# 2018 Consumer Confidence Report

## Important Water Information

Sacramento Suburban Water District (SSWD) is pleased to present this detailed report on 2018 water quality. Results of samples collected during 2016, 2017, and 2018, 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. In 2018, SSWD supplemented the NSA water supply with surface water, while the SSA was supplied solely with groundwater.

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, "2018 Summary of Detected Constituents."

The 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 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; symptoms include 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 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**.

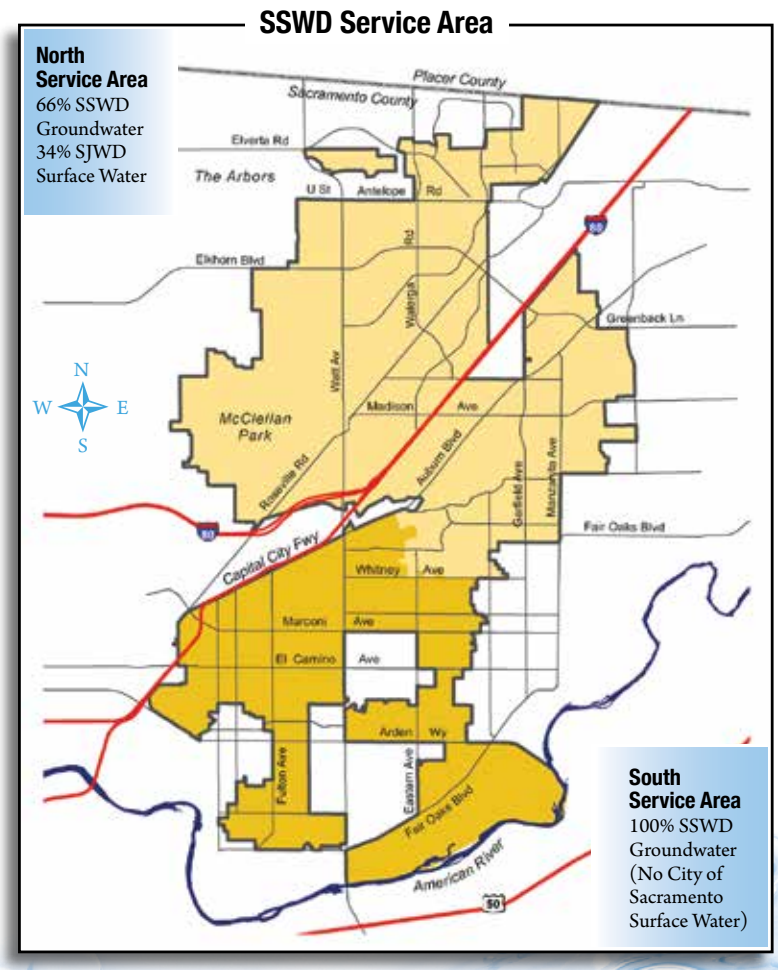
As noted above, due to the variety of materials used in some customer's plumbing systems (including home water treatment units) lead results may vary. If you are concerned about the potential impact the internal plumbing system in your home or business may have on lead levels in your drinking water,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




## 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 may be found on SSWD's website at: **sswd.org** under the 'Departments' heading.

## 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 44 schools through the end of 2018. 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. SSWD will continue working closely with K-12 schools, preschools, and child day care facilities on this important project into 2019 when the monitoring requirements sunset.

## 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 only includes 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.

