Sunnyslope County Water District

West Hills Water Treatment Facility

2019 Water Quality Report

MISSION STATEMENT:

"Our Mission is to provide safe, reliable, and high quality water and wastewater services to our customers and all future generations in an environmentally and financially responsible manner."

Sunnyslope County Water District

2019 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua potable. Para obtener más información en español, consulte la última página de este documento.

We are pleased to present to you this year's **Annual Water Quality Report**. The purpose of this report is to increase your understanding and confidence in the quality of drinking water delivered to you by Sunnyslope County Water District (SSCWD). Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water.

Please note that tenants, employees and students may not receive the report since they are not direct customers of the District. You may make this report available to others by distributing copies or posting in a conspicuous location.

WATER QUALITY

ALL drinking water we deliver to you is within Federal and State requirements!

The United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and the California State Water Resources Control Board Division of Drinking Water and Environmental Management (DDW) requires drinking water meets particular health standards. It prescribes specific limits for the amount of certain contaminants in drinking water. However, the presence of some contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. All drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants.

Most tap water and bottled water comes from rivers, lakes, or groundwater. As water moves over the land or through the ground, it picks up contaminants. Contaminants that may be present in any source water include:

- **Microbial contaminants** – Viruses and bacteria can come from wild or farm animals, sewer treatment plants, humans, and other things in nature. These are normally more in surface water like rivers and lakes.
- **Inorganic contaminants** – Salts and metals, can come from naturally occurring minerals in the soil, urban storm water runoff, industrial or domestic wastes, oil and gas production, mining, or farming. These are normally more in groundwater from wells.
- **Pesticides and herbicides** – These can come from agriculture, urban storm water runoff, and residential uses.
- **Organic chemical contaminants** – Synthetic and volatile organic chemicals can come from industrial pollution, oil drilling, gas stations, and urban storm water runoff.
- **Radioactive contaminants** – These can come from naturally occurring minerals in the soil, oil drilling, industrial pollution, or mining.

Sunnyslope County Water District routinely monitors for contaminants in your drinking water according to federal and state laws. Unless otherwise noted, information provided in the following tables shows the results of our monitoring from *January 1st to December 31st, 2019*. The data presented in this report is from the most recent testing done in accordance with the regulations.

FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS

IS MY WATER SAFE TO DRINK?

YES, your water is completely safe to drink. Water supplied by Sunnyslope County Water District meets strict state and federal health regulations. All drinking water, including bottled water, may contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. But the presence of such contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk.

However, some people with weak immune systems may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. That could include people with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, people who have had an organ transplant, people with HIV/AIDS, the elderly, and young infants. If you are concerned about this, get advice about drinking water from your doctor.

HOW HARD IS MY WATER?

Most of our water is only moderately hard. It is much lower now that advanced treatment of surface water is our primary water source. Our wells have hard water because of the soil in our area. But our surface water has the same medium hardness as most California rivers and lakes. By mixing the well water and surface water, we lower the overall hardness to reasonable levels. In general, the expenses of operating residential water softeners are not needed.

Water hardness is from dissolved minerals from the soil like calcium and magnesium. There are no distinctly defined levels of what is hard or soft water. Typically, water is considered hard if the amount of dissolved calcium carbonate ($CaCO3$) is above 130 ppm or 8 grains per gallon. That can cause scale to build up in pipes, on faucets, and leave white spots on glass. The District's water hardness is usually around 100 to 200 ppm (6 to 11 grains per gallon) depending on where you live. This hardness might leave white spots, but it will not damage appliances or water heaters.

WHAT CAUSES MY WATER TO LOOK YELLOW OR BROWN?

This usually is **NOT** a health risk.

Surface water sometimes has small amounts of harmless dissolved iron and manganese. When this water is treated and disinfected, these can leave a yellow or brown color in the water. It could also be from sediment in the pipes that gets mixed up when lots of water is being used. High flow occurs during firefighting activities, flushing, or main breaks. It is usually most visible in white bathtubs, sinks or toilets. Run your water to flush your water pipes and the water will usually clear up.

WHAT CAUSES MY WATER TO LOOK CLOUDY OR MILKY?

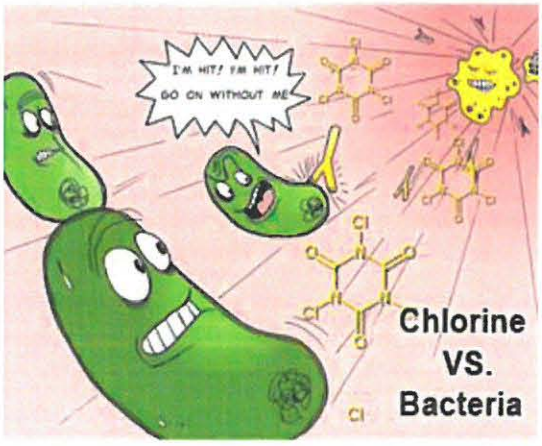
Cloudy or milky water is usually from tiny air bubbles in the water. Water is under pressure in the pipes and can causes air to dissolve in it. These bubbles initially make a glass of water look cloudy. But they will slowly rise and disappear.

WHAT CAUSES MY DRINKING WATER TO TASTE OR SMELL FUNNY?

