

SACRAMENTO COUNTY WATER AGENCY

2023 WATER QUALITY REPORT - ARDEN PARK VISTA, NORTHGATE & SOUTHWEST TRACT

DETECTED PRIMARY STANDARDS - Mandatory Health-Related Standards Established by the State Water Resources Control Board (State Board)

| CONSTITUENT | SAMPLE DATE: (See Note #1) | UNITS | PHG or (MCLG) or (MRDLG) | MCL or (MRDL) | MAJOR SOURCES IN DRINKING WATER | ARDEN PARK VISTA | | NORTHGATE | | SWT (SEE #2) | |
|--|-------------------------------|-----------------------|--------------------------------|------------------|---|------------------|---------------------|------------------|---------------------|------------------|---------------------|
| | | | | | | RANGE (LO-HI) | WEIGHTED AVERAGE | RANGE (LO-HI) | WEIGHTED AVERAGE | RANGE (LO-HI) | WEIGHTED AVERAGE |
| INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Arsenic | 2019 - 2023 | PPB | 0.004 | 10 | Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; glass and electronics production wastes. | ND - 3.6 | ND | 3.5 - 5.2 | 4.0 | 2 - 8 | 3.9 |
| Barium | 2019 - 2023 | PPM | 2 | 1 | Discharges of oil drilling wastes and from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits. | ND - 0.1 | ND | ND - 0.13 | ND | ND - 0.2 | 0.1 |
| Chromium (Total Cr) | 2019 - 2023 | PPB | (100) | 50 | Discharge from steel and pulp mills and chrome plating; erosion of natural deposits. | ND | ND | ND - 12 | ND | ND | ND |
| Fluoride (Natural Source) | 2019 - 2023 | PPM | 1 | 2 | Erosion of natural deposits; water additive that promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories. | ND | ND | 0.14 - 0.23 | 0.2 | ND | ND |
| Nitrate (as N) | 2023 | PPM | 10 | 10 | Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits. | ND - 4.9 | 1.8 | 0.54 - 2.3 | 1.4 | 1.5 - 6.9 | 5.5 |
| REGULATED ORGANIC CHEMICALS | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Tetrachloroethylene (PCE) | 2022 - 2023 | PPB | 0.06 | 5 | Discharge from factories, dry cleaners and auto shops (metal degreaser). | ND | ND | ND | ND | ND - 2.3 | ND |
| Trichloroethylene (TCE) | 2022 - 2023 | PPB | 1.7 | 5 | Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories. | ND | ND | ND | ND | ND - 0.8 | ND |
| RADIOACTIVE CONTAMINANTS | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Gross Alpha Activity | 2015 - 2023 | pCi/L | (0) | 15 | Erosion of natural deposits. | ND - 4.5 | ND | ND | ND | ND - 9.2 | 3.0 |
| 3 Uranium | 2016 - 2023 | pCi/L | 0.43 | 20 | Erosion of natural deposits. | ND - 1.7 | ND | ND - 1.5 | ND | 1.6 - 8.4 | 4.7 |
| DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Chlorine Residuals | 2023 | PPM | [4] | [4.0] | Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment. | .64 - 1.8 | 1.37 | 0.61 - 1.67 | 1.61 | 0.62 - 1.1 | 1.06 |
| 4 TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes] | 2023 | PPB | n/a | 80 | Byproduct of drinking water disinfection. | ND - 3.7 | 1.8 | ND - 1.6 | ND | 2.2 | 2.2 |
| 5 Fluoride (Treatment Related- Distribution) | 2023 | PPM | 1 | 2 | Erosion of natural deposits; water additive that promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories. | 0.64 - 0.87 | 0.77 | NA | NA | ND | ND |
| MICROBIOLOGICAL CONTAMINANTS | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 6 Total Coliform Bacteria | 2023 | # of Positive Samples | (0) | >1 | Naturally present in the environment. | LEVEL FOUND | | LEVEL FOUND | | LEVEL FOUND | |
| | | | | | | 1 | | 0 | | 0 | |

NOTES:

