

2019 Consumer Confidence Report



Sacramento Suburban Water District (SSWD) is pleased to present this detailed report on 2019 water quality. Results of samples collected during 2017, 2018, and 2019, as well as other water quality information, were used to prepare this report. As always, providing a high quality, reliable supply of water and superior customer service at the lowest responsible water rate are SSWD's top priorities.

Sources of Water

SSWD has two service areas, North and South. The North Service Area (NSA) is supplied with water from local groundwater wells and, when available, with surface water treated by the San Juan Water District (SJWD). The South Service Area (SSA) is supplied with water from local groundwater wells and, when available, with treated surface water from the City of Sacramento. As indicated in the graphic, "SSWD Service Area," SSWD supplemented both the NSA and SSA water supplies with surface water in 2019.

Water pumped from the wells is chlorinated per State Water Resources Control Board, Division of Drinking Water (DDW) requirements to protect you from potential microbiological contaminants. All facilities are operated by state-certified operators. To ensure that your water meets state and federal regulations, SSWD conducts routine water quality testing at the wells and in the distribution system.

Overview of Drinking Water

The United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) and DDW require the educational language below to be included in all public water system's Consumer Confidence Reports. For a complete list of detected contaminants and their potential sources, please see the tables in the section titled, "2019 Summary of Detected Constituents."

Sources of drinking water (both tap 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.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the USEPA and DDW prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. U.S. Food and Drug Administration regulations and California law also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that provide the same protection for public health. Additional information on bottled water is available on the California Department of Public Health website (<https://www.cdph.ca.gov/Programs/CEH/DFDCS/Pages/FDBPrograms/FoodSafetyProgram/Water.aspx>).

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least minor 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).

Important Information About...

Nitrate: Nitrate levels may rise quickly for short periods of time because of rainfall or agricultural activity. Nitrate (as nitrogen) in drinking water at levels above 10 milligrams per liter (mg/L) 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; with symptoms including shortness of breath and blueness of the skin. Nitrate levels above 10 mg/L may also affect the ability of the blood to carry oxygen in other individuals, such as pregnant women and those with certain specific enzyme deficiencies. If you are caring for an infant, or you are pregnant, you should ask advice from your health care provider.

Nitrate levels in water supplied by SSWD are below 10 mg/L. Nitrate monitoring is performed at each source at least annually, and, in many cases, quarterly. If there is an indication the nitrate level in a well may reach the 10 mg/L regulatory threshold, it is immediately removed from service.

Lead: If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water primarily originates from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. SSWD 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 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 Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at: www.epa.gov/lead.

As noted above, due to the variety of materials used in some customer's plumbing systems (including home water treatment units) lead results may vary. If you are concerned about the potential impact the internal plumbing system in your home or business may have on lead levels in your drinking water, SSWD can refer you to a laboratory that you can utilize to test your water.



Information About Hard Water

A common concern for many customers is water hardness because it can cause scaling and other aesthetic issues. Water hardness is comprised of naturally-occurring minerals, particularly calcium and magnesium. Though hard water can be a nuisance, it is not known to cause adverse health effects, and thus is not regulated by DDW or USEPA. Effects of hard water may include: scale on plumbing fixtures and appliances; soap scum on shower walls, bathtubs, sinks and faucets; and reduced lathering of soaps, shampoos, and household cleaners. Additional information is available on the SSWD informational page: www.sswd.org/departments/water-quality/hard-water.

Source Water Assessments

An assessment of SSWD's groundwater wells was completed in December 2002. The results of the assessment indicated that wells in both the NSA and SSA are considered most vulnerable to: dry cleaners, gas stations, leaking underground storage tanks, petroleum transmission pipelines, sewer collection systems, contamination caused by illegal activities or dumping, and general urban commercial activities such as automobile repair facilities and photo processors. Both service areas are also vulnerable to industrial activities such as: electronic, plastic and metal manufacturing, petroleum storage facilities, and known groundwater contamination plumes. The NSA is also considered vulnerable to historic activities at the former McClellan Air Force Base. The SSA may also be vulnerable to recreational activities associated with the American River. A copy of the complete Source Water Assessment is available at SSWD's office.