Taste comes from the dissolved minerals and compounds in the water. The two most common reasons for weird tasting or smelling water are:

1. Chlorine smell or taste is usually from the chlorine used to disinfect the water supply to keep it safe. If the smell is particularly bothersome, let the water stand in an open container for a few minutes. The chlorine will dissipate and the container can be covered for later use.
2. Bad smells at kitchen sinks can be from the garbage disposal or drain. Try running the garbage disposal with the faucet on to flush any debris out of the drain.
3. If a bathroom or sink is not used often, the p-trap could be dry and odors are coming back up the drain from the sewer. Runs some water down the drain to refill the p-trap.
4. A rotten-egg smell in is caused by a harmless amount of hydrogen sulfide dissolved in the water. It usually comes from the hot water faucet. Slightly raise the temperature in your hot water heater or let the water flush for a few seconds and the smell will disappear.

WHY IS THERE CHLORINE IN THE WATER?



A very small amount of Sodium Hypochlorite is added to the water at the District's wells and the surface water treatment plants disinfect it. The chlorine kills bacteria and viruses that could otherwise make you sick. We measure the chlorine residual at various locations throughout our water distribution system daily to ensure your safety. We also do microbiological tests every week to make sure there are no coliform bacteria. If these indicator organisms are found, there could also be other bacteria in the water that can make you sick. We protect our water against those bacteria and viruses by having a small amount of chlorine in it.

IS FLUORIDE ADDED TO OUR DRINKING WATER?

No, we do not add fluoride to our water. However, fluoride does occur naturally and is present in the water supply between ND to 380 ppb. That fluoride level is much lower than regulatory limit of 2000 ppb.

WHY SHOULDN'T I USE A SELF-REGENERATING WATER SOFTENER?

Our water is a lot less hard than it used to be so you don't need one. Also, self-regenerating water softeners can send up to 175 pounds of salt down the sewer. We cannot remove that salt so it pushes us over sewer treatment salinity regulations. District Regulations require any of our wastewater customers who want to install a water softener to use a "**Replaceable Cartridge**" type water softener. Our Regional Water Quality Control Board Discharge Permit requires us to reduce the salt byproducts in our wastewater effluent.

We offer a **$300 rebate** for anyone who removes a self-regenerating water softener or a **$250 rebate** for anyone who replaces one with a cartridge type. For more details, call the Water Resources Association at (831) 637-4378 or go to https://wrasbc.isoars.com

If you are not ready to give up your water softener, try bypassing it for a while to see if you are okay with the tap water hardness. If you must use a softener, make sure it is in the "On Demand" setting. Then experiment with the softener settings to see what hardness is acceptable for you.

HOW DO I CHECK FOR A SMALL LEAK?

First, make sure all faucets and water-using appliances in and around your home are turned off. Even a small drip will be detected by your water meter. Depending on the meter manufacturer, the meter will have a digital display, sweeping hand or a small dial. If you see any movement on the meter displays or dials water is flowing through the meter meaning these is a leak. Check for moisture or wet spots under sinks, around toilets, at hose faucets, in your yard irrigation, or in other areas where leaks might occur. If necessary, call a plumber for help.

WHY DO THE WATER PIPES IN MY HOME RATTLE OR VIBRATE?

Usually this is from something called water hammer. This is often from a faulty ball cock in one of the household toilet tanks or a faulty pressure regulator. If necessary, contact a plumber for help.

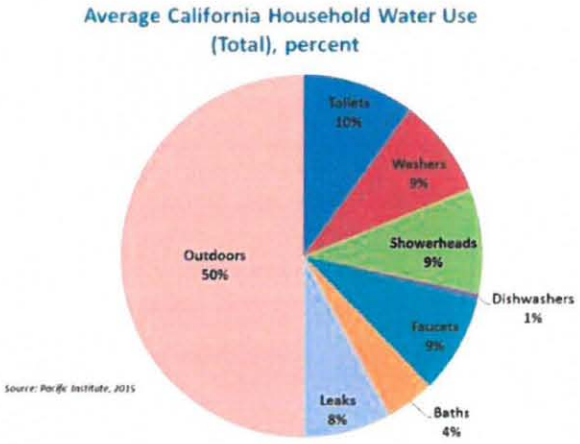
WHERE CAN I GET ADDITIONAL DRINKING WATER INFORMATION?

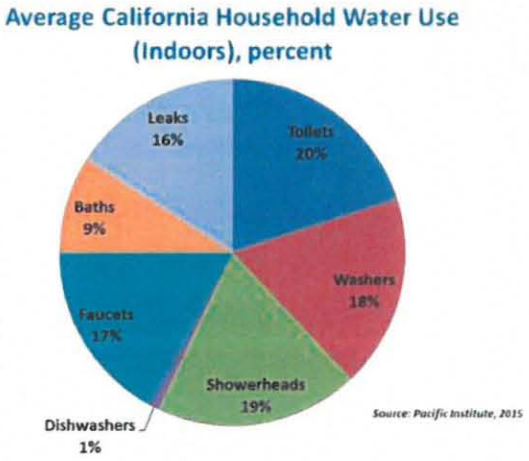
More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791, by visiting their website www.epa.gov/safewater/hfacts.html, and the California EPA State Water Resources Control Board Division of Drinking Water web site:

www.waterboards.ca.gov/drinking_water/programs/index.shtml

WATER CONSERVATION

When you Save Water, You Save Money!





Outdoor irrigation is usually uses the most water, so it is the easiest place to conserve.

