



Here is your Sunnyslope Water District 2020 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, its treatment process, and the safety monitoring it undergoes. Transparency is part of our regulatory requirements, and we welcome the opportunity to showcase the efforts, expertise, and complex infrastructure required to deliver reliable, safe, high-quality water to all residents and businesses in our district. 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 staff members are dedicated to providing you with high-quality water and stellar customer service. Most of our 25 total employees are locals, using the same water we deliver to the community.

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Sunnyslope water quality testing

2020 by the numbers

14,865

total tests performed

throughout our water treatment, transmission, and distribution system



105

substances tested; 6 health-related contaminants detected—all well below required maximum safety levels

114

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



0

Water quality violations in 2020 —and throughout our entire 65-year history



Summary: Sunnyslope 2020 Water Quality report



At your Sunnyslope Water District, we are wholeheartedly committed to providing you with safe, reliable, high-quality water. We continually test the drinking water you receive to ensure compliance with all state and federal standards for quality and safety. *Sunnyslope had no water quality violations in 2020—or at any time throughout our 65-year history.*

As part of our regulatory requirement, we produce this consumer confidence report every year to summarize the results of the more than 14,000 water quality tests we conduct annually. Of the 105 substances we test for, we detected six health-related contaminants at trace levels—all well below the Maximum Contaminant Levels set by the US Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) for health and safety.

We value our customers and want you to be informed about your water. If you have any questions about this report or concern about your water service, please call us at (831) 637-4670. To learn more about where your water comes from, and to view comprehensive water testing results, please visit sunnyslopedwater.org. You may also contact the USEPA for information about contaminants, potential health effects, and the Safe Drinking Water Act (please see our resources contact list on the back page).

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

Alert: drought emergency now in effect

As we go to press on this report, a drought emergency has been proclaimed for San Benito County, and our imported surface water allocations have been cut to 25 percent of our normal amount. Stage One Voluntary Water Conservation guidelines are now in effect: no watering of yards between 9 am and 5 pm, time limits on irrigation systems, restaurant drinking water only served upon request, and other conservation measures.

Watch for your upcoming Sunnyslope newsletter for more details, and visit the Water Resources Association San Benito County at wrasbc.org to view guidelines and receive rebates, water-saving devices, home and garden checkups, and much more—all free of charge.

Creating a sustainable water supply for our community is only possible with continual conservation efforts from all residents, all the time—not just during drought. Our future simply depends upon it.

Where does my water come from?

Sunnyslope water comes from two sources:

1. Imported surface water

Most of our water is surface water which originates hundreds of miles away, starting 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 both North and South America. The rivers also flow into 20 reservoirs that are part of the massive Central Valley Project (CVP), a complex network of infrastructure that moves water toward southern California, including to Hollister. In 2020, approximately 73 percent of our potable water was surface water from the CVP's San Luis Reservoir, located adjacent to Highway 152 near Los Banos. Our contracted surface water allocation is delivered via the Pacheco Tunnel and Hollister Conduit to our local Lessalt and West Hills Water Treatment Plants. The CVP's San Justo Reservoir three miles southwest of Hollister stores additional water from the San Luis Reservoir.

The Hollister area depends upon the delta, which is California's most crucial ecological and water resource, supplying drinking water to nearly two-thirds of the state's population. State agencies, environmental groups, and researchers are seeking strategies to restore the delta ecosystem, which is deteriorating due to increasing water demand, declining snowpack, and the climate crisis.

2. Local groundwater

Sunnyslope County Water District owns and operates five wells which supplied approximately 27 percent of our potable water in 2020. Unlike surface water collected in rivers, lakes, and reservoirs, groundwater is often clean and ready to drink. The soil filters out pollutants as water percolates down to the underground aquifer. Groundwater is naturally hard, containing dissolved minerals which can cause calcium buildup in pipelines and appliances. For this reason, we maximize the use of surface water, which is significantly less hard.

Healthy groundwater levels are critical to get us through periods of drought, and for economic and environmental sustainability. Imported surface water from the Sacramento-San Joaquin River Delta, along with careful management, have allowed our local groundwater basin to stabilize from historically low levels in the 1970s—but the future availability of imported water is uncertain. During a drought, we cannot count on receiving our normal allocations of surface water—in May, San Benito County's contracted allocation was slashed by 75 percent due to our current drought emergency (see alert at left). It is vitally important that we all conserve water in every way we can to protect our groundwater, and the future of our community.

