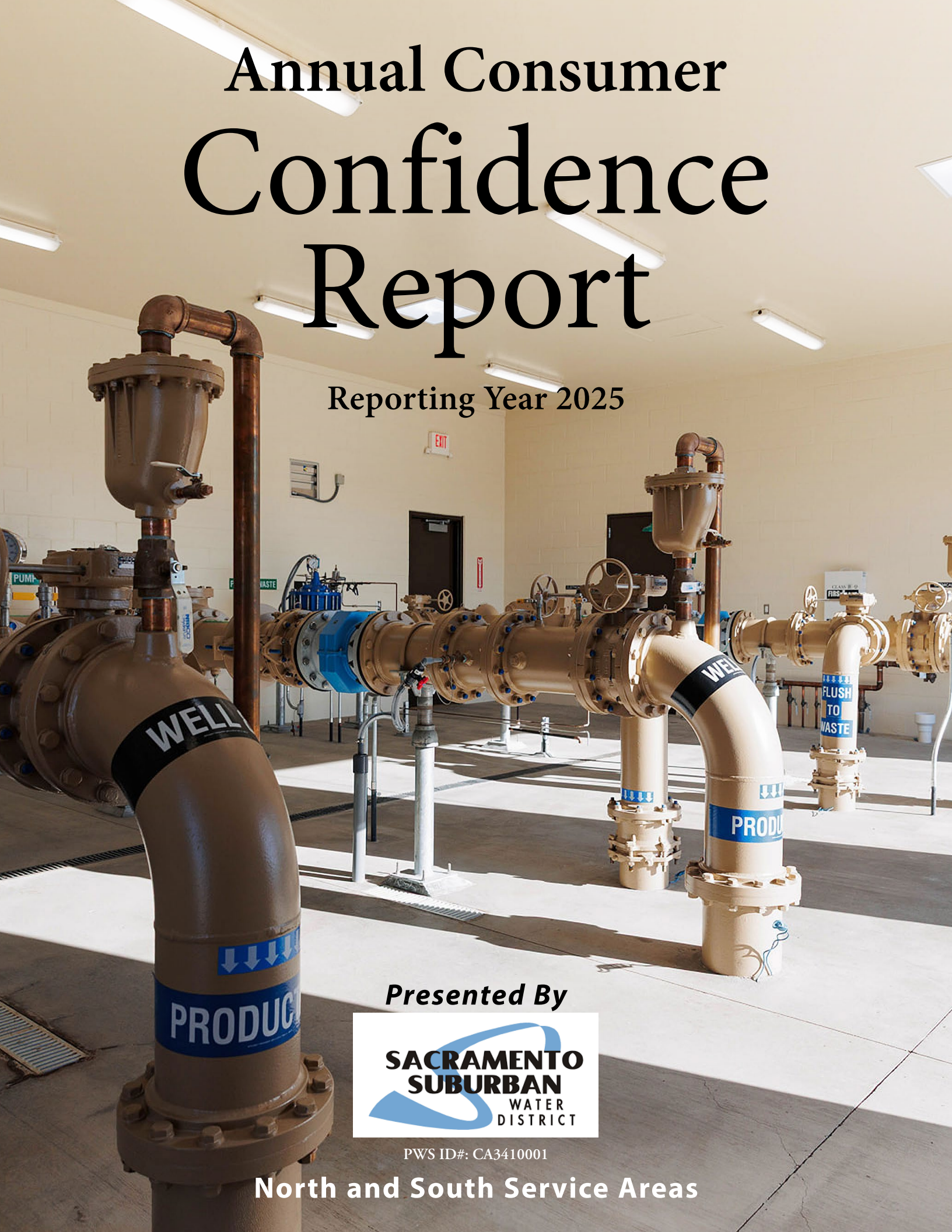
# Annual Consumer Confidence Report

## Reporting Year 2025




***Presented By***

SACRAMENTO SUBURBAN WATER DISTRICT

PWS ID#: CA3410001

**North and South Service Areas**

## Introduction

Sacramento Suburban Water District (SSWD) is pleased to present this Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) on 2025 water quality. Results of samples collected during 2022, 2023, 2024, and 2025 were used to prepare this report. Included are details about our sources of water, what constituents our water contains, and how our water compares to standards set by regulatory agencies. SSWD takes pride in delivering a high quality, reliable supply of water and superior customer service at the lowest responsible water rate.