- The State Water Resources Control Board Division of Drinking Water (SWRCB DDW) allows Sacramento County Water Agency (SCWA) to monitor for some contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Some of our data, though representative, are more than one year old.
- Southwest Tract (SWT) receives its water from California American Water's Fruitridge Vista Water system. For questions regarding water quality on Southwest Tract, please call **California American Customer Service at 1-(888) 237-1333**.
- The SWRCB DDW allows the measurement of gross alpha radiation as a surrogate for Uranium.
- Total Trihalomethanes are the sum of Four Regulated TTHMs, i.e., Chloroform, Bromodichloromethane, Dibromochloromethane, and Bromoform.
- The Arden Park Vista (APV) water system's facilities are fluoridated to reduce tooth decay in children. Studies show that water fluoridation reduces tooth decay by 20 to 40 percent. The SWRCB DDW advised SCWA to implement the CDC's recommended optimal fluoride content of 0.7 mg/L and control range of 0.6 mg/L – 1.2 mg/L. Information about fluoridation, oral health and current issues is available from http://waterboards.ca.gov/drinking_water/certific/drinkingwater/Fluoridation.html.
- On Systems that collect less than 40 samples per month, the Total Coliform Bacteria MCL is no more than one (1) monthly sample return total coliform positive, per the Total Coliform Rule (TCR). A positive TC sample triggers collection of samples for E. coli at the source (i.e., groundwater wells) per the federal Ground Water Rule (GWR). In 2023, all samples taken per the GWR returned negative (absent) for E. coli.

SECONDARY STANDARDS - Aesthetic Standards Established by the State Water Resources Control Board (State Board)

| CONSTITUENT | SAMPLE DATE: | UNITS | PHG or (MCLG) or (MRDLG) | MCL or (MRDL) | MAJOR SOURCES IN DRINKING WATER | ARDEN PARK VISTA | | NORTHGATE | | SWT | |
|------------------------------------|--------------|----------|--------------------------------|------------------|---|------------------|---------------------|------------------|---------------------|------------------|---------------------|
| | | | | | | RANGE (LO-HI) | WEIGHTED AVERAGE | RANGE (LO-HI) | WEIGHTED AVERAGE | RANGE (LO-HI) | WEIGHTED AVERAGE |
| Color | 2016 - 2023 | Units | n/a | 15 | Naturally-occurring organic materials. | ND - 5 | 2 | ND | ND | ND - 5 | 0.7 |
| Iron | 2016 - 2023 | PPB | n/a | 300 | Leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes. | ND | ND | ND - 100 | ND | ND | ND |
| Manganese | 2016 - 2023 | PPB | n/a | 50 | Leaching from natural deposits. | ND | ND | ND | ND | ND - 58 | ND |
| Odor-Threshold | 2016 - 2023 | UNITS | n/a | 3 | Naturally-occurring organic materials. | ND - 1.5 | ND | ND | ND | ND - 1 | ND |
| Turbidity | 2016 - 2023 | UNITS | n/a | 5 | Soil runoff. | ND - 0.21 | ND | 0.15 - 0.5 | 0.24 | 0.1 - 4.7 | 0.2 |
| Total Dissolved Solids | 2016 - 2023 | PPM | n/a | 1000 | Runoff/leaching from natural deposits. | 94 - 320 | 203 | 180 - 310 | 272 | 120 - 500 | 269 |
| Specific Conductance (E.C.) | 2017 - 2023 | umhos/cm | n/a | 1600 | Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence. | 90 - 500 | 267 | 270 - 530 | 384 | 180 - 740 | 384 |
| Chloride | 2016 - 2023 | PPM | n/a | 500 | Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence. | 1.9 - 23 | 9 | 18 - 41 | 29 | 7.4 - 47 | 24 |
| Sulfate | 2016 - 2023 | PPM | n/a | 500 | Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes. | 2.4 - 24 | 10.1 | 3.9 - 20 | 11.6 | 3 - 39.1 | 16.8 |
| OTHER CONSTITUENTS ANALYZED | | | | | | | | | | | |
| pH | 2016 - 2023 | UNITS | n/a | MO | | 6.9 - 9 | 7.8 | 7.4 - 8 | 7.6 | 7.2 - 8.1 | 7.7 |
| 7 Total Hardness (as CaCO3) | 2016 - 2023 | PPM | n/a | MO | Due to chemicals naturally occurring in the soil below the earth's surface. | 33 - 200 | 108 | 71 - 180 | 129 | 74 - 330 | 161 |
| 8 Total Hardness (as CaCO3) | 2016 - 2023 | GRAINS | n/a | MO | Due to chemicals naturally occurring in the soil below the earth's surface. | 1.9 - 11.7 | 6 | 4.2 - 10.5 | 8 | 4.3 - 19.3 | 9.4 |
| Total Alkalinity (as CaCO3) | 2016 - 2023 | PPM | n/a | MO | Due to chemicals naturally occurring in the soil below the earth's surface. | 43 - 190 | 107 | 90 - 160 | 138 | 60 - 280 | 135 |
| Bicarbonate (as HCO3) | 2016 - 2023 | PPM | n/a | MO | Due to chemicals naturally occurring in the soil below the earth's surface. | 43 - 190 | 107 | 110 - 200 | 150 | NA | NA |
| Sodium | 2016 - 2023 | PPM | n/a | MO | Due to chemicals naturally occurring in the soil below the earth's surface. | 3.6 - 14 | 8.8 | 24 - 28 | 27 | 15.2 - 23.8 | 18.7 |
| Calcium | 2016 - 2023 | PPM | n/a | MO | Due to chemicals naturally occurring in the soil below the earth's surface. | 5.8 - 41 | 23.3 | 14 - 36 | 24 | 19 - 78 | 42 |
| Magnesium | 2016 - 2023 | PPM | n/a | MO | Due to chemicals naturally occurring in the soil below the earth's surface. | 4.5 - 24 | 13 | 8.7 - 21 | 15.2 | 10 - 39 | 20 |

