
FOR YOUR INFORMATION

We sincerely hope this annual report finds you in good health. Please stay safe!

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 2023, 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) groundwater wells located within the Main San Gabriel Basin and the Raymond Basin. A portion of water from the Raymond Basin goes through the nitrate removal plant, after going 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 location.

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. You may request a summary of the assessment to be sent to you.

SSWC's Annual Shareholders Meeting is held on the third Monday in March at 10:00 A.M. Electronic proxies will be emailed asking for your participation. Meeting is held at our office. If you wish to attend, please call or send us an e-mail for more information.

Please utilize our free WaterSmart portal at <https://sunnyslope.watersmart.com> to view your water usage history and receive customized conservation tips and copies of your bills. Our 24-hour drop box is currently located at the north end of the parking lot. A friendly reminder that we do not accept cash at the office. Please see our website for all payment options and other updates.

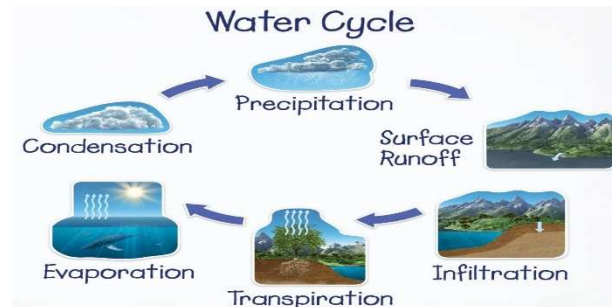
WATER CONSERVATION REMINDER

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/>.

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.

Drinking water (both tap and 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 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) or by visiting <https://www.epa.gov/aboutepa/epa-hotlines>.

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.

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 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. These goals provide useful guideposts and direction for water management practices. The three types of water quality goals:

- **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 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):** Set by CAEPA (California EPA), the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health.



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.

Drinking water containing hexavalent chromium over 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 with service lines and plumbing. SSWC 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 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 is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

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 water-filled Rose Bowl
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

LEAD SERVICE LINE INVENTORY (LSLI)

The EPA has finalized the Lead and Copper Rule Revisions in January 2021. Before use of lead was banned in 1986, it was a common material used in water systems until the 1950s and in customers' plumbing into the 1980s. Under the LSLI requirements, all water systems must make a list of materials used in both water utility lines and customer service lines to determine if they contain lead (and if they need to be replaced).

Sunny Slope does **NOT** use lead in our water system. However, there may be lead plumbing, lead solder, or old brass fixtures still existing in older buildings. Therefore, SSWC needs your help in determining the material type of your pipes, tubing, and fittings that are connected to our service line. The Material Inventory will be made available to you and the public when it is ready. The inventory will be maintained and updated regularly.

Please either fill out & return or email your responses to the questionnaire on the next page of this Annual Report for ALL of your properties serviced by our meters. If you do not know what material your plumbing is made of, then please let us know as well.

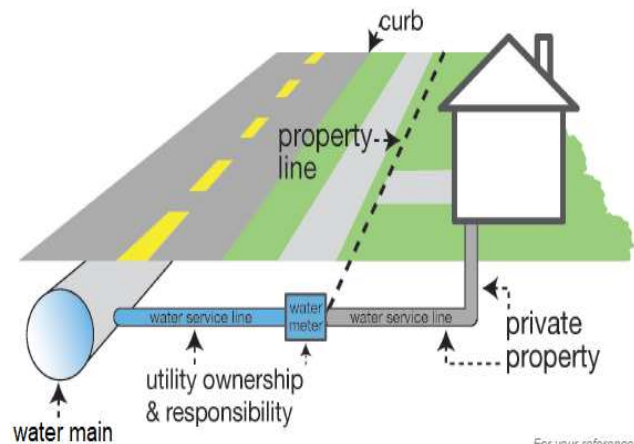
QUESTIONNAIRE TO ALL CUSTOMERS

Please either mail or email your answers to carrie@sunnyslopewatercompany.com or call Carrie at 626-470-4673. If there are multiple buildings served by our meter, please submit answers for each to the best of your ability, as soon as possible.

