2025 Consumer Confidence Report

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FOR YOUR INFORMATION

Our hearts go out to anyone who had been affected by the Fires of January 2025. We sincerely hope this annual report finds you in good health. Please stay safe!

This report contains very important information about your drinking water, please ask someone to translate. Please provide a copy of this report to any tenants. This report is available electronically at https://www.sunnyslopewatercompany.com/your-water. Please call Carrie at (626) 287- 5238 extension 120 or send an e-mail to carrie@sunnyslopewatercompany.com for more information.

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua potable. Por favor llame para más información o traducción.

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您有任何問題, 或是須要更多資訊, 請聯絡我們.

Sunny Slope Water Company is committed to keeping you informed on the quality of your drinking water with this annual report. We are proud to report that during 2025, the drinking water provided by SSWC met or surpassed federal and state drinking water standards. **Please read the Special Notice on the next page carefully.** We remain dedicated to providing you with a reliable supply of high-quality drinking water.

A Source Water Assessment was completed in December 2002. This assessment concluded that our water supply may be vulnerable to contaminants associated with the following activities or facilities: storage/ transfer/ application of pesticides/ fertilizers/ petroleum, high density of housing, septic systems and underground storage tanks, or utility stations' maintenance areas. A copy of the complete assessment is available upon request.

Things to Keep in Mind

SSWC's Annual Shareholders Meeting convenes on the third Monday of March at 10:00 A.M. at our office. The meeting provides an opportunity for your involvement in decisions that may affect your water quality. Electronic proxies are emailed asking for your participation.

Please utilize our free customer portal to see your payment status and copies of your bills.

Our 24-hour drop box is located at the north end of the parking lot. A friendly reminder that we do not accept cash or card at the office, **only checks**.

Please see our website for all payment options, forms, and other updates: https://www.sunnyslopewatercompany.com/services.

At Sunny Slope Water Company, clean water isn't just a standard – it's a legacy. Thank you for trusting us to keep delivering safe, high-quality water, year after year.

ABOUT US

Sunny Slope Water Company serves portions of the Cities of Arcadia, San Gabriel, San Marino, and Temple City, as well as an unincorporated area of Los Angeles County near the City of Pasadena (a water service area of approximately 3 square miles, serving more than 25,000 people).

SSWC's water supply comes from five (5) groundwater wells located within the Main San Gabriel Basin and the Raymond Basin. A portion of water from the Raymond Basin goes through the Microvi nitrate removal plant, following the Liquid-Phase Granular Activated Carbon (LGAC) filtration plant, which removes volatile organic compounds (VOCs). The water undergoes disinfection with a 12.5% sodium hypochlorite solution before being delivered to your location.

IMPORTANT SPECIAL NOTICE

Sunny Slope Water Company is required to conduct Lead and Copper monitoring during a specified sampling period. Our 2025 triennial sampling was done in December 2025 rather than during the required June–October monitoring period. Although the samples were collected outside the required timeframe, the results met all applicable drinking water standards and did not affect the quality or safety of your drinking water. The California Division of Drinking Water requires us to notify customers of this monitoring violation.

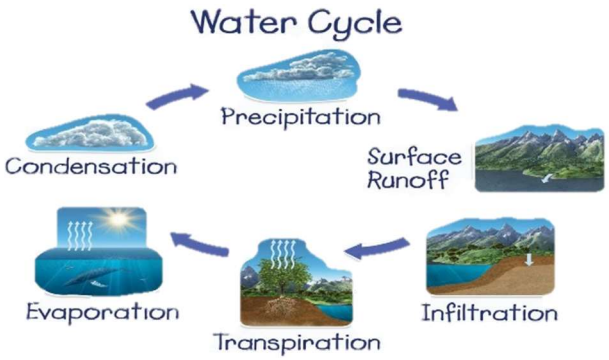
Sunny Slope Water Company will conduct follow-up Lead and Copper Rule monitoring during the required sampling period later this year. Customers selected for sampling will be contacted in advance. This action will return the system to full compliance.

The next routine Lead and Copper Triennial sampling will take place in 2028.

Contaminant	Required Sampling Frequency	# of Samples Taken	When Samples Should Have BeenTaken	When Samples Were Taken	When Samples Will Be Re-Taken
Lead & Copper	Every 3 Years	30	June - Oct. 2025	Dec. 2025	Sep. - Oct. 2026

WATER OVERVIEW

Underground water reservoirs are replenished when precipitation infiltrates the ground. Water running over the surface of the land or percolating through the ground dissolves naturally occurring minerals and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or human activity. Although the earth naturally filters out most contaminants like a treatment plant, some pollutants may still seep through.