On June 30, 2025, the former Del Paso Manor Water District was dissolved and reorganized into SSWD's Del Paso Manor Service Area. SSWD now has three service areas: North, South, and Del Paso Manor. This report provides information about the North and South Service Areas (PWS ID#: CA3410001). Information about the Del Paso Manor Service Area (PWS ID#: CA3410007) is provided in a separate CCR.

## Source Water Assessments

Source water assessments for the majority of North and South Service Area 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 the SSWD office.

## Important Health Information

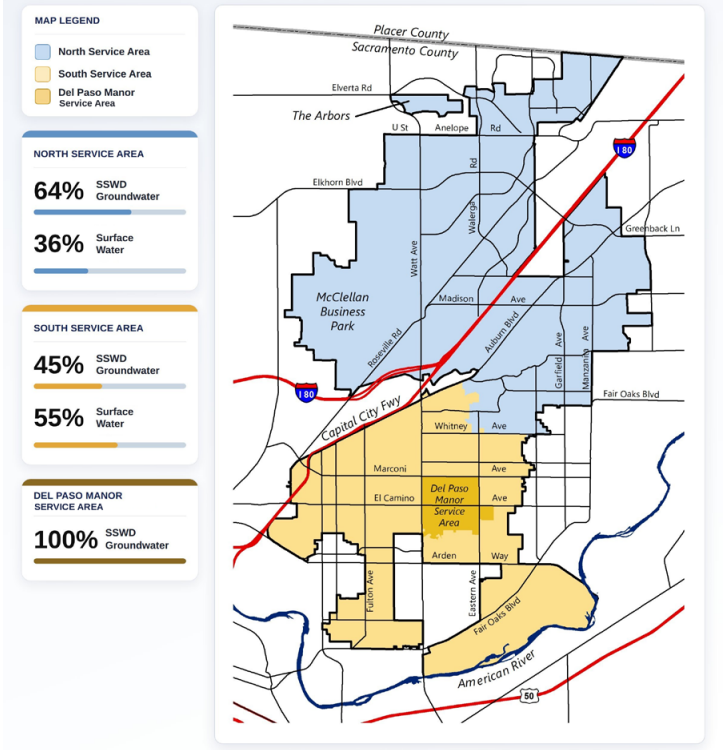
Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 10 mg/L is a health risk for infants of less than six months of age. Such nitrate levels in drinking water can interfere with the capacity of the infant's blood to carry oxygen, resulting in a serious illness; symptoms include shortness of breath and blueness 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 may rise quickly for short periods of time because of rainfall or agricultural activity.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immunocompromised 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. Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA)/Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (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 (800-426-4791) or epa.gov/safewater.

## Sources of Water

SSWD has three service areas: North, South, and Del Paso Manor. The North Service Area (NSA) is supplied with water from local groundwater wells and, when available, 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, treated surface water from the City of Sacramento. The Del Paso Manor Service Area is supplied with water from local groundwater wells only. As indicated in the graphic, "SSWD Service Areas," SSWD supplemented both the NSA and SSA water supplies with surface water in 2025. 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.

### SSWD Service Areas




## Community Participation

SSWD Board of Directors meetings are held on the third Monday of each month at 5:00 p.m. at 3701 Marconi Ave. Please visit sswd.org for more information.

**QUESTIONS?** For questions about this report please contact Environmental Compliance Supervisor Ben Henderson at (916) 972-7171 or environmental_compliance@sswd.org.

## Test Results

SSWD's drinking water is tested for over 160 individual constituents to ensure its safety and quality. The tables below show only those constituents that were detected in our water. Detecting a constituent does not mean the water is unsafe to drink; our goal is to keep detections below their maximum allowed levels.

Concentrations of some constituents (like microbial contaminants) may potentially change quickly while others (like naturally occurring radioactive contaminants) are typically stable over time. 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 a year old.