27%
Local
groundwater

73%
Imported
surface water



Sunnyslope
water sources

2020 percentages



The Hollister area depends on imported surface water to meet water demand, and to keep our groundwater basin at a healthy level—but during drought we cannot count on our normal allocation of surface water.

In May 2021, San Benito County's allocation was cut to 25 percent of what we normally receive due to the recent emergency drought proclamation. As a result, customers will be receiving a slightly higher percentage of groundwater until the drought ends. The climate crisis, increasing urban and agricultural water demand, and the unreliability of imported surface water is making it increasingly difficult to ensure the long-term sustainability of our groundwater. It is vital that we all practice year-round, diligent water conservation to preserve our local water supply.

Our local San Justo Reservoir (shown here) stores surface water imported from the San Luis Reservoir near Los Banos. Both reservoirs are part of the massive water infrastructure that makes up the federal Central Valley Project. San Luis Reservoir stores water from the Sacramento-San Joaquin River Delta, which is fed by snowmelt from the Sierra Nevada range.





Sunnyslope Water District Timeline

1938 Construction of the federal Central Valley Project (CVP) begins at the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta. The CVP will become the state's largest supplier of water, a massive network of dams, reservoirs, and pipelines. Population of Hollister is 3,881. Forty years later, a growing Hollister community will tap into the CVP system to meet water demand.

1954 Sunnyslope Water District established. Drinking water comes from wells that provide naturally clean water. Many people install water softeners, which contaminate groundwater with salt. Hollister population is approximately 5,500.

1962 Hernandez Reservoir built to capture water from the southeast San Benito County watershed. Water released into the San Benito River helps prevent groundwater overdraft, and recharges aquifers that feed Sunnyslope and City of Hollister wells.

1974-77 California experiences its driest three-year period in recorded history. Agricultural and municipal water demand causes groundwater overdraft which highlights 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 CVP's San Luis Reservoir near Los Banos. Hollister population is 10,500.

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 initiatives and regulations to promote water conservation and efficiency.

How is my water treated?

Highly qualified Sunnyslope Water District staff perform continual water testing throughout our entire purification and distribution system to ensure that our community has safe, high-quality water. Besides onsite testing, we also regularly send water samples to independent offsite labs to verify the effectiveness of our treatment processes, and document any contaminants over time.

Certified operators at our two water treatment plants closely monitor every stage of treatment. Sensors and instruments constantly measure water properties such as pH, oxidation, temperature, total organic carbon, and many more parameters. Sensors are connected to our SCADA electronic operating system which allows operators to remotely 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, membrane microfilters remove remaining microscopic particles, and pH is adjusted to protect pipelines from rusting. As a final safety measure, we slightly chlorinate the water to eliminate any remaining bacteria and viruses.

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. The 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.

Our local **groundwater** from Sunnyslope wells is naturally clean, and requires only slight chlorination. After treated water leaves the plants, personnel perform daily chlorine residual tests at 15 different sites throughout the distribution system. We also continually exercise valves, flush hydrants, monitor tank levels, and repair leaks throughout the system. Our maintenance staff is on call 24 hours a day, 365 days a year to respond to leaks, main breaks, or other emergency situations.

How hard is my water?

Hard water used to be a more significant issue in the Hollister area when our water source came solely from local wells, but that changed in 2014, when the Lessalt Water Treatment Plant began delivering mostly surface water to customers. Water is considered hard if the amount of dissolved calcium carbonate is above 130 parts per million (ppm), or eight grains per gallon. At that point it can cause crusty faucets, and scale inside pipes and appliances. Typically, Sunnyslope's water hardness now ranges between 100-110 ppm, or 5.8 to 6.4 grains per gallon—about the same hardness found in most California rivers and lakes—so most people do not need to use a water softener.



Water Treatment Operator Troy Quick tests pH levels at the West Hills treatment plant. Sunnyslope personnel continually test water at all stages of the treatment process and throughout our distribution system to ensure the delivery of clean, safe water to our community.



Sunnyslope Water service area

Sunnyslope provides potable water to approximately 23,350 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 6,500 households.

With the current drought, Sunnyslope will have to use more groundwater to make up for the reduction in our allotted surface water (see page 3 sidebar). While water hardness may go up slightly until the drought ends, the change will be minimal and will not damage appliances.

