Western Heights Water Company

2025 Consumer Confidence Report
Report Date: JUNE 2026

Western Heights tests 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, 2025.

The sources of drinking water include six wells; 2A, 9, 10, 11, 12 and 14 which are located within the Company's service boundaries and draw from Western Heights Water Company's Sub-basin Aquifer. The Company also received 448.85 Acre-Feet per year through a connection with Yucaipa Valley Water District (YVWD). To review YVWD's CCR, please visit https://www.yvwd.us.

Regular scheduled Board Meetings are at 8 a.m. on the third Friday of the month at the offices of Western Heights Water Company, 32352 Avenue D, Yucaipa, CA.

For more information, contact: Debbie Patrick, Office Manager at 909-790-1901

Sources of drinking 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*, 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.

- Nitrate – Nitrate 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 a serious illness; symptoms include shortness of breath and blueness of the skin. Nitrate 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 certain specific enzyme deficiencies. If you are caring for an infant, or you are pregnant, you should ask advice from your health care provider. Nitrate levels may rise quickly for short periods of time because of rainfall or agricultural activity.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the USEPA and the State Water Resources Control Board prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Department regulations also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that provide the same protection for public health.

Tables 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, and 8 list 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 Department 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.

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 USEPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immune-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. USEPA/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).

Source Water Assessment Information

A source water assessment was conducted for Wells 2A, 9, 10, 11, 12 and 14 of the Western Heights Water Company water system in August 2001. The Ground Water Sources are considered most vulnerable to the following activities associated with contaminants detected in the water supply; Nitrates below MCL's. A copy of the complete assessment may be viewed at Western Heights Water Company office or at State Water Resources Control Board, 464 West 4th Street, Suite 437, San Bernardino, CA 92401.

You may request a summary of the assessment be sent to you by contacting the State Water Resources District Engineer at (909)383-4328.

ATTENTION LANDLORDS:

The State Water Resources Control Board *requires* you to post or provide a copy of this Annual Water Quality / Consumer Confidence Report to all employees, tenants and water users at your property.

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua para beber.

这份报告含有关于您的饮用水的重要讯息。

Ang pag-uulat na ito ay naglalaman ng mahalagang impormasyon tungkol sa inyong inuming tubig.

Báo cáo này chứa thông tin quan trọng về nước uống của bạn.

Tsab ntawv no muaj cov ntsiab lus tseem ceeb txog koj cov dej haus.

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.

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 level of a disinfectant added for water treatment that may not be exceeded at the consumer's tap.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG): The level of a disinfectant added for water treatment below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs are set by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.

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.

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.

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: Department 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 (ug/L)
ppt: parts per trillion or nanograms per liter (ng/L)
pCi/L: picocuries per liter (a measure of radiation)

TABLE 1 - SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING THE DETECTION OF COLIFORM BACTERIA					
Microbiological Contaminants (to be completed only if there was a detection of bacteria)	**Highest No. of detections**	**No. of months in violation**	**MCL**	**MCLG**	**Typical Source of Bacteria**
Total Coliform Bacteria	(In a mo.) 0	0	More than 1 sample in a month with a detection	0	Naturally present in the environment
Fecal Coliform or *E. coli*	(In the year) 0	0	A routine sample and a repeat sample detect total coliform and either sample also detects fecal coliform or *E. coli*	0	Human and animal fecal waste

TABLE 2 - SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING THE DETECTION OF LEAD AND COPPER							
Lead and Copper (to be completed only if there was a detection of lead or copper in the last sample set)	**No. of samples collected**	**90th percentile level detected**	**Range of Results**	**No. sites exceeding AL**	**AL**	**PHG**	**Typical Source of Contaminant**
Lead (ppb)	20	ND	ND – 0.01	0	15	0.2	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	20	0.21	ND - 0.58	0	1.3	0.3	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)	05/6/2025	31.17	20 - 48	none	none	Generally found in ground & surface water
Total Hardness (ppm)	05/6/2025	193.33	160 - 240	none	none	Generally found in ground & surface water