SSWD participated in the fifth stage of the U.S. EPA's Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR5) program by performing additional drinking water tests. UCMR5 testing included 29 per-and poly-fluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) and lithium. UCMR5 sampling benefits the environment and public health by providing the U.S. EPA with data on the occurrence of contaminants suspected to be in drinking water to determine if it needs to introduce new regulatory standards to improve drinking water quality. If you would like more information on the U.S. EPA's Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule, please call the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

## North Service Area (NSA)

**DETECTED PRIMARY DRINKING WATER CONSTITUENTS - REGULATED TO PROTECT YOUR HEALTH**

| | | | | SSWD (GROUNDWATER) | | | SAN JUAN WATER DISTRICT (SURFACE WATER) | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| CONSTITUENT | UNITS | MCL | PHG OR (MCLG) | RANGE | AVERAGE | SAMPLE DATE | RANGE | AVERAGE | SAMPLE DATE | VIOLATION | MAJOR SOURCES |
| **Arsenic** | PPB | 10 | 0.004 | ND - 3.6 | ND | 2022 - 2025 | ND | ND | 2025 | No | Erosion of natural deposits |
| **Barium** | PPM | 1 | 2 | ND - 0.14 | ND | 2022 - 2025 | ND | ND | 2025 | 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 | NA | NA | NA | 1.32 - 1.9 | 1.61 | 2025 | No | Various natural and manmade sources |
| **Fluoride** | PPM | 2 | 1 | ND - 0.33 | 0.18 | 2022 - 2025 | ND | ND | 2025 | No | Erosion of natural deposits; water additive that promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories |
| **Hexavalent Chromium** | PPB | 10 | 0.02 | ND - 10 | 3.9 | 2022 - 2025 | ND | ND | 2025 | 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 - 6.6 | 1.2 | 2025 | ND | ND | 2025 | 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 - 5.6 | 1.3 | 2022 - 2025 | ND | ND | 2025 | No | Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits |
| **Perchlorate** | PPB | 6 | 1 | ND - 1.9 | ND | 2022 - 2025 | ND | ND | 2025 | No | Various manmade sources used in solid rocket propellant, fireworks, explosives, flares, matches, and other industries. |

## DETECTED PRIMARY DRINKING WATER CONSTITUENTS - REGULATED TO PROTECT YOUR HEALTH (CONTINUED)

| | | | | SSWD (GROUNDWATER) | | | SAN JUAN WATER DISTRICT (SURFACE WATER) | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| CONSTITUENT | UNITS | MCL | PHG OR (MCLG) | RANGE | AVERAGE | SAMPLE DATE | RANGE | AVERAGE | SAMPLE DATE | VIOLATION | MAJOR SOURCES |
| **Tetrachloroethylene** (PCE) | PPB | 5 | 0.06 | ND - 3.8 | 0.55 | 2025 | ND | ND | 2025 | No | Discharge from factories, dry cleaners, and auto shops (metal degreaser) |
| **Gross Alpha Particle Activity** | pCi/L | 15 | (0) | ND - 13.3 | ND | 2021 - 2025 | ND | ND | 2017 | No | Erosion of natural deposits |
| **Combined Radium** (Ra226 + Ra228) | pCi/L | 5 | (0) | ND - 2.15 | ND | 2019 - 2025 | ND | ND | 2017 | No | Erosion of natural deposits |
| **Uranium** | pCi/L | 20 | 0.43 | ND - 3.30 | ND | 2020 - 2025 | NA | NA | NA | 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] | 0.028 | | 2025 | No | Soil runoff |
| | % Samples | TT = 95% of Samples ≤0.3 NTU | NA | NA | | | 100% | | | | |

## DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM

| CONSTITUENT | UNITS | AL | PHG OR (MCLG) | 90TH PERCENTILE RESULT | NUMBER OF SAMPLES EXCEEDING ACTION LEVEL/ NUMBER OF SAMPLES | SAMPLE DATE | VIOLATION | MAJOR SOURCES |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Copper** (at tap) | PPM | 1.3 | 0.3 | 0.260 | 0/57 | 2025 | 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] | 0.17 - 1.38 | 0.71 | 2025 | No | Drinking water disinfectant added for treatement |
| **Trihalomethanes** | PPB | 80 | NA | 0 - 42 | Highest LRAA = 36 [B] | 2025 | No | By-product of drinking water disinfection |
| **Haloacetic Acids** | PPB | 60 | NA | 0 - 35 | Highest LRAA = 28 [B] | 2025 | No | By-product of drinking water disinfection |