LEAD & COPPER (See Note 9)

| CONSTITUENT | SAMPLE DATE | UNITS | PHG or (MCLG) | ACTION LEVEL | MAJOR SOURCES IN DRINKING WATER | NUMBER OF SAMPLES | 90TH % LEVEL DETECTED | NUMBER EXCEEDING AL | |
|---------------------------------|---|-------|------------------|--------------|---------------------------------|---|-----------------------|---------------------|---------------|
| | | | | | | | | | CONCENTRATION |
| APV | Lead | 2022 | PPB | (0.2) | 15 | Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufactures; erosion of natural deposits. | 30 | ND | 0 |
| | Copper | 2022 | PPM | (0.3) | 1.3 | Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives. | 30 | 0.29 | 0 |
| NORTHGATE | Lead | 2022 | PPB | (0.2) | 15 | Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufactures; erosion of natural deposits. | 9 | ND | 0 |
| | Copper | 2022 | PPM | (0.3) | 1.3 | Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives. | 9 | 0.16 | 0 |
| SWT | Lead | 2022 | PPB | (0.2) | 15 | Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufactures; erosion of natural deposits. | 5 | ND | 0 |
| | Copper | 2022 | PPM | (0.3) | 1.3 | Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives. | 5 | 0.041 | 0 |
| LEAD Sampling in schools | | | | | | | | | |
| CONSTITUENT | SAMPLE DATE | UNITS | PHG or (MCLG) | ACTION LEVEL | MAJOR SOURCES IN DRINKING WATER | NUMBER OF SCHOOLS | RANGE DETECTED | NUMBER EXCEEDING AL | |
| APV | Lead (San Juan Unified School District) | 2018 | PPB | (0.2) | 15 | Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufactures; erosion of natural deposits. | 3 | ND - 5.3 | 0 |