SSA Water Fluoridation

SSWD supplements the natural levels of fluoride in the SSA water to levels within DDW's prescribed Fluoride Control Range (0.6 mg/L to 1.2 mg/L). Parents of children that reside in SSWD's SSA should let their children's pediatricians and dentists know that their drinking water is fluoridated. According to the USEPA/ Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), drinking water with the right amount of fluoride is a safe and effective way to help keep the surface of teeth strong and help prevent tooth decay. Community water fluoridation is supported by the American Dental Association, American Academy of Pediatrics, U.S. Public Health Service, and the World Health Organization.

Lead Sampling in Schools

In early 2017, SSWD began drinking water lead monitoring at K-12 schools in accordance with DDW requirements. In January 2018, the California Health and Safety Code (Section 116277) expanded those requirements to include preschool and child day care facilities on public school property. SSWD has performed monitoring at 49 K-12 schools, preschools, and child day care facilities through the end of 2019. If you would like to know if monitoring was performed at your child's school or day care facility (and if so, the results), please visit DDW's "Lead Sampling of Drinking Water in California Schools" web page at: https://www.waterboards.ca.gov/drinking_water/certlic/drinkingwater/leadsamplinginschools.html, or contact your child's school.

Water Quality Testing

Please note! The drinking water SSWD supplies to customers has been tested for over 130 contaminants. In accordance with USEPA requirements, the table in the CCR includes only results for contaminants that were detected.

Contaminants That May Be Present in Source Water Include:

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

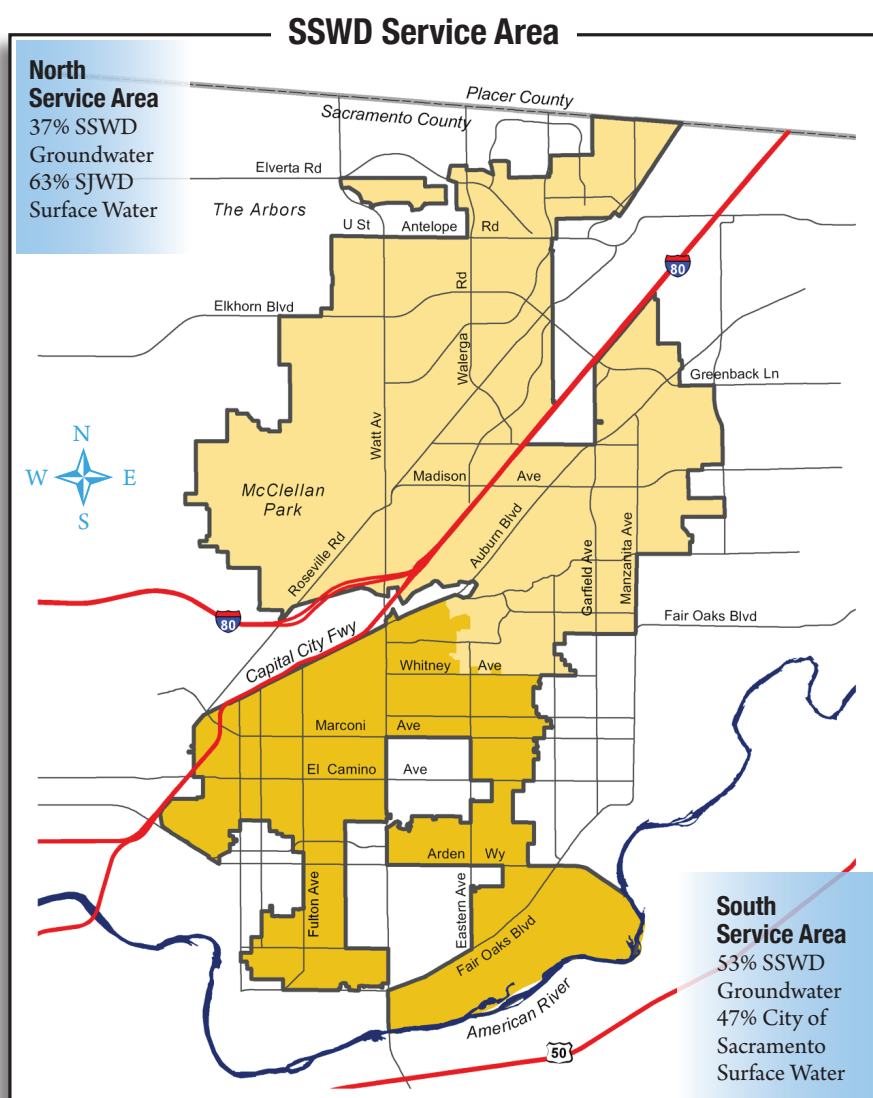
Inorganic Contaminants such as salts and metals, that can be naturally occurring or result from urban storm-water runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming.