## DETECTED SECONDARY DRINKING WATER CONSTITUENTS - REGULATED FOR AESTHETIC QUALITIES

| | | | SSWD (GROUNDWATER) | | | SAN JUAN WATER DISTRICT (SURFACE WATER) | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| CONSTITUENT | UNITS | MCL | RANGE | AVERAGE | SAMPLE DATE | RANGE | AVERAGE | SAMPLE DATE | VIOLATION | MAJOR SOURCES |
| **Chloride** | PPM | 500 | 7.0 - 120 | 45 | 2022 - 2025 | 2.6 | 2.6 | 2025 | No | Runoff/leaching from natural deposits |
| **Manganese** | PPB | 50 | ND - 38 | ND | 2025 | ND | ND | 2025 | No | Leaching from natural deposits |
| **Odor** | TON | 3 | ND - 15 | 1 | 2022 - 2026 | ND | ND | 2025 | No | Naturally-occurring organic materials |
| **Selenium** | PPB | 50 | ND - 7.3 | ND | 2022 - 2025 | ND | ND | 2025 | No | Discharge from petroleum, glass, and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines and chemical manufacturers; runoff from livestock lots (feed additive) |
| **Specific Conductance** | µS/cm | 1600 | 210 - 640 | 390 | 2022 - 2025 | 45 | 45 | 2025 | No | Substances that form ions when in water |
| **Sulfate** | PPM | 500 | 2.4 - 26 | 8.7 | 2022 - 2025 | 5.3 | 5.3 | 2025 | No | Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes |
| **Total Dissolved Solids** | PPM | 1000 | 180 - 430 | 290 | 2022 - 2025 | 31 | 31 | 2025 | No | Runoff/leaching from natural deposits |
| **Turbidity** | NTU | 5 | ND - 0.47 | ND | 2022 - 2025 | See Primary Constituents table above | | | No | Soil runoff |

## DETECTED UCMR5 MONITORING CONSTITUENTS

| | | SSWD (GROUNDWATER) | | | SAN JUAN WATER DISTRICT (SURFACE WATER) | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| CONSTITUENT | UNITS | RANGE | AVERAGE | SAMPLE DATE | RANGE | AVERAGE | DATE | PRIMARY SOURCES/ USES |
| **Perfluoro-N-Pentanoic acid** (PFPeA) | PPT | ND - 4.3 | ND | 2024 - 2025 | ND | ND | 2023 - 2024 | Synthetic chemicals used in a wide range of consumer products and industrial applications including: non-stick cookware, water-repellant clothing, stain-resistant fabrics and carpets, cosmetics, firefighting foams, electroplating, and products that resist grease, water, and oil. |
| **Perfluorohexanoic Acid** (PFHxA) | PPT | ND - 3.6 | ND | 2024 - 2025 | ND | ND | 2023 - 2024 | |
| **Lithium** | PPB | ND - 60 | 16 | 2024 - 2025 | 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. |

## PER- & POLYFLUOROALKYL SUBSTANCES (PFAS)[C]

| | | | | SSWD (GROUNDWATER) | | | SAN JUAN WATER DISTRICT (SURFACE WATER) | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| CONSTITUENT | UNITS | NOTIFICATION LEVEL, RESPONSE LEVEL | MCL | RANGE | AVERAGE | SAMPLE DATE | RANGE | AVERAGE | DATE | MAJOR SOURCES |
| **Perfluorooctanesulfonate acid** (PFOS) | PPT | 4.0, 40 | 4.0 | ND - 2.0 | ND | 2022 - 2025 | NA | NA | NA | Chemicals used in grease and stain resistant coatings for consumer products and firefighting foams. |
| **Perfluorohexanesulfonic acid** (PFHxS) | PPT | 3, 10 | 10.0 | ND - 2.1 | ND | 2022 - 2025 | NA | NA | NA | |
| **Perfluoro-N-Butanoic acid** (PFBA) | PPT | NA | NA | ND - 2.0 | ND | 2022 - 2025 | NA | NA | NA | |
| **Perfluorohexanoic acid** (PFHxA) | PPT | 1,000, 10,000 | NA | ND - 4.2 | ND | 2022 - 2025 | NA | NA | NA | |
| **Perfluoropentanoic acid** (PFPeA) | PPT | NA | NA | ND - 5.0 | ND | 2022 - 2025 | NA | NA | NA | |
| **Perfluoroheptanoic acid** (PFHpA) | PPT | NA | NA | ND - 2.1 | ND | 2022 - 2025 | NA | NA | NA | |