UNREGULATED CONTAMINANT MONITORING RULE (UCMR 4) - Established by USEPA (See 10)

| CONSTITUENT | SAMPLE DATE | UNITS | MCL (PHG) | Notification Level | MAJOR SOURCES IN DRINKING WATER | Arden Park Vista RANGE WTD. AVG. | Northgate RANGE WTD. AVG. | Southwest Tract RANGE WTD. AVG. |
|-------------|-------------|-------|-----------|--------------------|---|----------------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------------|
| Manganese | 2018 - 2023 | PPB | 50 | 500 | Leaching from natural deposits. | ND | ND | ND - 32 |
| HAA5 | 2018 - 2023 | PPB | 60 | n/a | Byproduct of drinking water disinfection. | ND | ND | ND - 30 |
| HAA6Br | 2018 - 2020 | PPB | n/a | n/a | Byproduct of drinking water disinfection. | NR | NR | ND - 5.6 |
| HAA9 | 2018 - 2020 | PPB | n/a | n/a | Byproduct of drinking water disinfection. | NR | NR | ND - 34 |

NOTES:

- Hardness units are PPM. General guidelines for classification of water hardness are: 0 - 60 PPM as **soft**; 61 - 120 PPM as **moderately hard**; 121 - 180 PPM as **hard**; and greater than 180 PPM as **very hard**.
- Most commercial companies use "grain" units. Conversion: 17.1 PPM = 1 grain.
- The levels for Lead & Copper concentrations were obtained from the 90th percentile sampling of thirty (30) homes at the tap for Arden Park Vista (APV), nine (9) for Northgate (NOR) & five (5) for Southwest Tract (SWT). The MCLs for lead and copper are set at "Action Levels" (AL). None of the samples taken in APV, NOR or SWT exceeded the Action Level for Copper or Lead. Please refer to the educational information on Lead in drinking water.
- Unregulated Contaminants Monitoring Rule (UCMR 4 / 2018 - 2020 Monitoring) with notification levels help to determine where certain contaminants occur and whether they need to be regulated. The APV and NOR water systems were not required to sample for the UCMR4. For more information on the levels of unregulated contaminants found in SWT's system, please call California American Customer Service at 1-(888) 237-1333.

PER- & POLYFLUOROALKYL SUBSTANCES (PFAS) - See # 11

The State Water Resources Control Board Division of Drinking Water (SWRCB DDW) established new drinking water guidelines for water agencies to follow in detecting and reporting the presence of perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA), perfluorooctanesulfonic acid (PFOS), perfluorohexane sulfonic acid (PFHxS), and perfluorobutane sulfonic acid (PFBS) – four members of a large family of chemicals known as per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS). Until PFOA and PFOS were phased out in the 2000s due to health concerns, these chemicals were widely used in grease and stain resistant coatings for consumer products and firefighting foams. Drinking water containing PFAS has become an increasing concern due to the persistence of these chemicals in the environment and their tendency to accumulate in groundwater. Long-term exposure to PFAS over certain levels is associated with adverse health effects that include cancer and developmental harm. SWRCB DDW has identified analytical methods capable of detecting the following twenty-five (25) perfluorinated compounds in drinking water:

| | | | |
|---------------------------------------|--|---|--|
| PERFLUOROBUTANE SULFONIC ACID (PFBS) | HEXAFLUOROPROPYLENE OXIDE DIMER ACID (HFPO-DA) | 11-CHLOROEOICOSAFLUORO-3-OXAUNDECANE-1-SULFONIC ACID (11CI-PF30UdS) | perfluoro (2-ethoxyethane) sulfonic acid (PFEEASA) |
| PERFLUOROHEPTANOIC ACID (PFHpA) | PERFLUOROUNDECANOIC ACID (PFUnA) | 1H,1H, 2H, 2H-perfluorodecane sulfonic acid (8:2FTS) | perfluoro-3-methoxypropanoic acid (PFMPA) |
| PERFLUOROHEXANE SULFONIC ACID (PFHxS) | PERFLUORODODECANOIC ACID (PFDA) | 1H,1H, 2H, 2H-perfluorohexane sulfonic acid (4:2FTS) | perfluoro-4-methoxybutanoic acid (PFMBA) |
| PERFLUORONONANOIC ACID (PFNA) | PERFLUORODODECANOIC ACID (PFDoA) | 1H,1H, 2H, 2H-perfluorooctane sulfonic acid (6:2FTS) | perfluorobutanoic acid (PFBA) |
| PERFLUOROCTYL SULFONIC ACID (PFOS) | PERFLUROHEXANOIC ACID (PFHxA) | 9-chlorohexadecafluoro-3-oxanonane-1-sulfonic acid (9CI-PF30NS) | perfluoroheptanesulfonic acid (PFHpS) |
| PERFLUROOCTANOIC ACID (PFOA) | 4,8-DIOXA-3H-PERFLURONONANOIC ACID (ADDNA) | nonafluoro-3,6-dioxahexanoic acid (NFDHA) | perfluoropentanesulfonic acid (PFPeS) |
| | | | perfluoropentanoic acid (PFPeA) |