It is impossible to pinpoint exact water hardness at specific locations because levels fluctuate throughout the system depending on water demand,

pipeline hydraulics, which water sources are being used, and many other factors. If you are still shouldering the expense of a water softener; please consider bypassing it for a month to see if you notice a difference in water quality. Hollister banned self-generating water softeners in 2014 because they contaminate our groundwater with salt, and drive up the cost of water recycling, which local farmers need to irrigate crops. The increased salinity in our wastewater can also trigger hefty fines when levels exceed state regulations—an extra cost which must be shouldered by all ratepayers.

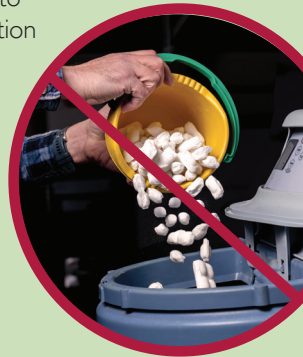
Our local Water Resources Association San Benito County offers a \$300 rebate to remove self-regulating water softeners, or a \$250 rebate to replace them with a more environmentally friendly offsite regeneration service. Please visit wrasbc.org for details, or call (831) 637-4378.

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

Water treatment requires chlorination as a final step to kill bacteria and viruses that could cause illness. If you detect a bothersome chlorine odor, let the water stand in an open container for awhile, or use a water filter pitcher. Other unpleasant odors can come from garbage disposals, or dry drain traps under sinks that are used infrequently. 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 it stops bubbling, slowly pour in a kettle of boiling water.

Sometimes water can look tinted yellow or brown, especially in a white tub or sink. The color is usually from small amounts of dissolved iron and manganese, which is harmless. Water can also temporarily look tinted when pipe sediment becomes suspended in water during periods of high velocity flow. This can happen during water main flushing or firefighting activities. This water is safe, but, if you rather not drink it, run your water for a short time to flush out the line. Water can also look cloudy or milky out of the tap due to dissolved air bubbles in the pressurized system—it clears quickly as the bubbles dissipate.

For more detailed advice, please visit sunnyslopewater.org, and if you have any concerns about your water, don't hesitate to call us at (831) 637-4670.



Self-regenerating water softeners contaminate our groundwater with salt, and drive up water recycling costs. Get a \$250-300 rebate to demolish or switch out your old water softener—visit wrasbc.org for details.

2002 Lessalt Water Treatment Plant constructed to treat and deliver Central Valley Project water to Hollister residents. Surface water improves water quality, meets demand, and reduces need for water softeners.

2004 Hollister Urban Area Water/Wastewater Master Plan adopted to help ensure a long-term, high-quality water supply for the future. The plan is a collaborative effort between Sunnyslope Water, the City of Hollister, and San Benito County Water District.

2007-2017 Ten-year drought is the longest in California history. The CVP reduces water allocations to farms and cities, including Hollister. State imposes conservation rules, including 20 percent water use reduction per person by 2020.

2014 California passes Sustainable Groundwater Management Act. Sunnyslope and City of Hollister ban self-generating water softeners to protect groundwater from salt contamination, and avoid regulatory fines.

2015 Lessalt Water Treatment Plant upgraded to treat 2 million gallons per day. California requires a statewide 25 percent reduction in water use due to drought.

2017 West Hills Water Treatment Plant goes online, purifying 4.5 million gallons of water per day. This meets local water demand, along with Lessalt Water Treatment Plant and Sunnyslope wells. West Hills can be doubled in capacity to meet future needs.

2018 State sets 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 CVP water allocation is cut to 25 percent of normal, and Stage One Voluntary Water Conservation begins. Hollister population is approximately 35,500, and growing.

2020 Sunnyslope Water testing results

Sunnyslope Water District tests for over 105 contaminants and substances, but for readability this table contains only those that were detected, not those that were undetected or appeared 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, the results shown are averages of tests completed from January 1, 2020 to December 31, 2020. The State Division of Drinking Water allows us to monitor a few parameters less often than yearly because concentrations do not change frequently.

