

SUNNY SLOPE WATER COMPANY YEAR 2017 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT

FOR YOUR INFORMATION

Sunny Slope Water Company is committed to keeping you informed on the quality of your drinking water with this annual report 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 2017, 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.

Sunny Slope Water Company's water supply comes from five (5) wells located within the Main San Gabriel Basin and the Raymond Basin. Water pumped from the Raymond Basin wells is sent through the Liquid-Phase Granular Activated Carbon (LGAC) filtration plant, which removes volatile organic compounds (VOCs). The water is then disinfected with 12.5% sodium hypochlorite before it is delivered to your home or business.

We are pleased to announce the implementation of one of the most advanced nitrate removal systems with Microvi Biotech Inc. It is highly efficient, cost-effective, and has virtually no waste or negative impact on the environment. We are excited to be the first to have this revolutionary type of treatment in the State of California. It commenced operation in early 2017.

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 and transfer of pesticides / fertilizers / petroleum, application of pesticides / herbicides, high density of housing, septic systems and underground storage tanks, or utility stations' maintenance areas. A copy of the complete assessment is available at our office. You may request a summary of the assessment to be sent to you.

The Annual Shareholders Meeting of Sunny Slope Water Company is held on the third Monday of March each year at 10:00 A.M. Our Board of Directors meetings are held on the first and third Wednesdays of each month at 7:00 P.M. These meetings provide opportunities for public participation in decisions that may affect the quality of your water. They are held at 1040 El Campo Drive, Pasadena, California 91107. If you wish to attend, please call the office or send us an e-mail for more information at least 24 hours in advance.

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 from 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**, such as 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**, such as 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 in the soil breakdown 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, which are 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.

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. Your drinking 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. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the USEPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

WATER QUALITY STANDARDS AND 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 amount 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.

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

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. 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 CAEPA (California EPA).

Most Common Unit Measurements & Analogies

mg/L or ppm	µg/L or ppb	ng/L or ppt
3 drops in about 42 gallons	1 drop in about 14,000 gallons	10 drops in enough water to fill the Rose Bowl
1 second in about 12 days	1 second in about 32 years	1 second in about 32,000 years
1 inch in about 16 miles	1 inch in about 16,000 miles	1 inch in about 16,000,000 miles
1 ounce in about 62,500 pounds	1 ounce in about 31,250 tons	1 ounce in about 31,250,000 tons

SPECIAL HEALTH INFORMATION

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 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 in excess of 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 advice from your healthcare provider.

Drinking water containing hexavalent chromium in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

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 home plumbing. Sunny Slope Water Company is responsible for providing high-quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing. 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. More information is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or <http://water.epa.gov/drink/info/lead/index.cfm>.

HELPFUL RESOURCES

SUNNY SLOPE WATER COMPANY

[HTTP://WWW.SUNNYSLOPEWATERCOMPANY.COM/](http://www.SUNNYSLOPEWATERCOMPANY.COM/)

CALIFORNIA STATE WATER RESOURCES CONTROL BOARD

[HTTP://WWW.WATERBOARDS.CA.GOV/](http://WWW.WATERBOARDS.CA.GOV/)

U.S. ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY (WATER PORTAL)

[HTTP://WWW2.EPA.GOV/LEARN-ISSUES/LEARN-ABOUT-WATER](http://WWW2.EPA.GOV/LEARN-ISSUES/LEARN-ABOUT-WATER)

SAMPLING FOR LEAD IN SCHOOLS

In early 2017, the SWRCB passed an amendment to the Lead and Copper Rule to encourage schools to participate in free sampling and testing for lead in their water. Zero schools participated in 2017.

WATER CONSERVATION REMINDER

Although the wet winter played a major part in lifting the mandatory conservation standard, water restrictions remain in place to safeguard the still thirsty California. Please remain vigilant, and help California reduce its overall water usage. For more information or tips on water conservation, please contact Ms. Karen Maas at our office or visit www.SoCaWaterSmart.com, www.BeWaterWise.com, or www.EPA.gov/WaterSense.

QUESTIONS? COMMENTS?

For more information or questions regarding this report, please contact Mr. Ken Tcheng, Mr. Troy Holland, or Ms. Carrie Chan.

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua potable. Para mas información ó traducción, favor de Llamar.

