

# SUNNY SLOPE WATER COMPANY YEAR 2012 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT

## INTRODUCTION

Sunny Slope Water Company is committed to keeping you informed on the quality of your drinking water. This report is provided to you annually. It includes information describing where your drinking water comes from, the constituents found in your drinking water and how the water quality compares with the regulatory standards. We are proud to report that during 2012, the drinking water provided by Sunny Slope Water Company met or surpassed all federal and state drinking water standards. We remain dedicated to providing you with a reliable supply of high quality drinking water.

The Annual Shareholders Meeting of Sunny Slope Water Company is open to the public. It is held on the third Monday of March each year at 10:00 A.M. located at 1040 El Campo Drive, Pasadena, California 91107. The meeting provides an opportunity for public participation in decisions that may affect the quality of your water.

## WHERE DOES MY DRINKING WATER COME FROM?

Sunny Slope Water Company's water supply comes from four wells located within the Main San Gabriel Basin and the Raymond Basin. The water is disinfected with chlorine before it is delivered to your home.

## WHAT ARE WATER QUALITY STANDARDS?

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) and the California Department of Public Health (CDPH) prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. CDPH regulations also

establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that provide the same protection for public health.

Drinking water standards established by USEPA and CDPH set limits for substances that may affect consumer health or aesthetic qualities of drinking water. The chart in this report shows the following types of water quality standards:

- **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 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.
- **Primary Drinking Water Standard:** MCLs for contaminants that affect health along with their monitoring and reporting requirements and water treatment requirements.
- **Regulatory Action Level (AL):** The concentration of a contaminant, which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.
- **Notification Level (NL):** An advisory level which, if exceeded, requires the drinking water system to notify the governing body of the local agency in which users of the drinking water reside (i.e. city council, county board of supervisors).

## HOW ARE CONTAMINANTS MEASURED?

Water is sampled and tested throughout the year. Contaminants are measured in:

- parts per million (ppm) or milligrams per liter (mg/l)
- parts per billion (ppb) or micrograms per liter ( $\mu\text{g/l}$ )
- parts per trillion (ppt) or nanograms per liter (ng/l)

If this is difficult to imagine, think about these comparisons:

- Parts per million (ppm or mg/l):
  - 3 drops in 42 gallons
  - 1 second in 12 days
  - 1 inch in 16 miles
- Parts per billion (ppb or  $\mu\text{g/l}$ ):
  - 1 drop in 14,000 gallons
  - 1 second in 32 years
  - 1 inch in 16,000 miles
- Parts per trillion (ppt or ng/l):
  - 10 drops in enough water to fill the Rose Bowl
  - 1 second in 32,000 years
  - 1 inch in 16 million miles

## WHAT IS A WATER QUALITY GOAL?

In addition to mandatory water quality standards, USEPA and CDPH have set voluntary water quality goals for some contaminants. Water quality goals are often set at such low levels that they are not achievable in practice and are not directly measurable. Nevertheless, these goals provide useful guideposts and direction for water management practices. The chart in this report includes three types of water quality goals:

- **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 USEPA.
- **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.

## WHAT CONTAMINANTS MAY BE PRESENT IN SOURCES OF DRINKING 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.
- **Radioactive contaminants**, that can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.
- **Organic chemical contaminants**, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, that are byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gasoline stations, urban stormwater runoff, agricultural application and septic systems.

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 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).

## ARE THERE ANY PRECAUTIONS THE PUBLIC SHOULD CONSIDER?

**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).**

### ABOUT LEAD IN TAP WATER

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. Sunny Slope 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 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://water.epa.gov/drink/info/lead/index.cfm>

### WHAT IS IN MY DRINKING WATER?

Your drinking water is regularly tested using CDPH-approved methods to ensure its safety. The table in this report lists all the constituents **detected** in your

drinking water that have federal and state drinking water standards. **Detected** unregulated constituents and other constituents of interest are also included.

### DRINKING WATER SOURCE ASSESSMENT

In accordance with the federal Safe Drinking Water Act, an assessment of the drinking water sources for Sunny Slope Water Company was completed in December 2002. The purpose of the drinking water source assessment is to promote source water protection by identifying types of activities in the proximity of the drinking water sources which could pose a threat to the water quality. The assessment concluded that Sunny Slope Water Company's sources are considered vulnerable to the following activities or facilities associated with contaminants detected in the water supply: pesticide/fertilizer/petroleum storage and transfer, pesticide/herbicide application, high density of housing, septic systems and underground storage tanks. In addition, the sources are considered vulnerable to the following facility not associated with contaminants detected in the water supply: utility stations maintenance areas. A copy of the complete assessment is available at Sunny Slope Water Company at 1040 El Campo Drive, Pasadena, California 91107. You may request a summary of the assessment to be sent to you by contacting Mr. Troy Holland at 626-287-5238.

### QUESTIONS?

For more information or questions regarding this report, please contact Mr. Ken Tcheng, Ms. Julie Robinson or Mr. Troy Holland at 626-287-5238.