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 by-products 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.

Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances (PFAS) and 1,2,3-Trichloropropane (1,2,3-TCP) are manmade contaminants that are becoming an increasing concern for public water systems. None of the sources sampled that were used to support the SSWD system in 2019 showed reportable detections of these contaminants.





2019 Summary of Detected Constituents

How to Use This Table

1. Find your service area along the top of the table.
2. Compare levels from your system's water to the state and federal standards (Maximum Contaminant Level [MCL]), if applicable.

DETECTED PRIMARY DRINKING WATER CONSTITUENTS - Regulated to protect your health																	
CONSTITUENT	UNITS	MCL	PHG or (MCLG)	NORTH Service Area						SOUTH Service Area						VIOLATION	MAJOR SOURCES
				SSWD (groundwater)			San Juan Water District (surface water)			SSWD (groundwater)			City of Sacramento (surface water)				
				RANGE	AVG.	SAMPLE DATE	RANGE	AVG.	SAMPLE DATE	RANGE	AVG.	SAMPLE DATE	RANGE	AVG.	SAMPLE DATE		
Aluminium	PPM	1	0.6	0.06	ND	2019	ND	ND	2019	ND-0.15	ND	2017	ND	ND	2019	No	Erosion of natural deposits; residue from some surface water treatment processes
Arsenic	PPB	10	0.004	ND-2.5	ND	2019	ND	ND	2019	ND-4.8	2.3	2017	ND	ND	2017-2019	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Barium	PPM	1	2	ND-0.2	ND	2019	ND	ND	2019	ND-0.13	ND	2017	ND	ND	2017-2019	No	Discharges of oil drilling wastes and from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Control of Disinfection By-Product Precursors (TOC)(treated water){A}	PPM	TT = 2	NA	NR	NR	NR	0.81-1.67	1.13	2019	NR	NR	NR	1.9{B}		2019	No	Various natural and manmade sources
Fluoride	PPM	2	1	0.1-0.23	0.16	2019	ND	ND	2019	See Fluoride in Distribution System section below						No	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive that promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Hexavalent Chromium {C}	PPB	NA	0.02	NR	NR	NA	NR	NR	NA	NR	NR	NA	ND	ND	2016-2019	NA	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from electroplating factories, leather tanneries, wood preservation, chemical synthesis, refractory production, and textile and manufacturing facilities
Nitrate (as Nitrogen)	PPM	10	10	0.4-6.5	1.9	2019	ND	ND	2019	ND-7.4	2.3	2019	ND	ND	2019	No	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Tetrachloroethylene (PCE)	PPB	5	0.06	ND-2.5	ND	2019	ND	ND	2019	ND	ND	2017-2019	ND	ND	2019	No	Discharge from factories, dry cleaners, and auto shops (metal degreaser)
Gross Alpha	pCi/L	15	(0)	ND-3.58	ND	2014-2019	ND	ND	2017	ND-3.86	ND	2014	ND	ND	2012	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Combined Radium (Ra226 + Ra228)	pCi/L	5	(0)	ND-3.34	ND	2014-2019	ND	ND	2017	ND-2.11	ND	2014	ND	ND	2012	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Uranium	pCi/L	20	0.43	ND-4.97	ND	2014-2019	NR	NR	NA	ND-3.2	ND	2014	NR	NR	NA	No	Erosion of natural deposits
CONSTITUENT	UNITS	MCL	PHG or (MCLG)	NORTH Service Area						SOUTH Service Area						VIOLATION	MAJOR SOURCES
				SSWD (groundwater)			San Juan Water District (surface water)			SSWD (groundwater)			City of Sacramento (surface water)				
				LEVEL FOUND	SAMPLE DATE	LEVEL FOUND	SAMPLE DATE	LEVEL FOUND	SAMPLE DATE	LEVEL FOUND	SAMPLE DATE						
Turbidity {A}	NTU	TT = 1 NTU	NA	NR	NA	0.041	2019	NR	NA	0.13	2019	No	Soil runoff				
	% Samples	TT = 95% of Samples ≤0.3 NTU	NA	NR		100%		NR		100%							



2019 Summary of Detected Constituents (continued)

How to Use This Table

1. Find your service area along the top of the table.
2. Compare levels from your system's water to the state and federal standards (Maximum Contaminant Level [MCL]), if applicable.

DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM								
CONSTITUENT	UNITS	AL	PHG or (MCLG)	90 TH PERCENTILE RESULT	NO. OF SAMPLES/ NO. EXCEEDING ACTION LEVEL	SAMPLE DATE	VIOLATION	MAJOR SOURCES
Copper (at tap)	PPM	1.3	0.3	0.220	59/0	2019	No	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
CONSTITUENT	UNITS	MCL [MRDL]	PHG or [MRDLG]	RANGE	AVERAGE	SAMPLE DATE	VIOLATION	MAJOR SOURCES
Chlorine Residual	PPM	[4]	[4]	0.1-1.17	0.65	2019	No	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment
Fluoride {D}	PPM	2	1	0.6-1.0 {E}	0.8 {E}	2019	No	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive that promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Trihalomethanes	PPB	80	NA	ND-63	Highest LRAA = 42 {F}	2019	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Haloacetic Acids	PPB	60	NA	ND-33	Highest LRAA = 25 {F}	2019	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection

DETECTED SECONDARY DRINKING WATER CONSTITUENTS - Regulated for aesthetic qualities																
CONSTITUENT	UNITS	MCL	NORTH Service Area						SOUTH Service Area						VIOLATION	MAJOR SOURCES
			SSWD (groundwater)			San Juan Water District (surface water)			SSWD (groundwater)			City of Sacramento (surface water)				
			RANGE	AVG.	SAMPLE DATE	RANGE	AVG.	SAMPLE DATE	RANGE	AVERAGE	SAMPLE DATE	RANGE	AVG.	SAMPLE DATE		
Aluminium	PPB	200	ND-59	ND	2019	ND	ND	2019	ND-150	ND	2017	ND	ND	2019	No	Erosion of natural deposits; residue from some surface water treatment processes
Chloride	PPM	500	9.2-86	39.2	2019	1.8	1.8	2019	2.7-50	20.7	2017	ND	ND	2017-2019	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Color	CU	15	ND	ND	2019	ND	ND	2019	ND	ND	2017	ND-3	ND	2019	No	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Iron	PPB	300	ND	ND	2019	ND	ND	2019	ND-250	ND	2017-2019	ND	ND	2019	No	Leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Manganese	PPB	50	ND-41	ND	2019	ND	ND	2019	ND-43	ND	2017-2019	ND	ND	2017-2019	No	Leaching from natural deposits
Odor	TON	3	ND-2	ND	2019	ND	ND	2019	ND-2	ND	2017	ND-2	ND	2019	No	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Specific Conductance	µS/cm	1600	210-680	392	2019	50-98	64.8	2019	160-530	338	2017	89-139	114	2017-2019	No	Substances that form ions when in water
Sulfate	PPM	500	2.8-33	10	2019	3.8	3.8	2019	2-30	9.5	2017	5.6-15	10	2017-2019	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Total Dissolved Solids	PPM	1000	170-450	277	2019	30	30	2019	130-350	236	2017	45-83	64	2017-2019	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Turbidity	NTU	5	ND-0.36	0.1	2019	See Primary Constituents table above			ND-0.66	ND	2017	See Primary Constituents table above			No	Soil runoff



2019 Summary of Detected Constituents (continued)

How to Use This Table

1. Find your service area along the top of the table.
2. Compare levels from your system's water to the state and federal standards (Maximum Contaminant Level [MCL]), if applicable.