# 2018 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) | | | | |
| | | | | RANGE | AVG. | SAMPLE DATE | RANGE | AVG. | SAMPLE DATE | RANGE | AVG. | SAMPLE DATE | | |
| Aluminium | PPM | 1 | 0.6 | ND | ND | 2016 | ND | ND | 2016 | ND-0.15 | ND | 2017 | No | Erosion of natural deposits; residue from some surface water treatment processes |
| Arsenic | PPB | 10 | 0.004 | ND-4.1 | ND | 2016 | ND | ND | 2016 | ND-4.8 | 2.2 | 2017-2018 | No | Erosion of natural deposits |
| Barium | PPM | 1 | 2 | ND-0.14 | ND | 2016-2018 | ND | ND | 2016 | ND-0.13 | ND | 2017 | 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 | NA | 0.9-1.63 | 1.14 | 2018 | NR | NR | NA | No | Various natural and manmade sources |
| Fluoride | PPM | 2 | 1 | ND-0.28 | 0.15 | 2016 | ND | ND | 2016 | 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 {B} | PPB | NA | 0.02 | 2.8 | 2.8 | 2016 | ND | ND | 2016 | NR | NR | NA | No | 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 | ND-6.1 | 1.8 | 2018 | ND | ND | 2018 | ND-6.5 | 2.0 | 2018 | 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 | 2016-2018 | ND | ND | 2016 | ND | ND | 2017-2018 | No | Discharge from factories, dry cleaners, and auto shops (metal degreaser) |
| Gross Alpha | pCi/L | 15 | (0) | ND-3.95 | ND | 2014-2017 | ND | ND | 2017 | ND-3.86 | ND | 2014 | No | Erosion of natural deposits |
| Combined Radium (Ra226 + Ra228) | pCi/L | 5 | (0) | ND-3.34 | ND | 2014-2017 | ND | ND | 2017 | ND-2.11 | ND | 2014 | No | Erosion of natural deposits |
| Uranium | pCi/L | 20 | 0.43 | ND-4.97 | ND | 2014-2017 | NR | NR | NA | ND-3.2 | ND | 2014 | 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) | | | |
| | | | | LEVEL FOUND | SAMPLE DATE | LEVEL FOUND | SAMPLE DATE | LEVEL FOUND | SAMPLE DATE | | |
| Turbidity {A} | NTU | TT = 1 NTU | NA | NR | NA | 0.049 | 2018 | NR | NA | No | Soil runoff |
| | % Samples | TT = 95% of Samples ≤0.3 NTU | NA | NR | NA | 100% | 2018 | NR | NA | | |



continued on next page

# 2018 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) | 90TH PERCENTILE RESULT | NO. OF SAMPLES/ NO. EXCEEDING ACTION LEVEL | SAMPLE DATE | VIOLATION | MAJOR SOURCES |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Copper (at tap) | PPM | 1.3 | 0.3 | 0.230 | 62/0 | 2016 | No | Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives |

| CONSTITUENT | UNITS | MCL [MRDL] | PHG or (MCLG) | HIGHEST MONTHLY RESULT | # MONTHS WITH POSITIVE RESULTS | SAMPLE DATE | VIOLATION | MAJOR SOURCES |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Total Coliform Bacteria {C} | % Positive Tests | 5.0% of monthly samples are positive | (0) | 0.81 | 1 | June 2018 | No | Naturally present in the environment |

| CONSTITUENT | UNITS | MCL | PHG or (MCLG) | TOTAL POSITIVE SAMPLES | SAMPLE DATE | VIOLATION | MAJOR SOURCES |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| E. coli {C} | #Positive Samples | A routine sample and a repeat sample are total coliform positive, and one of these is also fecal coliform or E. coli positive | 0 | 1 | June 2018 | No | Human and animal fecal waste |

| CONSTITUENT | UNITS | MCL [MRDL] | PHG or [MRDLG] | RANGE | AVERAGE | SAMPLE DATE | VIOLATION | MAJOR SOURCES |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Chlorine Residual | PPM | [4] | [4] | 0.67-0.86 | 0.73 | 2018 | No | Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment |
| Fluoride {D} | PPM | 2 | 1 | 0.6-1.1 | 0.8 | 2018 | No | Erosion of natural deposits; water additive that promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories |
| Trihalomethanes | PPB | 80 | NA | ND-40 | Highest LRAA = 28{E} | 2018 | No | By-product of drinking water disinfection |
| Haloacetic Acids | PPB | 60 | NA | ND-34 | Highest LRAA = 23{E} | 2018 | No | By-product of drinking water disinfection |