Potential contaminants in the water supply include:

- **Inorganic contaminants** (e.g., salts and metals), which may be naturally occurring or result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming.
- **Microbial contaminants** (e.g., viruses and bacteria), which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, or wildlife.
- **Nitrates and Nitrites,** which may be naturally occurring when nitrogen compounds or result from fertilizer runoff, improperly disposed waste, leaking septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, or wildlife.
- **Organic chemical contaminants,** including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, may be by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and which may also come from gasoline stations, runoff, agricultural application, or septic systems.
- **Pesticides and herbicides,** which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, runoff, and residential uses.
- **Radioactive contaminants,** which may be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production, or mining activities.

WATER QUALITY STANDARDS/GOALS

The United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) and the California State Water Resource Control Board (SWRCB) Drinking Water Program established standards under the Clean Water Act that limit the number of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. SWRCB regulations also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that provide the same protection for public health.

Drinking water (both tap and bottled water) may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants, which does not necessarily indicate a health risk. "Contaminant" is essentially anything present in the water other than pure water molecules. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the USEPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791) or by visiting https://www.epa.gov/aboutepa/epa-hotlines. More information on bottled water is available on the California Department of Public Health's website at www.cdph.ca.gov/Programs/CEH/DFDCS/Pages/FDBPrograms/FoodSafetyProgram/Water.aspx.

Your water is regularly tested using SWRCB-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. In addition to the mandatory water quality standards, there are voluntary low-level water quality goals that are usually not achievable in practice and are not directly measurable. These goals provide useful guideposts and direction for water management practices.

SPECIAL HEALTH INFORMATION

Some people (persons who are immuno-compromised, i.e. as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, elderly persons, or infants) may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population and may be particularly at risk. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. USEPA/Centers for Disease Control (CDC) guidelines to lessen the risk of infection by microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

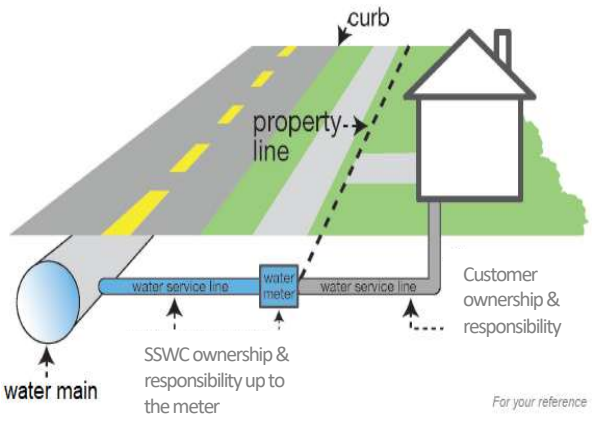
Nitrate in drinking water over the MCL is a health risk for infants of less than six months of age. Such nitrate levels in drinking water can interfere with the capacity of the infant's blood to carry oxygen, resulting in serious illness; symptoms include shortness of breath and blueness of the skin. High nitrate levels 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 for advice from your healthcare provider. SSWC's water treatment keeps the nitrate levels well below the MCL.

Hexavalent chromium is a heavy metal that has been used in industrial applications and found naturally occurring throughout the environment. While chromium can exist in a nontoxic, trivalent form, the hexavalent form has been shown to be carcinogenic and toxic to the liver. Drinking water containing hexavalent chromium over the MCL may have an increased risk of getting cancer, kidney or liver damage, or reproductive harm.

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Infants and children may experience delays in their physical or mental development. Children may show slight deficits in attention span and learning abilities. Adults who drink this water over many years may develop kidney problems or high blood pressure. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for several 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 are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

LEAD SERVICE LINE INVENTORY (LSLI)

Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and plumbing. SSWC is responsible for providing high quality drinking water and does **NOT** use lead in our water system. However, we cannot control the variety of materials used in your plumbing components. Before use of lead was banned in 1986, it was commonly used in customers' plumbing. Lead may exist in old plumbing, solder or epoxy, old brass fixtures, or zinc coatings in galvanized steel and may pose a hazard when it eventually corrodes.



