2023 Consumer Confidence Report

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua para beber. Favor de comunicarse Banning Heights Mutual Water Company a 7091 Bluff St, Banning, CA 92220 o (951) 849-2540 para asistirlo en español.

Water System Information

Water System Name: Banning Heights Mutual Water Company

Report Date: 1/19/2024

Type of Water Source(s) in Use: The Banning Heights Mutual Water Company (BHMWC) has two groundwater wells and one interconnection with the City of Banning. The BHMWC historically utilized two surface water flumes. However, the flumes are currently offline for repair and were not used in 2023. In 2023, the BHMWC utilized groundwater from Well 5 and purchased groundwater from the City of Banning.

Name and General Location of Source(s): Both groundwater wells (Well 1 and Well 5) draw water from the Upper Santa Ana Valley Groundwater Basin, San Timoteo Subbasin (8-2.08), and are located within the BHMWC service area. Groundwater drawn from Well 1 and 5 is continuously chlorinated for disinfection. Additionally, the City of Banning provides purchased groundwater to the BHMWC by way of a reservoir located outside of the BHMWC service area. Purchased water is piped to the BHMWC water treatment plant where it undergoes surface water treatment before being delivered to customer homes. The offline flumes historically drew water from both the East and South Fork of the Whitewater River, and are located outside of the BHMWC service area.

Drinking Water Source Assessment Information: Our source water assessment was revised in 2015 and is on file at the company office located at 7091 Bluff Road, Banning, CA 92220. The assessment indicated that our surface water is at low risk of contamination due to the location of the conveyance system. The assessment of groundwater sources indicated a risk of contamination from agriculture and septic tank run-off, which may contribute to nitrate levels within the aquifer. Nitrate results have remained stable in recent years.

Time and Place of Regularly Scheduled Board Meetings for Public Participation: Board meetings are held at 7pm on the second Monday of every month at 789 N. San Gorgonia Avenue, Banning, CA 92220.

For more information, contact the BHMWC General Manager, Ron Fussell at (909) 938-8075 or rfussel@calruralwater.org. Alternatively, you may call the main office at (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, 2023, and may include earlier monitoring data.

Terms Used in This Report

Term	Definition
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.
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.
ND	Not detectable at testing limit.
N/A	Not applicable
ppm	Parts per million or milligrams per liter (mg/L)
ppb	Parts per billion or micrograms per liter (µg/L)
pCi/L	Picocuries per liter (a measure of radiation)
NTU	Nephelometric turbidity units
µS/cm	Microsiemens per centimeter

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.

2023 Violation Reporting – Important information about your drinking water

Monitoring requirements not met for the BHMWC

Our water system failed to monitor as required for drinking water standards during the past year and, therefore, was in violation of the regulations. Even though this failure was not an emergency, as our customers, you have a right to know what you should do, what happened, and what we did to correct this situation.

We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants on a regular basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not our drinking water meets health standards. During 2023, we did not complete all monitoring for lead and copper and therefore, cannot be sure of the quality of your drinking water during that time.

What should I do?

- There is nothing you need to do at this time.
- The table below lists the contaminant(s) we did not properly test for during the last year, how many samples we are required to take and how often, how many samples we took, when samples should have been taken, and the date on which follow-up samples were (or will be) taken.

Contaminant	Required Sampling Frequency	Number of Samples Taken	When Samples Should Have Been Taken	When Samples Were or Will Be Taken
Lead	36 Months	9 (10 required)	June – Sept 2023	June – Sept 2024
Copper	36 Months	9 (10 required)	June – Sept 2023	June – Sept 2024

- If you have health issues concerning the consumption of this water, you may wish to consult your doctor.

What happened? What is being done?

The BHMWC collected 10 lead and copper samples near the end of September 2023. The State Water Resources Control Board – Division of Drinking Water District 20 (DDW), later determined that

one sample site, taken from the BHMWC office, did not meet the criteria for sample site selection. The BHMWC was informed by DDW that the sample would not count towards the total number of samples required on November 29, 2023.

Lead and copper samples are permitted to be taken between June and September, therefore, the BHMWC was unable to collect an additional sample to meet the minimum requirements for lead and copper monitoring in 2023. The BHMWC is developing a list of homes that fit the criteria for sample collection, and will conduct another round of lead and copper sampling between June and September 2024.

