



2024 Consumer Confidence Report

ABOUT YOUR DRINKING WATER

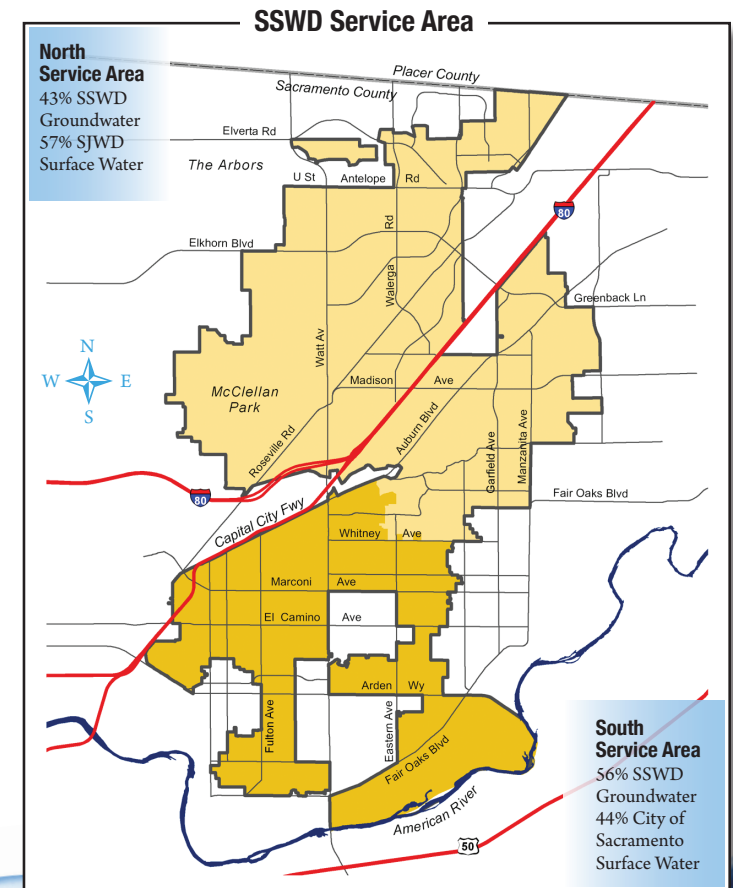


Sacramento Suburban Water District (SSWD) is pleased to present this Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) on 2024 water quality. Results of samples collected during 2022, 2023, and 2024, as well as other water quality information, were used to prepare this report. As always, providing a high quality, reliable 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 2024.

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.





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 for 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.

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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 sections titled, "2024 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 web page (<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 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).

Source Water Assessments

Source water assessments for the majority of SSWD's groundwater wells were completed in 2002. Additional source water assessments have been completed for those sources constructed since 2002. The results of the assessments indicate 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, railroads, 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. Source water assessments are available for review 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. Information about

fluoridation, oral health, and current issues is available on DDW's "Fluoridation by Public Water Systems" webpage at: https://www.waterboards.ca.gov/drinking_water/certlic/drinkingwater/Fluoridation.html.

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 about hard water and other water quality topics is available on the SSWD's water quality web page: www.sswd.org/departments/water-quality.

Lead Sampling in Schools

In 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.

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 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 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.

Important Information About... continued

Lead: Sacramento Suburban Water District is responsible for providing and monitoring high quality drinking water; however, we cannot control the variety of materials used in customer plumbing. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials associated with customer service lines and plumbing components.

As part of our commitment to ensuring safe drinking water, SSWD has completed an inventory of the 46,571 customer service lines connected to our distribution system to determine whether each is made of lead or a non-lead material. **No lead service lines were found.** The inventory is available on SSWD's website at: <https://www.sswd.org/departments/water-quality/water-service-line-inventory>.

If present, lead can cause serious health effects, especially for pregnant people, infants, and young children. If you believe lead materials may be present in your plumbing, you can help protect yourself and your family by identifying and removing those materials and by taking steps to reduce your family's risk. 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 at <https://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

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.