Under the 2021 Lead and Copper Revisions, SSWC has identified the materials connected to most customer service lines. You may view the Service Line Material Inventory at https://www.sunnyslopewatercompany.com/lead-and-copper. For any addresses we haven't yet inspected, we will contact you to schedule an appointment. If the information for your address is incorrect or listed as "unknown material," please call or email us with an update.

While SSWC does not promote specific products, lead test kits are available at most hardware or home improvement stores. Lead-removal filters (faucet-mounted or pitcher-style) are also available. If you are concerned about potential lead in your plumbing, especially after water has been sitting in your pipes for six (6) or more hours (e.g., first thing in the morning, after work or upon returning from vacation), you can minimize exposure by:

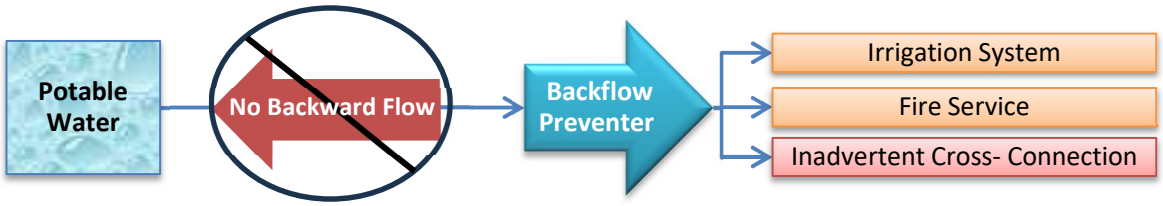
- Flushing your tap for at least 30 seconds to several minutes.
  - Save the flushed water for flushing the toilet or saving it to water plants or clean surfaces.
- Use only cold water for cooking or drinking (hot water does not remove lead).
- Routinely remove the screen and aerator from faucets to rinse out any sediments.

HOW TO IDENTIFY YOUR SERVICE MATERIALS

Pipe Material		[GENTLE] Scratch Test	Magnet Test	Tap with Metal
	Lead	Becomes shiny & silvery	Will NOT stick	Dull noise
	Copper	Same color as a penny	Will NOT stick	Metallic ringing
	Galvanized Steel	Remains dull gray	Will stick	Metallic ringing

CROSS-CONNECTION CONTROL PROGRAM

To protect the quality of our drinking water, SSWC maintains a state-approved Cross-Connection Control Program which helps prevent the unwanted reversal of water (backflow) from private plumbing systems into the potable water supply. Backflow can occur when water pressure drops due to events like a main break or nearby firefighting. If a hose, irrigation system, or other equipment is connected to a non-potable source (like a pool or chemical sprayer), contaminants could be drawn into the drinking water system. To prevent this, certain properties are required to install backflow prevention assemblies (BFPAs) and have them tested annually by certified testers.



We are currently transitioning to a new backflow portal for testers. In the meantime, please visit our website at https://www.sunnyslopewatercompany.com/backflow for blank test forms.

WATER CONSERVATION REMINDER

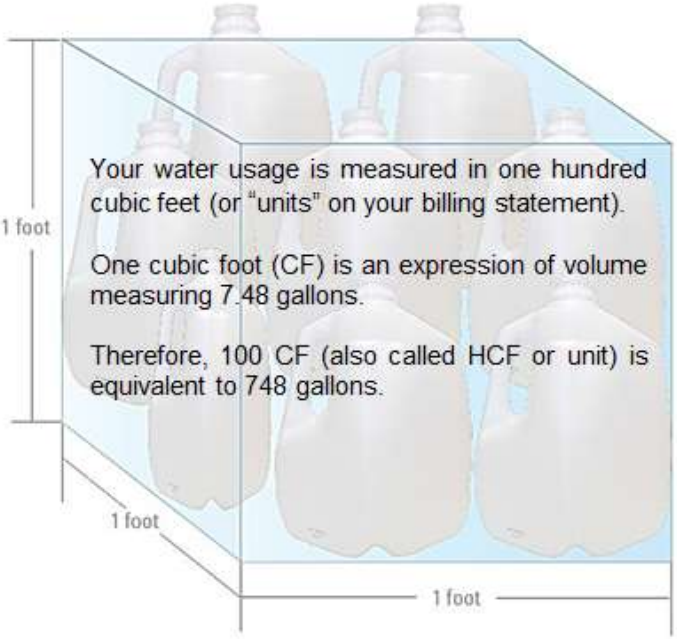
California is facing weather extremes, from record dry periods to intense storms. In Southern California, we know that conservation is necessary regardless of drought or deluge. It's important to remember that every drop we save today counts towards building a better future, as groundwater reservoirs recover at a much slower rate than surface water reservoirs. Please continue to do what you can to reduce water use inside homes, businesses, and landscaping.