EASY WATER SAVING IDEAS

- Set your irrigation to water between midnight and 2 a.m. (less evaporation and spray losses)
- Check that irrigation emitters are working properly and not broken or leaking
- Plant native, drought tolerant landscaping that is still beautiful and uses less water
- Look out for leaking toilet flappers or dripping faucets
- Remember to adjust your landscape irrigation schedule as weather changes

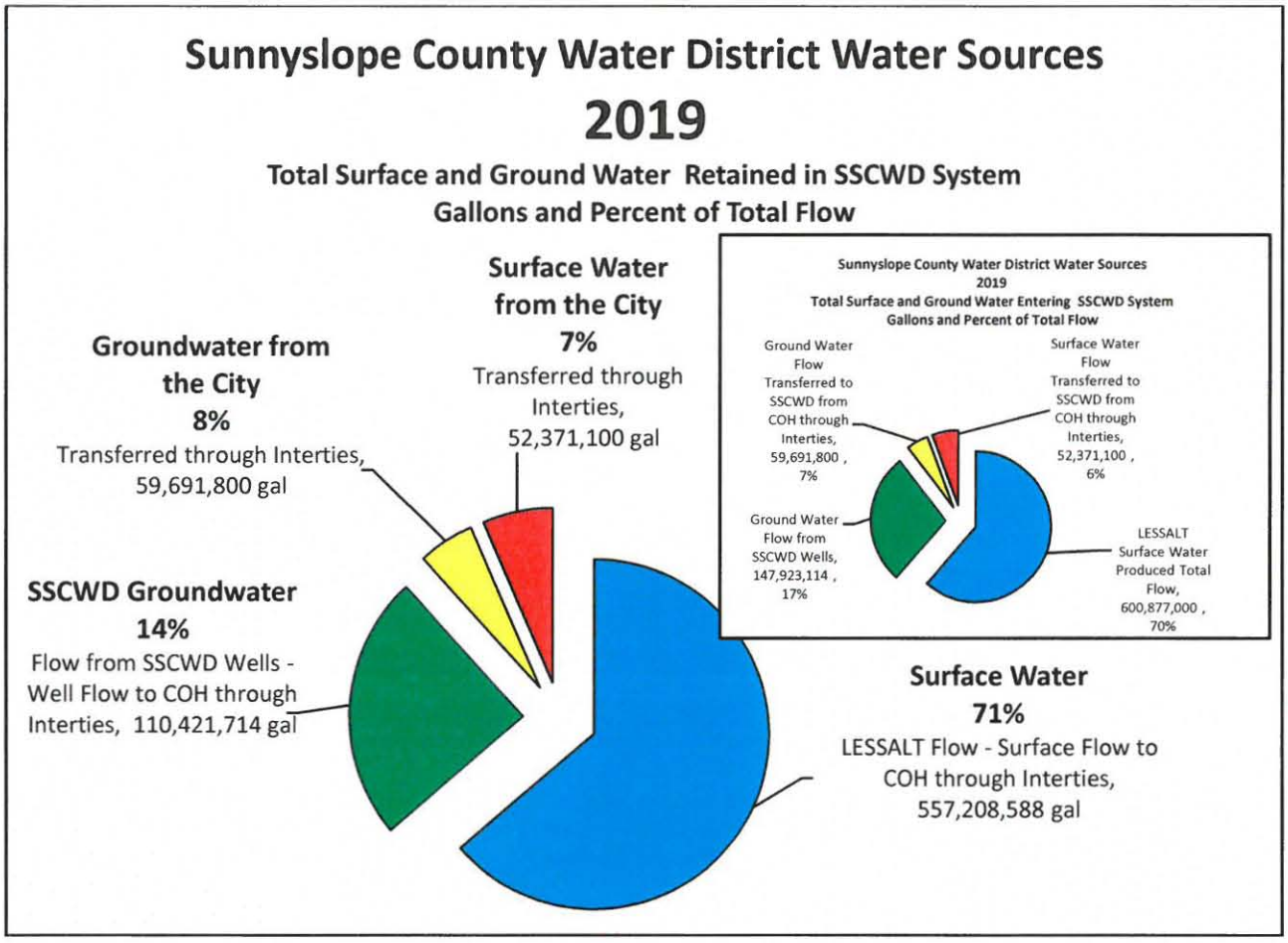
Sunnyslope County Water District also works with the Water Resources Association of San Benito County (WRA) to offer the following conservation programs:

- Free ultra-low flow toilet or $75 rebate to replace toilets older than 1992.
- Rebates up to $300 are available to customers who replace or demolish their softener.
- Rebates are available for landscape irrigation hardware.
- Free water efficient landscape plans.
- Free residential smart gardening classes.
- Free home & landscape water audits, which evaluate your sprinkler system and help detect leaks. Includes free showerheads, faucet aerators, garden hose nozzles, and water conservation literature.
- Technical assistance and "Green Business Program" for businesses.
- Water education programs for schools or service organizations. A water conservation specialist is available to give presentations and/or take groups on fieldtrips to the local treatment plants.

For additional information and assistance on the above Water Conservation Programs and Activities, call the Water Conservation Specialist at: (831) 637-4378 or visit their web site: www.wrasbc.org/

WATER SOURCE

In 2019, Sunnyslope County Water District obtained 14% of its potable drinking water from the District's five groundwater wells. It got 62% from the LESSALT Surface Water Treatment Plant and 9% from the West Hills Surface Water Treatment Plant. The final 15% came through distribution system interties with the City of Hollister (COH). Water quality monitoring information for each of these sources is available later in this report.