## ADDITIONAL DRINKING WATER CONSTITUENTS [D]

| | | SSWD (GROUNDWATER) | | | SAN JUAN WATER DISTRICT (SURFACE WATER) | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| CONSTITUENT | UNIT | RANGE | AVERAGE | SAMPLE DATE | RANGE | AVERAGE | SAMPLE DATE | MAJOR SOURCES |
| **Alkalinity** (bicarbonate) | PPM | 91 - 180 | 110 | 2022 - 2025 | 15 - 33 | 24 | 2025 | Leaching from natural deposits |
| **Calcium** | PPM | 17 - 49 | 24 | 2022 - 2025 | 4.6 | 4.6 | 2025 | Erosion of natural deposits |
| **Hardness** | grains/gallon<br>PPM | 4.8 - 14<br>82 - 240 | 7.0<br>120 | 2022 - 2025 | 1.0<br>17 | 1.0<br>17 | 2025 | Leaching from natural deposits; hardness is the sum of polyvalent cations present in the water, generally naturally-occurring magnesium and calcium |
| **Magnesium** | PPM | 10 - 30 | 14 | 2022 - 2025 | 1.4 | 1.4 | 2025 | Erosion of natural deposits |
| **pH** | None | 7.2 - 8.1 | 7.8 | 2022 - 2025 | 6.69 - 9.34 | 8.08 | 2025 | Leaching from natural deposits; a measurement of hydrogen ion activity |
| **Sodium** | PPM | 10 - 75 | 32 | 2022 - 2025 | 2.2 | 2.2 | 2025 | Erosion of natural deposits |

**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] Calculation of the LRAA for the first three quarters of 2025 includes data from 2024.

[C] SSWD monitors for PFAS pursuant to DDW monitoring orders in addition to the PFAS monitoring conducted for UCMR5. Detections from both monitoring programs are tabulated separately. Reportable concentrations of PFHxA and PFPeA were detected in samples collected for both monitoring programs.

[D] Constituents listed under "Additional Drinking Water Constituents" are of interest to some consumers, however, they have no regulatory thresholds.

## Definitions

**90th %ile:** The 90th percentile of the total number of sites tested for lead and copper sampling at customer taps. The 90th percentile is equal to or greater than 90% of our copper detections.

The lead 90th percentile was ND, and therefore is not reported in the table.

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

**grains/gal (grains per gallon):** Grains of compound per gallon of water.

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

**MCL (Maximum Contaminant Level):** 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 (SMCLs) are set to protect the odor, taste, and appearance of drinking water.

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

**MRDL (Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level):** The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water.

**MRDLG (Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal):** The level of drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected health risk. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

**NA:** Not applicable.

**ND (Not detected):** Indicates that the substance was not found by laboratory analysis.

**Notification Level:** The non-regulatory, health-based advisory level for a contaminant in drinking water.

**NTU (Nephelometric Turbidity Units):** A measure of water clarity.

**pCi/L (picocuries per liter):** A measure of radioactivity.

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

**PHG (Public Health Goal):** 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 EPA.

**ppb (parts per billion):** One part substance per billion parts water (or micrograms per liter).

**ppm (parts per million):** One part substance per million parts water (or milligrams per liter).

**ppt (parts per trillion):** One part substance per trillion parts water (or nanograms per liter).

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

**TON (Threshold Odor Number):** A measure of odor in water.

**TOC (total organic carbon):** Organically-derived carbon that can be naturally-occurring or result from human activities.

