SUNNY SLOPE WATER COMPANY
YEAR 2014
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 2014, 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 are sent through the Liquid-Phase Granular Activated Carbon (LPGAC) filtration plant, which removes volatile organic compounds (VOCs). The water is then disinfected with sodium hypochlorite (household bleach) before it is delivered to your home or business.

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 by contacting Mr. Troy Holland at (626) 287-5238.

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 for more information at least 24 hours in advance, or send us an e-mail at sswc@sunnyslopewatercompany.com.

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 filters out most contaminants like a natural 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 and 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, or agricultural livestock operations and wildlife.
- **Organic chemical contaminants,** including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production, and which may also come from gasoline stations, urban stormwater runoff, agricultural application and septic systems.
- **Pesticides and herbicides,** which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses.
- **Radioactive contaminants,** which may be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and 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 State Water Resource Control Board (SWRCB) Drinking Water Program (formerly under the California Department of Public Health) 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 California Environmental Protection Agency.

Contaminants are measured in:

- Parts per million (ppm) or milligrams per liter (mg/L)
  - → 3 drops in 42 gallons
  - → 1 second in 12 days
  - → 1 inch in 16 miles
  - → 1 ounce in 62,500 pounds
- Parts per billion (ppb) or micrograms per liter (µg/L)
  - → 1 drop in 14,000 gallons
  - → 1 second in 32 years
  - → 1 inch in 16,000 miles
  - → 1 ounce in 31,250 tons (or 62,500,000 pounds)
- Parts per trillion (ppt) or nanograms per liter (ng/L)
  - → 10 drops in enough water to fill the Rose Bowl
  - → 1 second in 32,000 years
  - → 1 inch in 16 million miles
  - → 1 ounce in 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 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).

Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 45 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 45 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.

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.

HELPFUL RESOURCES

SUNNY SLOPE WATER COMPANY
WWW.SUNNYSLOPEWATERCOMPANY.COM

CALIFORNIA STATE WATER RESOURCES CONTROL BOARD
HTTP://WWW.WATERBOARDS.CA.GOV/

U.S. ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY (WATER PORTAL)
HTTP://WWW2.EPA.GOV/LEARN-ISSUES/LEARN-ABOUT-WATER

UPPER SAN GABRIEL VALLEY MUNICIPAL WATER DISTRICT
HTTP://UPPERDISTRICT.ORG/

RAYMOND BASIN MANAGEMENT BOARD
HTTP://RAYMONDBASIN.ORG/

WATER CONSERVATION REMINDER

Please keep in mind that California is striving to reduce water consumption by 25%. For more information or tips on water conservation, please contact Karen Maas at the office or visit www.SoCalWaterSmart.com or www.BeWaterWise.com.

QUESTIONS? COMMENTS?

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

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua potable. Para mas información ó traducción, favor de contactar a Mr. Ken Tcheng, Mr. Troy Holland, o Miss Carrie Chan.

這份報告包含有關閣下飲用水水質的重要資訊，
請找他人爲你翻譯及解釋清楚。
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 2014 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		
Primary Drinking Water Standards -- Health Related Concerns							
DISINFECTANT AND DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS [b]							
Chlorine Residual (mg/L)	[4]	[4]	N/A	0.77	0.28 - 1.47	Tested Weekly	Drinking water disinfectant
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (µg/L)	80	N/A	0.5	1.74	ND - 4.5	Tested Quarterly	By-product of drinking water chlorination
MICROBIOLOGICAL							
Total Coliforms [c]	0%	(0)	(0)	ND	--	Tested Weekly	Naturally present in the environment
INORGANIC CHEMICALS							
Copper (mg/L) [d]	AL = 1.3	0.3	0.05	0.3	--	2013	Corrosion of household plumbing system
Fluoride (mg/L)	2	1	0.1	0.73	0.67 - 0.79	2014	Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate as NO3 (mg/L)	45	45	2	19.8	14 - 29	Tested Weekly	Leaching from fertilizer use
RADIOACTIVITY							
Gross Alpha Activity (pCi/L)	15	(0)	3	13.0	5.7 - 17.2	2014	Erosion of natural deposits
Combined Radium (pCi/L)	5	(0)	1	<1	ND - 0.036	2014	Erosion of natural deposits
Uranium (pCi/L)	20	0.43	1	10	10	2014	Erosion of natural deposits
Secondary Drinking Water Standards -- Aesthetic Qualities, Not Health-Related							
Turbidity (NTU)	5	N/A	0.1	0.20	ND - 0.3	Tested Monthly	Erosion of natural deposits
Odor-Threshold (Units)	3	N/A	1	1	1	Tested Monthly	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Chloride (mg/L)	500	N/A	N/A	34	8.3 - 60	2014	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Iron (µg/L)	300	N/A	100	ND	ND	2014	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Sulfate (mg/L)	500	N/A	0.5	73	16 - 130	2014	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Total Dissolved Solids (mg/L)	1,000	N/A	N/A	380	210 - 550	2014	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Specific Conductance (µmho/cm)	1,600	N/A	N/A	615	330 - 900	2014	Substances that form ions in water
Other Constituents of Interest							
Boron (mg/L)	NL = 1	N/A	0.1	0.14	0.14	2014	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Hardness as CaCO3 (mg/L)	N/A	N/A	N/A	216	98 - 334	2014	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Sodium (mg/L)	N/A	N/A	N/A	39	33 - 45	2014	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits

NOTES

mg/L = parts per million or milligrams per liter
µg/L = parts per billion or micrograms 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 2014 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 2014. 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 2014.

[d] Thirty (30) Lead and Copper Rule compliance samples were collected at representative residential taps between June and September 2013. The 90 th 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 2016. The regulatory Action Level is the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.