DETECTED UCMR3 MONITORING CONSTITUENTS {G}

CONSTITUENT	UNITS	NORTH Service Area			SOUTH Service Area			PRIMARY SOURCES/USES
		RANGE	AVERAGE	SAMPLE DATE	RANGE	AVERAGE	SAMPLE DATE	
1,4-Dioxane	PPB	ND-0.11	ND	2014-2015	ND-0.17	ND	2014-2015	Cyclic aliphatic ether; used as a solvent or solvent stabilizer in the manufacture and processing of paper, cotton, textile products, automotive coolant, cosmetics, and shampoos
17-beta-Estradiol	PPB	ND-0.0008	ND	2014-2015	ND	ND	2014-2015	Estrogenic hormone naturally produced in the human body; used in pharmaceuticals
Chlorate	PPB	ND-2,500	287	2014-2015	ND-890	265	2014-2015	Decomposition of Sodium Hypochlorite; disinfection by-product
Chlorodifluoromethane	PPB	ND-15	1.3	2014-2015	ND	ND	2014-2015	Chlorofluorocarbon; occurs as a gas and used as a refrigerant, as a low-temperature solvent and in fluorocarbon resins, especially tetrafluoroethylene polymers
Chromium (total)	PPB	ND-6.2	3.5	2014-2015	ND-8.2	3.2	2014-2015	Naturally-occurring element; used in making steel and other alloys; Chromium-3 or -6 forms are used for chrome plating, dyes and pigments, leather tanning, and wood preservation
Hexavalent Chromium (dissolved)	PPB	ND-6.5	3.9	2014-2015	ND-8.2	3.5	2014-2015	Naturally-occurring element; used in making steel and other alloys; Chromium-3 or -6 forms are used for chrome plating, dyes and pigments, leather tanning, and wood preservation
Molybdenum	PPB	ND	ND	2014-2015	ND-2.8	ND	2014-2015	Naturally-occurring element found in ores and present in plants, animals, and bacteria; commonly used form is the chemical agent molybdenum trioxide
Strontium	PPB	120-710	299	2014-2015	26-460	288	2014-2015	Naturally-occurring element; historically, commercial use of strontium has been in the faceplate glass of cathode-ray tube televisions to block x-ray emissions
Vanadium	PPB	9.2-85	15.8	2014-2015	1.9-12	11.4	2014-2015	Naturally-occurring element; used as vanadium pentoxide which is a chemical intermediate and a catalyst

DETECTED UCMR4 MONITORING CONSTITUENTS {G}

CONSTITUENT	UNITS	NORTH Service Area			SOUTH Service Area			PRIMARY SOURCES/USES
		RANGE	AVERAGE	SAMPLE DATE	RANGE	AVERAGE	SAMPLE DATE	
Germanium	PPB	ND-0.43	ND	2018-2019	ND	ND	2018-2019	Naturally-occurring element; a byproduct of zinc ore processing; used in infrared optics, fiber-optic systems, electronics and solar applications
Manganese	PPB	ND-36	3.41	2018-2019	ND-26.2	1.96	2018-2019	Naturally-occurring element; used in steel production, fertilizer, batteries and fireworks; drinking water and waste water treatment chemical; essential nutrient

DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM

CONSTITUENT	UNITS	RANGE	HIGHEST LRAA	SAMPLE DATE	PRIMARY SOURCES/USES
HAA5	PPB	ND-34.6	25.6	2018-2019	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
HAA6Br	PPB	ND-3.8	2.7	2018-2019	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
HAA9	PPB	ND-36	27.3	2018-2019	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection

ADDITIONAL DRINKING WATER CONSTITUENTS {H}

CONSTITUENT	UNITS	NORTH Service Area						SOUTH Service Area						MAJOR SOURCES
		SSWD (groundwater)			San Juan Water District (surface water)			SSWD (groundwater)			City of Sacramento (surface water)			
		RANGE	AVG.	SAMPLE DATE	RANGE	AVG.	SAMPLE DATE	RANGE	AVERAGE	SAMPLE DATE	RANGE	AVG.	SAMPLE DATE	
Alkalinity	PPM	83-180	116	2019	13	13	2019	66-190	121	2017	19-40	30	2017-2019	Leaching from natural deposits
Calcium	PPM	16-58	27	2019	3.3	3.3	2019	14-43	26	2017	8-14	11	2017-2019	Erosion of natural deposits
Hardness	grains/gallon	4.3-15.8	7.6	2019	0.7	0.7	2019	3.2-12.9	7.9	2017	1.6-3.0	2.3	2017-2019	Leaching from natural deposits; hardness is the sum of polyvalent cations present in the water, generally naturally-occurring magnesium and calcium
	PPM	74-270	131		12	12		55-220	135		27-52	40		
Magnesium	PPM	8.4-32	15.6	2019	1	1	2019	4.8-29	17.2	2017	1-4	3	2017-2019	Erosion of natural deposits
pH	NONE	7.3-7.8	7.65	2019	NR	NR	NA	7.3-8.1	7.72	2017	NR	NR	NA	Leaching from natural deposits; a measurement of hydrogen ion activity
Sodium	PPM	11-56	28.3	2019	1.6	1.6	2019	9.2-23	14.8	2017	2-5	3	2017-2019	Erosion of natural deposits

2019 Summary of Detected Constituents (continued)

Water Quality Definitions

Locational Running Annual Average (LRAA): The LRAA is a calculation used to determine compliance with a primary drinking water standard (or MCL) at a specific monitoring location.

