

*Annual Drinking Water Quality Report
Sunnybrook July 2013*

We're pleased to present to you this year's Annual Quality Water Report. This report is designed to inform you about the quality water and services we deliver to you every day. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We want you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water. Our water source is *groundwater from three wells in the Loch Raven Schist, two are located on Clubview Lane and one is located behind the main plant.*

I'm pleased to report that our drinking water is safe and meets federal and state requirements.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Mr. Duane Irons at 410-887-5496, Monday thru Thursday, 6:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m.

Sunnybrook, routinely monitors for contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. This table shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1st to December 31st, 2012. As water travels over the land or underground, it can pick up substances or contaminants such as microbes, inorganic and organic chemicals, and radioactive substances. All drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. It's important to remember that the presence of these contaminants does not necessarily pose a health risk.

In this table you will find many terms and abbreviations you might not be familiar with. To help you better understand these terms we've provided the following definitions:

Non-Detects (ND) - laboratory analysis indicates that the constituent is not present.

Parts per million (ppm) or Milligrams per liter (mg/l) - one part per million corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny in \$10,000.

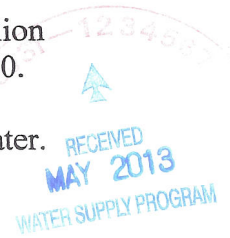
Parts per billion (ppb) or Micrograms per liter (micrograms/l) - one part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in \$10,000,000 (ug/L).

Parts per trillion (ppt) or Nanograms per liter (nanograms/l) - one part per trillion corresponds to one minute in 2,000,000 years, or a single penny in \$10,000,000,000.

Parts per quadrillion (ppq) or Picograms per liter (picograms/l) - one part per quadrillion corresponds to one minute in 2,000,000,000 years or one penny in \$10,000,000,000,000.

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

Millirems per year (mrem/yr) - measure of radiation absorbed by the body.



Million Fibers per Liter (MFL) - million fibers per liter is a measure of the presence of asbestos fibers that are longer than 10 micrometers.

Nephelometric Turbidity Unit (NTU) - nephelometric turbidity unit is a measure of the clarity of water. Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is just noticeable to the average person.

Action Level - the concentration of a contaminant, which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements, which a water system must follow.

Treatment Technique (TT) - (mandatory language) A treatment technique is a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

Maximum Contaminant Level - (mandatory language) The “Maximum Allowed” (MCL) is the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal - (mandatory language) The “Goal”(MCLG) is the level of a contaminant in drinking water below, which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

See Appendix A

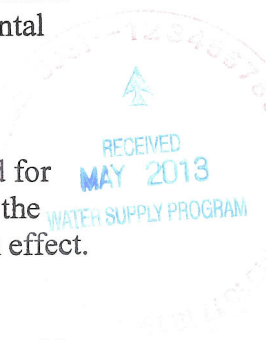
We constantly monitor the water supply for various contaminants. We have detected radon in the finished water supply in 1 out of 1 samples tested. There is no federal regulation for radon levels in drinking water. Exposure to air transmitted radon over a long period of time may cause adverse health effects.

As you can see by the table, our system had no violations. We’re proud that your drinking water meets or exceeds all Federal and State requirements. We have learned through our monitoring and testing that some contaminants have been detected. The EPA has determined that your water IS SAFE at these levels.

All sources of drinking water are subject to potential contamination by substances that are naturally occurring or man made. These substances can be microbes, inorganic or organic chemicals and radioactive substances. All 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 the water poses a health risk. 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.

MCL’s are set at very stringent levels. To understand the possible health effects described for many regulated contaminants, a person would have to drink 2 liters of water every day at the MCL level for a lifetime to have a one-in-a-million chance of having the described health effect.

Nitrates: As a precaution we always notify physicians and health care providers in this area if there is ever a higher than normal level of nitrates in the water supply.



Lead: Lead in drinking water is rarely the sole cause of lead poisoning, but it can add to a person's total lead exposure. All potential sources of lead in the household should be identified and removed, replaced or reduced.

“ 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. Phoenix 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 drinking 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 EPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426- 4791 or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.”

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. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by cryptosporidium and other microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

Please call our office if you have questions.

We at Sunnybrook work around the clock to provide top quality water to every tap, said Duane Irons. We ask that all our customers help us protect our water sources, which are the heart of our community, our way of life and our children's future.



Annual Drinking Water Report Sunnybrook Plant

Appendix A

Inorganic Contaminants	Date Tested	Units	MCLG	MCL	Highest Level Detected	Major Sources
Arsenic	2011	ppm	N/A	10	< .002mg/L	Erosion of natural deposits: Runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes.
Fluoride	2011	ppm	4	4	< .1mg/L	Erosion of natural deposits: Discharge from fertilizer runoff and factories.
Nitrate	2012	ppm	10	10	1.4 mg/L	Runoff from fertilizer use: Leaching from septic tanks, sewage, erosion of natural deposits,
Lead	2011	ppm	0	AL=.015	90%level=0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems: erosion of natural deposits
Copper	2011	ppm	1.3	AL= 1.3	90%level=.177	Corrosion of household plumbing systems: erosion of natural deposits. Leaching from wood preservatives
Barium	2011	ppm	2	2	.11mg/L	Discharge of drilling waste; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits

Radioactive Contaminants	Date Tested	Units	MCLG	MCL	Highest Level Detected	Major Sources
Alpha Gross	2006	pc/l/L	0	15	2 pc/l/L	Erosion of natural deposits
Beta Gross	2006	pc/l/L	0	50	< 3 pc/l/L	Decay of natural and man made deposits
Radium 226 & 228	2006	pc/l/L	0	5	< 2.5 pc/l/L	Erosion of natural deposits

Volatile Organic Compounds	Date Tested	Units	MCLG	MCL	Highest Level Detected	Major Sources
Trihalomethanes	2010	ppb	N/A	80	2.31 ug/L	By-product of drinking water chlorination
HAAs	2010	ppb	N/A	60	.78 ug/L	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Haloacetic Acid 5	2010	ppb	N/A	60	.78 ug/L	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Methyl- Tertiary-Butyl Ether	2010	ppb	AL= 20	N/A	< .5 ug/L	Octane enhancer in unleaded gasoline
Benzene	2010	ppb	zero	0.005	< .5ug/l	Discharge from factories; leaching from gas storage tanks and landfills.

Unregulated Contaminants	Date Tested	Units	MCLG	MCL	Highest Level Detected	Major Sources
Sodium	2011	ppm		< 20 *	90.1 m g/L	

* The maximum recommended level was established to protect those individuals who are on sodium restricted diets and need to limit sodium intake because of high blood pressure. If you are concerned about this information on your own or your family's health, you should consult your family physician for personal advice.