Thank you for your attention and cooperation!

Please provide the following information:

1. Service address
2. Your name
3. Owner's name (if different)
4. Owner phone #
5. Owner email
6. Customer Pipe Material:
 - a. Lead (shiny silver color)
 - b. Galvanized (dull gray color)
 - c. Copper (color of a penny)
 - d. Plastic (gray or white usually)
7. If known, has plumbing been replaced?
8. If yes, what year was plumbing done?



For your reference

HOW TO IDENTIFY YOUR SERVICE

You may use the flat edge of a screwdriver or coin to gently scratch or tap on your piping, but do not poke or puncture!

Lead Pipes:



- Scratch Test** - Scraped area is shiny and silver
- Magnet Test** - A magnet will not stick.
- Tapping Test** - Tapping with a coin will produce a dull noise.

Copper Pipes:



- Scratch Test** – Scraped area is copper in color like a penny
- Magnet Test** - A magnet will not stick.
- Tapping Test** - Tapping with a coin will produce a metallic ringing noise.

Galvanized Steel Pipes:



- Scratch Test** - Scraped area remains a dull gray
- Magnet Test** - A magnet sticks.
- Tapping Test** - Tapping with a coin will produce a metallic ringing noise.

Lead can also be found in older brass fixtures and in old solder or epoxy, where pipes are joined. Lead may exist in zinc coatings in galvanized steel. It may pose a hazard when it eventually corrodes.

If you have concerns that you may have lead in your plumbing, there are immediate steps you can take to reduce exposure, especially if the water has not been used for at least six (6) hours (such as first thing in the morning, after work or upon returning from vacation).

- Let the water run for a few minutes to flush the line.
 - To avoid waste via flushing, try showering, washing clothes, flushing the toilet, running the dishwasher, or saving the water in a bucket to water plants or for cleaning.
- Use only cold water for cooking or drinking (hot water may dissolve lead from plumbing, but it does not remove it).
- Regularly remove the screen and aerator from faucets to rinse out any sediments.

SSWC does not promote purchases; however, lead test kits are available at the local hardware or home improvement stores. There are also filters certified for lead removal that can be attached to a faucet or are in pitchers.

QUESTIONS? COMMENTS?

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

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

SOME HELPFUL RESOURCES

- SWRCB <http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/>
- <https://www.epa.gov/aboutepa/epa-hotlines>
- <https://www.epa.gov/watersense>
- <https://socialwatersmart.com/en/residential/>
- <https://www.bewaterwise.com/>
- <https://upperdistrict.org/water-smart-workshops/>
- <https://saveourwater.com/>
- LA DWPD Conservation
https://www.ladwp.com/ladwp/faces/ladwp/aboutus/a-water/a-w-conservation?_adf.ctrl-state=w1s1c18m7_29&afrLoop=556720552495395
- Groundwater Resources Association <https://www.grac.org/>