| CONSTITUENT | SAMPLE DATE | UNITS | Notification Level (#13) | Response Level (#14) | HEALTH EFFECTS LANGUAGE | Arden Park Vista RANGE AVERAGE | Northgate RANGE AVERAGE | Southwest Tract RANGE AVERAGE |
|--|-------------|-------|--------------------------|----------------------|--|--------------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Perfluorooctanoic Acid [PFOA] (See #12.) | 2019 - 2023 | PPT | 5.1 | 10 | Perfluorooctanoic acid exposures resulted in increased liver weight and cancer in laboratory animals. | ND | ND | ND - 13 |
| Perfluorooctane Sulfonic Acid [PFOS] | 2019 - 2023 | PPT | 6.5 | 40 | Perfluorooctane sulfonic acid exposures resulted in immune suppression and cancer in laboratory animals. | ND | ND | ND - 8.9 |
| Perfluorohexane Sulfonic Acid [PFHxS] | 2019 - 2023 | PPT | 3.0 | 20 | Perfluorohexane sulfonic acid exposures resulted in decreased total thyroid hormone in male rats. | ND | ND | ND - 9.7 |
| Perfluorobutane Sulfonic Acid (PFBS) | 2019 - 2023 | PPT | 500 | 5000 | Perfluorobutane sulfonic acid exposures resulted in decreased thyroid hormone in pregnant female mice. | ND | ND | ND - 4.6 |

NOTES:

- Starting in the 2nd Quarter of 2019, SCWA (per SWRCB DDW direction) began PFAS monitoring at numerous wells in the APV & NOR water systems. The results for PFAS monitoring in the APV system returned Non-Detect. SCWA continued testing where detectable amounts of PFAS were found in groundwater wells in the Northgate 880 water system. For more information on PFAS, PFOA and PFOS, please visit the SWRCB DDW's resource page: https://www.waterboards.ca.gov/drinking_water/certific/drinkingwater/pfas.html
- The Northgate 880 small water system's Westgate Well (W16) had levels of PFOA which exceeded the SWRCB's response level (RL) and PFAS & PFHxS exceeded notification levels (NL). Westgate Well (W16) was taken offline in 2022. PFAS analysis results for all other wells in the Northgate water system returned Non-Detect.
- The guidelines adopted by the SWRCB DDW set Notification Levels (NL) of 5.1 parts per trillion (PPT) for PFOA, 6.5 PPT for PFOS, 3 PPT for PFHxS & 500 PPT for PFBS. If the NL is exceeded, the water agency (SCWA) is required to report the results to the Sacramento County Board of Supervisors and to the SWRCB DDW. The water agency is also urged to report this information to the customer.
- The SWRCB DDW established a Response Level (RL) of 10 PPT for PFOA, 40 PPT for PFOS, 20 PPT for PFHxS & 5000 PPT for PFBS. If the RL is exceeded in drinking water provided to consumers, the SWRCB DDW recommends that the water agency consider taking the water source out of service, provide treatment if that option is available, or provide public notice of the exceedance level.