Notification Level: The non-regulatory, health-based advisory level for a contaminant in drinking water for which an MCL has not been established.

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

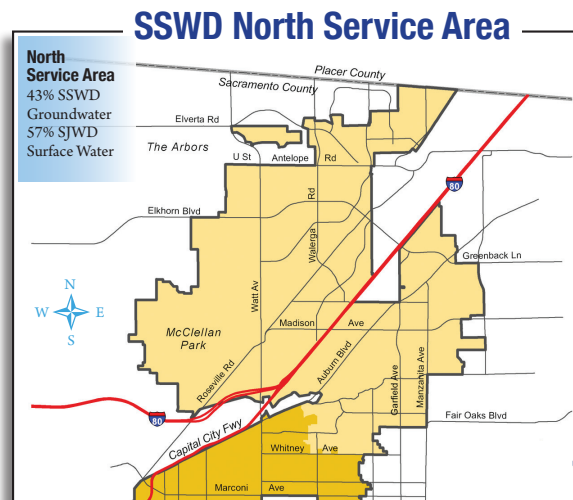
Public Health Goal (PHG): The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. PHGs are set by the California Environmental Protection Agency.

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

Response Level: The non-regulatory, health-based level of a contaminant in drinking water at which DDW recommends taking a source out of service.

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.



2024 Summary of Detected Constituents North Service Area

About the Tables

The following tables contain detailed information about the water that is delivered to your home or business. The drinking water SSWD supplies to customers has been tested for over 160 contaminants. In accordance with USEPA requirements, the table in the CCR includes only results for contaminants that were detected. You can compare levels from your system's water to the state and federal standards (Maximum Contaminant Level [MCL]), if applicable.

Key to Abbreviations

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)
PPT	Parts per trillion or nanograms per liter (ng/L)
µS/cm	Microsiemens per centimeter
TON	Threshold Odor Number

SSWD
(groundwater)San Juan Water District
(surface water)**DETECTED PRIMARY DRINKING WATER CONSTITUENTS - Regulated to protect your health**

CONSTITUENT/UNITS		MCL	PHG or (MCLG)	RANGE	AVG.	SAMPLE DATE	RANGE	AVG.	SAMPLE DATE	VIOLATION	MAJOR SOURCES
Aluminum (PPM)		1	0.6	ND-0.05	ND	2022-2024	ND	ND	2024	No	Erosion of natural deposits; residue from some surface water treatment processes
Arsenic (PPB)		10	0.004	ND-2.5	ND	2022-2024	ND	ND	2022	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Barium (PPM)		1	2	ND-0.15	ND	2022-2024	ND	ND	2022	No	Discharges of oil drilling wastes and from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Control of Disinfection By-Product Precursors (PPM) (TOC)(treated water){A}		TT = 2	NA	NA	NA	NA	1.38-1.9	1.49	2024	No	Various natural and manmade sources
Fluoride (PPM)		2	1	ND-0.28	0.17	2022-2024	ND	ND	2022	No	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive that promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Hexavalent Chromium (PPB)		10{B}	0.02	1.0-8.3	4.1	2022-2024	ND	ND	2024	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-6.3	1.6	2024	ND	ND	2024	No	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate + Nitrite (as Nitrogen) (PPM)		10	10	ND-5.4	1.4	2022-2024	ND	ND	2022	No	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Perchlorate (PPB)		6	1	ND-2.6	ND	2022-2024	ND	ND	2022	No	Various manmade sources used in solid rocket propellant, fireworks, explosives, flares, matches, and other industries
Tetrachloroethylene (PCE) (PPB)		5	0.06	ND-3.8	ND	2022-2024	ND	ND	2022	No	Discharge from factories, dry cleaners, and auto shops (metal degreaser)
Gross Alpha (pCi/L)		15	(0)	ND-3.00	ND	2019-2024	ND	ND	2017	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Combined Radium (Ra226 + Ra228) (pCi/L)		5	(0)	ND-2.72	ND	2019-2024	ND	ND	2017	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Uranium (pCi/L)		20	0.43	ND-3.30	ND	2020-2024	NR	NR	NR	No	Erosion of natural deposits
CONSTITUENT/UNITS		MCL	PHG or (MCLG)	LEVEL FOUND	SAMPLE DATE	LEVEL FOUND	SAMPLE DATE	VIOLATION	MAJOR SOURCES		
Turbidity {A}	NTU	TT = 1 NTU	NA	NA	See Note {A}	0.026	2024	No	Soil runoff		
	% Samples	TT = 95% of Samples ≤0.3 NTU	NA	NA		100%					

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.

