Here is your Sunnyslope Water District

2021 Annual Water Quality Report

Your Sunnyslope Water District produces a Water Quality Report each year to share information on where your drinking water comes from, and how we treat and monitor it for quality and safety. Transparency is part of our regulatory requirements, and we welcome the opportunity to show you how we deliver reliable, high-quality water to your tap. Look inside! > > >

Este informe contiene información importante sobre el agua potable de nuestra comunidad. Traducirlo o hablar con alguien que lo entienda. Para ver esta información en español, por favor visite sunnyslopewater.org, o llame al (831) 637-4670 para obtener ayuda.

Sunnyslope
Water District
3570 Airline Hwy.
Hollister, CA 95023

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Sunnyslope water quality testing

2021 by the numbers

14,865

total tests performed throughout our water treatment, transmission, and distribution system

105

substances tested; all health-related contaminants detected were at trace levels, well below legal safety limits

114

locations tested (homes, schools, treatment plants, fire hydrants, water lines, wells, pump stations, tanks, etc.)

0

Water quality violations in 2021 –and for the last 25 years for both health-related and non-health-related contaminants

Summary: Sunnyslope 2021 Water Quality report

As part of our regulatory requirements, we produce this consumer confidence report to summarize the results of the more than 14,000 water quality tests we conduct annually. We continually test your drinking water to not only meet, but exceed all state and federal standards for quality and safety. ***Sunnyslope had no water quality violations in 2021–or at any time in the last 25 years for either primary (health-related) or secondary (aesthetic taste/smell) contaminants.*** Any health-related contaminants detected were at trace levels, well below the concentrations allowed by the US Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) for health and safety.

At your Sunnyslope Water District, we are wholeheartedly committed to providing you with safe, reliable, high-quality water. We value our customers and want you to be informed. If you have any questions about this report or your water service, please call us at (831) 637-4670. To view comprehensive water testing results, please visit sunnyslopewater.org. You may also contact the USEPA for information about contaminants, health effects, and the Safe Drinking Water Act at water.epa.gov/drink, or call their Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1(800) 426-4791.

Drew Lander, P.E.
General Manager, Sunnyslope Water District

Drought alert: mandatory emergency water conservation measures now in effect

As we enter a third year of drought, the imported surface water allocation we depend upon has been cut to zero. All local water agencies have implemented stage two of the Hollister Urban Area Water Shortage Contingency Plan, and mandatory regulations are now in effect:

- Landscape watering is restricted to two days per week: Tues/Sat for odd-numbered addresses, and Wed/Sun for even-numbered addresses
- No landscape watering from 9 am to 5 pm except for drip irrigation or hand watering with a quick-acting, positive shut-off nozzle
- No hosing down sidewalks, driveways, patios, or other hardscape
- No watering that causes runoff to hardscape, adjacent property, or unirrigated areas
- No washing vehicles without the use of a quick-acting, positive shut-off nozzle
- No use of fountains or decorative water features unless water is recirculated
- Irrigation and plumbing leaks/malfunctions must be repaired in a timely fashion
- Restaurants can only serve water on request; hotels must encourage guests to decline daily towel/linen service

Maintaining a sustainable water supply is only possible with continual conservation from all community members. Our future simply depends upon it. For more details on restrictions, please visit sunnyslopewater.org, or Water Resources Association San Benito County at wrasbc.org.

Where does my water come from?

Sunnyslope water comes from two sources:

1. Imported surface water

During non-drought years, most of our water is surface water which is pumped from the San Luis Reservoir, located near Los Banos on Highway 152. The water travels via the Pacheco Tunnel and Hollister Conduit to Sunnyslope's Lessalt and West Hills Water Treatment Plants. In addition, the San Benito County Water District (SBCWD) stores surface water in our groundwater basin and at the local San Justo Reservoir for future municipal, industrial, and agricultural use. We depend upon this surface water because our groundwater alone falls far short of meeting our county's needs.

