CITY OF SACRAMENTO DEPARTMENT OF UTILITIES

2018 WATER QUALITY REPORT

A Consumer Confidence Report for the Citizens of Sacramento

WATER EFFICIENCY

Water-use efficiency is a California way of life, and the City of Sacramento continues to encourage water conservation. Find tips to save water and available rebates at **SacWaterWise.com**

Your water meets or exceeds all federal and state drinking water standards.

TRADITION OF EXCELLENCE

The City of Sacramento considers water quality of the utmost importance. This Consumer Confidence Report is presented to enhance your understanding of where your water comes from, what it contains, and to confirm that your drinking water continues to meet or exceed all state and federal drinking water standards.

The City of Sacramento, Department of Utilities is dedicated to providing our customers with dependable, high quality water, storm drainage and wastewater services in a fiscally and environmentally sustainable manner. In doing so, we work to conserve and preserve our water sources.

The City takes many steps to ensure high water quality including protecting our source waters, treating the water, operating our distribution system, maintaining facilities and addressing customer concerns.

TEAMWORK: TOGETHER WE CAN PROTECT OUR WATER RESOURCES

Did you know that storm drains flow directly to our creeks and rivers without passing through a treatment facility? Please be careful as you live, work and play to limit what goes into the storm drains, creeks and rivers, so we can continue to preserve the quality of the water and our diverse river ecosystem.

City of SACRAMENTO
Department of Utilities

DRINKING WATER SOURCES

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 byproducts 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.

DRINKING WATER REGULATIONS

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA) and the State Water Resources Control Board (State Board) prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. State Board regulations 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 Safe Drinking Water Hotline 1-800-426-4791.

POPULATIONS WITH LOW RESISTANCE

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).

ARSENIC IN GROUNDWATER

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.

WHAT YOU SHOULD KNOW ABOUT 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 City of Sacramento 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. [Optional: 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.

LEAD TESTING IN SCHOOLS

Recent events in the United States have shown that lead in drinking water remains an on-going public health concern, particularly for children. The City of Sacramento responded proactively to state requirements to test for lead in schools and, through outreach efforts and coordinating with local school districts, over 600 samples from 132 schools were tested by the end of 2018.

SOURCE WATER ASSESMENT

The City of Sacramento has two independent water sources. Our primary water source is surface water from the American and Sacramento Rivers, which provides 68 percent of our water supply. Groundwater provides the remaining 32 percent.

Assessments of potential contaminating activities for the City's Sacramento River and American River water sources were completed in 2000 and 2001, and most recently updated in 2015 and 2018 respectively. These reports indicated that both rivers are most vulnerable to contaminants from recreational activities and that the Sacramento River is also most susceptible to agricultural contaminants. The City of Sacramento, along with several other water utilities, updates assessments of the river water sources every five years.

An assessment of the City's groundwater wells was completed in January 2001. Due to the proximity to potential contaminant sources, the wells north of the American River are considered most vulnerable to sewage collection systems, leaking underground storage tanks, known contaminant plumes, agricultural drainage, gas stations, dry cleaners, metal plating and chemical processing storage facilities, electrical/electronic manufacturing, and automobile repair and body shops. Wells south of the American River are considered vulnerable to leaking underground storage tanks and sewage collection systems. **Despite these potential vulnerabilities, your water continues to meet or exceed all state and federal drinking water standards.**

Copies of the complete assessments are available for review at the City of Sacramento, Department of Utilities, 1395 35th Avenue, or call 916-808-5454 to request a summary of the assessments.

CRYPTOSPORIDIUM

Cryptosporidium is a microbial pathogen found in surface water throughout the U.S. Although filtration removes cryptosporidium, the most commonly-used filtration methods cannot guarantee one hundred percent removal. A single sample in 2015 indicated the presence of Cryptosporidium in the Sacramento River before treatment; an additional 47 samples collected from the American and Sacramento Rivers between 2015 and 2017 did not show the presence of these organisms. Current test methods do not allow us to determine if the organisms are dead or if they are capable of causing disease. Ingestion of Cryptosporidium may cause cryptosporidiosis, an abdominal infection. Symptoms of infection include nausea, diarrhea, and abdominal cramps. Most healthy individuals can overcome the disease within a few weeks. However, immuno-compromised people, infants and small children, and the elderly are at greater risk of developing life-threatening illness. We encourage immuno-compromised individuals to consult their doctor regarding appropriate precautions to take to avoid infection. Cryptosporidium must be ingested to cause disease, and it may be spread through means other than drinking water.