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

**µS/cm (microsiemens per centimeter):** A unit expressing the amount of electrical conductivity of a solution.

# South Service Area (SSA)

## DETECTED PRIMARY DRINKING WATER CONSTITUENTS - REGULATED TO PROTECT YOUR HEALTH

| | | | | SSWD (GROUNDWATER) | | | CITY OF SACRAMENTO [A] (SURFACE WATER) | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| CONSTITUENT | UNITS | MCL | PHG OR (MCLG) | RANGE | AVERAGE | SAMPLE DATE | RANGE | AVERAGE | SAMPLE DATE | VIOLATION | MAJOR SOURCES |
| **Aluminum** | PPM | 1 | 0.6 | ND - 0.083 | ND | 2023 - 2025 | ND | ND | 2025 | No | Erosion of natural deposits; residue from some surface water treatment processes |
| **Arsenic** | PPB | 10 | 0.004 | ND - 3.7 | ND | 2023 - 2025 | ND | ND | 2023 - 2025 | No | Erosion of natural deposits |
| **Barium** | PPM | 1 | 2 | ND - 0.17 | ND | 2023 - 2025 | ND | ND | 2025 | No | Discharges of oil drilling wastes and from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits |
| **Control of Disinfection By-Product Precursors** (TOC) (treated water)[B] | PPM | TT = 2 | NA | NA | NA | NA | See Note [B] | 1.7 [C] & 1.6 [D] | 2025 | No | Various natural and manmade sources |
| **Fluoride** | PPM | 2 | 1 | See Fluoride in Distribution System section | | | 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 | 0.02 | ND - 8.2 | 4.3 | 2023 - 2025 | ND [C]–0.1 [D] | ND | 2023 - 2025 | 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 - 6.0 | 2.0 | 2025 | ND | ND | 2025 | 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 | 2023 - 2025 | ND | ND | 2025 | No | Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits |
| **Perchlorate** | PPB | 6 | 1 | ND - 1.9 | ND | 2023 - 2025 | ND | ND | 2025 | No | Various manmade sources used in solid rocket propellant, fireworks, explosives, flares, matches, and other industries. |

## DETECTED PRIMARY DRINKING WATER CONSTITUENTS - REGULATED TO PROTECT YOUR HEALTH (CONTINUED)

| | | | | SSWD (GROUNDWATER) | | | CITY OF SACRAMENTO [A] (SURFACE WATER) | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| CONSTITUENT | UNITS | MCL | PHG OR (MCLG) | RANGE | AVERAGE | SAMPLE DATE | RANGE | AVERAGE | SAMPLE DATE | VIOLATION | MAJOR SOURCES |
| **Tetrachloroethylene** (PCE) | PPB | 5 | 0.06 | ND - 1.5 | ND | 2023 - 2025 | ND | ND | 2025 | No | Various manmade sources used in solid rocket propellant, fireworks, explosives, flares, matches, and other industries. |
| **Gross Alpha Particle Activity** | pCi/L | 15 | (0) | ND - 5.70 | ND | 2021 - 2025 | ND | ND | 2021 | No | Erosion of natural deposits |
| **Combined Radium** (Ra226 + Ra228) | pCi/L | 5 | (0) | ND - 1.27 | ND | 2021 - 2025 | ND | ND | 2021 | | Erosion of natural deposits |
| **Uranium** | pCi/L | 20 | 0.43 | ND - 4.8 | ND | 2021 - 2025 | ND | ND | 2021 | 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 = 1 NTU | NA | NA | | See Note [B] | 0.3 [C] - 0.1 [D] | | 2025 | No | Soil runoff |
| | % Samples | TT = 95% of Samples ≤0.3 NTU | NA | NA | | | 100% | | | | |

## DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM

| CONSTITUENT | UNITS | AL | PHG OR (MCLG) | 90TH PERCENTILE RESULT | NUMBER OF SAMPLES EXCEEDING ACTION LEVEL/ NUMBER OF SAMPLES | SAMPLE DATE | VIOLATION | MAJOR SOURCES |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Copper** (at tap) | PPM | 1.3 | 0.3 | 0.260 | 0/57 | 2025 | 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] | 0.20 - 1.43 | 0.74 | 2025 | No | Drinking water disinfectant added for treatement |
| **Fluoride**[E] | PPM | 2 | 1 | 0.6 - 1.2 | 0.8 | 2025 | No | Erosion of natural deposits; water additive that promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories |
| **Trihalomethanes** | PPB | 80 | NA | 46 - 65 | Highest LRAA = 56 [F] | 2025 | No | By-product of drinking water disinfection |
| **Haloacetic Acids** | PPB | 60 | NA | 24 - 42 | Highest LRAA = 33 [F] | 2025 | No | By-product of drinking water disinfection |

