

2024 Consumer Confidence Report

Water System Information

Water System Name: Wilshire Heights Mutual Water Company

Report Date: 6/28/25

Type of Water Source in Use: Well

Name and General Location of Source: Well 02 - 1700 Donner Drive, Santa Rosa, CA

Drinking Water Source Assessment Information: A copy may be viewed at SWRCB, 50 D Street Suite 200, Santa Rosa, CA

Time and Place of Regularly Scheduled Board Meetings for Public Participation: Annual shareholder meeting held in first quarter of fiscal year.

For More Information, Contact: Walt Flom, 602-619-1712

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, 2024, to December 31, 2024 and may include earlier monitoring data back to 2015.

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 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 (MRDL)	The highest level of 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)

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, 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

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, 4, and 5 list all 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 between January 1, 2024, and December 31, 2024

Sampling Plan: Routine monthly samples from well and alternating lower and upper system residential locations. **All 12 samples at well and 12 samples at residences passed (no detection).**

Microbiological Contaminants	Highest No. of Detections	No. of Months in Violation	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source of Bacteria
Total Coliform Bacteria	0	0	1 positive monthly sample (a)	0	Naturally present in the environment.
E. coli	0	0	0	None	Human and animal fecal waste.

(a) For systems collecting fewer than 40 samples per month: two or more positive monthly samples is a violation of the total coliform MCL.

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

Sampling Plan: Every 3 years from 5 residences. **No new 2024 data.**

Lead and Copper	Sample Date	No. of Samples Collected	90 th Percentile Level Detected	No. Sites Exceeding AL	AL	PHG	No. of Schools Requesting Lead Sampling	Typical Source of Contaminant
Lead (ppb)	9/22/2022	5	ND	0	15	0.2	na	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits.
Copper (ppm)	9/22/2022	5	0.068	0	1.3	0.3	na	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives.

Table 3. Sampling Results for Sodium and Hardness

Sampling Plan: Every 3 years from Well.

For higher results than previously reported (Sodium), historical data is added for reference and context. **No new 2024 data.**

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Detection Limit	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Source of Contaminant
Sodium (ppm)	5/10/2023	22***	1	na	na	Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring.
	05/13/2020	<1				
	05/02/2017	22				
Hardness (ppm)	5/10/2023	140	na	na	na	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

Chemicals Tested: 73 (70 at Well, 3 at Tanks)

Sampling Plan: Typically, every 2 or 3 years.

Report result if most recent sample exceeds the Detection Limit.

All 2024 samples passed.

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Detection Limit	MCL [MRDL]	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	Typical Source of Contaminant
Turbidity (Well) Sampled every 2 years.	05/10/2023	0.35	0.1	5	na	Soil runoff.

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

Chemicals Tested: 11 at Well

Sampling Plan: Every 3 years for all except Manganese.

Report result if most recent sample exceeds the Detection Limit.

Note: Manganese is sampled every 3 months; triggered and reported in 2022 CCR as well.

For significantly higher or lower results than previously reported, historical data is added for reference and context. **No new 2024 data except Manganese.**

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Detection Limit	SMCL	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Source of Contaminant
Chloride (mg/L)	05/10/2023	5.8	0.5	500	na	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits.
Odor (TON)	05/10/2023	4	1	3	na	Naturally occurring organic materials.
	05/13/2020	<1				
	05/02/2017	10				
Iron (µg/L)	05/10/2023	220	100	300	na	Leaching from natural deposits.
	05/13/2020	1,100				
Manganese (µg/L)	10/02/2024	72	20	50	na	Leaching from natural deposits.
Specific Conductance (µS/cm)	05/10/2023	360	10	1,600	na	Substances that form ions when in water.
Sulfate (mg/L)	05/10/2023	4.4	0.5	500	na	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits.
Total Dissolved Solids (mg/L)	05/10/2023	260	10	1,000	na	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits.

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. WHMWC 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>.