CYANOBACTERIA

Cyanobacteria, common to freshwater ecosystems, can under certain conditions form scum or "blooms" at the surface of a water body. These blooms are capable of producing compounds, some of which can be harmful to human health and others which affect the taste and odor of drinking water. While none of these compounds are presently regulated in drinking water, the City of Sacramento did voluntarily monitor for several of them during 2018.

Microcystins and cylindrospermopsin, which are subject to U.S. EPA Health Advisories, were monitored in 2018 but were not detected. Geosmin and 2-Methylisoborneol (MIB) are considered an aesthetic issue; they can give water an earthy, musty taste, even at very low levels and are not removed by conventional treatment processes. Geosmin levels ranged between non-detect and 8.8 parts per trillion while MIB was not detected during 2018 monitoring (one part per trillion is like 1 second in 33,000 years).

WATER QUALITY ANALYSIS RESULTS FOR 2018

Your water meets or exceeds all federal and state drinking water standards.

The State allows us 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. While the City of Sacramento tests for more than 100 substances, this report only lists those detected at or above the federal or state level for reporting.

1 Regulated for Public Health - Primary MCL

Constituent	Unit	Year Sampled	State or Federal Goal PHG	Highest Amount Allowed MCL	Surface Water		Groundwater		Typical Sources
					Range	Average	Range	Average	
Arsenic	µg/L	2017 - 2018	0.004	10	ND	ND	ND - 7.0	2.7	Erosion of natural deposits
Barium	mg/L	2017 - 2018	2	1	ND	ND	ND - 0.2	ND	Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride in source water [A]	mg/L	2018	1	2.0	ND	ND	ND - 0.2	0.1	Erosion of natural deposits
Gross Alpha	pCi/L	2012 - 2018	MCLG = 0	15	ND	ND	ND - 4.9	ND	Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate (as Nitrogen)	mg/L	2017 - 2018	10	10	ND	ND	ND - 3.9	1.5	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Selenium	µg/L	2017 - 2018	30	50	ND	ND	ND - 8.8	ND	Erosion of natural deposits
TOC / Control of DBP Precursors	removal ratio	2018	NA	TT = ≥1.0 [B]	1.0		NA		Various natural and man-made sources
Turbidity [C]	NTU	2018	NA	TT = 1 NTU	0.10 [D]		NA	NA	Soil runoff
				TT = 95% of samples ≤0.3 NTU	100% [E]		NA	NA	

Constituent	Unit	Year Sampled	State or Federal Goal PHG	Highest Amount Allowed MCL	Distribution System		Typical Sources
					Range	Average	
Chlorine	mg/L	2018	MRDLG = 4 (as Cl_2)	MRDL = 4.0 (as Cl_2)	ND [F] - 1.3	0.6	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment
Fluoride [A]	mg/L	2018	1	2.0	0.3 - 0.9	0.7	Water additive that promotes strong teeth
Haloacetic Acids	µg/L	2018	NA	60	ND - 45 [G]	34 [H]	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Coliform Bacteria	% samples positive	2018	MCLG = 0	5.0%	0.4% [I]		Naturally present in the environment
Trihalomethanes	µg/L	2018	NA	80	ND - 79 [G]	59 [H]	By-product of drinking water disinfection

Constituent	Unit	Year Sampled	State or Federal Goal PHG	Action Level	# of Samples Collected	90th Percentile Level	# of Sites Exceeding AL	Typical Sources
Lead	µg/L	2017	0.2	15	62	ND	0	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems
Copper	mg/L	2017	0.3	1.3	62	0.11	0	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems

NOTES: (A) In accordance with State law, the City of Sacramento adjusts the natural levels of fluoride in our water supplies to the optimal level determined by the Centers for Disease Control. More information about fluoridation is available at: http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/drinking_water/certlic/drinkingwater/Fluoridation.shtml (B) Removal ratio greater than or equal to 1.0 indicates that TOC removal requirements were met or exceeded (C) Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water. We monitor it because it is a good indicator of the effectiveness of our filtration system. (D) Value given is the highest individual value measured during 2018. (E) 100% of turbidity measurements were in compliance during 2018. (F) Distribution samples with no detectable chlorine residual undergo further analysis to ensure compliance with microbiological water quality regulations. (G) Range is based on all individual sample values from 2018. (H) Average given is maximum of all locational running annual averages calculated during 2018. (I) Value given is the maximum percent positive of any month during 2018.