## DETECTED SECONDARY DRINKING WATER CONSTITUENTS - REGULATED FOR AESTHETIC QUALITIES

| | | | SSWD (GROUNDWATER) | | | CITY OF SACRAMENTO [A] (SURFACE WATER) | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| CONSTITUENT | UNITS | MCL | RANGE | AVERAGE | SAMPLE DATE | RANGE | AVERAGE | SAMPLE DATE | VIOLATION | MAJOR SOURCES |
| **Aluminum** | PPB | 200 | ND - 83 | ND | 2023 - 2025 | ND | ND | 2025 | No | Erosion of natural deposits; residue from some surface water treatment processes |
| **Chloride** | PPM | 500 | 2.2 - 100 | 25 | 2023 - 2025 | ND [C] - 5.6 [D] | 2.8 | 2023 - 2025 | No | Runoff/leaching from natural deposits |
| **Iron** | PPB | 300 | ND - 61 | ND | 2023 - 2025 | 40 [C] - 200 [D] | 120 | 2025 | No | Leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes |
| **Odor** | TON | 3 | ND - 6.0 | ND | 2023 - 2026 | ND - 1.5 | ND | 2025 | No | Naturally-occurring organic materials |
| **Specific Conductance** | µS/cm | 1600 | 140 - 550 | 330 | 2023 - 2025 | 85.5 [C] - 162 [D] | 124 | 2023 - 2025 | No | Substances that form ions when in water |
| **Sulfate** | PPM | 500 | 0.98 - 24 | 7.2 | 2023 - 2025 | 7 [C] - 15 [D] | 11 | 2023 - 2025 | No | Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes |
| **Total Dissolved Solids** | PPM | 1000 | 120 - 410 | 250 | 2023 - 2025 | 47 [C] - 110 [D] | 79 | 2023 - 2025 | No | Runoff/leaching from natural deposits |
| **Turbidity** | NTU | 5 | ND - 0.81 | 0.24 | 2023 - 2025 | See Primary Constituents table above | | | No | Soil runoff |

## DETECTED UCMR5 MONITORING CONSTITUENTS

| | | SSWD (GROUNDWATER) | | | CITY OF SACRAMENTO [A] (SURFACE WATER) | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| CONSTITUENT | UNITS | RANGE | AVERAGE | SAMPLE DATE | RANGE | AVERAGE | DATE | PRIMARY SOURCES/ USES |
| **Perfluorohexanoic Acid** (PFHxA) | PPT | ND - 3.1 | ND | 2024 - 2025 | ND | ND | 2023 - 2024 | Synthetic chemical used in a wide range of consumer products and industrial applications including: non-stick cookware, water-repellant clothing, stain-resistant fabrics and carpets, cosmetics, firefighting foams, electroplating, and products that resist grease, water, and oil. |

## PER- & POLYFLUOROALKYL SUBSTANCES (PFAS) [G]

| | | | | SSWD (GROUNDWATER) | | | CITY OF SACRAMENTO (SURFACE WATER) | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| CONSTITUENT | UNITS | NOTIFICATION LEVEL, RESPONSE LEVEL | MCL | RANGE | AVERAGE | SAMPLE DATE | RANGE | AVERAGE | DATE | MAJOR SOURCES |
| **Perfluorooctanoic acid** (PFOA) | PPT | 4.0, 10 | 4.0 | ND - 2.1 | ND | 2024 - 2025 | ND | ND | 2025 | Chemicals used in grease and stain resistant coatings for consumer products and firefighting foams. |
| **Perfluorobutanesulfonic acid** (PFBS) | PPT | 500, 5,000 | NA | ND - 4.4 | ND | 2024 - 2025 | ND | ND | 2025 | |
| **Perfluoro-N-Pentanoic acid** (PFPeA) | PPT | NA | NA | ND - 2.4 | ND | 2024 - 2025 | ND | ND | 2025 | |
| **Perfluorohexanoic Acid** (PFHxA) | PPT | 1,000, 10,000 | NA | ND - 2.4 | ND | 2024 - 2025 | ND | ND | 2025 | |

