

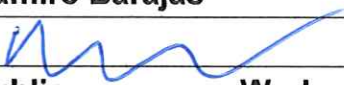
APPENDIX F: Certification Form (Suggested Format)

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

(To certify electronic delivery of the CCR, use the certification form on the State Water Board's website at
http://www.swrcb.ca.gov/drinking_water/certlic/drinkingwater/CCR.shtml)

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

The water system named above hereby certifies that its Consumer Confidence Report was distributed on 6/28/24 (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.

Certified by:	Name:	Ramiro Barajas	
	Signature:		
	Title:	Public Works Director/WTP/WWTP CPO	
	Phone Number:	(760) 790-7422	Date: 9/26/24

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

☒ CCR was distributed by mail or other direct delivery methods. Specify other direct delivery methods used: _____

☒ "Good faith" efforts were used to reach non-bill paying consumers. Those efforts included the following methods:

☒ Posting the CCR on the Internet at 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: City Hall Bulletin at 355 South Center St &

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United States Postal Service Office at 199 South Center St

- ☒ 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)
- ☐ Other (attach a list of other methods used)
- ☐ *For systems serving at least 100,000 persons:* Posted CCR on a publicly-accessible internet site at the following address: www._____
- ☐ *For investor-owned utilities:* Delivered the CCR to the California Public Utilities Commission

This form is provided as a convenience for use to meet the certification requirement of the California Code of Regulations, section 64483(c).

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.

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. Immunocompromised 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 (1800-426-4791).

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 SWRCB 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 información 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

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 no 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.
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 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)

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 Violations	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	# of Samples Collected	No. Sites Exceeding AL	PHG	TYPICAL SOURCE
*Lead (ppb)	10	Not Detected	0	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits.
*Copper (ppm)	10	Not Detected	0	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	PHG (MCLG)	TYPICAL SOURCE
Sodium (mg/L) Source Water	August 2023	130	N/A	Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring.
Hardness (gpm) Source Water	August 2023	350	N/A	Sum of polyvalent cations present in the water, generally magnesium and calcium, and are usually naturally occurring.

Table 6 - DETECTION OF UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS SECONDARY UNREATED WATER

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

Table 7 - SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING TREATMENT OF SURFACE WATER SOURCES

Turbidity Performance Standards (b)	Treatment Technique - Conventional Filtration
1- Be less than or equal to .25 NTU in 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 be 98% of measurements in a month. 2- Not exceed 1.0 NTU for more than eight consecutive hours.
Lowest monthly % of samples that meet Turbidity Performance Standard No. 1 during the year.	95.0%
Number of violations of any surface water treatment requirements.	0.18
	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 THM (ppb)	Quarterly	82*	62-82	80	NA	By products when chlorine and organics come in contact.
Halacetic Acids HAA5 (ppb)	Quarterly	20	19-20	60	NA	Various natural and manmade sources
Aluminum (AD) (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 dermatitis.
Chloride (Cl)	7/15/1905	130	500	mg/L		Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence.
Fluoride (F) (mg/L)	2023	0.42	2	1 ppm		Some people who drink water containing fluoride 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 containing fluoride in excess of the state MCL of 2mg/L may get
Specific Conductance (E.C.)	2023	1200	1600	umhos/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 (Zn)	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 Level Detected	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
* Turbidity	7/28/2023	25	3			Naturally occurring organic materials
Chloride (Cl) (mg/L)	7/28/2023	130	500			Some infants and young children who drink water containing chloride in excess of the MCL could experience nervous system effects. Similar effects may occur in fetuses of pregnant women who drink water containing chloride 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.
Fluoride (F) (mg/L)	7/28/2023	0.42	2			Some people who drink water containing fluoride 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 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	Actions Taken to Correct the Violation	Duration	Health Effects Language
* THM Concentration above MCL	LRAA Violation of MCL	Westwoodland is working on a project to improve production techniques at the Water Plant including THM stripping system.	One Quarter in 2023	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	Westwoodland prepared a sampling plan that must be signed and verified annually.	2023	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 UNREATED RAW WATER

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