Banning Heights Mutual Water Company

7091 Bluff Street Banning, California 92220
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Date: June 23, 2020

To: All Shareholders

From: Board of Directors

Subject: Annual Water Quality Report - 2019

Dear Shareholders & Customers,

Our Annual Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) for 2019 is now available. This report is mandated by the State Water Resources Control Board and is updated each year which includes information for the previous 12 months. You will notice that some water quality data will be unchanged from previous years due to sampling schedules. The current report will indicate what was detected during the year (found to be present in your drinking water) and any constituents that were sampled but non- detected (sampled, but not found) would not be included in this report by law.

As you read our report you will notice that our water supply currently meets and exceeds the current standards and residents can be assured that ALL sampling data has been collected by BHMWC staff and analyzed by certified laboratories. It is the goal of Banning Heights Mutual Water Company to provide a continuous, safe, and reliable source of water to all residents.

A copy of the report has been provided for your review. Should you require any additional information, or have any specific questions regarding the report, please feel free to contact our company business office.

Sincerely,

Julie L Hutchinson

Julie Hutchinson
Board President

ATTACHMENT 6

Consumer Confidence Report
Certification Form

(to be submitted with a copy of the CCR)

Water System Name: Banning Heights Mutual Water Company

Water System Number: 3301031

The water system named above hereby certifies that its Consumer Confidence Report was distributed on July 1, 2020 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 Department of Public Health.

Certified by: Name: Anthony L. Lara

Signature: [signature]

Title: Water System Operator

Phone Number: (951) 949-2540 Date: July 1, 2020

Water systems are not required to report the following information, but may do so by checking all items that apply:

☐ CCR was distributed by mail or other direct delivery methods. Specify other direct delivery methods used: _____

☐ "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.BHMWC.com
- ☐ 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 (attach a list of locations)
- ☐ Delivery of multiple copies of CCR to single bill addresses serving several persons, such as apartments, businesses, and schools
- ☐ Delivery to community organizations (attach a list of organizations)

☐ *For systems serving at least 100,000 persons*: Posted CCR on a publicly-accessible internet site at the following address: www._____

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

2019 Consumer Confidence Report

Water System Name: **Banning Heights Mutual Water Co.** Report Date: **July 1, 2020**

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, 2019 and may include earlier monitoring data.

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua para beber. Favor de comunicarse [Banning Heights Mutual Water Company] at [7091 Bluff Rd, Banning Ca 92220—951-849-2540] para asistirlo en español.

这份报告含有关于您的饮用水的重要讯息。请用以下地址和电话联系 **[Banning Heights Mutual Water Company]**以获得中文的帮助:**[7091 Bluff Rd, Banning Ca 92220—951-849-2540]**

Ang pag-uulat na ito ay naglalaman ng mahalagang impormasyon tungkol sa inyong inuming tubig. Mangyaring makipag-ugnayan sa [Banning Heights Mutual Water Company 7091 Bluff Rd, Banning Ca 92220] o tumawag sa [*Enter 951-849-2540* para matulungan sa wikang Tagalog.

Báo cáo này chứa thông tin quan trọng về nước uống của bạn. Xin vui lòng liên hệ [Banning Heights Mutual Water Company] tại [7091 Bluff Rd, Banning Ca 92220—951-849-2540] để được hỗ trợ giúp bằng tiếng Việt.

Tsab ntawv no muaj cov ntsiab lus tseem ceeb txog koj cov dej haus. Thov hu rau [Banning Heights Mutual Water Company]ntawm [7091 Bluff Rd, Banning Ca 92220—951-849-2540], rau kev pab hauv lus Askiv.

Type of water source(s) in use:	Surface and Groundwater
Name & general location of source(s):	Surface water originates within the Whitewater River watershed area. South Fork and East Fork diversions are located at 7200' elevation within the San Bernardino National forest area. Groundwater sources are located within the Banning Bench Basin. Well #1 is located on Pump House Rd., and well #5 is located on Mesa St. BHMWC also occasionally purchases groundwater from the City of Banning. Water is produced from groundwater wells located in the Banning Water Canyon only, and is delivered through a connection located near BHMWC's 1 million gallon Surface Water Reservoir. City of Banning water accounted for approximately nine percent (9%) of total water produced in 2019.
Drinking Water Source Assessment information:	Our Source Water Assessment report was revised in 2015 and is on file at the company office located at 7091 Bluff Rd. Banning CA. Overall assessment indicated that our "*surface*" water has a very "*low*" risk of human contamination due to the location of the conveyance system and very rugged terrain. The potential for contamination to our "*ground*" water would be from agriculture and septic tank run-off impacting current nitrate levels. Detected amounts have not increased in recent years.
Time and place of regularly scheduled board meetings for public participation:	Board Meetings are held on the second Monday of each month at 789 N. San Gorgonio Ave, Banning Ca 92220

For more information contact:	Ken Falls	Phone:	(951) 849-2540

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.

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 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.