Please email any questions or report water abuse (attach photos as proof, if possible) to conserve@sunnyslopewatercompany.com. You may also report water waste at https://savewater.ca.gov/.

We forget that the water cycle and the life cycle are one.
~Jacques Cousteau~

ADDITIONAL RESOURCES

- CA State Water Resource Control Board
  http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/drinking_water/programs/index.shtml
- USEPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791) or
  https://www.epa.gov/aboutepa/epa-hotlines
- https://www.epa.gov/ground-water-and-drinking-water
- https://www.epa.gov/watersense
- https://socalwatersmart.com/en/residential/
- https://www.bewaterwise.com/
- https://upperdistrict.org/conservation/
- https://saveourwater.com/
- LA DWPD Conservation
  https://www.ladwp.com/who-we-are/water-system/water-conservation
- LA County Public Works
  https://pw.lacounty.gov/core-service-areas/water-resources/waterworks-districts/backflow-prevention/
- Water Quality Association
  https://wqa.org/
- https://medlineplus.gov/drinkingwater.html



SUNNY SLOPE WATER COMPANY 2025 DRINKING WATER QUALITY

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

CONSTITUENT AND (UNITS)	Results [a]	Range Minimum - Maximum	MCL VIOLATION?	MCL or [MRDL]	PHG (MCLG) or [MRDLG]	DLR	MOST RECENT TESTING	SAMPLE LOCATION	TYPICAL ORIGINS OF CONSTITUENT
Primary Drinking Water Standards (Health Related Concerns)									
DISINFECTANT AND DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS [b]									
Chlorine Residual (mg/L)	1.04	0.51 - 1.64	No	[4]	[4]	N/A	Weekly	System	Drinking water disinfectant
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (µg/L)	3.12	0.50 - 6.00	No	80	N/A	0.5	Quarterly	System	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Haloacetic Acids (five) (HAA5) (µg/L)	0.41	ND - 1.80	No	60	N/A	0.5	Quarterly	System	By-product of drinking water chlorination
MICROBIOLOGICAL									
Total Coliforms [c]	ND	0.00%	No	0%	(0)	(0)	Weekly	System	Human/animal fecal waste
INORGANIC CHEMICALS									
Copper (Cu) (mg/L) [d]	0.27	ND - 0.57	No	AL = 1.3	0.3	0.05	2025	System	Corrosion of household plumbing system
Lead (Pb) (µg/L) [d]	ND	ND	No	AL = 15	0.2	5	2025	System	Corrosion of household plumbing system
Fluoride (F) (mg/L)	0.81	0.81	No	2	1	0.1	2025	Wells	Erosion of natural deposits
Chromium, Hexavalent (Cr^{+6}) (µg/L)	7.64	5.00 - 9.40	No	10	0.2	1	Monthly	System	Naturally present in the environment ; industrial wastes
Nitrate (NO_3) as Nitrogen (N) (mg/L)	2.8	1.4 - 3.6	No	10	10	0.4	Weekly	System	Leaching from fertilizer use
Perchlorate (ClO-4) (µg/L)	0.59	ND - 1.3	No	6	1	4	Quarterly	Wells	Naturally-occurring/man-made from aerospace/industrial
RADIOACTIVITY									
Gross Alpha Activity (pCi/L)	8.35	7.98 - 8.72	No	15	(0)	3	2025	Wells	Erosion of natural deposits
Combined Radium (pCi/L)	0.100	ND - 0.199	No	5	(0)	1	2025	Wells	Erosion of natural deposits
Uranium (U) (pCi/L)	0.61	0.61	No	20	0.43	1	2024	Wells	Erosion of natural deposits
Secondary Drinking Water Standards (Aesthetic Qualities, Not Health-Related) and Other Constituents of Interest									
GENERAL CHEMICAL ANALYSES									
Alkalinity as $CaCO_3$ (mg/L)	140	140	No	N/A	N/A	N/A	2025	Wells	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Bicarbonate (HCO_3) (mg/L)	170	170	No	N/A	N/A	N/A	2025	Wells	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Carbonate (CO_3^{-2}) (mg/L)	ND	ND	No	N/A	N/A	1	2025	Wells	Calcium/magnesium salts
Chloride (Cl-) (mg/L)	8.2	8.2	No	500	N/A	N/A	2025	Wells	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Specific Conductance (µmho/cm)	360	360	No	1,600	N/A	N/A	2025	Wells	Substances that form ions in water
Hydroxide (OH-) (mg/L)	ND	ND	No	N/A	N/A	N/A	2025	Wells	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
MBAS (mg/L)	0.14	0.14	No	0.5	N/A	0.1	2025	Wells	Domestic/municipal/industrial waste discharges
pH (pH units) (Lab)	8.1	8.1	No	N/A	(6.5 - 8.5)	N/A	2025	Wells	Expresses a liquid's acidic (0 - 6.9) or basic (7.1 - 14) state
Sulfate (SO_4^{2}) (mg/L)	24	24	No	500	N/A	0.5	2025	Wells	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits ; industrial wastes
Total Dissolved Solids (mg/L)	250	250	No	1,000	N/A	N/A	2025	Wells	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
METALS									
Boron (B) (µg/L)	130	130	No	N/A	N/A	100	2025	Wells	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Calcium (Ca) (mg/L)	38	38	No	N/A	N/A	N/A	2025	Wells	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Iron (Fe) (µg/L)	ND	ND	No	300	N/A	100	2025	Wells	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits ; industrial wastes
Magnesium (Mg) (mg/L)	9.1	9.1	No	N/A	N/A	N/A	2025	Wells	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Manganese (Mn) (µg/L)	ND	ND	No	50	N/A	20	2025	Wells	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Potassium (K) (mg/L)	1.3	1.3	No	N/A	N/A	N/A	2025	Wells	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Sodium (Na) (mg/L)	28	28	No	N/A	N/A	N/A	2025	Wells	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Zinc (Zn) (µg/L)	ND	ND	No	5,000	N/A	50	2025	Wells	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits ; industrial wastes
OTHER									
Hardness as CaCO3 (mg/L)	130.0	130	No	N/A	N/A	N/A	2025	Wells	Naturally affected by dissolved
Odor-Threshold (TON Units)	1.04	1.00 - 2.00	No	3	N/A	1	Monthly	System	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Turbidity (NTU)	0.13	0.11 - 0.19	No	5	N/A	0.1	Monthly	System	Erosion of natural deposits/runoff