DRINKING SOURCE WATER ASSESSMENT AND PROTECTION

Groundwater: Assessments for Wells 2, 5, 7, 8 and 11 were updated in March 2009. These sources are considered most vulnerable to contamination from agricultural drainage, septic systems, sewer collection systems, and agricultural wells.

Surface Water: An assessment for Lessalt and West Hills Water Treatment Plants was updated in 2017. This source is considered most vulnerable to contamination from recreational activities, government agency equipment storage, road & streets, septic systems, sewer collection systems, grazing animals, farm machinery, orchards, row crops, grass lands, hay, pasture, wells, irrigation, housing greater than 1 house per half acre, streams, rivers, and fault lines.

A copy of the summaries of these completed assessments may be viewed at the District Office.

DEFINITIONS

Primary Drinking Water Standards (PDWS) – Rules about contaminants that affect the public health

Secondary Drinking Water Standards – Rules about contaminants that do NOT affect the public health but are recommended for good water appearance, odor, and taste

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) - The highest amount of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. Primary MCLs are set as close to the MCL Goal or Public Health Goal as is economically and technologically feasible. Secondary MCLs are to protect water appearance, taste, and odor.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG) - The amount of a contaminant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety and are set by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.

Public Health Goal (PHG) - The amount of a contaminant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. The California Environmental Protection Agency sets PHGs rather than the USEPA.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL) - The highest allowable amount of a drinking water disinfectant at the consumer's tap.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG) - The amount of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs are set by the U. S. Environmental Protection Agency.

Non-Detects (ND) - Laboratory analysis did not detect a contaminant at the reporting limit.

Non-Applicable (NA) – Category is not applicable in this situation.

Parts per million (ppm) or Milligrams per liter (mg/l) - 1 per 1,000,000 - a measurement of concentration on a weight or volume basis.

Parts per billion (ppb) or Micrograms per liter (ug/l) - 1 per 1,000,000,000 - a measurement of concentration on a weight or volume basis.

Picocuries per liter (pCi/L) - A measure of the radioactivity in water.

Nephelometric Turbidity Unit (NTU) - A measure of the cloudiness of water. Water in excess of 5 NTU has cloudiness just noticeable to the average person.

Trihalomethanes (THMs) - Chemical by-products of chlorination as chlorine breaks down organic substances

Methyl Tertiary – Butyl Ether (MTBE) - A gasoline additive. Tests in 2019 did not detect it in our water sources.

Treatment Technique – (TT) - A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

Notification Level – (NL) - The amount of a contaminant which triggers treatment or other requirements

Lead and Copper Testing - A household testing program for these substances. 90% of the samples taken from high-risk homes must have levels less than 0.015 mg/l of lead and 1.3 mg/l of copper. If our results are above the 90% Action Level, corrective measures must be taken. A high risk home is defined as a structure that contains lead pipes or copper pipes with lead solder installed between January 1983 and June 1986. Sunnyslope County Water District Lead and Copper results have always been below the Notification Level.

Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule 3 & 4 (UCMR 3)/(UCMR 4) - Required testing for specific contaminants not currently regulated by of all Public Water Systems (PWS) serving more than 10,000 people and 800 representative PWS serving 10,000 or fewer people.

SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING THE DETECTION OF COLIFORM BACTERIA				
Microbiological Contaminants	**Detections (Positive Sample & Repeat)**	**MCL**	**MCLG**	**Typical Source of Bacteria**
Confirmed Total Coliform Bacteria	0	2 or more per month	0	Naturally present in the environment
Confirmed Fecal Coliform or *E. coli*	0	1 detection	0	Human and animal fecal waste

Primary Regulated Contaminants							
Contaminant (Reporting Units)	**SSCWD Wells** Avg (Range) Date	**LESSALT** Avg (Range) Date	**West Hills** Avg (Range) Date	**COH Wells** Avg (Range) Date	**MCL**	**PHG** (MCLG)	**Source of Contaminant**
Radioactive Contaminants							
Gross Alpha (pCi/L)	2.01 Well 11 1/10/2019	ND (ND) 1/17/2019	ND (ND) 1/17/2019	ND	15	NA (0)	Decay of natural and man-made deposits
Radium 226	0.67 (0.67) 1/10/19	0.26 (0.26) 1/17/2019	1.20 (1.20) 1/17/2019	0.07 (ND – 0.22) 1/14/19	2	NA (0)	Decay of natural and man-made deposits
Radium 228 (pCi/L)	0.01 (0.01) 1/10/2019	1.78 (1.78) 1/17/2019	1.55 (1.55) 1/17/2019	0.04 (ND – 0.12) 1/14/19	2	NA (0)	Decay of natural and man-made deposits
Uranium (pCi/L)	2.9 (2.7 – 3.1) 10/7/14	NA	NA	3.55 (1.33 – 9) 12/5/07	20	0.43 (0)	Decay of natural and man-made deposits
Strontium-90 (pCi/L)	0.09 (ND – 0.75) 4/6/11	NA	NA	N/A	8	0.35 (0)	Decay of natural and man-made deposits
Inorganic Contaminants							
Arsenic (ug/l)	1.26 (ND-3.5) 4/6/17	ND (ND) 1/17/19	ND (ND) 1/17/19	0.44 (ND – 2.2) 6/8/17	10	0.004 (NA)	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards
Aluminum (mg/l)	ND (NA) 4/6/17	ND (ND) 1/17/19	0.14 (0.14) 1/17/19	ND (NA) 9/7/17	1000	600 (NA)	Erosion of natural deposits; surface water treatment processes
Chromium at Source (ug/l)	7.2 (ND-13) 4/6/17	ND (ND) 1/17/19	ND (ND) 1/17/19	5.0 ND-13 6/8/17	50	NA (100)	Erosion of natural deposits
Chromium in System (ug/l)	5.8 2.5-9.1 UCMR 3			11.7 0.22-16 11/14/13 UCMR 3			
Fluoride (mg/l)	0.25 (0.2-0.33) 4/6/17	ND (ND) 1/17/19	0.1 (ND) 1/17/19	0.32 (0.28-0.38) 6/8/17	2	1 (NA)	Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate (as N) (mg/l) Note 1 on pg. 11	2.32 (1.1 – 4) 10/2/19	0.55 (0.55) 1/17/19	ND 1-17-19	3.12 (1.6 – 4.9) 12/5/19	10	10 (NA)	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Selenium (ug/l)	ND (ND) 4/6/17	2.2 (2.2) 1/17/19	ND (ND) 1/17/19	1.09 (ND-4.9) 12/5/19	50	30 (NA)	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from livestock lots (feed additive)
Chromium VI (ppb)	8.82 RAA (2.2-13) 11/20/19	ND (NA) 11/9/16	NA	11.67 (10-14) 3/14/19	10	0.02 (NA)	Erosion of natural deposits

