

2021 Consumer Confidence Report

Water System Name:	Westley C.S.D.	Report Date:	03/01/22
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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 - December 31, 2021 and may include earlier monitoring data.

**Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua para beber.
Favor de comunicarse Westley C.S.D. a (209) 557-2002 para asistirlo en español.**

Type of water source(s) in use:	Groundwater Well
Name & general location of source(s):	Well #2 at Livingston Circle, Westley, CA
Drinking Water Source Assessment information:	Completed in January of 2002 - see last page
Time and place of regularly scheduled board meetings for public participation:	2nd Wednesday of the month at 7:00 pm, at the Westley Fire Department on 8598 Kern Street, Westley, CA
For more information, contact:	Ignacio Lopez Phone: (209) 652-1229

TERMS USED IN THIS REPORT

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 (USEPA).

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.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL): 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.

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.

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.

Regulatory Action Level (AL): The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.

Variances and Exemptions: State Board permission 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)

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)

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 by-products of industrial 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 Water Resources Control Board (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.

Tables 1, 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 Water 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 MCL, MRDL, AL, 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						
Total Coliform Bacteria (State Total Coliform Rule)	(In a mo.) 0	0	1 positive monthly sample (a)	0		Naturally present in the environment
Fecal Coliform or <i>E. coli</i> (State Total Coliform Rule)	(In the year) 0	0	A routine sample and a repeat sample are total coliform positive, and one of these is also fecal coliform or <i>E. coli</i> positive	None		Human and animal fecal waste
<i>E. coli</i> (Federal Revised Total Coliform Rule)	(In the year) 0	0	(b)	0		Human and animal fecal waste

(a) Two or more positive monthly samples is a violation of the MCL.

(b) 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								
Lead and Copper (and reporting units)	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)	2019	5	< 5	0	15	0.2	1 (In 2019)	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	2019	5	0.06	0	1.3	0.3	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)	02/08/21	160		None	None		Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring
Hardness (ppm)	02/08/21	560		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 (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Average Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL [MRDL]	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	Typical Source of Contaminant
Fluoride (ppm)	02/08/21	0.1		2	1	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Selenium (ppb)	02/08/21	10		50	30	Discharge from petroleum, glass and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines and chemical manufacturers; runoff from livestock lots (feed additive)
Nitrate as Nitrogen (ppm)	2021	4	1 - 7	10	10	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits

TABLE 5 – DETECTION OF CONTAMINANTS WITH A SECONDARY DRINKING WATER STANDARD

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Average Level Detected	Range of Detections	SMCL	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Source of Contaminant
Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)	02/08/21	1100*		1000	N/A	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Specific Conductance (umho/cm)	02/08/21	1900*		1600	N/A	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence
Chloride (ppm)	02/08/21	320		500	N/A	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Sulfate (ppm)	02/08/21	300		500	N/A	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits' industrial wastes
Iron (ppb)	2021	< 100	< 100 - 100	300	N/A	Leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Turbidity (NTU)	02/08/21	0.1		5	N/A	Soil Runoff

TABLE 6 - DETECTION OF ADDITIONAL CONTAMINANTS

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Range of Detections	MCL (MRDL)	Health Effects Language
Distribution System Chlorine Residual (ppm)	2021	< 0.1 - 1.3	(4)	Some people who use water containing chlorine well in excess of the MRDL could experience irritating effects to their eyes and nose. Some people who drink water containing chlorine well in excess of the MRDL could experience stomach discomfort.
Distribution System Haloacetic Acids (ppb)	07/02/21	17	60	Some people who drink water containing haloacetic acids in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer. .
Distribution System Total Trihalomethanes (ppb)	07/02/21	63	80	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. .

*Any violation of an MCL, MRDL, AL, or TT is asterisked. Additional information regarding the violation is provided on the next page.

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.

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. Westley C.S.D. 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. 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 or at <http://www.epa.gov/lead>.

Nitrate as Nitrogen in drinking water at levels above 10 mg/L is a health risk for infants of less than six months of age. Such nitrate levels in drinking water can interfere with the capacity of the infant's blood to carry oxygen, resulting in serious illness; symptoms include shortness of breath and blueness of the skin. Nitrate-N levels above 10 mg/L may also affect the ability of the blood to carry oxygen in other individuals, such as pregnant women and those with specific enzyme deficiencies. If you are caring for an infant, or you are pregnant, you should ask advice from your health care provider.

Summary Information for Violation of an MCL, MRDL, AL, TT, or Monitoring and Reporting Requirements

Recent water testing detected total dissolved solids and specific conductance in the drinking water above the allowable limit. The State has established the maximum allowable limit for total dissolved solids and specific conductance as secondary limits, not as primary limits. These secondary MCLs are set to protect you from unpleasant aesthetic affects such as color, taste, odor, and the staining of plumbing fixtures (e.g., tubs and sinks), and clothing while washing. These violations are ongoing, and Westley C.S.D. performs periodic monitoring of these constituents in accordance with State Regulations.

Vulnerability Assessment Summary

A source water assessment was conducted for both wells of the Westley C.S.D. water system in January of 2002. The sources are considered most vulnerable to the following activities associated with contaminants detected in the water supply: wastewater treatment plants, gas stations, airports (maintenance and fueling areas), and utility stations. For more information regarding the assessment summary, contact: Jim Kruse at (209) 557-2002.