PARTS PER MILLION (PPM) OR MILLIGRAMS PER LITER (mg/L)

Parts per million (PPM) and milligrams per liter (mg/L) are units of measurement to determine the amount of a chemical in water. If we thought of each "part" or "milligram" as a second in a period of time, the following time frames would be an appropriate or accurate comparison:

| | | | |
|------------------------------|----|------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1 milligram per liter (mg/L) | or | 1 part per million (PPM) | =1 second in 11.5 days |
| 1 microgram per liter (µg/L) | or | 1 part per billion (PPB) | =1 second in nearly 32 years |
| 1 nanogram per liter (ng/L) | or | 1 part per trillion (PPT) | =1 second in nearly 32,000 years |
| 1 picogram per liter (pg/L) | or | 1 part per quadrillion (PPQ) | =1 second in nearly 32,000,000 years |

100% of the water for the Arden Park Vista and Northgate water systems comes from groundwater wells. Southwest Tract water is supplied by Cal-Am Water. For more detailed information regarding SCWA water quality, please call Aaron Wyley @ (916) 875-5815.

SACRAMENTO COUNTY WATER AGENCY

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LEGEND:

| | | | | |
|--------------------------------|-------------------------|--|---------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| AL...Regulatory Action Level | NA...Not Analyzed | NR...Not Required | PPB...Parts per Billion (ug/l) | TOC...Total Organic Carbon |
| MFL...Million Fibers Per Liter | n/a...Not Applicable | NTU...Nephelometric Turbidity Units | PPM...Parts per Million (mg/l) | TT...Treatment Technique |
| MO...Monitored Only | ND...Non-Detected | PDWS...Primary Drinking Water Standard | PPT...Parts per Trillion (ng/l) | WTP...Water Treatment Plant |
| MPN...Most Probable Number | NL...Notification Level | pCi/L...Pico Curies per Liter | RL...Response Level | |

DEFINITIONS

Average: The annual average of all tests for a particular substance.

Detection Limit for Reporting: The limit at or above which a contaminant is detected.

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 U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.

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 Standards (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.

Range (Lo - Hi): The range between the lowest and highest values of a specific substance measured throughout the course of the year.

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

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

Weighted Average (WTD AVG): An average of water quality samples in which each sample is assigned a weight. Each sample's contribution (or weight) is based on the amount of water the corresponding water source produces for the whole system. Instead of each of the sample results contributing equally to the final average, some of the results contribute more than others.

State Mandated Information for Nitrate, Arsenic & Lead:

Nitrate:
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.

Arsenic:
While your drinking water meets the federal and state standard for arsenic, it does contain low levels of arsenic. The arsenic standard balances the current understanding of arsenic's possible health effects against the costs of removing arsenic from drinking water. The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency continues to research the health effects of low levels of arsenic, which is a mineral known to cause cancer in humans at high concentrations and is linked to other health effects such as skin damage and circulatory problems.

Lead:
If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. The Sacramento County Water Agency 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 do so, you may wish to collect the flushed water and reuse it for another beneficial purpose, such as watering plants. 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 <http://www.epa.gov/lead>.

SOURCE WATER ASSESSMENT

To help protect the quality of existing and future groundwater supplies, the Drinking Water Source Assessment and Protection (DWSAP) program calls for examining the vulnerability of drinking water sources to potential contamination. The Water Agency completed its latest comprehensive report in May 2019. The Water Agency's report identified the following potential contamination results:

- Arden Park Vista & Northgate:**
Most vulnerable to commercial types of activities such as the dry cleaning business, gas stations, a sewer collection system and a leaking underground storage tank, electronic manufacturers and photo processors.
- Central & South Service Area (CSA & SSA)**
Most vulnerabe to activities including automobile-gas stations; boat services/ repair/ refinishing; chemical/ petroleum pipelines; dry cleaners; fleet/ truck/ bus terminal; grazing; historic waste dumps/ landfills; leaking underground storage tanks; other animal operations; pesticides/ fertilizer/ petroleum storage transfer areas; plastics/ synthetics producers; research laboratory; wells-agricultural/ irrigation types; wells-oil, gas, and geothermal types; wood preserving/ treating and sewer collection systems
- Hood, East Walnut Grove and Delta Estates:**
Most vulnerable to irrigated crops and septic systems.
- North Service Area (NSA):**
Most vulnerable to commercial types of activities such as grazing, known contaminant plumes, low-density septic systems, sewer collection systems and wells-agricultural irrigation types