The surface water originates as snow or rain in the Sierra Nevada range. Runoff enters rivers that flow into the Sacramento-San Joaquin River Delta (the largest estuary on the West Coast of the Americas), and into 20 reservoirs that are part of the massive Central Valley Project (CVP), a complex network of infrastructure that supplies drinking water to nearly two-thirds of the state's population as far south as Los Angeles. The delta is California's most crucial ecological and water resource, and it is in trouble. State agencies, environmental groups, and researchers are seeking strategies to restore the overtaxed delta ecosystem.

Each year, water agencies like SBCWD that have surface water contracts with the CVP are allocated a percentage of their contract amount dependent on rain and snowfall, regulations to protect water quality and wildlife, and other factors. Due to the drought, we received only 25 percent of our normal allocation in 2021, and this year we received no allocation (see sidebar). Yet Hollister is in a much better position than many municipalities. Using water stored in the San Justo Reservoir, the SBCWD was able to give Sunnyslope 1,200 acre feet more surface water last year, lessening the deficit to 43 percent of normal. They have also increased our 2022 allocation from zero to 25 percent–all water that we will not have to pump from our groundwater basin.

2. Local groundwater

Sunnyslope Water District owns and operates five wells which supplied approximately 60 percent of our potable water in 2021. This is over twice as much as the previous year due to our reduced surface water allocation, and despite the additional 1,200 acre feet of surface water we received from SBCWD. Healthy groundwater levels are critical to get us through periods of drought, and for economic and environmental sustainability. Decades of imported surface water from the Sacramento-San Joaquin River Delta has allowed our local groundwater basin to stabilize from historically low levels in the 1970s—but the future availability of imported water is uncertain.

As the climate crisis continues, droughts are becoming more common, and rain more sporadic, at the same time water demand is increasing. While our groundwater is currently able to make up our water deficit, nobody know how long the drought will last. If reduced allocations continue, our groundwater will eventually be in overdraft, threatening the future of our community. To be part of the solution, please see the back page for ways you can conserve water.

Sunnyslope water sources

2020 vs. 2021

In May 2021, San Benito County's surface water allocation was cut by 75 percent due to the state-wide emergency drought proclamation. As a result, we had to use over twice as much groundwater as the previous year to make up the deficit. As the drought continues for a third year, our allocation was slashed to zero for 2022, which means we will have to use even more groundwater.

The Hollister area depends on imported surface water to meet water demand, improve water quality, and keep our groundwater basin at a healthy level—but we have not received a full allocation since 2008. It is vital that we all practice year-round, diligent water conservation to preserve our water supply and quality of life.

This August 2021 photo of the depleted San Luis Reservoir shows the fully exposed water intakes and dam wall, as compared to the inset photo taken in February 2015. Hollister and many other municipalities as far south as Los Angeles depend on this surface water collected from the Sacramento-San Joaquin River Delta, but due to ongoing drought allocations have been reduced for many years.

Photo: CA Department of Water Resources

Sunnyslope Water District

Drought Timeline

1974-77 California has driest three-year period in recorded history. Agricultural and municipal water demand causes groundwater overdraft, highlighting Hollister's need for imported water.

1977 Residents approve funding for the San Felipe Project, a pipeline to deliver surface water to the Hollister area from the Central Valley Project's San Luis Reservoir near Los Banos.

1986 San Justo Reservoir is built three miles southwest of Hollister to store additional water from San Luis Reservoir.

1986-1992 California and much of the west experiences the longest drought in recorded history (to be eclipsed later). This spurs new regulations for water conservation and efficiency.

2007-2017 Ten-year drought is the longest in California history. Central Valley Project reduces water allocations to farms and cities, including Hollister. State mandates 20 percent reduction in water use per person by 2020.

2014 California passes Sustainable Groundwater Management Act.

2015 Statewide 25 percent reduction in water use mandated due to drought.

2018 State sets more stringent water efficiency goals for water suppliers: reduce indoor daily water use to 55 gallons per person by 2022, and 50 gallons per person by 2030.

2021 Drought emergency declared. San Benito County's water allocation is cut to 25 percent of normal. Stage one voluntary water restrictions go into effect.

2022 Third year of drought. San Benito County receives zero water allocation for the year. Stage two mandatory water conservation regulations are enacted, with a goal of reducing water use by 25 percent of pre-drought levels.

How is my water treated?

