs are set at very stringent levels. The MCLs are set such that out of every 10,000 or 1,000,000 people (depends upon how the MCL was developed) drinking 2 liters of water every day for a lifetime, only 1 of those people may experience the described health effect.

HEALTH EFFECTS:

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 microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

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.

Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially-harmful, bacteria may be present. Coliforms were found in more samples than allowed and this was a warning of potential problems.

While your drinking water meets EPA's standard for arsenic, it does contain arsenic. The EPA's standard balances the current understanding of arsenic's possible health effects against the costs of removing arsenic from drinking water. The EPA continues to research the health effects of low levels of arsenic which is a mineral known to cause cancer in humans at high concentrations and is linked to other health effects such as skin damage and circulatory problems.

While your water meets the EPA's standard for Lead, *if present at elevated levels* this contaminant 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. 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 drinking 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 EPA is now requiring public water systems to complete Lead Service Line Inventories (LSLI). An initial service line inventory has been completed and is available for viewing at 90 West 4th Street, Winnemucca, NV 89445. To view it online please visit <https://www.winnemuccacity.org/LeadCopperRule>. If you would like more information on your systems LSLI, please contact Fernando Vega at 775-623-6381.

The state has completed an assessment of our source water.

The City of Winnemucca Public Water System is currently in compliance with all state and federal safe drinking water requirements. The water system operates one spring and five wells to provide safe drinking water to the water users. Portions of the distribution system have been constructed using asbestos cement pipe (acp). The water system is considered to be moderately vulnerable to asbestos fiber contamination in the areas the acp has been installed. One of the water sources, railroad spring, has experienced total coliform bacteria and e. coli bacteria. That source is considered to be moderately vulnerable to microbiological contamination. The aquifer is considered to have a low vulnerability for VOC, IOC, SOC and radionuclide contamination.

In our continuing efforts to maintain a safe and dependable water supply it may be necessary to make improvements in your water system. The costs of these improvements may be reflected in the rate structure. Rate adjustments may be necessary in order to address these improvements. Thank you for allowing us to continue providing your family with clean, quality water this year.

Please call our office if you have questions. We at the City of Winnemucca work 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.