Distribution System Disinfection Byproducts – Disinfection Residuals			
TTHM [Total trihalomethanes] (ppb) (MCL 80)	Stage 2 36.0 Highest LRAA (10-49) 12/5/19	Stage 2 – 2019 LRAA Site 1 - 36 Site 2 – 25 Site 3 – 23 Site 4 - 24 **No MCL Violation Occurred.**	By-product of drinking water chlorination
HAA5 [Haloacetic Acids] (ug/l) (MCL 60)	Stage 2 8.0 Highest LRAA (3.2-12) 12/5/19	Stage 2 – 2019 LRAA Site 1 - 7.0 Site 2 – 8.0 Site 3 – 6.0 Site 4 - 5.0 **No MCL Violation Occurred.**	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Compliance is determined based on a locational running annual average (LRAA), include the highest LRAA for TTHM and HAA5 and the range of individual samples results for all monitoring locations.			
Chlorine (mg/l) (MRDL 4.0)	1.24 (0.19-2.22) Daily		Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment

Secondary Drinking Water Standards							
Contaminant (Reporting Units)	**SSCWD Wells** Avg (Range) Date	**LESSALT** Avg (Range) Date	**West Hills** Avg (Range) Date	**COH Wells** Avg (Range) Date	**MCL**	**PHG (MCLG)**	**Typical Source of Contaminant**
Aluminum (mg/l)	ND (ND) 4/6/17	ND (ND) 1/17/19	0.14 (0.14) 1/17/19	15,668 *(ND-130,000) 9/7/17	200	NA (NA)	Erosion of natural deposits; residual from some surface water treatment processes
Color (units)	0 (ND-ND) 1/18/17	20 untreated[2] 1/17/19	15 untreated[2] 1/17/19	15 (ND-52) 6/8/17	15	NA (NA)	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Iron (mg/l)	ND (ND) 1/18/17	0.12 (0.12) 1/17/19	0.18 (0.18) 1/17/19	98 (ND - 410) 10/15/19	300	NA (NA)	Leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Manganese (mg/l) (UCMR4)	ND (ND) 1/18/17	0.016 (0.016) 1/17/19	ND (ND) 1/17/19	12 (ND – 110) 10/15/19	50	NA (NA)	Leaching from natural deposits
Turbidity (NTU Units)	0.18 (ND-0.32) 12/31/19	0.03 treated 12/31/19	0.031 treated (0.03-0.23) 12/31/2019	1.6 (ND-9.3) 10/14/14	5	NA (NA)	Soil runoff
Total Dissolved Solids (mg/l)	752.5 (730-800) 9/5/19	320 (320) 1/17/19	270 (270) 1/17/19	587.33 (180 - 940) 10/15/19	1000	NA (NA)	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Specific Conductance (micromhos)	1400 (1400) 8/28/19	540 (470 - 610) 7/16/19	530 (530) 7/16/19	961.33 (300 - 1500) 10/15/19	1600	NA (NA)	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence
Chloride (mg/l)	111.5 (96-130) 9/5/2019	110 (110) 1/17/19	90 (90) 1/17/19	77.53 (24 - 130) 10/15/19	500	NA (NA)	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Sulfate (mg/l)	195 (170-210) 9-5-2019	41 (41) 1/17/19	36 (36) 1/17/19	159.73 (20 - 290) 10/15/19	500	NA (NA)	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
MBAS (foaming agents) (mg/l)	32 (ND - 56) 7/27/17	ND (ND) 1/17/19	ND (ND) 1/17/19	ND (ND) 10/15/19	500	NA (NA)	Municipal and Industrial waste discharges