TABLE 4 – DETECTION OF CONTAMINANTS WITH A **PRIMARY** DRINKING WATER STANDARD						
Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	**Sample Date**	**Level Detected**	**Range of Detections**	**MCL [MRDL]**	**PGH (MCLG) [MRDLG]**	**Typical Source of Contaminant**
Arsenic (ppb)	**05/06/2025**	**0.000**	**0 - 0**	10	0.004	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; glass and electronics production wastes
Fluoride (ppm)	05/06/2025	0.48	0.43 – 0.55	2.0	1.0	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate as N (ppm)	12/8/2025	3.98	1.2 – 7.6	45	45	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
Hexavalent Chromium (ppb)	11/26/2025	7.28	ND – 11*	10	0.02	Discharge from electroplating factories, leather tanneries, wood preservation, chemical synthesis, refractory production, and textile manufacturing facilities; erosion of natural deposits
Dibromochloropropane (DBCP) (ppb)	12/8/2025	0.002	ND – 0.011	200	1.7	Banned nematocide that may still be present in soils due to runoff/leaching from former use on soybeans, cotton, vineyards, tomatoes, and tree fruit

TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes] (ppb)	08/04/2025	4.65	ND – 9.3	80	N/A	By product of drinking water disinfection
Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	08/04/2025	ND	ND	60	N/A	By product of drinking water disinfection

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

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	**Sample Date**	**Level Detected**	**Range of Detections**	**MCL**	**PHG (MCLG)**	**Typical Source of Contaminant**
Chloride (ppm)	05/06/2025	12.32	8.2 - 18	500	None	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; sea water influence.
Color (units)	05/06/2025	0.00	ND - ND	15	None	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Odor-Threshold	05/06/2025	1 units	ND – 1.0	3 units	None	Naturally occurring organic materials.
Total Dissolved Solids (TDS) (ppm)	05/06/2025	311.67	260 - 360	1000	None	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits.
Turbidity (NTU)	05/06/2025	0.035	ND – 0.21	5	None	Soil runoff
Specific Conductance (ppm)	06/23/2025	492	420 – 560	1600	None	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence.
Sulfate (ppm)	05/06/2025	40.17	30 - 48	500	None	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial waste.

TABLE 6 – UNREGULATED GENERAL MINERAL ANALYSIS

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	**Sample Date**	**Level Detected**	**Range of Detections**	**Recommended Limit**	**Typical Source of Contaminant**
Calcium (ppm)	**05/06/2025**	**60.5**	**50 - 73**	200	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Sodium (ppm)	**05/06/2025**	**30.17**	**20 – 48**	200	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Magnesium (ppm)	**05/06/2025**	**10.53**	**7.7 - 14**	N/A	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Alkalinity (ppm)	**05/06/2025**	**225**	**200 - 250**	500	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
pH (pH Units)	**05/06/2025**	**7.78**	**7.6 - 8**	6.5 – 8.5	Physical property

TABLE 7 – RADIOACTIVE CONTAMINANTS

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	**Sample Date**	**Level Detected**	**Range of Detections**	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Source of Contaminant
Gross Alpha Particle Activity (when Gross Alpha particle activity exceeds 5.0 pCi/L, then analyze for Uranium)	**02/25/2021**	**ND**	**ND**	15	N/A	Decay of natural and man made deposits

TABLE 8 – VOLATILE AND SEMI-VOLATILE CONTAMINANTS

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	**Sample Date**	**Level Detected**	**Range of Detections**	**MCL**	**PHG (MCLG)**	**Typical Source of Contaminant**
1,1 Dichloroethylene (ppb)	**05/06/2025**	**ND**	**ND**	6	100	Discharge from industrial chemical factories

**Any violation of an MCL, MRDL, or TT is asterisked. Additional information regarding the violation is provided later in this report.*