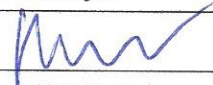


**Consumer Confidence Report Certification Form**  
 (To be submitted with a copy of the CCR)

Water System Name:	City of Westmorland
Water System Number:	1310008

The water system named above hereby certifies that its Consumer Confidence Report was distributed on July 1<sup>st</sup> 2022 (date) to customers (and appropriate notices of availability have been given). Further, the system certifies that the information contained in the report is correct and consistent with the compliance monitoring data previously submitted to the State Water Resources Control Board, Division of Drinking Water (DDW).

Certified by:

Name: Ramiro Barajas	Title: Public Works Supervisor/WTP CPO
Signature: 	Date: 9/30/2022
Phone number: (760)790-7422	

To summarize report delivery used and good-faith efforts taken, please complete this page by checking all items that apply and fill-in where appropriate:

- CCR was distributed by mail or other direct delivery methods (attach description of other direct delivery methods used).
- CCR was distributed using electronic delivery methods described in the Guidance for Electronic Delivery of the Consumer Confidence Report (water systems utilizing electronic delivery methods must complete the second page).
- "Good faith" efforts were used to reach non-bill paying consumers. Those efforts included the following methods:
  - Posting the CCR at the following URL: [www.cityofwestmorland.net](http://www.cityofwestmorland.net)
  - Mailing the CCR to postal patrons within the service area (attach zip codes used)
  - Advertising the availability of the CCR in news media (attach copy of press release)
  - Publication of the CCR in a local newspaper of general circulation (attach a copy of the published notice, including name of newspaper and date published)
  - Posted the CCR in public places (attach a list of locations)
  - Delivery of multiple copies of CCR to single-billed addresses serving several persons, such as apartments, businesses, and schools
  - Delivery to community organizations (attach a list of organizations)

## 2021 Consumer Confidence Report

### Water System Information

Water System Name: City of Westmorland WTP

Report Date: 6/2/22

Type of Water Source(s) in Use: Surface Water Canal

Name and General Location of Source(s): Trifolium South 5 Canal-South of City

Drinking Water Source Assessment Information: IID completed a Watershed Sanitary Survey in December 2020. A copy of the assessment is available at SWRCB, DDW District Office, 1350 Front Street Room 2050, San Diego, Ca 92101. You may request a summary by contacting the SWRCB, DDW office at 619-525-4159.

Time and Place of Regularly Scheduled Board Meetings for Public Participation: First and third Wednesday of each month at 6:00 pm at Westmorland City Hall.

For More Information, Contact: Ramiro Barajas, P.W. Supervisor Phone: (760)344-9274

### 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, 2021 and may include earlier monitoring data. Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua para beber. Favor de comunicarse a City of Westmorland WTP a (760)344-9274 para asistirlo en

### 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).

Term	Definition
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 (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, and 4 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 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)	2021	115	110-120	None	None	Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring
Hardness (ppm)	2021	330	320-340	None	None	Sum of polyvalent cations present in the water, generally magnesium and calcium, and are usually naturally occurring

**Table 2. 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 (ppm)*	2021	0.23	0.072 - 0.41	1	.06	Erosion of natural deposits; residual from some surface water treatment process
Arsenic (ppb)	2021	1.4	ND - 2.7	10	.004	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; glass and electronics production wastes
Barium (ppb)	2021	110	N/A	1000	2000	Discharges from oil drilling wastes and from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	2021	0.38	0.36 - 0.39	2	1	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive that promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
TTHM (ppb)*	Quarterly Samples	79	50 - 100	80	N/A	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection sampled quarterly
HAA5 (ppb)*	Quarterly Samples	20	5.5 - 26	60	N/A	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection sampled quarterly
Chlorine (ppm)*	2021	1.12	0.83 - 1.12	4.0	4.0	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment

\*Sample results from finish water. All other sample results from source raw water.

**Table 3. 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
Aluminum (ppm)	2021	.58	0.20 - 0.95	0.20	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; glass and electronics production wastes
Turbidity (NTU)	2021	12.0	8.7 - 15.0	5	N/A	Soil runoff
Sulfate (ppm)	2021	270	250 - 270	500	N/A	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Odor Threshold (TON)	2021	2.0	1.0-2.0	3	N/A	Naturally occurring organic materials
Color (units)	2021	15.0	N/A	15	N/A	Soil runoff
Chloride (ppm)	2021	120	110-120	500	N/A	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence

Total Filterable Residual (TDS) (ppm)	2021	780	600-780	500	N/A	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Specific Conductance ( $\mu\text{mhos/cm}$ )	2021	1100	N/A	1600	N/A	

Table 4. Detection of Unregulated Contaminants

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	Notification Level	Health Effects
Boron (ppm)	2021	170	160 - 170	1.0	The babies of some pregnant women who drink water containing boron in excess of the notification level may have an increased risk of developmental effects, based on studies in laboratory animals
Potassium (ppm)	10/28/21	4.8	N/A	N/A	N/A

### 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).

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. City Of Westmorland 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. [Optional: If you do so, you may wish to collect the flushed water and reuse it for another beneficial purpose, such as watering plants.] 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 (1-800-426-4791) or at <http://www.epa.gov/lead>.

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

**Table 5. Violation of a MCL, MRDL, AL, TT or Monitoring Reporting Requirement**

<b>Violation</b>	<b>Explanation</b>	<b>Duration</b>	<b>Actions Taken to Correct Violation</b>	<b>Health Effects Language</b>
Aluminum secondary standard	Our plant adds an aluminum-based coagulant as part of the treatment process. Most aluminum particles should have been filtered out during treatment.	2021	Staff is looking into other coagulants that would reduce the amount of residual aluminum left in the treated water.	Some people who drink water containing aluminum more than the MCL over many years may experience short-term gastrointestinal tract effects.
Failure to remove required amount of total organic carbon (TOC) [disinfection byproduct precursor (DBP)]	We routinely monitor for the presence of drinking water contaminants. Water samples taken on 2 monthly samples showed that the TOC reduction levels were not achieved.	3 monthly samples in 2021	We are working with the State Board to evaluate the water supply and researching options to correct the problem. We anticipate resolving the problem as soon as is feasibly possible to meet all required regulations.	Total Organic Carbon (TOC) has no health effects. However, total organic carbon provides a medium for the formation of disinfection byproducts. These include trihalomethanes (THMs) and haloacetic acids (HAAs). Drinking water containing these byproducts in excess of the MCL may lead to adverse health effect, liver or kidney problems, or nervous system effects, and may lead to an increased risk of cancer.

**For Systems Providing Surface Water as a Source of Drinking Water**

**Table 6. Sampling Results Showing Treatment of Surface Water Sources**

Treatment Technique <sup>(a)</sup> (Type of approved filtration technology used)	Conventional Filtration
Turbidity Performance Standards <sup>(b)</sup> (that must be met through the water treatment process)	Turbidity of the filtered water must: 1 – Be less than or equal to 0.3 NTU in 95% of measurements in a month. 2 – Not exceed 1.0 NTU for more than eight consecutive hours. 3 – Not exceed 1 NTU at any time.
Lowest monthly percentage of samples that met Turbidity Performance Standard No. 1.	100
Highest single turbidity measurement during the year	0.23
Number of violations of any surface water treatment requirements	0

(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.