

2025 Consumer Confidence Report

Water System Information

Water System Name: Winton Water and Sanitary District

Report Date: June 25, 2026

Type of Water Source(s) in Use: Groundwater sourced distributed throughout system by wells.

Name and General Location of Source(s): Three active wells

Drinking Water Source Assessment Information: May 2003 three wells vulnerable to fertilizer, pesticide/herbicide application, historic waste dumps/landfills, construction/demolition staging areas. Full report available upon request at: 6951 N. Winton Way, Winton, Ca 95388.

Time and Place of Regularly Scheduled Board Meetings for Public Participation: First and Third Thursdays of each month at 6951 N. Winton Way, Winton, Ca 95388.

For More Information, Contact: Winton Water and Sanitary District 209-358-2367

ABOUT THIS REPORT

We test the drinking water quality for many constituents as required by state and federal regulations. This report shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2025, and may include earlier monitoring data.

Terms Used in This Report

Term	Definition
Level 1 Assessment	A Level 1 assessment is a study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system.
Level 2 Assessment	A Level 2 assessment is a very detailed study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why an <i>E. coli</i> MCL violation has occurred and/or why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system on multiple occasions.
Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL)	The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. Primary MCLs are set as close to the PHGs (or MCLGs) as is economically and technologically feasible. Secondary MCLs are set to protect the odor, taste, and appearance of drinking water.
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 are set by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA).
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.

Term	Definition
Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG)	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.
Primary Drinking Water Standards (PDWS)	MCLs and MRDLs for contaminants that affect health along with their monitoring and reporting requirements, and water treatment requirements.
Public Health Goal (PHG)	The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. PHGs are set by the California Environmental Protection Agency.
Regulatory Action Level (AL)	The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.
Secondary Drinking Water Standards (SDWS)	MCLs for contaminants that affect taste, odor, or appearance of the drinking water. Contaminants with SDWSs do not affect the health at the MCL levels.
Treatment Technique (TT)	A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
Variances and Exemptions	Permissions from the State Water Resources Control Board (State Board) to exceed an MCL or not comply with a treatment technique under certain conditions.
ND	Not detectable at testing limit.
ppm	parts per million or milligrams per liter (mg/L)
ppb	parts per billion or micrograms per liter (µg/L)
ppt	parts per trillion or nanograms per liter (ng/L)
ppq	parts per quadrillion or picogram per liter (pg/L)
pCi/L	picocuries per liter (a measure of radiation)

Sources of Drinking Water and Contaminants that May Be Present in Source Water

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 include:

- Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, that may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
- Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, that can be naturally-occurring or result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming.

- Pesticides and herbicides, that may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses.
- Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, that are byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, agricultural application, and septic systems.
- Radioactive contaminants, that can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

Regulation of Drinking Water and Bottled Water Quality

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the U.S. EPA and the State Board prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The U.S. Food and Drug Administration regulations and California law also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that provide the same protection for public health.

About Your Drinking Water Quality

Drinking Water Contaminants Detected

Tables 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, and 8 list all of the drinking water contaminants that were detected during the most recent sampling for the constituent. The presence of these contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. The State Board allows us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Some of the data, though representative of the water quality, are more than one year old. Any violation of an AL, MCL, MRDL, or TT is asterisked. Additional information regarding the violation is provided later in this report.

Table 1. Sampling Results Showing the Detection of Coliform Bacteria

Complete if bacteria are detected.

Microbiological Contaminants	Highest No. of Detections	No. of Months in Violation	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source of Bacteria
<i>E. coli</i>	0	0	(B)	0	Human and animal fecal waste

(a) Routine and repeat samples are total coliform-positive and either is *E. coli*-positive or system fails to take repeat samples following *E. coli*-positive routine sample or system fails to analyze total coliform-positive repeat sample for *E. coli*.

Table 2. Sampling Results Showing the Detection of Lead and Copper

Complete if lead or copper is detected in the last sample set.

Lead and Copper	Sample Date	No. of Samples Collected	90 th Percentile Level Detected	No. Sites Exceeding AL	Range of Results	AL	PHG	Typical Source of Contaminant
Lead (ppb)	8/27/25	20	ND	0	0	15	0.2	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	8/27/25	20	ND	0	0	1.3	2.3	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives

Table 3. Sampling Results for Sodium and Hardness

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Source of Contaminant
Sodium (ppm)	5/11/23	21	22-84	None	None	Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring
Hardness (ppm)	5/11/23	72	29-55	None	None	Sum of polyvalent cations present in the water, generally magnesium and calcium, and are usually naturally occurring