**DETECTED SECONDARY DRINKING WATER CONSTITUENTS - Regulated for aesthetic qualities**

| | | | NORTH Service Area | | | | | | SOUTH Service Area | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | SSWD (groundwater) | | | San Juan Water District (surface water) | | | SSWD (groundwater) | | | | |
| CONSTITUENT | UNITS | MCL | RANGE | AVG. | SAMPLE DATE | RANGE | AVG. | SAMPLE DATE | RANGE | AVERAGE | SAMPLE DATE | VIOLATION | MAJOR SOURCES |
| Aluminium | PPB | 200 | ND | ND | 2016 | ND | ND | 2016 | ND-150 | ND | 2017 | No | Erosion of natural deposits; residue from some surface water treatment processes |
| Chloride | PPM | 500 | 8.4-82 | 37 | 2016-2018 | 2.8 | 2.8 | 2016 | 2.4-53 | 20.3 | 2017 | No | Runoff/leaching from natural deposits |
| Color | CU | 15 | ND-5 | ND | 2016 | ND | ND | 2016 | ND | ND | 2017 | No | Naturally-occurring organic materials |
| Copper | PPM | 1 | ND-0.17 | ND | 2016 | ND | ND | 2016 | ND | ND | 2017 | No | Internal corrosion of household plumbing; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives |
| Iron | PPB | 300 | ND | ND | 2016-2017 | ND | ND | 2016 | ND-250 | ND | 2017-2018 | No | Leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes |
| Manganese | PPB | 50 | ND-36 | ND | 2016-2018 | ND | ND | 2016 | ND-43 | ND | 2017-2018 | No | Leaching from natural deposits |
| Odor | TON | 3 | ND | ND | 2016 | ND | ND | 2016 | ND-2 | ND | 2017 | No | Naturally-occurring organic materials |
| Specific Conductance | µS/cm | 1600 | 210-600 | 369 | 2016-2017 | 68-100 | 81 | 2016 | 150-530 | 325 | 2017 | No | Substances that form ions when in water |
| Sulfate | PPM | 500 | 2-25 | 7.5 | 2016 | 7.5 | 7.5 | 2016 | 1.5-30 | 9 | 2017 | No | Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes |
| Total Dissolved Solids | PPM | 1000 | 180-380 | 266 | 2016 | 39 | 39 | 2016 | 110-350 | 230 | 2017 | No | Runoff/leaching from natural deposits |
| Turbidity | NTU | 5 | ND-0.42 | 0.12 | 2016 | See Primary Constituents table above | | | ND-0.66 | ND | 2017 | No | Soil runoff |



continued on next page

# 2018 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 {F}

| 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-660 | 179 | 2014-2015 | ND-890 | 218 | 2014-2015 | Decomposition of sodium hypochlorite; disinfection by-product |
| Chlorodifluoromethane | PPB | ND-15 | 1.1 | 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-8.5 | 3.9 | 2014-2015 | ND-8.2 | 3.3 | 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 | PPB | ND-8.2 | 4.2 | 2014-2015 | ND-8.2 | 3.6 | 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 molybdenum trioxide used as a chemical reagent |
| Strontium | PPB | 120-560 | 263 | 2014-2015 | 140-630 | 276 | 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 | 9.3-85 | 16.6 | 2014-2015 | 4.9-21 | 11.8 | 2014-2015 | Naturally-occurring elemental metal; used as vanadium pentoxide which is a chemical intermediate and a catalyst |

