

Banning Heights Mutual Water Company

7091 Bluff Street Banning, California 92220

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Date: April 20, 2021
To: All Shareholders
From: Board of Directors
Subject: Annual Water Quality Report 2020

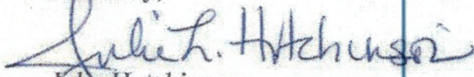
Dear Shareholders & Customers,

Our Annual Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) for 2020 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.

If 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 should be noted that up until the Apple Fire (July 31, 2020) we received water from the flume and post the Apple Fire we have been receiving emergency water from the City of Banning's canyon wells. While it remains the goal of Banning Heights Mutual Water Company to provide a continuous, safe, and reliable source of water to all residents, 2021 will present serious challenges with our water supply due to the Apple Fire damages to the flume combined with drought conditions. All residents must participate in the necessary conservation measures required to protect the extremely limited water supply we have available.

For those of you receiving this correspondence electronically the 2020 CCR is attached for your review. For those that still receive correspondence via regular USPS mail, you may request a copy of the 2020 CCR be mailed to you by contacting the office. Should you require any additional information, or have any specific questions regarding the report, please feel free to contact our office via email at bhmwc@aol.com or 951-849-2540.

Sincerely,


Julie Hutchinson
Board President

**Banning Heights Mutual Water Company
2020 Consumer Confidence Report
Certification Form**

Water System Name:	Banning Heights Mutual Water Company
Water System Number:	CA3301031

The water system named above hereby certifies that its Consumer Confidence Report was distributed on _____ 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:	Ken Falls	
	Signature:		
	Title:	Water System Operator	
	Phone Number:	(951) 849-2540	Date: 6-18-21

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:

- ☒ 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 <https://www.bhwmwco.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-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._____
- ☐ For investor-owned utilities: Delivered the CCR to the California Public Utilities Commission

Banning Heights Mutual Water Company 2020 Consumer Confidence Report



Water System Information

Water System Name:

Banning Heights Mutual Water Company

Report Date:

June, 2021

Type of Water Source(s) in Use:

Surface and groundwater sources

Name and General Location of Source(s):

Surface water originates within the Whitewater River watershed located in the San Bernardino National Forest. Groundwater sources are local to the Banning Bench Basin.

Drinking Water Source Assessment Information:

Copies of our 2015 Source Water Assessment report are available for review at the company office located at 7091 Bluff Rd. Banning, Ca. 92220. The report discusses an overall assessment of surface water that has a very low risk of contamination due to the location of the conveyance system and the rugged terrain surrounding the conveyance system. The report also discusses the potential contributions of contamination to our groundwater sources which include agriculture and septic tank run-off impacting nitrate levels. For more information contact the company office.

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 Geronio Ave., Banning Ca. 92220

For More Information, Contact:

Banning Heights Mutual Water Company - (951) 849-2540

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, 2020 and may include earlier monitoring data.

Importance of This Report

Language in Spanish: Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua para beber. Favor de comunicarse Banning Heights Mutual Water Company - (951) 849-2540 para asistirlo en español.

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 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).
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.
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)
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)

Units	Equivalence
mg/L – milligrams per liter	ppm – parts per million 1 second in 11.5 days
µg/L – micrograms per liter	ppb – parts per billion 1 second in nearly 32 years
ng/L – nanograms per liter	ppt – parts per trillion 1 second in nearly 32,000 years
pg/L – picograms per liter	ppq – parts per quadrillion 1 second in nearly 32,000,000 years

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

Drinking Water Contaminants Detected

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 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

Microbiological Contaminants	Highest No. of Detections	No. of Months in Violation	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source of Bacteria
Total Coliform Bacteria (State Total Coliform Rule)	0	0	1 positive monthly sample (a)	0	Naturally present in the environment
Fecal Coliform or <i>E. coli</i> (State Total Coliform Rule)	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)	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	90 th Percentile Level Detected	No. Sites Exceeding AL	AL	PHG	No. of Schools Requesting Lead Sampling	Typical Source of Contaminant
Lead (ppb)	8/2020	10	ND	0	15	0.2	0	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	8/2020	10	.14	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)	11/2020	13.2	7.5 - 18	None	None	Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring
Hardness (ppm)	11/2020	130	110 - 150	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
Fluoride (mg/L)	2020	.3	.3 - .4	2	1	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate (as nitrogen, N)	2020	4.1	ND – 5.4	10	10	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits
TTHMs (Total Trihalomethanes) (µg/L)	2020	15.5	14 - 15	80	N/A	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
HAA5 (Sum of 5 Haloacetic Acids) (µg/L)	2020	ND	ND	60	N/A	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Chlorine (mg/L)	2020	1.4	1.2 – 1.4	[MRDL = 4.0 (as Cl ₂)]	[MRDLG = 4.0 (as Cl ₂)]	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.
Gross Alpha Particle Activity (pCi/L)	2020	2.6	1.3 – 3.4	15	(0)	Erosion of natural deposits
Uranium (pCi/L)	2020	.8	ND – 1.5	20	0.43	Erosion of natural deposits

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
Iron (µg/L)	2020	20	ND - 100	300	N/A	Leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Turbidity (Sources) (Units)	2020	.30	.20 - .50	5	N/A	Soil runoff
Total Dissolved Solids (TDS) (mg/L)	2020	193	180 - 210	1,000	N/A	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Specific Conductance (µS/cm)	2020	313	280 - 340	1,600	N/A	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence
Chloride (mg/L)	2020	6	3 - 8	500	N/A	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Sulfate (mg/L)	2020	23	17 - 26	500	N/A	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes

Note: There are no PHGs, MCLGs, or mandatory standard health effects language for these constituents because secondary MCLs are set on the basis of aesthetic concerns.

Table 6. Sampling Results Showing Treatment of Surface Water Sources

Treatment Technique ^(a) (Type of approved filtration technology used)	Surface Water Treatment (State Water Resources Control Board approved alternative direct filtration treatment technique)
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 less than 2.0 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.	100%
Highest single turbidity measurement during the year	0.19
Number of violations of any surface water treatment requirements	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.

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

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. 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 <https://www.epa.gov/lead>.

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 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 specific enzyme deficiencies. If you are caring for an infant, or you are pregnant, you should ask advice from your health care provider.

Federal Revised Total Coliform Rule (RTCR)

This Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) reflects changes in drinking water regulatory requirements during 2016. All water systems are required to comply with the state Total Coliform Rule. Effective April 1, 2016, all water systems are also required to comply with the federal Revised Total Coliform Rule. The new federal rule maintains the purpose to protect public health by ensuring the integrity of the drinking water distribution system and monitoring for the presence of microbials (i.e., total coliform and *E. coli* bacteria). The U.S. EPA anticipates greater public health protection as the new rule requires water systems that are vulnerable to microbial contamination to identify and fix problems. Water systems that exceed a specified frequency of total coliform occurrences are required to conduct an assessment to determine if any sanitary defects exist. If found, these must be corrected by the water system.