Table 4. Detection of Contaminants with a Primary Drinking Water Standard

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL [MRDL]	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	Typical Source of Contaminant
Aluminum	5/11/23	ND	ND<5	0	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits, residue from some surface water treatment process
Antimony	5/11/23	ND	ND-7	6	PHG	Discharge from petroleum refineries, fire

						retardants, ceramics, electronics, solder
Arsenic	5/11/23	3.3	2.8	50	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits, runoff from orchards, glass and electronic production waste
Barium	5/11/23	.17 mg/l	140-140	1000	2000 ppb	Discharges of oil drilling wastes and from metal refineries, erosions of natural deposits
Beryllium	5/11/23	ND	ND-<.5	4	4ppb	Discharges of oil drilling wastes and from metal refineries, erosion of natural deposits
Cadmium	5/11/23	ND	ND-<1	5	.07ppb PHG	Internal corrosion of galvanized pipes, erosion of natural deposits, discharge from electroplating and industrial chemical factories and metal refineries and metal refineries, runoff from waste batteries and paints
Chromium	5/11/23	ND	ND-3	50	2.5 ppb PHG	Discharge from steel and pulp

						mills and chrome plating
Mercury (ppb)	5/11/23	ND	ND-<.2	2	1.2 ppb PHG	Erosion of natural deposits, discharge from refineries and factories, runoff from landfills and cropland
Nickel	5/11/23	ND	ND-<.2	2	1.2 ppb PHG	Erosion of natural deposits, discharge from metal factories
Nitrate	5/11/23	3.63	12.28	45	45 ppb MCLG	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use, septic tanks and sewage erosion of natural deposits
Selenium	5/11/23	ND	ND-12	50	30 ppm PHG	Discharge from petroleum, glass and metal refineries, erosion of natural deposits, discharge from mines and chemical manufacturers, runoff from livestock lots (feed additive)
Thallium (ppb)	5/11/23	ND	ND-<5	2	.01 MCLG	Leaching from ore-processing sites, discharge from electronics, glass and drug factories
DBCP (ppb)	8/6/24	ND	ND-0.2	0.2	0 ppb	Runoff leaching from soil fumigant used on soybeans,

						cotton, pineapples and orchards
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Table 5. Detection of Contaminants with a Secondary Drinking Water Standard

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	SMCL	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Source of Contaminant
Color	5/11/23	ND	<1-<1	1.5	N/A	Naturally occurring organic materials
Foaming agents (MBAS) ppm	5/11/23	ND	<.05	.5	N/A	Municipal and industrial waste discharge
Iron (ppb)	5/11/23	.47	ND-2.7	300	N/A	Leaching from natural deposits, industrial waste
Manganese (ppb)	5/11/23	ND	ND-92	50	N/A	Leaching from natural deposits
Odor Threshold (ton)	5/11/23	ND	1-1	3	N/A	Naturally occurring organic materials
Silver	5/11/23	ND	ND-<5	100	N/A	Industrial discharge
Turbidity (NTU)	5/11/23	.4	<.1-.18	5	N/A	Soil runoff
Zinc	5/11/23	ND	ND-<.02	5000	N/A	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits, industrial waste
Total dissolved solids (ppm)	5/11/23	233	200-300	500-1000-1500	N/A	Runoff leaching from natural deposits
Specific Conductance (umho/cm)	5/11/23	247	220-460	900-1600-2200	N/A	Substances that form ions when in water/seawater influence
Chloride	5/11/23	7.67	8.5-71	250-500-600	N/A	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits/seawater influence
Sulfate	5/11/23	12.67	2-13	250-500-600	N/A	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits/seawater influence

Table 6. Detection of Unregulated Contaminants

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	Notification Level	Health Effects
Boron	2003	0	<.03-.110	1 ppm	Some men who consume water containing Boron in excess of the notification level over many years may experience reproductive effects based in studies in dogs
Vanadium	2003	0	<5-21	50 ppb	The babies of some pregnant women who drink water containing Vanadium in excess of the notification level may have an increased risk of developmental effects, based on studies in laboratory animals
Trichloropropane 1,2,3 TCP	4/7/26	.17	.03	5 ppt	Some people who use water containing Trichloropropane 1,2,3 TCP in excess of the public health goal or notification levels over many years may have an increased risk of cancer, based on studies in laboratory animals

Additional General Information on Drinking Water

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 U.S. EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

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. U.S. EPA/Centers for Disease Control (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 (1-800-426-4791).

Lead-Specific Language: 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. [NAME OF UTILITY] is responsible for providing high quality drinking water and removing lead pipes, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components in your home. You share the responsibility for protecting yourself and your family from the lead in your home plumbing. You can take responsibility by identifying and removing lead materials within your home plumbing and taking steps to reduce your family's risk. Before drinking tap water, flush your pipes for several minutes by running your tap, taking a shower, doing laundry or a load of dishes. You can also use a filter certified by an American National Standards Institute accredited certifier to reduce lead in drinking water. If you are concerned about lead in your water and wish to have your water tested, contact Winton Water and Sanitary District. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

Summary Information for Violation of a MCL, MRDL, AL, TT, or Monitoring and Reporting Requirement

Table 7. Violation of a MCL, MRDL, AL, TT or Monitoring Reporting Requirement

Violation	Explanation	Duration	Actions Taken to Correct Violation	Health Effects Language
None				

For Water Systems Providing Groundwater as a Source of Drinking Water

Table 8. Sampling Results Showing Fecal Indicator-Positive Groundwater Source Samples