FOOTNOTES AND DEFINITIONS

[a] The results reported in the table are average concentrations of the constituents detected in your drinking water during 2025 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 2025. 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 2025.

[d] Lead and Copper Rule Compliance: Regulatory monitoring was conducted at thirty (30) representative residential taps in late 2025.
Lead was not detected in any sample, and copper was detected in 16 samples, all well below the Action Level.
Per the standard triennial monitoring schedule, the next routine set of Lead and Copper compliance samples will be collected in 2028.

Units of Measurement

mg/L milligrams per liter or parts per million (ppm)

µg/L micrograms per liter or parts per billion (ppb)

ng/L nanograms per liter or parts per trillion (ppt)

pCi/L picocuries per liter

µmho/cm micromhos per centimeter

NTU Nephelometric Turbidity Units

TON Threshold Odor Number

Definitions of Standards, Goals, & Results

Regulatory Action Level (AL)
The concentration of a contaminant, which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.

Detection Limit for Purposes of Reporting (DLR)
The minimum concentration of contaminant that laboratories must report.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL)
The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water.

- *Primary MCL Standards* are set as close to the goal levels as is economically and technologically feasible to protect human welfare.
- *Secondary MCL Standards* are set to protect the aesthetic qualities (odor, taste, and appearance).

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG)
Set by the USEPA, the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL)
The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water to control 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.

Not Applicable (N/A)

Not Detected at DLR (ND)
Either not present or was found at levels too low to be accurately measured.

Common Measurement Equivalences

mg/L or ppm
- 1 drop in about 10-gal fish tank
- 1 ounce in about 62,500 pounds
- 1 inch in about 16 miles

µg/L or ppb
- 1 drop in about 14,000-gal swimming pool
- 1 ounce in about 31,250 tons
- 1 inch in about 16,000 miles

ng/L or ppt
- 1 drop in about 20 Olympic-sized swimming pools
- 1 ounce in about 31,250,000 tons
- 1 inch in about 16,000,000 miles

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).

Public Health Goal (PHG)
Set by CAEPA (California EPA), the level of contaminant below which there is no known or expected risk to health.

Treatment Technique (TT)
Required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant.

If there is magic on this planet, it is contained in water.
~Loren Eiseley~