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

NORTH SERVICE AREA

SSWD (groundwater)	San Juan Water District (surface water)
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Distribution System										
Constituent/Units	AL	PHGor(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	0.280	66/0		2022	No	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives		
Constituent/Units	MCL[MRDL]	PHGor[MRDLG]	Range	Average		Sample Date	Violation	Major Sources		
Chlorine Residual (PPM)	[4]	[4]	0.1-1.4	0.7		2024	No	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment		
Trihalomethanes (PPB)	80	NA	0-53	Highest LRAA = 40 {C}		2024	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection		
Haloacetic Acids (PPB)	60	NA	0-32	Highest LRAA = 31 {C}		2024	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection		
Detected Secondary Drinking Water Constituents - Regulated for aesthetic qualities										
Constituent/Units	MCL		Range	Avg.	Sample Date	Range	Avg.	Sample Date	Violation	Major Sources
Aluminum (PPB)	200		ND-51	ND	2022-2024	ND	ND	2024	No	Erosion of natural deposits; residue from some surface water treatment processes
Chloride (PPM)	500		6.8-91	40	2022-2024	3.2	3.2	2022	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Color (UNITS)	15		ND-5	ND	2022-2024	ND	ND	2022	No	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Iron (PPB)	300		ND-24	ND	2022-2024	ND	ND	2022	No	Leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Odor (TON)	3		ND-2.3	ND	2022-2024	ND	ND	2022	No	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Specific Conductance (µS/cm)	1600		190-600	381	2022-2024	50-140	77	2024	No	Substances that form ions when in water
Sulfate (PPM)	500		2.2-17	7.3	2022-2024	4.5	4.5	2022	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Total Dissolved Solids(PPM)	1000		170-470	281	2022-2024	34-60	43	2024	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Turbidity (NTU)	5		ND-0.7	0.2	2022-2024	See Primary Constituents table above			No	Soil runoff
Detected UCMR5 Monitoring Constituents {D}										
Constituent/Units			Range	Avg.	Sample Date	Range	Avg.	Sample Date	Primary Sources/Uses	
Perfluoro-N-Pentanoic acid (PFPeA) (PPT)			ND-7.1	ND	2024	ND	ND	2023-2024	Synthetic chemicals that resist grease, water, and oil. Used in many products including: non-stick cookware, water/stain-repellant textiles, electroplating materials, cosmetics, and firefighting foams.	
Perfluorobutanesulfonic acid (PFBS) (PPT)			ND-4.7	ND	2024	ND	ND	2023-2024		
Perfluorohexanesulfonic acid (PFHxS) (PPT)			ND-5.8	ND	2024	ND	ND	2023-2024		
Perfluorohexanoic Acid (PFHxA) (PPT)			ND-5.7	ND	2024	ND	ND	2023-2024		
Lithium (PPB)			ND-60	13	2024	ND	ND	2023-2024	Naturally occurring metal that may concentrate in brine waters; lithium salts are used as pharmaceuticals, used in electrochemical cells, batteries, and in organic syntheses	

SSWD
(groundwater)San Juan Water District
(surface water)**PER- & POLYFLUOROALKYL SUBSTANCES (PFAS) {E}**

