



2024 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 important information about your drinking water, please ask someone to translate. Please call (626) 287-5238 or send us an e-mail at sswc@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 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 2024, the drinking water provided by SSWC 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 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.

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 upon request.

SSWC's Annual Shareholders Meeting convenes on the third Monday of March at 10:00 A.M. at our office. Electronic proxies will be emailed asking for your participation. The meeting provides an opportunity for your involvement in decisions that may affect your water quality. Please utilize our free customer portal to view your water usage history, your current balance, 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, only check. 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.

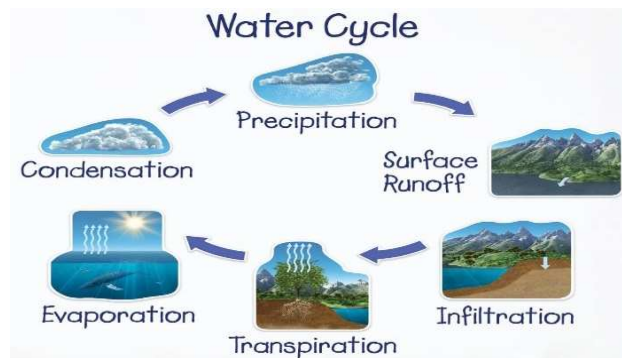
WATER CONSERVATION REMINDER

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@sunnyslopeswatercompany.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).

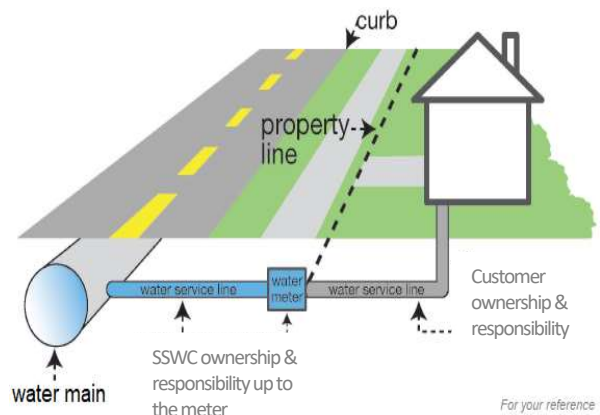
Nitrate in drinking water over the MCL is a health risk for infants of less than six months of age. Such nitrate levels in drinking water can interfere with the capacity of the infant's blood to carry oxygen, resulting in serious illness; symptoms include shortness of breath and blueness of the skin.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

Some people who drink 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. 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, all water systems took inventory of the materials used in both water utility lines and customer service lines (the LSLI) to determine if they contain lead (and if they need to be replaced). SSWC has identified the pipe, tubing, and fitting materials connected to most customer service lines. For any addresses we haven't yet inspected, we will contact you to schedule an appointment. You may view the Service Line Material Inventory at <https://www.sunnyslopewatercompany.com/lead-and-copper>. 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.
 - ▷ Or, instead of wasting the "first draw" of water, find ways to use it. Use it for tasks like showering, laundry, flushing the toilet, or saving it to water plants or clean surfaces.
- ▶ 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.

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

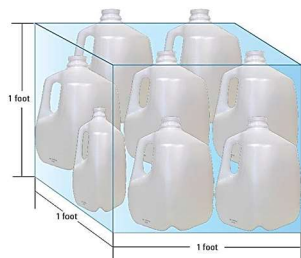
To protect the quality of our drinking water, SSWC maintains a state-approved Cross-Connection Control Program which helps prevent the unwanted reversal of water (backflow) from private plumbing systems into the potable water supply. Backflow can occur when water pressure drops due to events like a main 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.



ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Units Expressed in Your Results	
mg/L	Milligrams per liter, also known as parts per million (ppm)
µg/L	Micrograms per liter, also known as parts per billion (ppb)
ng/L	Nanograms per liter, also known as parts per trillion (ppt)
pCi/L	picoCuries per liter
µmho/cm	micromhos per centimeter
NTU	Nephelometric Turbidity Units
ND	Not Detected at DLR
<	Constituent is detected but average is less than the indicated DLR
N/A	Not Applicable
DLR	Detection Limit for Purposes of Reporting
MCL [G]	Maximum Contaminant Level [Goal]

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 a water-filled Rose Bowl (or approx. 84,375,000 gallons)
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



Your water usage is measured in one hundred cubic feet (or “units” on your billing statement).

One cubic foot (CF) is an expression of volume measuring 7.48 gallons.

Therefore, 100 CF (also called HCF or unit) is equivalent to 748 gallons.