Unregulated Chemicals with no MCL (UCMR) 3 & 4					
Constituents (Reporting Units) Note 2 on pg. 11	**SSCWD Wells/System** Avg (Range) Date	**LESSALT** Avg (Range) Date	**West Hills** Avg (Range) Date	**COH Wells/System** Avg (Range) Date	**Notification Level (NL)**
Boron (ug/l)	880 (830-930) 9/6/18	140 (ND) 9/11/18	NA	.516 (ND-940) 10-15-19	1000
Vanadium at Source (ug/l) UCMR 3	5.72 (4.8-6.4) 2/4/14	3.4 (NA) 2/4/14	NA	2.4 (0.44 - 7.4) 8-15-13	50
Vanadium in System (ug/l) UCMR 3	4.4 (4.3-4.5) 8/6/13			3.3 (0.33-4.2)	
Strontium at Source (ug/l) UCMR 3	1200 (1000-1400) 2/4/14	270 (NA) 2/4/14	NA	660 (120-1000) 8-15-13	NA
Strontium in System (ug/l) UCMR 3	800 (500-1100) 8/6/13			825 (140-1100)	
Chlorate at Source (ug/l) UCMR 3	66.2 (30-110) 2/4/14	290 (NA) 2//4/14	NA	157 (ND-550) 8-15-13	800
Chlorate in System (ug/l) UCMR 3	162 (64-260) 8/6/13			143 (66-560)	
Molybdenum at Source (ug/l) UCMR 3	2.48 (1.7-3.8) 2/4/14	1.5 (NA) 2/4/14	NA	2.8 (1.3 - 4.5) 8-15-13	NA
Molybdenum in System (ug/l) UCMR 3	1.85 (1.6-2.1) 8/6/13			3.3 (1.5 - 4.5)	
Bromochloroacetic Acid (BCAA) (ug/l) UCMR 4 – 3/4/2019, 3/7/2019	1.68 (1.5-2.7)	NA	NA	3.7 (1.8-6.9)	NA
Bromodichloroacetic Acid (BDCAA) (ug/l) UCMR 4 – 3/4/2019, 3/7/2019	0.71 (0.65-0.8)	NA	NA	0.4 (ND-1.2)	NA
Chlorodibromoacetic Acid (CDBAA) (ug/l) UCMR 4 – 3/4/2019, 3/7/2019	2.05 (1.9-2.2)	NA	NA	1.9 (1.0-3.4)	NA
Dibromoacetic Acid (DBAA) (ug/l) UCMR 4 – 3/4/2019, 3/7/2019	4.18 (3.4-6.5)	NA	NA	10.2 (5.6-19.0)	NA
Dichloroacetic Acid (DCAA) (ug/l) UCMR 4 – 3/4/2019, 3/7/2019	0.4 (0.28-0.69)	NA	NA	1.3 (0.7-2.7)	NA
Monobromoacetic Acid (MBAA) (ug/l) UCMR 4 – 3/4/2019, 3/7/2019	0.62 (0.47-0.96)	NA	NA	1.0 (ND-1.9)	NA
Tribromoacetic Acid (TBAA) (ug/l) UCMR 4 – 3/4/2019, 3/7/2019	3.65 3.1-4.2)	NA	NA	1.4 (ND-3.7)	NA
Germanium (ug/l) UCMR 4 – 3/4/2019	0.03 (ND-0.3)	ND	ND	0.3 (0.3-0.3)	NA
Manganese (ug/l) UCMR 4 – 3/4/2019	1.76 (MRL-7.9)	0.66	0.75	2.2 (0.4-6.2)	NA
n-Butyl alcohol (ug/l) UCMR 4 – 3/4/2019	ND	ND	ND	ND	NA

Additional Water Quality Information									
Constituents (Units)	**SSCWD Wells** Avg (Range) Date	**Lessalt** Avg (Range) Date	**West Hills** Avg (Range) Date	**COH Wells** Avg (Range) Date	**Constituents** (Reporting Units)	**SSCWD Wells** Avg (Range) Date	**Lessalt** Avg (Range) Date	**West Hills** Avg (Range) Date	**COH Wells** Avg (Range) Date
Total Hardness (as CaCO3) (mg/l)	395 (370-420) 1/18/17	120 (120) 1/17/19	110 (110) 1/17/19	330.40 (98 - 519) 10/15/19	Potassium (K) (mg/l)	3.22 (3-3.5) 1/8/17	3.8 (mg/l) 1/17/19	3.5 (3.5) 1/17/19	1.87 (ND - 3.30) 9/16/15
Calcium (Ca) (mg/l)	68.4 (54-92) 1/18/17	22 (22) 1/17/19	21 (21) 1/17/19	50.53 (29 - 71) 10/15/19	Total Alkalinity (as CaCO3) (mg/l)	308 (280-340) 1/18/17	78 (78) 1/17/19	83 (83) 1/17/19	227.20 (65 - 340) 10/15/19
Magnesium (Mg) (mg/l)	63.6 (56-72) 1/18/17	15 (15) 1/17/19	14 (14) 1/1719	49.47 (5.9 - 83) 10/15/19	Bicarbonate (CaCO3) (mg/l)	272 (230-290) 4/6/11	78 (78) 1/17/19	83 (83) 1/17/19	274.33 (79 - 410) 10/11/18
Sodium (Na) (mg/l)	117.5 (110-120) 9/5/19	74 (74) 1/17/19	62 (62) 1/17/19	85.07 (19 - 150) 10/15/19	pH (Laboratory) (units)	7.86 (7.7-8.0) 1-18-17	7.8 (6.4-8.5) 1-17-19	7.9 (6.4-8.5) 1-17-19	7.53 (6.84 - 7.99) 10/15/19
Bromide (Br) (mg/l)	0.282 (0.24-0.31) 6/4/18	0.22 (0.13-0.32) 12/26/18	0.24 (0.13-0.32) 12/26/18	0.260 (0.074-0.441) 11-21-18	UV Absorbance at 254 nanometers (1/cm)	NA	0.076 (0.061-0.11) 12/3/19	0.009 (0.007-0.011) 12/3/19	NA
Silica Total (mg/l)	29.1 (25-32) 4/6/11	NA (NA)	NA (NA)	NA	Iodide (ppb)	NA	1.33 (ND-12) 4/25/11	NA	NA
Ammonia (mg/l)	0.037 (ND-0.37) 4/6/11	NA (NA)	NA (NA)	NA	Asbestos	ND 6/10/2014	NA	NA	NA

