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 orccurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

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.

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 (DCD) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1800-426-4791).

	TERMS USED IN THIS REPORT
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 E. coli 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 not known or expected risk to health. MCLGs are set by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA).
Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDLG)	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.
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 Goals (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.
Scondary 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 level.
Treatment Technique	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 (ug/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)

City of Westmorland

CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT

2023

The City of Westmorland is pleased to send you our annual Water Quality Report, which provides a summary of last year's water quality for our customers. 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, 2023 and may include earlier monitoring data.

The City of Westmorland Water Treatment Plant treats surface water from the Trifolium South 5 Canal and the Westside Main Canal. The IID completed a Watershed Sanitary Survey in December 2020. A copy of the assessment is available at SWRCB, DDW District Office, 2375 Northside Dr. Suite 100, San Diego, CA 92108 You may request a summary by contacting the SWRCBI DDW office at 619-525-4159.

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, 2023 and may include earlier monitoring data.

Este informe contiene informacion muy importante sobre su agua para beber. Favor de comunicarse a City of Westmorland WTP at (760) 344-9274.

We strive to provide our customers with accurate information about their water. The City of Westmorland City Council meets every first and third Wednesday of the month beginning at 6:00 p.m. at City Hall located at 355 South Center Street, Westmorland, CA. The public is welcome to attend. For more information please contact Ramiro Barajas, P.W. Director at (760) 344-9474.

City of Westmorland City Hall
355 S. Center St., Westmorland, CA 92281 760-344-3411 (office)
www.cityofwestmorland.net

DRINKING WATER CONTAMINANTS DETECTED

Tables 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 and the summary of violations 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

Microbiological Contaminants	Highest # of Detections	No. of Months in Violation	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	TYPICAL SOURCE
Coliform	0	NONE	(a)	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 IN DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM

Lead and Copper	Sample Date	# of Samples Collected	90th Percentile Level Detected	No. Sites Exceeding AL	AL	PHG	TYPICAL SOURCE
*Lead (ppb)	August 2020	10	Not Detected	0	15	0.2	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits.
*Copper (ppm)	August 2020	10	Not Detected	0	1.3	0.3	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives.

Table 3 - SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING SODIUM AND HARDNESS

Chemical or Constituent and Reporting Units	Sample Date	Level Detected	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	TYPICAL SOURCE
Sodium (mg/L) Source Water	August 2023	130	N/A	NONE	Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occuring.
Hardness (ppm) Source Water	August 2023	350	N/A	NONE	Sum of polyvalent cautions present in the water, generally magnesium and calcium, and are usually naturally occurring.

Table 6 - DETECTION OF UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS SECONDARY UNTREATED WATER

Chemical or Constituent	Level Detected 7/27/2023	Units	Notification Level
Total Alkalinity	170	mg/L	NA
Bicarbonate (HCO3)	200	mg/L	NA
pH	8.1	pH Units	NA
Boron (B)	190	ug/L	1 ppm
Calcium (Ca)	91	mg/L	NA
Magnesium (Mg)	31	mg/L	NA
Potassium (K)	5.8	mg/L	NA
Sodium (Na)	130	mg/L	NA
Vanadium (V)	48	ug/L	NA

Table 7 - SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING TREATMENT OF SURFACE WATER SOURCES

Treatment Technique - Conventional Filtration	
Turbidity Performance Standards (b) must be met through the water treatment process. (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 of the filtered water must: 1-Be less than or equal to .25 NTU in 95% of measurements in a month. 2 - Not exceed 1.0 NTU for more than eight consecutive hours. 3- Not Exceed 1.5 NTU at any time.
Lowest monthly % of samples that met Turbidity Performance Standard No. 1	95.0%
Highest Single turbidity measurement during the year.	0.18
Number of violations of any surface water treatment requirements.	0

