2022 Consumer Confidence Report
West End Mutual Water Company

Water System Information

Report Date: January 30, 2023

Type of Water Sources in Use: 2 deep water wells.

Name and General Location of Source(s): East Well and West Well near Willow Wells Road, Tract #5665, Parcel 451-092-03

Drinking Water Source Assessment Information: Call the office at (760) 302-6339 for information.

Time and Place of Regularly Scheduled Board Meetings for Public Participation: The Annual Stockholders' Meeting is usually in April. Notices are always mailed beforehand. Call (760) 302-6339 for info on any scheduled Board meetings.

For More Information, Contact: Cindy Sacks at (760) 302-6339.

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, 2022 and may include earlier monitoring data.

Importance of This Report Statement in Spanish

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua para beber. Favor de comunicarse West End Mutual Water Company a (760) 302-6339 para asistirlo en español.

Terms Used in This Report

Term	Definition
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).
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.
Secondary Drinking Water Standards	MCLs for contaminants that affect taste, odor, or appearance of the drinking water. Contaminants with SDWSs do not affect the health at the

Term	Definition
(SDWS)	MCL levels.
Secondary Maximum Contaminant Levels (SMCL)	See above
Regulatory Action Level (AL)	The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.
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

Tables 2,3,4,5 and 6 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.

We tested for many organic compounds, like pesticides and none were found in either of the wells. Of possible interest, the pH at Well 1 was 8.0 and Well 2 was 7.9 in 2020. This is somewhat alkaline

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

Lead and copper tests are sampled from selected consumer taps. No copper or lead has been found from any of our wells.

Lead and Copper	Sample Date	No. of Samples Collected	90th Percentile Level Detected	No. Sites Exceeding AL	AL	PHG	No. of Schools Requesting Lead Sampling	Typical Source of Contaminant
Lead (ppb)	July 2020	5	0	none	15	0.2	None	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppb)	July 2020	5	68	none	1300	300	Not applicable	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)	Feb 2020	34	34-34	None	None	Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring
Hardness (ppm)	Feb 2020	165	160-170	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	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Source of Contaminant
Nitrate (as N-$NO_{3)}$ ppb	July 2022	1.5	1.3-1.7	10000	10000	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride ppb	Feb 2020	360	360-370	2000	1000	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Uranium (pCi/L)	Oct 2021	1.2	1.2-1.3	20	0.43	Some people who drink water containing uranium in excess of the MCL over many years may have kidney problems or an increased risk of getting cancer.
Hexavalent chromium (ppb)	Feb 2020	9.1	9.0-9.2	See Hex Chrome	0.02	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits

Table 5. Detection of Contaminants with a Secondary Drinking Water Standard

Chemical or Constituent	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	SMCL	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Source of Contaminant
Sulfate (ppm)	Feb 2020	96	96-97	500	none	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Chloride (ppm)	Feb 2020	14	10-18	500	none	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)	Feb 2020	325	320-330	1000	none	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Specific Conductance (µS/cm)	Feb 2020	470	450-490	1600	none	Substances that form ions when in water

Table 6. Detection of Unregulated Contaminants

Chemical or Constituent	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	Notification Level	Health Effects Language
Vanadium (ppb)	Feb 2020	19	19-19	50	Vanadium exposures resulted in developmental and reproductive effects in rats.

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: 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. [Enter Water System's Name] 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.

Hexavalent chromium

The new MCL for hexavalent chromium was 10 ppm, but was repealed by the courts in September 2017. The State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) was ordered by the courts to propose a limit that properly considers the financial burden. The new proposed limit remains at 10 ppb, but is still in process. So, the limit now is 50 ppb for total chromium (3+6).

The SWRCB says when swallowed, hexavalent chromium can upset the gastrointestinal tract and damage the liver and kidneys. In recent scientific studies of laboratory animals, hexavalent chromium has been linked to cancer when ingested, although it is rapidly converted to trivalent chromium after entering the stomach and contact with organic matter.

The levels we have seen are FAR less than the PG&E contaminations in Hinkley.

For further info, see **http://water.epa.gov/drink/contaminants/basicinformation/chromium.cfm** and **http://www.cdph.ca.gov/certlic/drinkingwater/Pages/Chromium6.aspx.**

Special Notice for Uncorrected Significant Deficiencies: We were required to develop and implement a Cross-connection Control Program, but have yet to do so. That is in progress.

ATTACHMENT 7

Consumer Confidence Report
Certification Form

(to be submitted with a copy of the CCR)

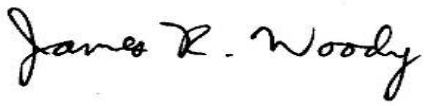
(to certify electronic delivery of the CCR, use the certification form on the State Board's website at http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/drinking_water/certlic/drinkingwater/CCR.shtml)

Water System Name: West End Mutual Water Company

Water System Number: 3600345

The water system named above hereby certifies that its Consumer Confidence Report was distributed on January 30, 2023 (*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: James R. Woody

Signature: 

Title: Operations Manager

Phone Number: (442) 368-9344 Date: April 7, 2023

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:

X CCR was distributed by mail or other direct delivery methods. Specify other direct delivery methods used: By Mail

X "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._____
- ☐ 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
- ☐ 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. N/A

☐ *For privately-owned utilities*: Delivered the CCR to the California Public Utilities Commission