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

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG): The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs are set by the USEPA.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL): The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

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.

Primary Drinking Water Standard (PDWS): MCLs, MRDLs, and treatment techniques (TTs) for contaminants that affect health along with their monitoring and reporting requirements and water treatment requirements.

Public Health Goal (PHG): The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. PHGs are set by the California Environmental Protection Agency.

Regulatory Action Level (AL): The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.

Total Organic Carbon (TOC): Organically-derived carbon that can be naturally occurring or result from human activities.

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

PPM (parts per million):

3 drops in 42 gallons
1 second in 12 days
1 inch in 16 miles

PPB (parts per billion):

1 drop in 14,000 gallons
1 second in 32 years
1 inch in 16,000 miles

DDW allows SSWD to monitor for some contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Some of the data, though representative, is more than one year old.



Key to Abbreviations

CU	Color Units
NA	Not Applicable
ND	Not Detected
NR	Not Reported
NTU	Nephelometric Turbidity Units (a measure of clarity)
pCi/L	Picocuries per liter (a measure of radiation)
PPM	Parts per million or milligrams per liter (mg/L)
PPB	Parts per billion or micrograms per liter (µg/L)
HAA	Haloacetic Acids
µS/cm	Microsiemens per centimeter
TON	Threshold Odor Number

Notes

- {A}** Only surface water sources must comply with PDWS for Control of Disinfection By-Product Precursors and Turbidity. Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of water. It is a good indicator of filtration process effectiveness for water systems that treat surface water.
- {B}** Source water TOC less than 2.0 mg/L used as alternative criteria to exempt from removal ratio requirements. Value given represents the maximum running annual average of any quarter during 2019.
- {C}** DDW rescinded the 10 ppb MCL for hexavalent chromium on September 11, 2017. Prior to that SSWD elected to satisfy compliance monitoring requirements via total chromium monitoring. For more information about hexavalent chromium please see: https://www.waterboards.ca.gov/drinking_water/certlic/drinkingwater/Chromium6.html.
- {D}** SSWD's fluoridation program provides the addition of fluoride to the SSA drinking water. Natural levels of fluoride in the SSA are adjusted to be within the DDW's Fluoride Control Range (0.6-1.2 mg/L).
- {E}** Fluoride range and average concentrations are representative of 2019 with the exception of the timeframe between September 3, 2019 and November 15, 2019 when fluoridation of the purchased surface water was temporarily suspended by the City of Sacramento. Additionally, the fluoride range excludes an anomalous concentration of 0.2 PPM observed on November 25, 2019.
- {F}** Calculation of the LRAA for the first three quarters of 2019 includes data from 2018.
- {G}** Unregulated contaminant monitoring helps USEPA and DDW to determine where certain contaminants occur and whether they need to be regulated. Both distribution system and source water are included in UCMR4.
- {H}** Constituents listed under "Additional Drinking Water Constituents" are of interest to some consumers, however, they have no regulatory thresholds.

A Note for Sensitive Populations

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immunocompromised persons, such as persons undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about their drinking water from their health care providers. CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1.800.426.4791).

SSWD Board of Directors

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Monthly Board Meetings

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3701 Marconi Ave., Suite 100
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Visit Our Website at sswd.org

Need More Information?

For questions about this report, or to request additional copies:

Call David Armand at 916.679.2888

EPA Drinking Water Information:

www.epa.gov/your-drinking-water

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua para beber.
Tradúzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

本報告包含有關飲用水的非常重要的信息。翻譯它或與熟悉它的人交談。

Этот отчет содержит очень важную информацию о вашей питьевой воде.
Переведите это или поговорите с кем-то, кто это хорошо понимает.



Once again, your drinking water continues to meet state and federal drinking water standards.

Please Conserve Water!

In an effort to help customers use water more efficiently, SSWD has assembled a variety of programs, ideas and references that are designed to reduce water use at home. If you are interested in learning more about SSWD's conservation programs and what you can do to use water more efficiently inside and outside your home, please visit our website at www.sswd.org/conservation-tips. You may also schedule a Water Wise House Call by calling SSWD's office at 916.972.7171. Please help us preserve tomorrow's water supply by conserving water today.



Conserve Water Every Day