Substance tested	Unit of measurement	MCL (maximum allowed)	PHG or MCLG	Groundwater Average	Groundwater Range	Surface water Average	Surface water Range	Typical sources*
Primary regulated contaminants—heath-related								
Arsenic	ppb	10	0.004	1.1	ND-2.1	1.45	ND-2.9	2
Fluoride	ppm	2	1	0.24	0.18-0.35	ND	ND	2
Nitrate	ppm	10	10	2.5	1.2-4.3	0.55	0.52-0.58	2,3
Chromium VI ¹	ppb	10	0.02	8.8	2.2-13	ND	ND	2
Gross alpha	pCi/L	15	0	4.91	4.91-4.91	1.85	1.67-2.03	1
Uranium ²	pCi/L	20	0.43	2.9	2.7-3.1	NA	NA	1
Secondary regulated substances—not heath-related								
Color	CU	15	NA	6	5-10			4
Manganese	ppm	50	NA	ND	ND	0.01	ND-0.01	2
Turbidity	NTU	5	NA	0.43	0.26-0.82	0.03	0.02-0.11	5
Total dissolved solids	ppm	1000	NA	796	750-830	315	250-380	2
Specific conductance	micromho	1600	NA	1280	1100-1500	445	420-460	6
Chloride	ppm	500	NA	123	97-150	68	68-68	2
Sulfate	ppm	500	NA	226	196-260	35	34-35	2
Boron	ppb	1000	NA	0.48	ND-1.00	ND	ND	2
Additional water quality information—not heath-related								
Hardness	ppm	NA	NA	403	370-430	105	100-110	2
Calcium	ppm	NA	NA	66	60-69	21	21-21	2
Magnesium	ppm	NA	NA	60	55-68	13	12-13	2
Sodium	ppm	NA	NA	128	120-140	50	49-51	2
Silica ³	ppm	NA	NA	29	25-32	NA	NA	2
Potassium	ppm	NA	NA	2.9	2.5-3.3	3.2	3.1-3.2	2
Alkalinity	ppm	NA	NA	284	250-300	73	72-74	2
pH		NA	NA	8.1	8.0-8.1	7.7	7.7-7.7	2

Substance tested	Unit of measurement	MCL (maximum allowed)	PHG or MCLG	Number of detections	Typical sources*
Microbiological contaminants in distribution system—heath-related					
Total coliform	Samples	2 positive per month	0	0	7
E. coli	Samples	1	0	0	8

Substance tested	Unit of measurement	MCL (maximum allowed)	PHG or MCLG	Average for site with highest readings	Range across all site	Typical sources*
Disinfection byproducts and residuals in distribution system—heath-related						
Trihalomethanes	ppb	80	NA	28	14-46	9
Haloacetic acids	ppb	60	NA	7	3.2-12	9
Chlorine	ppm	4	4	1.43 Across all sites	0.05-2.22	11

Substance tested	Unit of measurement	MCL (maximum allowed)	Number of sites sampled	Number of sites over notification level	90th percentile	Typical sources*
Customer tap sampling—heath-related						
Lead	ppb	15	41	2	0	10
Copper	ppm	1.3	41	0	0.26	10

1. Chromium VI was tested in 2019. 2. Uranium was tested in 2014. 3. Silica was tested in 2011.

*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

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.

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. 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 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.

Sunnyslope Superintendent Jose J. Rodriguez inspects the activated carbon filtration system at the Lessalt Water Treatment 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. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the USEPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

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.

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 6,500 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) promotes water conservation to protect our local groundwater, and reduce pressure on the depleted Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta ecosystem which two-thirds of Californians depend upon. WRASBC is a joint partnership between Sunnyslope Water District, San Benito County Water District, the City of Hollister, and the City of San Juan Bautista. See below for details.

Learn more about water and conservation

Water Resources Association San Benito County (WRASBC) provides free water conservation tools and advice to all residents. Call them for a free home and yard checkup to help you save money on your water bill. They also offer toilet, water softener, and irrigation hardware rebates, as well as free shower heads, faucet aerators, hose nozzles, and handouts on water-efficient landscaping. Please visit wrasbc.org, or call (831) 637-4378.

Hollister Urban Area Water Project (HUAWP) is an integrated plan developed cooperatively by Sunnyslope Water, the City of Hollister, and the San Benito County Water District to improve drinking water quality and sustainability. Through HUAWP, the Lessalt Water Treatment Plant received an upgrade in 2014, and construction of the West Hills plant was completed in 2017. To see the HUAWP master plan, please visit sbcwd.org.

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

Water Education Foundation Learn about California's water infrastructure, competing water demands, and resultant environmental issues at watereducation.org.



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

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James Parker, Vice-president
Mike Alcorn
Judi H. Johnson
Vacant

General Manager

Drew Lander, P.E.



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