Highly qualified Sunnyslope Water staff continually test water throughout our entire purification and distribution system to ensure water quality and safety. We also regularly send water samples to independent offsite labs to verify our treatment processes. Certified operators at our two water treatment plants closely monitor every stage of treatment and document findings over time. Sensors and instruments constantly measure water properties such as pH, oxidation, temperature, total organic carbon, and many more parameters. Sensors connected to our SCADA electronic operating system allow operators to continuously control every aspect of the plant.

At the **Lessalt Water Treatment Plant,** untreated surface water first passes through special sand filters that remove iron and manganese. Water then flows through activated carbon filters to remove microscopic organic contaminants. After that, microfilters remove remaining microscopic particles, and pH is adjusted to protect pipelines from corrosion. As a final safety measure, we slightly chlorinate the water to eliminate any remaining bacteria and viruses. Due to the drought and reduction in our county's imported surface water allocation, Lessalt was temporarily shut down in October 2021, and will reopen once the drought ends and allocations resume. Since October, we have been using surface water stored in our local San Justo Reservoir, and treating it exclusively at the West Hills Water Treatment Plant.

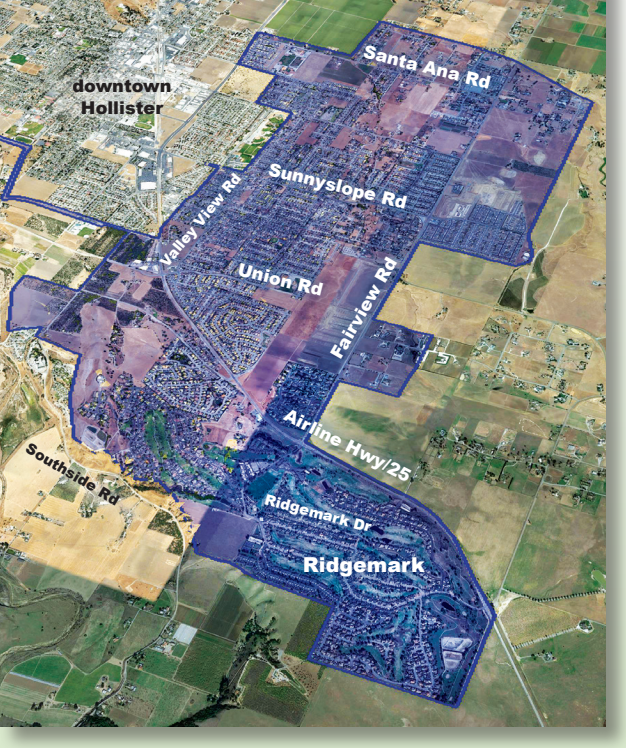
At the **West Hills Water Treatment Plant,** carbon removes microscopic organic materials in the water, which is then chemically treated to separate out particles in a settling tank. Water subsequently enters a sand filter which captures bacteria and microscopic particles. Technicians then adjust pH levels and chlorinate the water as a final safeguard.

Unlike surface water from rivers, lakes, and reservoirs, **groundwater** from Sunnyslope wells is naturally clean, and requires only slight chlorination. Soil filters out pollutants as water percolates down to the underground aquifer. We perform daily chlorine residual tests at our five wells and at 15 different sampling stations throughout the distribution system. We also continually exercise valves, flush hydrants, monitor tank levels, and repair leaks, as well as respond to water emergencies 24 hours a day.

Drought impact on water hardness

Hard water used to be an issue in the Hollister area when our water source came solely from local wells, but that changed in 2017 when the Lessalt and West Hills water treatment plants began delivering mostly surface water imported from the San Luis Reservoir, part of the Central Valley Project. When our county receives normal surface water allocations, Sunnyslope's water hardness ranges between 100-110 ppm,

Sunnyslope Maintenance Operator Adan Cervantes checks chlorine residual levels at Sunnyslope Well #2. Operators test water on a daily basis at Sunnyslope's five wells and at 15 sampling stations throughout the distribution system.