CONSTITUENT/UNITS	NOTIFICATION LEVEL	RESPONSE LEVEL	RANGE	AVG.	SAMPLE DATE	RANGE	AVG.	SAMPLE DATE	MAJOR SOURCES
Perfluorohexanoic acid (PFHxA) (PPT)	NA	NA	ND-4.3	ND	2024	NR	NR	NR	Synthetic chemicals that resist grease, water, and oil. Used in many products including: non-stick cookware, water/stain-repellant textiles, electroplating materials, cosmetics, and firefighting foams
Perfluoropentanoic acid (PFPeA) (PPT)	NA	NA	ND-5.9	ND	2024	NR	NR	NR	

ADDITIONAL DRINKING WATER CONSTITUENTS {F}

CONSTITUENT/UNITS	RANGE	AVG.	SAMPLE DATE	RANGE	AVG.	SAMPLE DATE	MAJOR SOURCES
Alkalinity (bicarbonate, as CaCO ₃) (PPM)	79-170	113	2022-2024	14-20	17	2024	Leaching from natural deposits
Calcium (PPM)	16-55	26	2022-2024	4.5	4.5	2022	Erosion of natural deposits
Hardness	(grains/gallon)	4.4-14.0	2022-2024	1.0	1.0	2022	Leaching from natural deposits; hardness is the sum of polyvalent cations present in the water, generally naturally-occurring magnesium and calcium
	(PPM)	75-240		17	17		
Magnesium (PPM)	8-26	15	2022-2024	1.3	1.3	2022	Erosion of natural deposits
pH (NONE)	7.4-8.2	7.8	2022-2024	6.5-9.2	8.1	2024	Leaching from natural deposits; a measurement of hydrogen ion activity
Sodium (PPM)	10-58	29	2022-2024	2.1	2.1	2022	Erosion of natural deposits

Notes

- {A}** Only surface water sources must comply with the PDWS for Control of Disinfection By-Product Precursors and Turbidity. Average TOC value shown is the highest quarter of running annual average calculations. Turbidity is a measure of water cloudiness, a good indicator of filtration effectiveness.
- {B}** On April 17, 2024, DDW re-established the 10 ppb MCL for hexavalent chromium with a compliance date of October 1, 2026.
- {C}** LRAA calculations for quarters 1-3 of 2024 include data from 2023.
- {D}** Unregulated contaminant monitoring helps USEPA and DDW determine where certain contaminants occur and whether they need to be regulated. Monitoring for USEPA's Fifth Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR5) includes 29 per- & polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) and lithium.
- {E}** SSWD monitors for PFAS pursuant to DDW monitoring orders and UCMR5. Table includes detections from non-UCMR5 monitoring.

- {F}** 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 drinking water from their health care providers. U.S. EPA/Centers for Disease Control (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).

Water Main Flushing

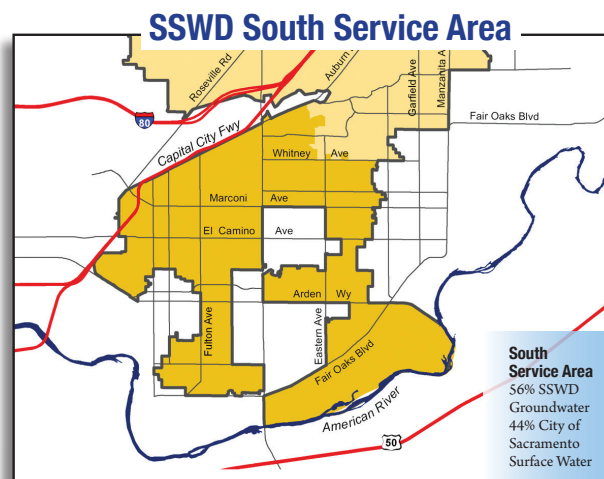
SSWD flushes water mains to remove sediments or other contaminants that can accumulate in pipes over time and lead to taste and odor problems. Flushing dead-end lines also improves disinfectant residual levels. In addition to protecting water quality, flushing helps reduce corrosive conditions associated with biofilm growth that has a potential to lead to pipeline leaks.

