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, 1350 Front Street rm. 2050, San Diego, CA 92101. 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, 2024 and may include earlier monitoring data.

Este informe contiene informatcion 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) 344-9274.

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, pnds, 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 naturlly-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 minimg activities.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the U.S. EPA and the State Water 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 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

2024

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.

This brochure is a snapshot of last year's water quality. Included are details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to State standards. We are committed to providing you with information beause informed customers are our best allies.

Last year, as in years past, your tap water met all U.S. EPA and State drinking water health standards. The City of Westmorland vigilantly safeguards its water supplies and once again, we are proud to report that our system has not violated a maximum contaminant level or any other water quality standard.

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

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

Lead can cause serious health effects in people of all ages, especially pregnant people, infants (both formula-fed and breastfed), and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and parts used in service lines and in home plumbing. The City of Westmorland is responsible for providing high quality drinking water and removing lead pipes but cannot control the variety of materials used in the plumbing in your home. Because lead levels may vary over time, lead exposure is possible even when your tap sampling results do not detect lead at one point in time. You can help protect yourself and your family by identifying and removing lead materials within your home plumbing and taking steps to reduce your family's risk. Using a filter, certified by an American National Standards Institute accredited certifier to reduce lead, is effective in reducing lead exposures. Follow the instructions provided with the filter to ensure the filter is used properly. Use only cold water for drinking, cooking, and making baby formula. Boiling water does not remove lead from water. Before using tap water for drinking, cooking or making baby formula, flush your pipes for several minutes. You can do this by running your tap, taking a shower, doing laundry or a load of dishes. If you have a lead service line or galvanized requiring replacement service line, you may need to flush your pipes for a longer period. If you are concerned about lead in your water and wish to have your water tested, contact City Hall at (760) 344-3411. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at https://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

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

Table 1 - SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING THE DETECTION OF COLIFORM BACTERIA

Microbiological Contaminants	Highest # of Detections	# 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)	June 2024	10	Not Detected	0	15	0.2	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits.
Copper (ppm)	6/1/2024	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	Oct. 2024	120	N/A	NONE	Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occuring.
Hardness (ppm) Source Water	Oct. 2024	340	N/A	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 STANDARDS

Chemical or Constituent (reporting unit)	Sample Dates Four Quarters	Highest 2024 LRAA or 4 quarter Average	Range Detected	MCL [MRDL]	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	TYPICAL SOURCE OF CONTAMINANT
Trihalomethanes TTHM (ppb)	Quarterly	76	14.2-119.4	80	NA	By products when chlorine and organics come in contact.
Haloacetic Acids HAA5 (ppb)	Quarterly	35	19.2-51.1	60	NA	Various natural and manmade sources
Aluminum (AI) (ppm)	2024	0.36	.075-.75	1	0.06	Leaching from natural deposits
Chlorine (ppm)	2024	1.41	.87-1.4	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)	2024	2.8	10	0.004	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)	2024	0.14	1	2ppm	Some people who drink water containing barium in excess of the MCL over many years may experience an increase in blood pressure.	
Chloride (CI)	2024	120	500	mg/L	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence.	
Fluoride (F) (mg/L)	2024	0.35	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.)	2024	1200	1600	umbos/cm	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence.	
Sulfate (SO4)	2024	280	500	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)	5 samples in 2024	363	95-750	200	NS	Erosion of Natural deposits; residue from some surface water treatment processes.
* Iron (Fe) (ppb)	5 samples in 2024	366	100-620	300	NS	Leaching from natural deposits; industrial waste.
Chemical or Constituent (Reporting Units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	MCL	TYPICAL SOURCE		
Chloride (Cl) (mg/L)	10/18/2024	120	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 water containing chlorite in excess of the MCL. Some people may experience anemia.		
Specific Conductance (e.C.) (umhos/cm)	10/18/2024	1200	1600	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence		
Arsenic (As) (ug/L)	10/18/2024	2.8	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)	10/18/2024	140	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)	10/18/2024	0.35	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)	10/18/2024	280	500	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes		
Total Filterable Residue/TDS (mg/L)	10/18/2024	730	1000	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits		

Table 6 - DETECTION OF UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS SECONDARY UNTREATED WATER

Chemical or Constituent	Level Detected 7/18/2024	Units	Notification Level
Total Alkalinity	150	mg/L	NA
Bicarbonate (HCO3)	190	mg/L	NA
pH	7.9	pH Units	NA
Boron (B)	180	ug/L	1 ppm
Calcium (Ca)	90	mg/L	NA
Magnesium (Mg)	29	mg/L	NA
Manganese (Mn)	20	ug/L	NA
Potassium (K)	5.6	mg/L	NA
Sodium (Na)	120	mg/L	NA
Vanadium (V)	3.9	ug/L	NA
Total Hardness	340	mg/L	NA
Total Anions	12.3	meq.L	NA
Total Cations	12.3	meq.L	NA

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
* Aluminum	Erosion of natural deposits; residual from some surface water treatment processes.	5 test per year	Water Treatment Plant removes Aluminum and minimal Aluminum is found in treated potable water.
* Iron	Leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes.	5 test per year	The Water Treatment Plant removes Iron and no significant Iron (Fe) is found in treated potable water.