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua potable. Para más información ó traducción, favor de contactar a Mr. Ken Tcheng, Ms. Julie Robinson or Mr. Troy Holland. Telefono: 626-287-5238.

這份報告包含有關閣下飲用水水質的重要資訊，請找他人為你翻譯及解釋清楚。如果有任何問題，或是須要更多資訊，請聯絡

## SUNNY SLOPE WATER COMPANY 2012 DRINKING WATER QUALITY

(Results are from the most recent testing performed pursuant to state and federal drinking water monitoring regulations)

CONSTITUENT AND (UNITS)	MCL or [MRDL]	PHG (MCLG) or [MRDLG]	DLR	GROUNDWATER SOURCES		MOST RECENT TESTING	TYPICAL ORIGINS OF DETECTED CONSTITUENTS
				Results (a)	Range Minimum - Maximum		
<b>Primary Drinking Water Standards -- Health Related Standards</b>							
<b>DISINFECTANT AND DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS (b)</b>							
Chlorine Residual (mg/l)	[4]	[4]	NA	0.4	ND - 0.9	Tested Weekly	Drinking water disinfectant
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (µg/l)	80	NA	0.5	1.2	ND - 4.2	Tested Quarterly	By-product of drinking water chlorination
<b>MICROBIOLOGICAL</b>							
Total Coliforms (c)	5%	(0)	(0)	1.4%	--	Tested Weekly	Naturally present in the environment
<b>INORGANIC CHEMICALS</b>							
Copper (mg/l) (d)	AL = 1.3	0.3	0.05	0.13	--	2010	Corrosion of household plumbing system
Fluoride (mg/l)	2	1	0.1	0.84	0.67 - 1	2012	Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate as NO3 (mg/l)	45	45	2	10	5.7 - 14	Tested Weekly	Leaching from fertilizer use
<b>RADIOACTIVITY</b>							
Gross Alpha Activity (pCi/l)	15	(0)	3	3.7	ND - 14	2011	Erosion of natural deposits
Combined Radium (pCi/l)	5	(0)	1	<1	ND - 1.3	2007	Erosion of natural deposits
Uranium (pCi/l)	20	0.43	1	4	ND - 11	2011	Erosion of natural deposits
<b>Secondary Drinking Water Standards -- Aesthetic Standards, Not Health-Related</b>							
Turbidity (NTU)	5	NA	0.1	0.78	ND - 2.8	2012	Erosion of natural deposits
Odor-Threshold (Units)	3	NA	1	1	1	2012	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Chloride (mg/l)	500	NA	NA	20	9 - 43	2012	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Iron (µg/l)	300	NA	100	280	ND - 1,100	2012	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Sulfate (mg/l)	500	NA	0.5	40	15 - 78	2012	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Total Dissolved Solids (mg/l)	1,000	NA	NA	280	160 - 410	2012	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Specific Conductance (µmho/cm)	1,600	NA	NA	450	320 - 670	2012	Substances that form ions in water
<b>Other Constituents of Interest</b>							
Boron (mg/l)	NL=1	NA	0.1	0.19	0.14 - 0.24	2012	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Hardness as CaCO3 (mg/l)	NA	NA	NA	160	88 - 230	2012	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Sodium (mg/l)	NA	NA	NA	34	25 - 48	2012	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
<b>NOTES</b>							
mg/l = parts per million or milligrams per liter	AL = Action Level			NA = Not Applicable			
µg/l = parts per billion or micrograms per liter	DLR = Detection Limit for Purposes of Reporting			ND = Not Detected at DLR			
pCi/l = picoCuries per liter	MCL = Maximum Contaminant Level			NL = Notification Level			
µmho/cm = micromhos per centimeter	MCLG = Maximum Contaminant Level Goal			NTU = Nephelometric Turbidity Units			
< = detected but average is less than the indicated DLR	MRDL = Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level			PHG = Public Health Goal			
	MRDLG = Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal						
<b>Footnotes</b>							
(a) The results reported in the table are average concentrations of the constituents detected in your drinking water during 2012 or from the most recent tests, except for Chlorine Residual, TTHM, Total Coliforms, and Copper, which are described below.							
(b) Samples were collected in the distribution system. The highest quarterly running annual average and the range of the individual results are presented.							
(c) The result is the highest percentage of positive samples collected in a month during year 2012. Coliforms are bacteria used as an indicator that if present, other potentially harmful bacteria may be present. No more than 5.0% of the monthly samples may be Total Coliform-positive; therefore, the MCL was not violated in 2012							
(d) Thirty (30) Lead and Copper Rule compliance samples were collected at representative residential taps between June and September 2010. The 9 <sup>th</sup> percentile concentration of Copper is reported in the table. Lead was not detected in any of the 30 samples. Copper was detected in 15 samples, but none of the samples exceeded the Action Level for Copper. The next set of Lead and Copper samples will be collected in 2013. The regulatory Action Level is the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.							