2 Regulated for Drinking Water Aesthetics - Secondary MCL

Constituent	Unit	Year Sampled	Highest Amount Allowed MCL	Surface Water		Groundwater		Typical Sources
				Range	Average	Range	Average	
Chloride	mg/L	2017 - 2018	500	ND - 5.0	ND	14 - 79	40	Erosion or leaching of natural deposits
Manganese	µg/L	2017 - 2018	50	ND	ND	ND - 22	ND	Leaching from natural deposits
Specific Conductance	µS/cm	2017 - 2018	1600	89 - 139	114	300 - 740	418	Substances that form ions when in water
Sulfate	mg/L	2017 - 2018	500	7.2 - 13	10	3.3 - 34	11	Erosion or leaching of natural deposits
Total Dissolved Solids	mg/L	2017 - 2018	1000	49 - 74	62	226 - 466	295	Erosion or leaching of natural deposits

Constituent	Unit	Year Sampled	MCL	Distribution System		Typical Sources
				Range	Average	
Color	color units	2018	15	ND - 5	ND	Naturally occurring organic materials
Odor	TON	2018	3	ND - 2	ND	Naturally occurring organic materials
Turbidity	NTU	2018	5	ND - 1	ND	Soil runoff

3 Constituents With No Established MCL

Unregulated constituent monitoring helps determine where certain water constituents occur and whether they should be regulated

Constituent	Unit	Year Sampled	PHG	Surface Water		Groundwater		Distribution System	
				Range	Average	Range	Average	Range	Average
Androstene	µg/L	2014	NA	ND - 0.00034	ND	ND	ND	NA	NA
Chlorate	µg/L	2014	NA	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND - 61	ND
1,4-Dioxane	µg/L	2014	NA	ND	ND	ND - 0.2	ND	NA	NA
Hexavalent chromium	µg/L	2016 - 2017	0.02[J]	ND	ND	ND - 8.7	4.8	NA	NA
Molybdenum	µg/L	2014 - 2015	NA	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND - 1	ND
Strontium	µg/L	2014 - 2015	NA	48 - 130	76	180 - 430	273	48 - 370	192
Testosterone	µg/L	2014	NA	ND - 0.00026	ND	ND	ND	NA	NA
Vanadium	µg/L	2014 - 2015	NA	0.4 - 3	1.4	15 - 41	25	0.4 - 38	14

(J) There is currently no MCL for hexavalent chromium. The previous MCL of 10 µg/L was withdrawn on September 11, 2017.

4 Other Parameters of Interest to Customers

Constituent	Unit	Year Sampled	Surface Water		Groundwater	
			Range	Average	Range	Average
Total Alkalinity	mg/L	2017 - 2018	25 - 36	36	97 - 226	142
Bicarbonate as HCO_3	mg/L	2017 - 2018	30 - 56	43	118 - 276	173
Calcium	mg/L	2017 - 2018	11 - 15	13	16 - 53	28
Hardness	mg/L	2017 - 2018	36 - 54	45	91 - 304	158
Magnesium	mg/L	2017 - 2018	2.2 - 4.5	3.4	9.6 - 37	19
Sodium	mg/L	2017 - 2018	2.2 - 6.1	4.2	19 - 42	28

Key Terms and Abbreviations

µS/cm	**Microsiemens per centimeter;** measure of electrical conductivity
90th Percentile	The value for which 90 percent of samples had a lower result
AL	**Action Level:** The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow
Constituent	A chemical or parameter measured in the water supply
DBP	**Disinfection By-Products:** Substances that can form during a reaction of a disinfectant with naturally present organic matter in the water
Cl_2	**Free Chlorine**; chlorine available for disinfection
MCL	**Maximum Contaminant Level:** The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. Primary MCLs are set as close to the PHG (or MCLGs) as is economically and technologically feasible. Secondary MCLs 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. Environmental Protection Agency
mg/L	**Milligrams per liter;** equivalent to 1 second in 11.5 years
MRDL	**Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level:** 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
MRDLG	**Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal:** The level of 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
NA	**Not Applicable**
ND	**Not Detected**
NTU	**Nephelometric Turbidity Units**; measures cloudiness of water
pCi/L	**Picocuries per liter;** measures radiation
PDWS	**Primary Drinking Water Standards: MCLs, MRDLs and treatment techniques (TTs) for contaminants that affect health, along with their monitoring and reporting 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 Environmental Protection Agency
TOC	**Total Organic Carbon;** a measurement of the potential of water to form DBPs
TON	**Theshold Odor Number;** the greatest dilution of a sample with odor-free water that yields a detectable odor
TT	**Treatment Technique:** A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water
µg/L	**Micrograms per liter;** equivalent to 1 second in nearly 32 years

SACRAMENTO SUBURBAN WATER DISTRICT TABLES

Between July and September, the City of Sacramento water supply was supplemented with groundwater received from Sacramento Suburban Water District (SSWD), representing about 4% of water consumed in 2018. The following tables summarize SSWD's detected constituents in the most recent year they were monitored.