Customer Service

If you have questions about your water bill or your water service, please call SSWD's Customer Service Team at 916.972.7171. They are available during regular business hours (Monday - Friday, 8:00 AM - 4:30 PM). If our customer service team cannot answer your question, they will put you in touch with another team member who can. You can also find information on our website (sswd.org) about starting and stopping your water service, the Board of Directors, water conservation, cross-connection control, engineering projects, field operations, water quality and much more!

Field Operations

SSWD's Field Operations Team monitors the water system 24 hours a day, 7 days a week to help ensure that customers receive a continuous supply of safe, clean drinking water. If you have additional questions concerning water quality, you can visit SSWD's web page (www.sswd.org/departments/water-quality), call us (916.972.7171), or email us at feedback@sswd.org.



2024 Summary of Detected Constituents South Service Area

About the Tables

The following tables contain detailed information about the water that is delivered to your home or business. The drinking water SSWD supplies to customers has been tested for over 160 contaminants. In accordance with USEPA requirements, the table in the CCR includes only results for contaminants that were detected. You can compare levels from your system's water to the state and federal standards (Maximum Contaminant Level [MCL]), if applicable.

Key to Abbreviations

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PPB	Parts per billion or micrograms per liter (µg/L)
PPT	Parts per trillion or nanograms per liter (ng/L)
µS/cm	Microsiemens per centimeter
TON	Threshold Odor Number

SSWD
(groundwater)City of Sacramento {A}
(surface water)**DETECTED PRIMARY DRINKING WATER CONSTITUENTS - Regulated to protect your health**

CONSTITUENT/UNITS		MCL	PHG or (MCLG)	RANGE	AVG.	SAMPLE DATE	RANGE	AVG.	SAMPLE DATE	VIOLATION	MAJOR SOURCES
Aluminum (PPM)		1	0.6	ND-0.08	ND	2023-2024	ND	ND	2023-2024	No	Erosion of natural deposits; residue from some surface water treatment processes
Arsenic (PPB)		10	0.004	ND-3.7	ND	2023-2024	ND	ND	2023-2024	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Barium (PPM)		1	2	ND-0.17	ND	2023-2024	ND	ND	2023-2024	No	Discharges of oil drilling wastes and from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Control of Disinfection By-Product Precursors (PPM) (TOC)(treated water){B}		TT = 2	NA	NA	NA	See Note {B}	1.3{C} & 1.9{D}	2024	No	Various natural and manmade sources	
Fluoride (PPM)		2	1	See Fluoride in Distribution System section						No	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive that promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Hexavalent Chromium (PPB)		10 {E}	0.02	ND-8.8	4.3	2023-2024	ND	ND	2023-2024	No	Erosion of natural deposits; transformation of naturally occurring trivalent chromium to hexavalent chromium by natural processes and human activities such as discharges from electroplating factories, leather tanneries, wood preservation, chemical synthesis, refractory production, and textile manufacturing facilities
Nitrate (as Nitrogen) (PPM)		10	10	ND-5.8	1.9	2024	ND	ND	2024	No	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate + Nitrite (as Nitrogen) (PPM)		10	10	ND-6.7	1.8	2022-2024	ND	ND	2024	No	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Tetrachloroethylene (PCE) (PPB)		5	0.06	ND-1.2	ND	2023-2024	ND	ND	2023-2024	No	Discharge from factories, dry cleaners, and auto shops (metal degreaser)
Gross Alpha (pCi/L)		15	(0)	ND-5.70	ND	2020-2024	ND	ND	2016-2024	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Combined Radium (pCi/L) (Ra226 + RA228)		5	(0)	ND-1.27	ND	2021-2024	ND	ND	2016-2024	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Uranium (pCi/L)		20	0.43	ND-4.8	1.1	2021-2024	ND	ND	2016-2023	No	Erosion of natural deposits
CONSTITUENT/UNITS		MCL	PHG or (MCLG)	LEVEL FOUND		SAMPLE DATE	LEVEL FOUND		SAMPLE DATE	VIOLATION	MAJOR SOURCES
Turbidity {B}	NTU	TT= 1NTU	NA	NA		See Note {B}	0.08 {C}-0.09 {D}		2024	No	Soil runoff
	% Samples	TT = 95% of Samples ≤0.3 NTU	NA	NA			100%				

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.