SUNNY SLOPE WATER COMPANY 2023 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		IN VIOLATION?	MOST RECENT TESTING	SAMPLE LOCATION	TYPICAL ORIGINS OF CONSTITUENT
				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	0.86	0.30 - 1.34	No	Tested Weekly	System	Drinking water disinfectant
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (µg/L)	80	N/A	0.5	1.55	ND - 4.5	No	Tested Quarterly	System	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Haloacetic Acids (five) (HAA5) (µg/L)	60	N/A	0.5	0.38	ND - 6.0	No	Tested Quarterly	System	By-product of drinking water chlorination
MICROBIOLOGICAL									
Total Coliforms ^(c)	0%	(0)	(0)	ND	0.00%	No	Tested Weekly	System	Human/animal fecal waste
INORGANIC CHEMICALS									
Copper (Cu) (mg/L) ^(d)	AL = 1.3	0.3	0.05	0.45	ND - 0.79	No	2022	System	Corrosion of household plumbing system
Lead (Pb) (µg/L) ^(d)	AL = 15	0.2	5	ND	ND - 13.0	No	2022	System	Corrosion of household plumbing system
Fluoride (F) (mg/L)	2	1	0.1	0.8	0.68 - 0.93	No	2023	Wells	Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate (NO ₃) as Nitrogen (N) (mg/L)	10	10	0.4	2.94	2.1 - 4.5	No	Tested Weekly	System	Leaching from fertilizer use
Chromium, Hexavalent (Cr ⁶⁺) (µg/L)	(10)	0.2	1	8.3	5.60 - 10.00	No	Tested Monthly	System	Naturally present in the environment ; industrial wastes
RADIOACTIVITY									
Gross Alpha Activity (pCi/L)	15	(0)	3	8.37	4.79 - 11.1	No	2023	Wells	Erosion of natural deposits
Combined Radium (pCi/L)	5	(0)	1	ND	ND	No	2023	Wells	Erosion of natural deposits
Uranium (U) (pCi/L)	20	0.43	1	6.1	2.5 - 9.7	No	2022	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)	N/A	N/A	N/A	143.3	120.0 - 170.0	No	2023	Wells	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Barium (mg/L)	1	2	0.001	0.037	0.027 - 0.047	No	2023	Wells	Erosion of natural deposits ; drilling / refinery waste
Bicarbonate (HCO ₃) (mg/L)	N/A	N/A	N/A	176.7	150.0 - 210.0	No	2023	Wells	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Chloride (Cl-) (mg/L)	500	N/A	N/A	24.8	6.4 - 42.0	No	2023	Wells	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Specific Conductance (µmho/cm)	1,600	N/A	N/A	483.3	290.0 - 660.0	No	2023	Wells	Substances that form ions in water
pH (pH units) (Lab)	N/A	(6.5 - 8.5)	N/A	7.8	7.63 - 8.1	No	2023	Wells	Expresses a liquid's acidic (0 - 6.9) or basic (7.1 - 14) state
Selenium (mg/L)	50	30	0.0005	0.78	ND - 0.78	No	2023	Wells	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits ; industrial wastes
Sulfate (SO ₄ ²⁻) (mg/L)	500	N/A	0.5	55.3	12.0 - 100.0	No	2023	Wells	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits ; industrial wastes
Total Dissolved Solids (mg/L)	1,000	N/A	N/A	303.3	200.0 - 410.0	No	2023	Wells	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
METALS									
Boron (B) (µg/L)	N/A	N/A	100	180	ND - 180.0	No	2023	Wells	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Calcium (Ca) (mg/L)	N/A	N/A	N/A	45.1	18.0 - 73.5	No	2023	Wells	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Magnesium (Mg) (mg/L)	N/A	N/A	N/A	7.5	3.3 - 12.0	No	2023	Wells	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Potassium (K) (mg/L)	N/A	N/A	N/A	1.4	1.0 - 1.8	No	2023	Wells	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Sodium (Na) (mg/L)	N/A	N/A	N/A	44.3	43.0 - 46.0	No	2023	Wells	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
OTHER									
Hardness as CaCO ₃ (mg/L)	N/A	N/A	N/A	143.7	59 - 233	No	2023	Wells	Naturally affected by dissolved
Odor-Threshold (Units)	3	N/A	1	1.00	1.00	No	Tested Monthly	System	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Turbidity (NTU)	5	N/A	0.1	0.25	0.12 - 0.69	No	Tested Monthly	System	Erosion of natural deposits/runoff

EXPLANATION

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
 NTU = Nephelometric Turbidity Units

AL = Action Level (concentration at which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other measures)

NL = Notification Level

N/A = Not Applicable

DLR = Detection Limit for Purposes of Reporting

ND = Not Detected at DLR

< = detected but average is less than the indicated DLR

MCL = Maximum Contaminant Level
 MRDL = Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level
 PHG = Public Health Goal
 MCLG = Maximum Contaminant Level Goal
 MRDLG = Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal

FOOTNOTES

^(a) The results reported in the table are average concentrations of the constituents detected in your drinking water during 2023 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 2023. 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 2023.

^(d) Thirty (30) Lead and Copper Rule compliance samples were collected at representative residential taps in October 2022. The next set of Lead and Copper samples will be collected in 2025.

Lead was detected in 2 samples below the Action Level, and copper was detected in 18 samples in levels below the Action Level.