S1 DETECTED PRIMARY DRINKING WATER CONSTITUENTS - Regulated to protect your health

Constituent	Units	MCL	PHG or (MCLG)	SSWD South Service Area Groundwater			Typical Sources
				Range	Average	Sample Date	
Aluminium	PPM	1	0.6	ND-0.15	ND	2017	Some people who drink water containing aluminum in excess of the MCL over many years may experience short-term gastrointestinal tract effects.
Arsenic	PPB	10	0.004	ND-4.8	2.2	2017-2018	Erosion of natural deposits
Barium	PPM	1	2	ND-0.13	ND	2017	Erosion of natural deposits
Dichloromethane	PPB	5	4	ND	ND	2017-2018	Discharge from pharmaceutical and chemical factories; insecticide
Nitrate (as Nitrogen)*	PPM	10	10	ND-6.5	2.0	2018	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Tetrachloroethylene (PCE)	PPB	5	0.06	ND	ND	2017-2018	Discharge from factories, dry cleaners, and auto shops (metal degreaser)
Trichloroethylene (TCE)	PPB	5	1.7	ND	ND	2017-2018	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories
Gross Alpha	pCi/L	15	(0)	ND-3.86	ND	2014	Erosion of natural deposits
Combined Radium (Ra226 + Ra228)	pCi/L	5	(0)	ND-2.11	ND	2014	Erosion of natural deposits
Uranium	pCi/L	20	0.43	ND-3.2	ND	2014	Erosion of natural deposits

* 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.

S2 DETECTED SECONDARY DRINKING WATER CONSTITUENTS - Regulated for aesthetic qualities

Constituent	Units	MCL	SSWD South Service Area Groundwater			Typical Sources
			Range	Average	Sample Date	
Aluminium	PPB	200	ND-150	ND	2017	Erosion of natural deposits; residue from some surface water treatment processes
Chloride	PPM	500	2.4-53	20.3	2017	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Color	CU	15	ND	ND	2017	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Copper	PPM	1	ND	ND	2017	Internal corrosion of household plumbing; erosion of natural deposits
Iron	PPB	300	ND-250	ND	2017-2018	Leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Manganese	PPB	50	ND-43	ND	2017-2018	Leaching from natural deposits
Odor	TON	3	ND-2	ND	2017	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Specific Conductance	µS/cm	1600	150-530	325	2017	Substances that form ions when in water
Sulfate	PPM	500	1.5-30	9	2017	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Total Dissolved Solids	PPM	1000	110-350	230	2017	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Turbidity	NTU	5	ND-0.66	ND	2017	Soil runoff

S3 DETECTED UCMR3 MONITORING CONSTITUENTS

Constituent	Units	SSWD South Service Area Groundwater			Typical Sources
		Range	Average	Sample Date	
1,1-Dichloroethane	PPB	ND	ND	2014-2015	Extraction and degreasing solvent; used in manufacture of pharmaceuticals, stone, clay and glass products; fumigant
1,4-Dioxane	PPB	ND-0.17	ND	2014-2015	Cyclic aliphatic ether; used as a solvent or solvent stabilizer in manufacture and processing of paper, cotton, textile products, automotive coolant, cosmetics, and shampoos
17-beta-Estradiol	PPB	ND	ND	2014-2015	Estrogenic hormone naturally produced in the human body; used in pharmaceuticals
Chlorate	PPB	ND-890	218	2014-2015	Decomposition of Sodium Hypochlorite; disinfection by-product
Chlorodifluoromethane	PPB	ND	ND	2014-2015	Chlorofluorocarbon; occurs as a gas and used as a refrigerant, as a low-temperature solvent and in fluorocarbon resins, especially tetrafluoroethylene polymers
Chromium (total)	PPB	ND-8.2	3.3	2014-2015	Naturally-occurring element; used in making steel and other alloys; Chromium-3 or -6 forms are used for chrome plating, dyes and pigments, leather tanning, and wood preservation
Hexavalent Chromium (dissolved)	PPB	ND-8.2	3.6	2014-2015	Naturally-occurring element; used in making steel and other alloys; Chromium-3 or -6 forms are used for chrome plating, dyes and pigments, leather tanning, and wood preservation
Molybdenum	PPB	ND-2.8	ND	2014-2015	Naturally-occurring element found in ores and present in plants, animals, and bacteria; commonly used form molybdenum trioxide used as a chemical reagent
Strontium	PPB	140-630	276	2014-2015	Naturally-occurring element; historically, commercial use of strontium has been in the faceplate glass of cathode-ray tube televisions to block x-ray emissions
Vanadium	PPB	4.9-21	11.8	2014-2015	Naturally-occurring elemental metal; used as vanadium pentoxide which is a chemical intermediate and a catalyst