Primary Drinking Water Standards (PDWS): MCLs and MRDLs for contaminants that affect health along with their monitoring and reporting requirements, and water treatment requirements.

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)

NTU: Nephelometric Turbidity Unit: a measure of turbidity

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 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.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the USEPA and the State Water Resources Control Board (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. Additional information on bottled water is available on the California Department of Public Health website:

(https://www.cdph.ca.gov/Programs/CEH/DFDCS/Pages/FDBPrograms/FoodSafetyProgram/Water.aspx).

Tables 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 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.

Results for water purchased from the City of Banning are in red, and listed in brackets [ ] in the tables below.

TABLE 1 – SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING THE DETECTION OF COLIFORM BACTERIA

Microbiological Contaminants	Sample Date	Highest No. of Detections	No. of months in violation	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source of Bacteria
Total Coliform Bacteria (state Total Coliform Rule)	2019	(In a mo.) 0	**0**	1 positive monthly sample (a)	0	Naturally present in the environment
Fecal Coliform or *E. coli* (state 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 *E. coli* positive	0	Human and animal fecal waste
E. coli (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	Sample Date	No. of samples collected	90th percentile level detected	No. sites exceeding AL	AL	PHG	Typical Source of Contaminant
Lead (ppb)	August 2017	10	ND	0	15 ppb	0.2	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	August 2017	10	ND	0	1.3 ppm	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)	2019 [2019]	12 [8.4]	5.1-18 [7.2-9.6]	none	none	Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring
Hardness (ppm)	2019 [2019]	120 [175]	100-140 [160-190]	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	Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL [MRDL]	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	Typical Source of Contaminant
Nitrates (ppm)	2019	3.0	ND-5.1	10	10 Mg/L	Run off or leaching of fertilizer, septic tanks, sewage, and erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride (ppm)	2019 [2019]	0.35 [0.35]	0.3-0.4 [0.3-0.4]	2.0	1.0 Mg/L	Erosion of natural deposits. Water additive which promotes strong teeth. Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Gross Alpha Particle Activity (pCi/L)	[2017-2019]	[2]	[0.439-1.79]	15	(0)	Erosion of natural deposits
Total Trihalomethanes (ppb)	2019	8.4	6.2-8.4	80	N/A	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection. Causes liver, kidney, or central nervous system damage. Increase risk of cancer.
Chlorine Residual (ppm)	2019	1.4	0.4-1.79	[MRDL = 4.0 (as Cl2)]	[MRDL = 4 (as Cl2)]	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment

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

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	SMCL	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Source of Contaminant
Specific Conductance (umho/cm)	2019 [2019]	290 [365]	250-350 [330-400]	1600	N/A	Substances that form ions when in water: seawater influence
Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)	2019 [2019]	170 [215]	130-200 [190-240]	500 Mg/L	N/A	Run off leaching from natural deposits
Sulfate (ppm)	2019 [2019]	22 [25.5]	19-28 [23-28]	500 Mg/L	N/A	Run off leaching from natural deposits
Chloride (ppm)	2019 [2019]	5.5 [1.6]	1.4-7.9 [1.3-1.9]	500 Mg/l	N/A	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits: sea water influence
Turbidity (sources) (NTU)	2019 [2019]	.74 [0.14]	0.3-1.5 [ND-0.14]	5 NTU	N/A	Soil runoff
Aluminum (ppb)	2019	96	ND-96	200 ug/l	N/A	Erosion from natural deposits: residual from some surface water treatment process
Iron ug/l	2019	100	ND-310	300 ug/l	N/A	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 USEPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

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.

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. 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).

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. *Banning Heights Mutual Water Company* 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 do so, you may wish to collect the flushed water and reuse it for another beneficial purpose, such as watering plants. Banning Heights Mutual Water Company has NO schools located within its service area; therefore we have had no requests for Lead and Copper sampling from schools. 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 (1-800-426-4701) or at http://www.epa.gov/lead.

For Systems Providing Surface Water as a Source of Drinking Water

TABLE 8 - SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING TREATMENT OF SURFACE WATER SOURCES	
Treatment Technique [a] (Type of approved filtration technology used)	EPD Surface Water Treatment Plant (approved alternative filtration treatment technology)
Turbidity Performance Standards [b] (that must be met through the water treatment process)	Turbidity of the filtered water must: 1 – Be less than or equal to **0.2 NTU** in 95% of measurements in a month. 2 – Not exceed **1.0 NTU** for more than eight consecutive hours. 3 – Not exceed **5.0 NTU** at any time.
Lowest monthly percentage of samples that met Turbidity Performance Standard No. 1. (2019)	**100%**
Highest single turbidity measurement during the year (2019)	**0.187 NTU**
Number of violations of any surface water treatment requirements (2019)	**0**

(a) A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

(b) Turbidity (measured in NTU) is a measurement of the cloudiness of water and is a good indicator of water quality and filtration performance. Turbidity results which meet performance standards are considered to be in compliance with filtration requirements.