Distribution System Customer Tap Sampling for Lead and Copper							
Contam-inant	**No. of Samples**	**90th Perc-entile Result**	**No. Sites Over NL**	**Notific-ation Level**	**PHG** (MCLG)	**Likely Source of Contamination**	**Health Effects Language**
Lead (ug/l) *6/16/17 6/22/17*	41	0.0	1	15	2 (NA)	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits	Infants and children who drink water containing lead in excess of the action level may experience delays in physical or mental development, slight defects in attention span or learning abilities. Adults who drink this water over many years may develop kidney problems or high blood pressure.
Copper (mg/l) *6/16/17 6/22/17*	41	0.270	0	1.3	0.17 (NA)	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits	Some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over a relatively short amount of time may experience gastrointestinal distress. Some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over many years may suffer liver or kidney damage.

Note 1: One Nitrate sample taken was 4.0 mg/l which is below the MCL but requires notifying the public in this report. The situation is being monitored and currently presents no health risk to most of the population. If special circumstances have caused you to be vulnerable, consult your doctor.

Note 2: Many additional tests for other contaminants not listed here were conducted but recordable concentrations of the contaminants were not found.

Treatment of Surface Water Source / LESSALT Water Treatment Plant	
Treatment Technique (TT) ♦: U S Filter Memcor Microfiltration Treatment Plant	Turbidity has no health effects. However, high levels of turbidity can interfere with disinfection and provide a medium for microbial growth. Turbidity may indicate the presence of disease-causing organisms. These organisms include bacteria, viruses, and parasites that can cause symptoms such as nausea, cramps and diarrhea, and associated headaches.
Turbidity Performance Standards ♦♦: This standard must be met through the water treatment process	Turbidity of the filtered water must: 1 - Be less than or equal to 0.10 NTU in 95% of measurements in a month. 2 - Not exceed 1.0 NTU at any time.
Percentage of samples that met Turbidity Performance Standard No. 1.	100%
2019 Highest single turbidity measurement	0.03 NTU
Violations of treatment requirements	None
Total Organic Carbon ♦♦♦ (mg/l) Dissolved Organic Carbon ♦♦♦ (mg/l)	TOC Raw: 2.96 average (2.6 – 3.7 range) Treated: 0.59 average (0.0 – 1.1 range) DOC Raw: 2.87 average (2.4 – 3.6 range) Treated: 0.59 average (0.0 – 0.94 range)

Treatment of Surface Water Source / West Hills Water Treatment Plant	
Treatment Technique (TT) ♦: Actiflo Carb Treatment Plant	Turbidity has no health effects. However, high levels of turbidity can interfere with disinfection and provide a medium for microbial growth. Turbidity may indicate the presence of disease-causing organisms. These organisms include bacteria, viruses, and parasites that can cause symptoms such as nausea, cramps and diarrhea, and associated headaches.
Turbidity Performance Standards ♦♦: This standard must be met through the water treatment process	Turbidity of the filtered water must: 1 - Be less than or equal to 0.30 NTU in 95% of measurements in a month. 2 - Not exceed 1.0 NTU at any time.
Percentage of samples that met Turbidity Performance Standard No. 1.	100%
2019 Highest single turbidity measurement	0.27 NTU 3/8/2019
Violations of treatment requirements	None
Total Organic Carbon ♦♦♦ (mg/l) Dissolved Organic Carbon ♦♦♦ (mg/l)	TOC Raw: 3.12 average (2.8 – 3.9 range) Treated: 0.7 average (0.7 – 0.97 range) DOC Raw 2.95 average (2.7 – 3.8 range) Treated: 0.53 average (0.0 – 0.87 range)

♦ A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

♦♦ Turbidity (measured in NTU) is a measurement of the cloudiness of water and is a good indicator of water quality and filtration performance. Turbidity results that meet performance standards are considered to be in compliance with filtration requirements.

♦♦♦ Total Organic Carbon (TOC) or Dissolved Organic Carbon (DOC) have no health effects. However, TOC or DOC provide a medium for the formation of disinfection byproducts. These byproducts include trihalomethanes (THMs) and halo acetic acids (HAAs). Drinking water containing these byproducts in excess of the MCL may lead to adverse health effects, liver or kidney problems, nervous system effects, and may lead to an increased risk of cancer.