S4 ADDITIONAL DRINKING WATER CONSTITUENTS

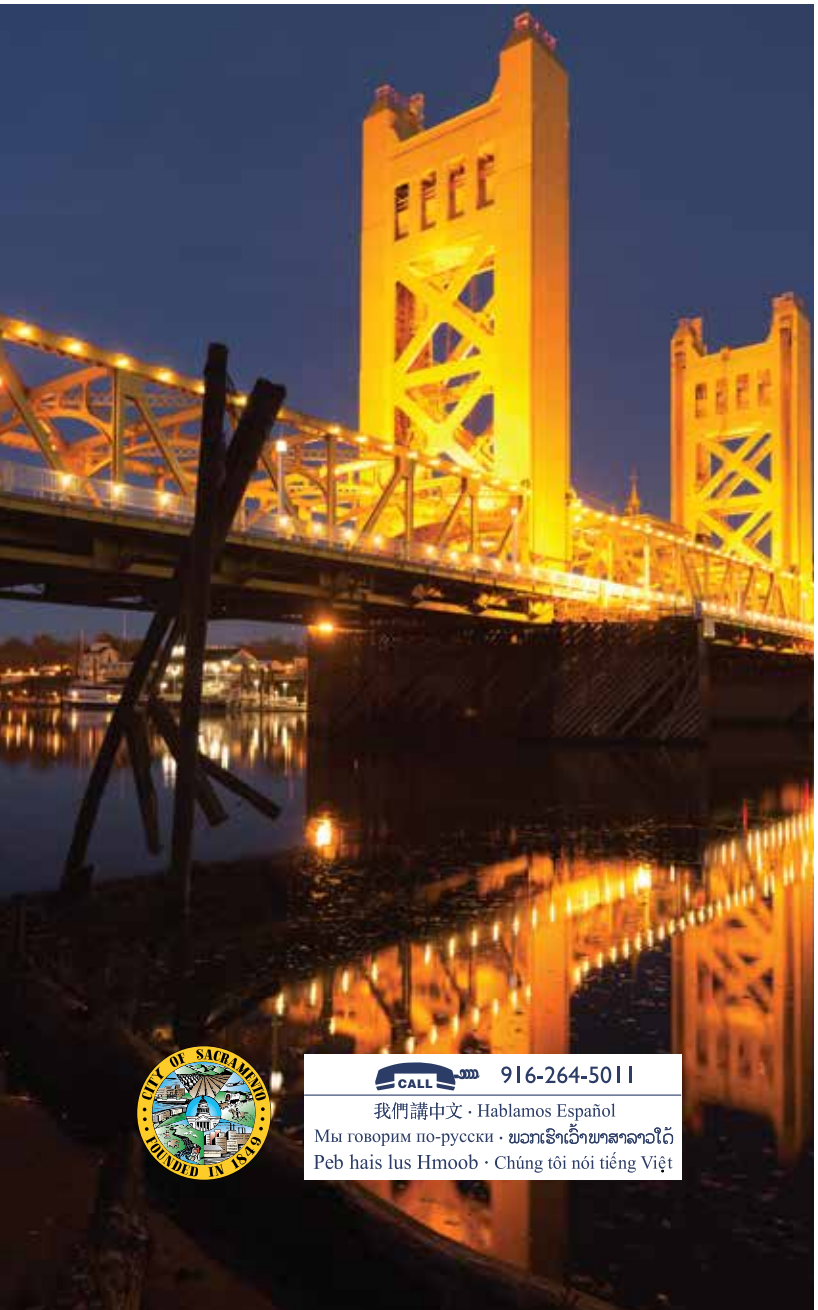
Constituent	Units	SSWD South Service Area Groundwater			Typical Sources
		Range	Average	Sample Date	
Alkalinity	PPM	64-190	116	2017	Leaching from natural deposits
Calcium	PPM	14-43	25	2017	Erosion of natural deposits
Hardness	grains/gallon	3.2-12.9	7.5	2017	Leaching from natural deposits; hardness is the sum of polyvalent cations present in the water, generally naturally-occurring magnesium and calcium
	PPM	55-220	130		
Magnesium	PPM	4.8-29	16.4	2017	Erosion of natural deposits
pH	NONE	7.3-8.1	7.7	2017	Leaching from natural deposits; a measurement of hydrogen ion activity
Sodium	PPM	7.8-23	14	2017	Erosion of natural deposits