Sunnyslope Water service area

Sunnyslope provides potable water to approximately 23,750 people who live in the eastern half of Hollister, including Ridgemark and some urban parts of San Benito County–about half the local population, or 7,000 households.

or 5.8 to 6.4 grains per gallon–about the same hardness found in most California rivers and lakes. Water is considered hard if the amount of dissolved calcium carbonate is above 130 parts per million (ppm), or eight grains per gallon. Above 180 ppm can cause scale on faucets and appliances.

With the current drought and decrease in our surface water allocation, Sunnyslope is having to use more groundwater to make up for the water deficit (see page 3) which has increased water hardness temporarily. It is impossible to pinpoint exact water hardness at specific locations because levels fluctuate throughout the system depending on water demand, hydraulics, which water sources are being used, and many other factors. Once the drought ends and allocations resume, our local water supply will return to a normal water hardness range.

Sometimes dissolved manganese can cause water to have a slight yellow or brown tint. This water is perfectly safe to drink. Do not waste water by trying to flush your lines, which will only bring more tinted water into your home. Check again in an hour or so and the problem should be corrected.

What causes water to have an odor, or appear tinted?

Water treatment requires chlorination as a final step to kill bacteria and viruses. If you detect a chlorine odor, let the water stand in an open container for five minutes, install an undersink filter, or use a water filter pitcher. Other unpleasant odors can come from garbage disposals, or dry drain traps under unused sinks. Unplug and clean the garbage disposal, or run water to fill your drain trap. To clean drains, pour one cup of baking soda down the pipe followed by one cup of vinegar. When bubbling stops, slowly pour in boiling water.

On rare occasions, water can temporarily have a slight yellow or brown tint, noticeable in a white tub or sink. The color is usually from small amounts of dissolved iron and manganese, which is harmless. Water can also look tinted when pipe sediment becomes suspended during high-velocity flow. This can happen during water main flushing or firefighting activities. Tinted water is perfectly safe to drink. If you find it bothersome, please do not try to flush your lines as that will only waste water and bring more tinted water into your home. Wait an hour or so, and then check the tap closest to the main line in the street–the problem will most likely be corrected.

Water can also look cloudy or milky due to dissolved air bubbles in the pressurized system–this clears quickly as bubbles dissipate. *If you have concerns about your water, please don't hesitate to call us at (831) 637-4670.*

Sunnyslope Water 2021

By the numbers

23 *employees:*

…provided water service to **23,750** *customers*

…maintained and operated **2** *treatment plants,* **5** *wells, and* **85** *miles of buried water mains*

…exercised **619** *of total 2,750 water valves*

…replaced **309** *of total 6,850 water meters*

…flushed **451** *of total 940 fire hydrants*

…responded to **194** *water emergency calls*

*Typical sources key

1. Decay of natural and man-made deposits
2. Erosion of natural deposits
3. Runoff and leaching from fertilizers and septic tanks
4. Naturally occurring organic materials
5. Soil runoff
6. Substances that form ions when in water
7. Naturally present in the environment
8. Human and animal fecal waste
9. Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
10. Internal corrosion of household plumbing
11. Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment

Definitions

CU – Colorimetric units are used to measure the concentration of colored compounds in solutions

Haloacetic Acids/ Trihalomethanes Chemical byproducts of chlorination as chlorine breaks down organic substances.

MCL – Maximum Contaminant Level 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 set to protect water appearance, taste, and odor.

MCLG – Maximum Contaminant Level Goal 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 US Environmental Protection Agency.

Micromho Unit of electrical conductance.

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

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

90th percentile In 90 percent of sites tested, results were less than or equal to the level listed.

NL – Notification Level The amount of a contaminant which triggers treatment or other requirements.

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

pCi/L – Picocuries per liter A measure of the radioactivity in water.

PHG – Public Health Goal 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.

ppm – Parts per million One per 1,000,000, a measurement of concentration on a weight or volume basis. One part per million concentration is equivalent to four drops of ink in a 55-gallon drum.

ppb – Parts per billion One per 1,000,000,000, a measurement of concentration on a weight or volume basis. One part per billion concentration is equivalent to one drop of ink in a 14,000-gallon swimming pool.

Trihalomethanes/ Haloacetic Acids Chemical by-products of chlorination as chlorine breaks down organic substances.