## ADDITIONAL DRINKING WATER CONSTITUENTS [H]

| | | SSWD (GROUNDWATER) | | | CITY OF SACRAMENTO [A] (SURFACE WATER) | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| CONSTITUENT | UNITS | RANGE | AVERAGE | SAMPLE DATE | RANGE | AVERAGE | SAMPLE DATE | MAJOR SOURCES |
| **Alkalinity** (total) | PPM | 63 - 260 | 120 | 2023 - 2025 | 27 [C] - 54 [D] | 41 | 2023 - 2025 | Leaching from natural deposits |
| **Calcium** | PPM | 12 - 65 | 26 | 2023 - 2025 | 11 [C] - 17 [D] | 14 | 2023 - 2025 | Erosion of natural deposits |
| **Hardness** | grains/gallon<br>PPM | 3.0 - 16.3<br>51 - 280 | 7.6<br>130 | 2023 - 2025 | 2.0 [C] - 3.7 [D]<br>34 [C] - 63 [D] | 2.9<br>49 | 2023 - 2025 | Leaching from natural deposits; hardness is the sum of polyvalent cations present in the water, generally naturally-occurring magnesium and calcium |
| **Magnesium** | PPM | 4.5 - 28 | 16 | 2023 - 2025 | 2.0 [C] - 5.4 [D] | 3.7 | 2023 - 2025 | Erosion of natural deposits |
| **pH** | None | 7.4 - 8.0 | 7.7 | 2023 - 2025 | 8.38 [C] - 8.41 [D] | 8.40 | 2025 | Leaching from natural deposits; a measurement of hydrogen ion activity |
| **Sodium** | PPM | 8.2 - 44 | 16 | 2023 - 2025 | 2.3 [C] - 7.0 [D] | 4.7 | 2023 - 2025 | Erosion of natural deposits |

**Notes:**

[A] SSWD received surface water from the City of Sacramento's E. A. Fairbairn Water Treatment Plant (American River) between early January 2025 and late March 2025, and again from early May 2025 until early November 2025. From late March 2025 until early May 2025, SSWD received surface water from the City of Sacramento's Sacramento River Water Treatment Plant (Sacramento River).

[B] Only surface water sources must comply with the PDWS for Control of Disinfection By-Product Precursors and Turbidity. Average value shown for TOC represents the highest running annual average calculated during any of the four quarters of 2025. 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.

[C] Source: surface water from the City of Sacramento's E.A Fairbairn Water Treatment Plant (American River).

[D] Source: surface water from the City of Sacramento's Sacramento River Water Treatment Plant (Sacramento River).

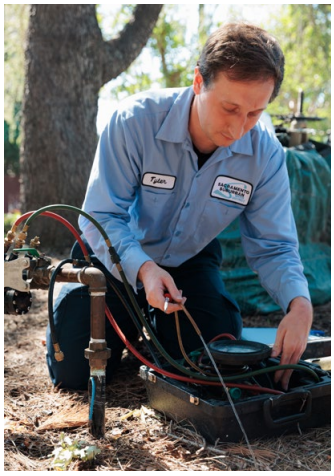
[E] SSWD's fluoridation program provides the addition of fluoride to the SSA drinking water. Natural levels of fluoride in the SSA are adjusted to be within the DDW's Fluoride Control Range (0.6-1.2 mg/L).

[F] Calculation of the LRAA for the first three quarters of 2025 includes data from 2024.

[G] SSWD and the City of Sacramento monitor for PFAS pursuant to DDW monitoring orders in addition to the PFAS monitoring conducted for UCMR5. Detections from non-UCMR5 monitoring programs are tabulated separately. Reportable concentrations of PFHxA were detected in samples collected for both monitoring programs.

[H] Constituents listed under "Additional Drinking Water Constituents" are of interest to some consumers, however, they have no regulatory thresholds.

## Substances That Could Be in Water



The sources of drinking water (both 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 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 the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

To ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the U.S. EPA and the State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) 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.

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 U.S. EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

## Lead in Home Plumbing

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 in the North and South Service Areas 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.

## Non-English-Speaking Populations

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

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 정 보가 포함되어 있습니다. 이 보고서를 번역하거 나 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.