Surface Water Source					
PWS 3510007		Hollister Conduit - Bifurcation		San Justo - Valve House	
7/23/2018		Range	Average	Range	Average
Total Alkalinity (as CaCo3)	mg/l		65		66
Bicarbonate Alkalinity (CaC03)	mg/l		65		66
Chloride (CL)	mg/l		82		81
Color	units		10		10
Specific Conductance	umho/	450-470	460	470-540	505
Nitrate (N)	mg/l		0.47		0.43
pH			7.8		7.8
Sulfate (SO4)	mg/l		36		35
Total Dissolved Solids	mg/l		260		240
Total Hardness (as CaCO3)	mg/l		97		95
Turbidity	NTU		1.1		0.78
Calcium (Ca)	mg/l		20		19
Copper	ug/l		ND		5.7
Iron	mg/l		0.066		0.053
Magnesium (Mg)	mg/l		12		11
Manganese	mg/l		0.024		0.017
Potassium (K)	mg/l		3.2		3.1
Sodium (Na)	mg/l		57		55
Chromium - Hexavalent (Cr+6)	ug/l		ND		0.05

SUMMARY

Your Water Is Safe To Drink.

Sunnyslope County Water District experienced NO water quality violations in 2019. The drinking water we deliver to you meets all federal and state safety requirements. We detected some contaminants through our monitoring and testing program, but all are within recommended health safety guidelines. We are committed to providing safe, top quality water every day to every customer. We take pride in our customer service and are eager to help you with any water issues.

We must all protect our water sources, which are vital to our community, our way of life, and our children's future. Ways you can help include:

- Water conservation and smart water use
- Quickly report leaks in meter boxes or streets to SSCWD
- Stop using a water softener
- Flush ONLY toilet paper down the toilet; DO NOT send rags, "flushable" wipes, baby wipes, tampons, expired medication, harsh chemicals, paints or thinners down the drain
- Do not wash cooking grease or oil down the drain; wipe it into the trash instead
- Don't wash dirt, soap, oil, or other chemicals down the storm drains
- Pick up trash and never litter or dump garbage in streets, parks, storm drains, or anywhere

We value you as our customers and want you to be informed about your water utility. If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water, please call our General Manager, Drew Lander at (831) 637-4670. If you want to learn more, check out our web site: www.sscwd.org.

We welcome you to attend any of our regularly scheduled Board meetings, held at 5:15 p.m. on the third Tuesday of every month in our District Office at 3570 Airline Highway, Hollister.

¡TODA EL AGUA POTABLE QUE LE ENTREGAMOS ESTÁ DENTRO DE LOS REQUISITOS FEDERALES Y ESTATALES!

Nos complace presentarle el Informe Anual de Calidad del Agua de este año. El propósito de este informe es aumentar su comprensión y confianza en la calidad del agua potable que le entrega el Sunnyslope County Water District (SSCWD). Nuestro objetivo constante es proporcionarle un suministro seguro y confiable de agua potable.

Tenga en cuenta que los inquilinos, empleados y estudiantes pueden no recibir el informe ya que no son clientes directos del Distrito. Puede hacer que este informe esté disponible para otros mediante la distribución de copias o publicación en un lugar visible.

SU AGUA ES COMPLETAMENTE SEGURA PARA BEBER.

El agua suministrada por el Sunnyslope County Water District cumple con las estrictas regulaciones de salud estatales y federales. Toda el agua potable, incluida el agua embotellada, puede contener al menos pequeñas cantidades de algunos contaminantes. Pero la presencia de tales contaminantes no indica necesariamente que el agua represente un riesgo para la salud.
Sin embargo, algunas personas con sistemas inmunes débiles pueden ser más vulnerables a los contaminantes en el agua potable que la población en general. Eso podría incluir personas con cáncer que reciben quimioterapia, personas que recibieron un trasplante de órganos, personas con VIH / SIDA, ancianos y bebés pequeños. Si le preocupa esto, obtenga consejos sobre el agua potable de su médico.

RESUMEN

Su agua es segura para beber. El Sunnyslope County Water District NO experimentó violaciones de la calidad del agua en 2019. El agua potable que le entregamos cumple con todos los requisitos de seguridades federales y estatales. Detectamos algunos contaminantes a través de nuestro programa de monitoreo y prueba, pero todos están dentro de las pautas recomendadas de seguridad de la salud. Estamos comprometidos a proporcionar agua segura y de alta calidad todos los días a cada cliente. Estamos orgullosos de nuestro servicio al cliente y estamos ansiosos por ayudarlo con cualquier problema relacionado con el agua.

Todos debemos proteger nuestras fuentes de agua, que son vitales para nuestra comunidad, nuestra forma de vida y el futuro de nuestros hijos. Las formas en que puede ayudar incluyen:

- Conservación del agua y uso inteligente del agua.
- Informe rápidamente fugas en cajas de medidores o calles a SSCWD.
- Deje de usar un ablandador de agua.
- Tire SOLO el papel higiénico por el inodoro; NO envíe trapos, toallitas "lavables", toallitas húmedas, tampones, medicamentos vencidos, productos químicos fuertes, pinturas o diluyentes por el desagüe.
- No lave grasa o aceite de cocina por el desagüe; límpialo en la basura.
- No lave suciedad, jabón, aceite u otros productos químicos por los desagües pluviales.
- Recoja la basura y nunca arroje basura en la calle, parques, desagües pluviales o en cualquier lugar.

Lo valoramos como nuestros clientes y queremos que esté informado sobre su servicio de agua. Si tiene alguna pregunta sobre este informe o sobre su agua, llame a nuestro Gerente General, Drew Lander al (831) 637-4670. Si desea obtener más información, visite nuestro sitio web: www.sscwd.org.

Le invitamos a asistir a cualquiera de nuestras reuniones regulares de la Junta, que se llevan a cabo a las 5:15 p.m. el tercer martes de cada mes en nuestra oficina del distrito en 3570 Airline Highway, Hollister.