2021 Sunnyslope Water testing results

Sunnyslope Water tests regularly for 105 contaminants and substances. For brevity, this table does not include undetected substances, or those that were found in negligible trace amounts. We continually test for primary regulated contaminants which affect health, as well as secondary substances that affect aesthetics but do not impact safety. Unless otherwise noted, results shown are averages of tests completed from January 1, 2021 to December 31, 2021. To read the table, start with "Substance tested" on the left and read across. "MCL" is the highest level allowed for the substance, and "PHG/MCLG" is the goal level. The range for groundwater and surface water shows the lowest and highest amounts measured. "Typical sources" tells where substances originate. The "Violations" column shows that Sunnyslope has no water quality violations; in fact, we have greatly exceeded government requirements for all substances.

Substance tested	Unit of measurement	MCL (max. allowed)	PHG or MCLG	Groundwater Average	Groundwater Range	Surface water Average	Surface water Range	Violations	Typical sources*
Disinfection by-products and residuals in distribution system (health-related)									
Arsenic	ppb	10	0.004	1.1	ND-2.1	2.65	2.4-2.9	none	2
Fluoride	ppm	2	1	0.24	0.18-0.35	ND	ND	none	2
Nitrate	ppm	10	10	2.35	1.3-3.7	ND	ND	none	2,3
Chromium VI [1]	ppb	10	0.02	9.43	2.3-14	NA	NA	none	2
Gross alpha	pCi/L	15	0	4.91	4.91-4.91	1.85	1.67-2.03	none	1
Uranium [2]	pCi/L	20	0.43	3.3	3.3-3.3	NA	NA	none	1
Secondary regulated substances (not health-related)									
Color	CU	15	NA	6	5-10	NA	NA	none	4
Manganese	ppm	50	NA	ND	ND	0.01	ND-0.01	none	2
Turbidity	NTU	5	NA	0.43	0.26-0.82	0.03	0.02-0.11	none	5
Total dissolved solids	ppm	1,000	NA	796	750-830	260	260-260	none	2
Specific conductance	micromho	1,600	NA	1,360	1,300-1,400	513	460-560	none	6
Chloride	ppm	500	NA	123	97-150	75	74-75	none	2
Sulfate	ppm	500	NA	226	196-260	33	33-33	none	2
Boron	ppb	1,000	NA	0.48	ND-1.00	ND	ND	none	2
Additional water quality information (not health-related)									
Hardness	ppm	NA	NA	403	370-430	97	95-100	none	2
Calcium	ppm	NA	NA	66	60-69	20	20-20	none	2
Magnesium	ppm	NA	NA	60	55-68	12	11-12	none	2
Sodium	ppm	NA	NA	128	120-140	50	49-50	none	2
Silica [3]	ppm	NA	NA	29	25-32	NA	NA	none	2
Potassium	ppm	NA	NA	2.9	2.5-3.3	3	2.9-3.1	none	2
Alkalinity	ppm	NA	NA	284	250-300	75	75-75	none	2
pH		NA	NA	8.1	8.0-8.1	7.9	7.8-7.9	none	2

Substance tested	Unit of measurement	MCL (maximum allowed)	PHG or MCLG	Number of detections	Violations	Typical sources*
Microbiological contaminants in distribution system (health-related)						
Total coliform	samples	2 positives per month	0	0	none	7
E. coli	samples	1	0	0	none	8

Substance tested	Unit of measurement	MCL (max. allowed)	PHG or MCLG	Average for site with highest readings	Range across all sites	Violations	Typical sources*
Disinfection by-products and residuals in distribution system (health-related)							
Trihalomethanes	ppb	80	NA	43	1.7-53	none	9
Haloacetic acids	ppb	60	NA	6	0-13	none	9
Chlorine	ppm	4	4	1.19 across all sites	0.02-2.11	none	11

Substance tested	Unit of measurement	MCL (max. allowed)	No. of sites sample	No. of sites over notification level	90th percentile	Violations	Typical sources*
Customer tap sampling (health-related)							
Lead	ppb	15	41	2	0	none	10
Copper	ppm	1.3	41	0	0.26	none	10

1. Chromium VI was tested in 2020. 2. Uranium was tested in 2014. 3. Silica was tested in 2011. The State Division of Drinking Water does not require annual testing of these substances because concentrations do not change frequently.