### DETECTED UCMR4 MONITORING CONSTITUENTS {F,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 | ND | ND | 2018 | Naturally-occurring element; a byproduct of zinc ore processing; used in infrared optics, fiber-optic systems, electronics and solar applications |
| Manganese | PPB | ND-36 | 3.79 | 2018 | ND-26.2 | 1.05 | 2018 | Naturally-occurring element; used in steel production, fertilizer, batteries and fireworks; drinking water and waste water treatment chemical; essential nutrient |

| CONSTITUENT | UNITS | DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM | | | PRIMARY SOURCES/USES |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | RANGE | AVERAGE | SAMPLE DATE | |
| HAA5 | PPB | 0-34.6 | 19.3 | 2018 | Byproduct of drinking water disinfection |
| HAA6Br | PPB | 0-2.91 | 1.08 | 2018 | Byproduct of drinking water disinfection |
| HAA9 | PPB | 0-35.99 | 20.37 | 2018 | 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) | | | |
| | | RANGE | AVERAGE | SAMPLE DATE | RANGE | AVERAGE | SAMPLE DATE | RANGE | AVERAGE | SAMPLE DATE | |
| Alkalinity | PPM | 82-170 | 112 | 2016 | 14 | 14 | 2016 | 64-190 | 116 | 2017 | Leaching from natural deposits |
| Calcium | PPM | 16-51 | 24 | 2016 | 5.4 | 5.4 | 2016 | 14-43 | 25 | 2017 | Erosion of natural deposits |
| Hardness | grains/gallon | 4.5-14.6 | 6.7 | 2016 | 1.2 | 1.2 | 2016 | 3.2-12.9 | 7.5 | 2017 | Leaching from natural deposits; hardness is the sum of polyvalent cations present in the water, generally naturally-occurring magnesium and calcium |
| | PPM | 77-250 | 118 | | 20 | 20 | | 55-220 | 130 | | |
| Magnesium | PPM | 8.9-29 | 14 | 2016 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 2016 | 4.8-29 | 16.4 | 2017 | Erosion of natural deposits |
| pH | NONE | 7.4-8.1 | 7.9 | 2016 | 7.72-8.76 | 8.17 | 2016 | 7.3-8.1 | 7.7 | 2017 | Leaching from natural deposits; a measurement of hydrogen ion activity |
| Sodium | PPM | 12-58 | 28 | 2016-2017 | 2.3 | 2.3 | 2016 | 7.8-23 | 14 | 2017 | Erosion of natural deposits |



continued on next page

# 2018 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.

### Measurements

| PPM (parts per million): | PPB (parts per billion): |
|---|---|
| 3 drops in 42 gallons | 1 drop in 14,000 gallons |
| 1 second in 12 days | 1 second in 32 years |
| 1 inch in 16 miles | 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 Required |
| **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 |

## Table Notes

{A} Only surface water sources must comply with the 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} DDW rescinded the 10 ppb MCL for hexavalent chromium on September 11, 2017. For more information see: **www.waterboards.ca.gov/drinking_water/certlic/drinkingwater/Chromium6.html**. The hexavalent chromium data shown is from one NSA well.

{C} SSWD performed a repeat sampling and thorough investigation and concluded the Total Coliform and E. coli Bacteria reported was not representative of the water in the distribution system and was instead associated with the physical works and/or operating procedures of the contract lab.

{D} SSWD's fluoridation program provides the addition of fluoride to the system's SSA drinking water. Natural levels of fluoride are adjusted to be within DDW's Fluoride Control Range (0.6-1.2 mg/L).

{E} Calculation of the LRAA for the first three quarters of 2018 includes data from 2017.

{F} 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.

{G} UCMR4 monitoring will continue into 2020.

{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. 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 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

| | |
|---|---|
| Division 1 | David A. Jones<br>President |
| Division 2 | Kathleen McPherson |
| Division 3 | Robert P. Wichert |
| Division 4 | Kevin M. Thomas<br>Vice President |
| Division 5 | Craig M. Locke |

### Monthly Board Meetings

3rd Monday of each month, 6:00 p.m.
3701 Marconi Ave., Suite 100
Sacramento, CA 95821

**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 all 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.

SACRAMENTO SUBURBAN WATER DISTRICT