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

SOUTH SERVICE AREA

SOUTH SERVICE AREA			SSWD (groundwater)		City of Sacramento {A} (surface water)					
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	0.280	66/0		2022		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]	0.1-1.6	0.7		2024		No	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment	
Fluoride (PPM) {F}	2	1	0.6-1.1	0.8		2024		No	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive that promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories	
Trihalomethanes (PPB)	80	NA	41-80	Highest LRAA = 65 {G}		2024		No	By-product of drinking water disinfection	
Haloacetic Acids (PPB)	60	NA	24-45	Highest LRAA = 40 {G}		2024		No	By-product of drinking water disinfection	
DETECTED SECONDARY DRINKING WATER CONSTITUENTS - Regulated for aesthetic qualities										
CONSTITUENT/UNITS	MCL		RANGE	AVG.	SAMPLE DATE	RANGE	AVG.	SAMPLE DATE	VIOLATION	MAJOR SOURCES
Aluminum (PPB)	200		ND-80	ND	2023-2024	ND	ND	2023-2024	No	Erosion of natural deposits; residue from some surface water treatment processes
Chloride (PPM)	500		2.0-100	25	2023-2024	ND{C}-5.8{D}	2.9	2023-2024	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Color (UNITS)	15		ND	ND	2023-2024	ND-1.0 {H}	ND	2024	No	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Manganese (PPB)	50		ND-33	ND	2023-2024	ND	ND	2024	No	Leaching from natural deposits
Odor (TON)	3		ND-4.2{I}	ND	2023-2024	ND-1.5 {H}	ND	2024	No	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Specific Conductance (µS/cm)	1600		140-590	348	2023-2024	66.9{C}-162{D}	114	2023-2024	No	Substances that form ions when in water
Sulfate (PPM)	500		1.0-24	7.0	2023-2024	5.8{C}-12{D}	8.9	2023-2024	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Total Dissolved Solids(PPM)	1000		120-410	249	2023-2024	57{C}-92{D}	74.5	2023-2024	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Turbidity (NTU)	5		ND-0.8	0.2	2023-2024	See Primary Constituents table above			No	Soil runoff

Notes

- {A} SSWD received surface water from the City of Sacramento's Sacramento River Water Treatment Plant (Sacramento River) between January 2024 and late March 2024. From late March 2024 to October 2024 and again in December 2024, SSWD received surface water from the City of Sacramento's E.A. Fairbairn Water Treatment Plant (American River).
- {B} Only surface water sources must comply with the PDWS for Control of Disinfection By-Product Precursors and Turbidity. Average TOC value shown is the highest quarter of running annual average calculations. Turbidity is a measure of water cloudiness, a good indicator of filtration effectiveness.