To report a concern
City of Sacramento, Department of Utilities
311 or 916-264-5011
(24 hours a day, 7 days a week)
www.cityofsacramento.org/utilities

For questions about this report contact
Rory Hartkemeyer
916-808-3737

Additional water quality information is available
U.S. EPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline
1-800-426-4791
http://epa.gov/ground-water-and-drinking-water

Notice of opportunity for public participation
The Sacramento City Council generally holds public meetings the 1st and 4th Tuesday of the month at 5 p.m., and 2nd Tuesday of the month at 2 p.m. in the City Council Chambers at 915 I Street, Sacramento. You can access Council agendas at www.cityofsacramento.org/clerk.



This report contains important information translations

"هذا التقرير يحتوي على معلومات مهمّة تتعلق بمياه الشفة (أو الشرب). ترجم التقرير , أو تكلم مع شخص يستطيع أن يفهم التقرير."

Այս զեկույցը պարունակում է կարեւոր տեղեկատվություն Ձեր խմելու ջրով: Թարգմանել այն, կամ խոսել մեկի հետ, ով հասկանում է այն:

此份有關你的食水報告,內有重要資料和訊息,請找
他人為你翻譯及解釋清楚。

此份有关你的食水报告,内有重要资料和讯息,请找
他人为你翻译及解释清楚。

این اطلاعیه شامل اطلاعات مهمی راجع به آب آشامیدنی است. اگر نمیتوانید این اطلاعات را بزبان انگلیسی
بخوانید لطفاً از کسی که میتواند برای شما ترجمه کند.

यह सूचना महत्वपूर्ण है ।
कृपा करके किसी से :सका अनुवाद करायें ।

Daimntawv tshaj tawm no muaj lus tseemceeb txog koj cov dej haus. Tshab txhais nws, los yog tham nrog tej tug neeg uas totaub txog nws.

この報告書には上水道に関する重要な情報が記されております。翻訳を御依頼なされるか、内容をご理解なさっておられる方にお尋ね下さい。

របាយការណ៍នេះមានពត៌មានសំខាន់អំពីទឹកបរិភោគ ។ សូមបកប្រែឬពិគ្រោះជាមួយអ្នកដែលមើលយល់របាយការណ៍នេះ ។

이 안내는 매우 중요합니다.
본인을 위해 번역인을 사용하십시요.

ລາຍງານນີ້ມີຂໍ້ມູນສຳຄັນກ່ຽວກັບນ້ຳປະປາຂອງທ່ານ. ຈົ່ງໃຫ້ຄົນອື່ນແປຄວາມໃຫ້ທ່ານ, ຫລືໃຫ້ປຶກສາກັບຄົນໃດຄົນນຶ່ງທີ່ເຂົ້າໃຈເລື່ອງ.

Naaiv norm sou maaih jienv nyei fienx gorngv taux meih nyei wuom hopv. Faan fai gorngv bun mienh hiuv duqv.

ਇਹ ਸੂਚਨਾ ਮਹਤੱਵਪੂਰਣ ਹੈ।
ਕ੍ਰਿਪਾ ਕਰਕੇ ਕਿਸੀ ਤੋ ਇਸ ਦਾ ਅਨੁਵਾਦ ਕਰਾਉ।

Acest raport conține informații importante despre apa de băut. Traduceți-o sau discutați cu cineva care o înțelege.

Этот отчет содержит важную информацию о вашей питьевой воды. Переведите его или поговорите с тем, кто это понимает.

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

Mahalaga ang impormasyong ito. Mangyaring ipasalin ito.

Цей звіт містить важливу інформацію про вашу питну воду. Перекласти його, або поговорити з кимось, хто його розуміє.

Chi tiết này thật quan trọng.
Xin nhờ người dịch cho quý vị.

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