Table 4 - DETECTION OF CONTAMINANTS WITH A PRIMARY DRINKING WATER STANDARDS

Chemical or Constituent (reporting unit)	Sample Dates Four Quarters	Highest 2023 LRAA or 4 quarter Average	Range Detected	MCL [MRDL]	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	TYPICAL SOURCE OF CONTAMINANT
Trihalomethanes TTHM (ppb)	Quarterly	82*	62-82	80	NA	By products when chlorine and organics come in contact.
Haloacetic Acids HAA5 (ppb)	Quarterly	20	19-20	60	NA	Various natural and manmade sources
Aluminum (Al) (ppm)	2023	0.22	.084-.35	1	0.06	Leaching from natural deposits
Chlorine (ppm)	2023	1.3	.70-1.19	4	4	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment
Chemical or Constituent (Reporting Units)	**Sample Date**	**Level Detected**	**MCL**	**PHG (MCLG)**	**TYPICAL SOURCE OF CONTAMINANT**	
Arsenic (As) (ug/L)	2023	3.4	10	0.004ppb	Some people who drink water containing arsenic in excess of the MCL over many years may experience skin damage or circulatory system problems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.	
Barium (Ba) (ppm)	2023	150	1	2ppm	Some people who drink water containing barium in excess of the MCL over many years may experience an increase in blood pressure.	
Chromium (Total Cr)	2023	140	50	ug/L	Some people who drink water containing barium in excess of the MCL over many years may experience allergic dermatitus.	
Chloride (Cl)	7/15/1905	130	500	mg/L	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence.	
Fluoride (F) (mg/L)	2023	0.42	2	1ppm	Some people who drink water containing flouride in excess of the federal MCL of 4 mg/L over many years may get bone disease, including pain and tenderness of the bones. Children who drink water containing fluoride in excess of the state MCL of 2mg/L may get	
Specific Conductance (E.C.)	2023	1200	1600	umbos/cm	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence.	
Sulfate (SO4)	2023	290	500	ug/L	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes.	
Manganese (Mn)	2023	47	50	ug/L	Leaching from natural deposits.	
Total Filterable Residue	2023	760	1000	mg/L	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits.	
Zinc (An)	2023	61	5000	ug/L	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes.	

Table 5 - DETECTION OF CONTAMINANTS WITH A SECONDARY DRINKING WATER STANDARD - NOT FOUND IN TREATED WATER

Chemical or Constituent (Reporting Units)	Sample Date	Average Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	TYPICAL SOURCE
* Aluminum (Al) (ppb)	4 samples in 2023	595	190-1700	200	NS	Erosion of Natural deposits; residue from some surface water treatment processes.
* Iron (Fe) (ppb)	4 samples in 2023	528	130-1600	300	NS	Leaching from natural deposits; industrial waste.
Chemical or Constituent (Reporting Units)	**Sample Date**	**Level Detected**	**MCL**	**TYPICAL SOURCE**		
* Apparent Color (color units)	7/28/2023	60	15	Naturally occurring organic materials		
Odor Threshold (TON)	7/28/2023	1	3	Naturally occurring organic materials		
*Turbidity	7/28/2023	25	5			
Chloride (Cl) (mg/L)	7/28/2023	130	500	Some infants and young children who drink water containing chlorite in excess of the MCL could experience nervous system effects. Similar effects may occur in fetuses of pregnant women who drink wter containing chlorite in excess of the MCL. Some people may experience anemia.		
Specific Conductance (e.C.) (umhos/cm)	7/28/2023	1200	1600	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence		
Arsenic (As) (ug/L)	7/28/2023	3.4	10	Some people who drink water containing arsenic in excess of the MCL over many years may experience skin damage or circulatory system problems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.		
Barium (Ba) (ug/L)	7/28/2023	150	1000	Some people who drink water containing barium in excess of the MCL over many years may experience an increase in blood pressure.		
Flouride (F) (mg/L)	7/28/2023	0.42	2	Some people who drink water containing flouride in excess of the federal MCL of 4 mg/L over many years may get bone disease, including pain and tenderness of the bones. Children who drink water containing flouride in excess of the state MCL of 2 mg/L may get mottled teeth.		
Sulfate (SO4) (mg/L)	7/28/2023	290	500	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes		
Total Filterable Residue/TDS (mg/L)	7/28/2023	760	1000	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits		
Zinc (Zn)	7/28/2023	61	5000	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes		

SUMMARY INFORMATION FOR VIOLATION OF A MCL, MRDL, AL, TT, OR MONITORING AND REPORTING REQUIREMENT IN TREATED WATER

Violation	Explanation	Duration	Actions Taken to Correct the Violation	Health Effects Language
* TTHM Concentration above MCL	LRAA Violation of MCL	One Quarter in 2023	Westmorland is working on a project to improve production techniques at the Water Plant including THM striping system.	Some people who drink water containing trihalomethanes in excess of the MCL over many years may experience liver, kidney, or central nervous system problems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
* Violation of Lead and Copper Monitoring Rule	Failure to perform Lead and Copper Testing	2023	Westmorland prepared a sampling plan that must be signed and verified annually.	We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants on a regular basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not your drinking water meets health standards. During 2023, we did not complete all monitoring for lead and copper and therefore, cannot be sure of the quality of your drinking water during that time.

SUMMARY INFORMATION FOR VIOLATION OF A MCL, MRDL, AL, TT OR MONITORING AND REPORTING REQUIREMENTS IN UNTREATED RAW WATER

Violation	Explanation	Duration	Actions Taken to Correct the Violation
* Turbidity	Soil Runoff	1 test per year	Water Treatment Plant is reducing the turbidity successfully.
* Apparent Color	Naturally occurring organic materials	2 test per year	Water Treatment Plant is reducing the color successfully.
* Aluminum	Erosion of natural deposits; residual from some surface water treatment processes.	4 test per year	Water Treatment Plant removes Aluminum and minimal Aluminum is found in treated potable water.
* Iron	Leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes.	4 test per year	HPUD Water Treatment Plant removes Iron and no significant Iron (Fe) is found in treated potable water.