Drinking source water assessment

The United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) requires Drinking Water Source Assessment Programs to evaluate the vulnerability of water sources to potential contamination. All water sources on the planet are vulnerable to contamination, largely due to human development. Assessments are required any time a new water source or treatment process is brought online.

Groundwater Assessments for Sunnyslope 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 one house per half acre, streams, rivers, and fault lines.

A copy of the summaries of these completed assessments may be viewed at the Sunnyslope Water district office.

Some people may be more sensitive to contaminants

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immunocompromised 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 individuals should seek advice from their health care providers.

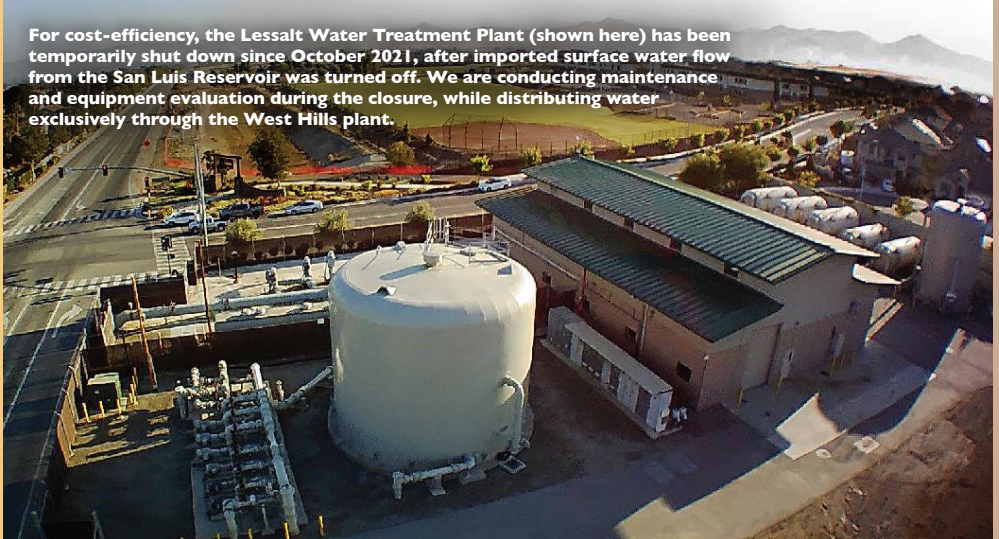
USEPA/Centers for Disease Control guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the USEPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

Lead and copper testing

To further safeguard our community, Sunnyslope Water also performs lead and copper testing outside the treatment and distribution system at high-risk schools and homes in our district. These heavy metals can leach into water when service lines or home plumbing include lead pipes, or copper pipes with lead solder. As defined by federal and state laws, high-risk is defined as schools constructed before January 1, 2010, and homes with plumbing installed between January 1983 and June 1986.

Results of lead and copper testing in the Hollister area have always been below the notification level set by the State Water Resources Control Board. If lead concentrations exceed an action level of 15 parts per billion (ppb) or copper concentrations exceed an action level of 1.3 ppm in more than 10 percent of customer taps sampled, actions must be taken to control corrosion or replace the system.

If your home falls into the high-risk category and you'd like your water tested free of charge, please call us at (831) 637-4670.



For cost-efficiency, the Lessalt Water Treatment Plant (shown here) has been temporarily shut down since October 2021, after imported surface water flow from the San Luis Reservoir was turned off. We are conducting maintenance and equipment evaluation during the closure, while distributing water exclusively through the West Hills plant.

Drinking water regulations

To ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the USEPA and the State Water Resources Control Board (State Board) prescribe limits for the amount of certain contaminants in drinking water. The State Board also establishes limits for contaminants in bottled water to provide the same protection. 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. For more information about contaminants and potential health effects, please see the contacts below. The sources of tap water and bottled water include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally-occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity. Contaminants that may be present in source water are:

Microbial contaminants such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.

Inorganic contaminants such as salts and metals, that can be naturally-occurring or result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming.

Pesticides and herbicides that may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses.