Microbiological Contaminants (complete if fecal-indicator detected)	Total No. of Detections	Sample Dates	MCL [MRDL]	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	Typical Source of Contaminant
<i>E. coli</i>	0	2021	0	(0)	Human and animal fecal waste
Enterococci	0	2021	TT	N/A	Human and animal fecal waste
Coliphage	0	2021	TT	N/A	Human and animal fecal waste

Summary Information for Fecal Indicator-Positive Groundwater Source Samples, Uncorrected Significant Deficiencies, or Violation of a Groundwater TT

Special Notice of Fecal Indicator-Positive Groundwater Source Sample: N/A

Special Notice for Uncorrected Significant Deficiencies: N/A

Table 9. Violation of Groundwater TT

Violation	Explanation	Duration	Actions Taken to Correct Violation	Health Effects Language
N/A				

For Systems Providing Surface Water as a Source of Drinking Water

Table 10. Sampling Results Showing Treatment of Surface Water Sources

Treatment Technique ^(a) (Type of approved filtration technology used)	
Turbidity Performance Standards ^(b) (that must be met through the water treatment process)	Turbidity of the filtered water must: 1 – Be less than or equal to [Enter Turbidity Performance Standard to Be Less Than or Equal to 95% of Measurements in a Month] NTU in 95% of measurements in a month. 2 – Not exceed [Enter Turbidity Performance Standard Not to Be Exceeded for More Than Eight Consecutive Hours] NTU for more than eight consecutive hours. 3 – Not exceed [Enter Turbidity Performance Standard Not to Be Exceeded at Any Time] NTU at any time.
Lowest monthly percentage of samples that met Turbidity Performance Standard No. 1.	
Highest single turbidity measurement during the year	
Number of violations of any surface water treatment requirements	

(a) A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

(b) Turbidity (measured in NTU) is a measurement of the cloudiness of water and is a good indicator of water quality and filtration performance. Turbidity results which meet performance standards are considered to be in compliance with filtration requirements.

Summary Information for Violation of a Surface Water TT

Table 11. Violation of Surface Water TT

Violation	Explanation	Duration	Actions Taken to Correct Violation	Health Effects Language
None				

Summary Information for Operating Under a Variance or Exemption N/A

Summary Information for Revised Total Coliform Rule Level 1 and Level 2 Assessment Requirements

If a water system is required to comply with a Level 1 or Level 2 assessment requirement that is not due to an *E. coli* MCL violation, include the following information below [22 CCR section 64481(n)(1)].

Level 1 or Level 2 Assessment Requirement not Due to an *E. coli* MCL Violation

Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially harmful, waterborne pathogens may be present or that a potential pathway exists through which contamination may enter the drinking water distribution system. We found coliforms indicating the need to look for potential problems in water treatment or distribution. When this occurs, we are required to conduct assessment(s) to identify problems and to correct any problems that were found during these assessments.

The water system shall include the following statements, as appropriate:

During the past year we were required to conduct [Insert Number of Level 1 Assessments] Level 1 assessment(s). [Insert Number of Level 1 Assessments] Level 1 assessment(s) were completed. In addition, we were required to take [Insert Number of Corrective Actions] corrective actions and we completed [Insert Number of Corrective Actions] of these actions.

During the past year [Insert Number of Level 2 Assessments] Level 2 assessments were required to be completed for our water system. [Insert Number of Level 2 Assessments] Level 2 assessments were completed. In addition, we were required to take [Insert Number of Corrective Actions] corrective actions and we completed [Insert Number of Corrective Actions] of these actions.

If the water system failed to complete all the required assessments or correct all identified sanitary defects, the water system is in violation of the treatment technique requirement and shall include the following statements, as appropriate: N/A

During the past year we failed to conduct all the required assessments. N/A

During the past we failed to correct all identified defects that were found during the assessment N/A

If a water system is required to comply with a Level 2 assessment requirement that is due to an *E. coli* MCL violation, include the information below [22 CCR section 64481(n)(2)].

Level 2 Assessment Requirement Due to an *E. coli* MCL Violation

E. coli are bacteria whose presence indicates that the water may be contaminated with human or animal wastes. Human pathogens in these wastes can cause short-term effects, such as diarrhea, cramps, nausea, headaches, or other symptoms. They may pose a greater health risk for infants, young children, the elderly, and people with severely compromised immune systems. We found *E. coli* bacteria, indicating the need to look for potential problems in water treatment or distribution. When this occurs, we are required to conduct assessment(s) identify problems and to correct any problems that were found during these assessments.

We were required to complete a Level 2 assessment because we found *E. coli* in our water system. In addition, we were required to take [Insert Number of Corrective Actions] corrective actions and we completed [Insert Number of Corrective Actions] of these actions.

If a water system failed to complete the required assessment or correct all identified sanitary defects, the water system is in violation of the treatment technique requirement and shall include the following statements, as appropriate:

We failed to conduct the required assessment. N/A

We failed to correct all sanitary defects that were identified during the assessment. N/A