- ▶ STATE WATER RESOURCE CONTROL BOARD <http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/>
- ▶ <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/>

SUNNY SLOPE WATER COMPANY 2024 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	0.93	0.08 - 1.94	No	Weekly	System	Drinking water disinfectant
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (µg/L)	80	N/A	0.5	2.34	ND - 6.20	No	Quarterly	System	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Haloacetic Acids (five) (HAA5) (µg/L)	60	N/A	0.5	0.89	ND - 7.10	No	Quarterly	System	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Microbiological									
Total Coliforms ^(c)	0%	(0)	(0)	ND	0.00%	No	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	1	1	No	2024	Wells	Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate (NO ₃) as Nitrogen (N) (mg/L)	10	10	0.4	2.87	2.0 - 3.8	No	Weekly	System	Leaching from fertilizer use
Chromium, Hexavalent (Cr ⁺⁶) (µg/L)	(10)	0.2	1	7.53	5.70 - 9.60	No	Monthly	System	Naturally present in the environment ; industrial wastes
Perchlorate (ClO ₄) (µg/L)	6	1	4	1.4	1.1 - 1.5	No	Quarterly	Wells	Naturally-occurring/man-made from aerospace/industrial
Radioactivity									
Gross Alpha Activity (pCi/L)	15	(0)	3	5.81	3.65 - 8.17	No	2024	Wells	Erosion of natural deposits
Combined Radium (pCi/L)	5	(0)	1	0.25	0.159 - 0.389	No	2024	Wells	Erosion of natural deposits
Uranium (U) (pCi/L)	20	0.43	1	0.61	0.61	No	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)	N/A	N/A	N/A	120	120	No	2024	Wells	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Bicarbonate (HCO ₃) (mg/L)	N/A	N/A	N/A	150	150	No	2024	Wells	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Carbonate (CO ₃ ⁻²) (mg/L)	N/A	N/A	1	ND	ND	No	2024	Wells	Calcium/magnesium salts
Chloride (Cl-) (mg/L)	500	N/A	N/A	12	12	No	2024	Wells	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Specific Conductance (µmho/cm)	1,600	N/A	N/A	370	370	No	2024	Wells	Substances that form ions in water
Hydroxide (OH-) (mg/L)	N/A	N/A	N/A	ND	ND	No	2024	Wells	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
MBAS (mg/L)	0.5	N/A	0.1	ND	ND	No	2024	Wells	Domestic/municipal/industrial waste discharges
pH (pH units) (Lab)	N/A	(6.5 - 8.5)	N/A	7.6	7.6	No	2024	Wells	Expresses a liquid's acidic (0 - 6.9) or basic (7.1 - 14) state
Sulfate (SO ₄ ⁻²) (mg/L)	500	N/A	0.5	30	30	No	2024	Wells	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits ; industrial wastes
Total Dissolved Solids (mg/L)	1,000	N/A	N/A	240	240	No	2024	Wells	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Metals									
Aluminum (Al) (µg/L)	200	N/A	N/A	ND	ND	No	2024	Wells	Erosion of natural deposits
Boron (B) (µg/L)	N/A	N/A	100	160	160	No	2024	Wells	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Calcium (Ca) (mg/L)	N/A	N/A	N/A	26	26	No	2024	Wells	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Iron (Fe) (µg/L)	300	N/A	100	ND	ND	No	2024	Wells	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits ; industrial wastes
Magnesium (Mg) (mg/L)	N/A	N/A	N/A	4.8	4.8	No	2024	Wells	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Manganese (Mn) (µg/L)	50	N/A	20	ND	ND	No	2024	Wells	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Potassium (K) (mg/L)	N/A	N/A	N/A	ND	ND	No	2024	Wells	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Sodium (Na) (mg/L)	N/A	N/A	N/A	47	47	No	2024	Wells	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Zinc (Zn) (µg/L)	5,000	N/A	50	ND	ND	No	2024	Wells	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits ; industrial wastes
Other									
Hardness as CaCO3 (mg/L)	N/A	N/A	N/A	84.0	84	No	2024	Wells	Naturally affected by dissolved
Odor-Threshold (Units)	3	N/A	1	1	1.00	No	Monthly	System	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Turbidity (NTU)	5	N/A	0.1	0.2	0.10 - 0.43	No	Monthly	System	Erosion of natural deposits/runoff

FOOTNOTES

^(a) The results reported in the table are average concentrations of the constituents detected in your drinking water during 2024 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 2024. 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 2024.

^(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.