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.

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
E. coli	0	0	(a)	0	Human and animal fecal waste

(a) 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

Contaminant	Sample Date	No. of Samples Collected	90th Percentile Level Detected	No. Sites Exceeding AL	AL	PHG	Typical Source of Contaminant
Lead (ppb)	2023	**9***	ND	0	15	0.2	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	2023	**9***	0.38	0	1.3	0.3	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives

***The BHMWC violated the Lead and Copper Rule in 2023. We were required to collect 10 samples, but only collected 9 valid samples.

Table 3. Sampling Results for Sodium and Hardness

Chemical or Constituent (reporting units)	Banning Heights MWC			City of Banning			MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Source of Contaminant
	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections			
Sodium (ppm)	2021	19	N/A	[need data]	[need data]	[need data]	None	None	Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring
Hardness (ppm)	2021	130	N/A	[need data]	[need data]	[need data]	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 (reporting units)	Banning Heights MWC			City of Banning			MCL [MRDL]	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	Typical Source of Contaminant
	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections			
Fluoride (ppm)	2021	0.44	N/A	[need data]	[need data]	[need data]	2	1	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive that promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate (ppm)	2023	5.65	5.5 - 5.8	[need data]	[need data]	[need data]	10	10	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	2021	0.21	N/A	[need data]	[need data]	[need data]	1.3	0.3	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Uranium (pCi/L)	2021	1.62	N/A	[need data]	[need data]	[need data]	20	0.43	Erosion of natural deposits
Total Trihalomethanes (ppb)	2023	12.7	8.8 - 16	[need data]	[need data]	[need data]	80	None	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Total Haloacetic Acids (ppb)	2023	4.15	ND – 8.3	[need data]	[need data]	[need data]	60	None	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Chlorine (ppm)	2023	0.99	0.52 – 1.35	[need data]	[need data]	[need data]	4(as Cl_2)	4(as Cl_2)	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment

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

Chemical or Constituent (reporting units)	Banning Heights MWC			City of Banning			SMCL	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Source of Contaminant
	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections			
Copper (ppm)	2021	0.21	N/A	[need data]	[need data]	[need data]	1	0.3	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Iron (ppb)	2021	140	N/A	[need data]	[need data]	[need data]	300	None	Leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Turbidity (NTU)	2021	0.42	N/A	[need data]	[need data]	[need data]	5	None	Soil runoff
Zinc (ppm)	2021	0.15	N/A	[need data]	[need data]	[need data]	5	None	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)	2021	200	N/A	[need data]	[need data]	[need data]	1000	None	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Specific Conductance (µS/cm)	2021	340	N/A	[need data]	[need data]	[need data]	1600	None	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence
Chloride (ppm)	2021	9.1	N/A	[need data]	[need data]	[need data]	500	None	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Sulfate	2021	27	N/A	[need data]	[need data]	[need data]	500	None	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes

Table 6. Detection of Unregulated Contaminants

Chemical or Constituent (reporting units)	Banning Heights MWC*			City of Banning			Notification Level	Health Effects
	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections		
None	N/A	N/A	N/A	[need data]	[need data]	[need data]	N/A	N/A

*The BHMWC is not required to monitor under the Unregulated Contaminants Monitoring Rule (UCMR)

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. [Enter Water System's Name] 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.

Additional Special Language for 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.

Please share this information with all the other people who drink this water, especially those who may not have received this notice directly (for example, people in apartments, nursing homes, schools, and businesses). You can do this by posting this public notice in a public place or distributing copies by hand or mail.

Secondary Notification Requirements

Upon receipt of notification from a person operating a public water system, the following notification must be given within 10 days [Health and Safety Code Section 116450(g)]:

- SCHOOLS: Must notify school employees, students, and parents (if the students are minors).
- RESIDENTIAL RENTAL PROPERTY OWNERS OR MANAGERS (including nursing homes and care facilities): Must notify tenants.

- BUSINESS PROPERTY OWNERS, MANAGERS, OR OPERATORS: Must notify employees of businesses located on the property.

This notice is being sent to you by the Banning Heights Mutual Water Company

State Water System ID#: CA3301031

Date distributed: *Anticipated June 2024*