			SSWD (groundwater)		City of Sacramento {A} (surface water)			SOUTH SERVICE AREA	
DETECTED UCMR5 MONITORING CONSTITUENTS {J}									
CONSTITUENT/UNITS			RANGE	AVG.	SAMPLE DATE	RANGE	AVG.	SAMPLE DATE	PRIMARY SOURCES/USES
Perfluorohexanoic Acid (PFHxA) (PPT)			ND-3.1	ND	2024	ND	ND	2023-2024	Synthetic chemical that resists grease, water, and oil. Used in many products including: non-stick cookware, water/stain-repellant textiles, electroplating materials, cosmetics, and firefighting foams.
PER- & POLYFLUOROALKYL SUBSTANCES (PFAS) {K}									
CONSTITUENT/UNITS	NOTIFI- CATION LEVEL	RESPONSE LEVEL	RANGE	AVG.	SAMPLE DATE	RANGE	AVG.	SAMPLE DATE	MAJOR SOURCES
Perfluorobutanesulfonic acid (PFBS) (PPT)	NA	NA	ND-3.3	ND	2024	ND	ND	2023	Synthetic chemical that resists grease, water, and oil. Used in many products including: non-stick cookware, water/stain-repellant textiles, electroplating materials, cosmetics, and firefighting foams.
ADDITIONAL DRINKING WATER CONSTITUENTS {L}									
CONSTITUENT/UNITS			RANGE	AVG.	SAMPLE DATE	RANGE	AVG.	SAMPLE DATE	MAJOR SOURCES
Alkalinity (total, as CaCO3) (PPM)			63-260	118	2023-2024	25{C}-47{D}	36	2023-2024	Leaching from natural deposits
Calcium (PPM)			12-65	26	2023-2024	9.7{C}-14{D}	11.9	2023-2024	Erosion of natural deposits
Hardness	(grains/gallon)	3.0-16.4	7.7	2023-2024	1.7{C}-3.1{D}	2.4	2023-2024	Leaching from natural deposits; hardness is the sum of polyvalent cations present in the water, generally naturally-occurring magnesium and calcium	
	(PPM)	51-280	131		29{C}-53{D}	41			
Magnesium (PPM)			4.5-28	6	2023-2024	1.7{C}-4.4{D}	3.1	2023-2024	Erosion of natural deposits
pH (NONE)			7.4-8.0	7.8	2023-2024	8.3{C&D}	8.3	2024	Leaching from natural deposits; a measurement of hydrogen ion activity
Sodium (PPM)			8.2-44	15	2023-2024	2.2{C}-5.8{D}	4.0	2023-2024	Erosion of natural deposits

Notes *continued...*

{C} Source: E.A Fairbairn Water Treatment Plant (American River).

{D} Source: Sacramento River Water Treatment Plant (Sacramento River).

{E} On April 17, 2024, DDW re-established the 10 ppb MCL for hexavalent chromium with a compliance date of October 1, 2026.

{F} SSWD adds fluoride to SSA drinking water. Natural levels of fluoride are adjusted to be within DDW's Fluoride Control Range (0.6-1.2 mg/L).

{G} LRAA calculations for quarters 1-3 of 2024 include data from 2023.

{H} Range of all results observed in City of Sacramento's distribution system.

{I} LRAA calculations for quarters 1-3 of 2024 include data from 2023.

{J} Unregulated contaminant monitoring helps USEPA and DDW determine where certain contaminants occur and whether they need to be regulated. Monitoring for USEPA's Fifth Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR5) includes 29 per- & polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) and lithium.

{K} SSWD and City of Sacramento monitor for PFAS pursuant to DDW monitoring orders and UCMR5. Table includes a detection from non-UCMR5 monitoring.

{L} Constituents listed under "Additional Drinking Water Constituents" are of interest to some consumers, however, they have no regulatory thresholds.



3701 Marconi Avenue
Sacramento, CA 95821

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 web page 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



Once Again Your Drinking Water Continues to Meet State and Federal Drinking Water Standards

Need More Information?

For questions about this report, or to request additional copies, please contact Ben Henderson

Phone: 916.679.2888

Email: bhenderson@sswd.org

EPA Drinking Water Information:
www.epa.gov/your-drinking-water

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua para beber. Favor de comunicarse a 916.679.3974 para asistirlo en español.

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.

이 보고서에는 음용수에 관한 매우 중요한 정보가 포함되어 있습니다. 이 보고서를 번역하거나 이를 잘 이해하는 사람과 논의하십시오.

Ang ulat na ito ay naglalaman ng napakahalagang mga impormasyon tungkol sa iniinom mo na tubig. Mangyaring isalin ito o makipag-usap sa taong nakakaintindi nito ng mabuti.

Báo cáo này chứa thông tin rất quan trọng về nước uống của quý vị. Hãy dịch báo cáo hoặc nói chuyện với người nào đó hiểu rõ báo cáo.

Sacramento Suburban Water District

Dan York General Manager

Monthly Board Meetings

3rd Monday of each month, 5:00 p.m.

3701 Marconi Ave.

Sacramento, CA 95821

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