Organic chemical contaminants including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, that are byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, agricultural application, and septic systems.

Radioactive contaminants that can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production, and mining activities.

For more information. . .

. . . on water contaminants and regulations, please visit the **US Environmental Protection Agency** *at water.epa.gov/drink, or call their Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1(800) 426-4791.*

. . . on California's water infrastructure, competing water demands, and resultant environmental issues, please visit the **Water Education Foundation** *at watereducation.org.*

Know your local water agencies: what we do and how we work together

Cooperative partnerships and cost-sharing agreements allow local agencies to provide reliable, high-quality water to the Hollister area in the most efficient, cost-effective manner possible. Our most important partnership is with you, our water consumers–your water conservation efforts are vital to maintain the sustainability of our community's water supply.

Sunnyslope Water District provides potable water to the eastern half of Hollister, including Ridgemark and some urban parts of San Benito County—about 7,000 households, or half the local population. We also provide wastewater treatment services to the Ridgemark area. Sunnyslope operates and maintains the West Hills and Lessalt Water Treatment Plants, which are owned by the San Benito County Water District. These treatment plants also supply water to the City of Hollister Water Utility.

The City of Hollister Water Utility provides drinking water to Hollister residents west of Memorial Drive. They also operate the Hollister Water Reclamation Facility which treats and recycles our local wastewater (except for the Ridgemark area, which Sunnyslope treats) so it can be used for groundwater recharge, agriculture, and landscaping.

The San Benito County Water District (SBCWD) is a federal water contractor with the Bureau of Reclamation. They manage water supply throughout the county for both urban and agricultural use. As our local Groundwater Sustainability Agency, they monitor the county's groundwater basin, and also oversee surface water imported from the Central Valley Project through the San Felipe Distribution System. They own the Lessalt and West Hills Water Treatment Plants which Sunnyslope operates. For information about our county's water supply and system, please visit sbcwd.org.

Water Resources Association San Benito County (WRASBC) and **Hollister Urban Area Water Project** (HUAWP) are programs developed cooperatively by Sunnyslope Water, the City of Hollister, and the San Benito County Water District. WRASBC promotes public water conservation to protect our local groundwater (see below), and HUAWP is an integrated, long-term master plan to improve local drinking water quality and sustainability, and provide infrastructure to ensure our water supply.

Rebates and free stuff to help you conserve water

Get paid to replace your lawn Property owners can receive $200 to $2,000 ($2.00 per square foot) for replacing their existing, irrigated turf with drought-tolerant plants and permeable hardscape. Pre-inspection of yard and pre-approval of landscape plans is required. *Program available only while funding lasts.*

Free home/yard water survey Save money by having an expert check for leaks and inefficiencies. Learn how to program your irrigation controller for maximum economy and productivity.

Free hose nozzles, shower heads, and aerators WRASBC can install these high-quality devices during your home survey, or call the number below for pickup at their office.

Irrigation hardware rebate Receive a rebate up to $100 on qualifying water-wise hose timers, rain sensors, and rotator nozzles and sprinklers.

Free toilet or toilet rebate Get a free high-efficiency toilet to replace your circa 1992 or older model, or get a $75 rebate to buy your own. WRASBC will also recycle your old toilet.

Please visit Water Resources Association San Benito County at wrasbc.org for program details, or call Shawn at (831) 637-4378.

Sunnyslope Water District

Providing reliable, high-quality, cost-effective water and sanitary services to our community, to protect human health and the environment

3570 Airline Hwy, Hollister, CA 95023
(831) 637-4670 • sunnyslopewater.org
Open Monday-Friday, 8 am to 5 pm

Free 24-hour emergency service:
If you think your water meter is leaking, or you see water gushing in the street, it is an emergency. Do not hesitate to contact us, day or night! Our on-call staff will return your call immediately.

The public is welcome to attend Sunnyslope Water District board meetings, held every third Tuesday of the month at 5:15 pm. To attend remotely via Zoom, please click on our homepage link.

Elected Board of Directors
Jerry Buzzetta, President
Dorothy (Dee) Brown, Vice-president
Mike Alcorn
Ed Mauro
James Parker

General Manager
Drew Lander, P.E.