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



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SUNNY SLOPE WATER COMPANY 2017 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	SAMPLE LOCATION	TYPICAL ORIGINS OF DETECTED CONSTITUENTS
				Results ^(a)	Range Minimum - Maximum			
Primary Drinking Water Standards -- Health Related Concerns								
DISINFECTANT AND DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS ^(b)								
Chlorine Residual (mg/L)	[4]	[4]	N/A	1.02	0.13 - 1.45	Tested Weekly	System	Drinking water disinfectant
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (µg/L)	80	N/A	0.5	1.71	ND - 5.50	Tested Quarterly	System	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Haloacetic Acids (five) (HAA5) (µg/L)	60	N/A	0.5	0.58	ND - 5.50	Tested Quarterly	System	By-product of drinking water chlorination
MICROBIOLOGICAL								
Total Coliforms ^(c)	0%	(0)	(0)	ND	0%	Tested Weekly	System	Naturally present in the environment
INORGANIC CHEMICALS								
Copper (mg/L) ^(d)	AL = 1.3	0.3	0.05	0.32	ND - 0.55	2016	System	Corrosion of household plumbing system
Lead (mg/L) ^(d)	AL = 0.015	0.0002	0.005	ND	ND - 0.018	2016	System	Corrosion of household plumbing system
Fluoride (mg/L)	2	1	0.1	0.7	0.6 - 0.9	2017	Wells	Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate as N (Nitrogen) (mg/L)	10	10	0.4	3.98	2.5 - 5.9	Tested Weekly	System	Leaching from fertilizer use
Chromium, Hexavalent (µg/L) ^(e)	(10)	0.2	1	7.9	5.2 - 10.0	Tested Monthly	System	Naturally present in the environment; industrial wastes
RADIOACTIVITY								
Gross Alpha Activity (pCi/L)	15	(0)	3	10.9	9.12 - 12.8	2017	Wells	Erosion of natural deposits
Combined Radium (pCi/L)	5	(0)	1	0.05	0.019 - 0.075	2016	Wells	Erosion of natural deposits
Uranium (pCi/L)	20	0.43	1	9.65	3.3 - 16.0	2016	Wells	Erosion of natural deposits
Secondary Drinking Water Standards -- Aesthetic Qualities, Not Health-Related								
Turbidity (NTU)	5	N/A	0.1	0.19	0.1 - 0.2	Tested Monthly	System	Erosion of natural deposits
Odor-Threshold (Units)	3	N/A	1	1.04	1.0 - 2.0	Tested Monthly	System	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Calcium	N/A	N/A	N/A	65.7	29.0 - 109.0	2017	Wells	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Chloride (mg/L)	500	N/A	N/A	34.3	8.0 - 59.0	2017	Wells	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Iron (µg/L)	300	N/A	100	140.0	140.0	2017	Wells	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Magnesium	N/A	N/A	N/A	12.9	6.4 - 22.1	2017	Wells	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Potassium	N/A	N/A	N/A	1.7	1.1 - 2.2	2017	Wells	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Sulfate (mg/L)	500	N/A	0.5	69.3	15.0 - 130.0	2017	Wells	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Total Dissolved Solids (mg/L)	1,000	N/A	N/A	373.3	190.0 - 570.0	2017	Wells	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Specific Conductance (µmho/cm)	1,600	N/A	N/A	596.7	320.0 - 880.0	2017	Wells	Substances that form ions in water
Other Constituents of Interest								
Boron (mg/L)	NL = 1	N/A	0.1	0.19	0.19	2017	Wells	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Hardness as CaCO ₃ (mg/L)	N/A	N/A	N/A	217.0	95.0 - 364.0	2017	Wells	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Sodium (mg/L)	N/A	N/A	N/A	40.7	37.0 - 45.0	2017	Wells	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
NOTES								
mg/L = parts per million or milligrams per liter µg/L = parts per billion or micrograms per liter ng/L = parts per trillion or nanograms per liter pCi/L = picoCuries per liter µmho/cm = micromhos per centimeter < = detected but average is less than the indicated DLR			AL = Action Level DLR = Detection Limit for Purposes of Reporting MCL = Maximum Contaminant Level MCLG = Maximum Contaminant Level Goal MRDL = Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level MRDLG = Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal			N/A = Not Applicable ND = Not Detected at DLR NL = Notification Level NTU = Nephelometric Turbidity Units PHG = Public Health Goal		
Footnotes								
^(a) The results reported in the table are average concentrations of the constituents detected in your drinking water during 2017 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 2017. 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 2016.								
^(d) Thirty (30) Lead and Copper Rule compliance samples were collected at representative residential taps in September 2016. The next set of Lead and Copper samples will be collected in 2019. Lead was detected in only 1 sample and copper was detected in 14 samples; however neither of the constituents exceeded the Action Level of the 90th percentile. The regulatory Action Level is the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.								
^(e) In May 2017, the SWRCB removed the MCL for hexavalent chromium after a court ruling invalidating the 10 parts per billion limit as economically unfeasible. Until a new MCL is determined, SSWC will continue to honor the 10 parts per billion limit.								