CENTRAL & SOUTH SERVICE AREA (CSA & SSA)

2025 Water Quality Report (see Note #1)

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

CONSTITUENT	Sample Date (see Note #2)	Units	PHG or MCLG or MRDLG	MCL or MRDL	Major Sources in Drinking Water	Surface Water (see Note #3)		Groundwater	
						Range (LO/HI)	Weighted Ave.	Range (LO/HI)	Weighted Ave.
INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS									
Arsenic	2023 - 2025	PPB	0.004	10	Erosion of natural deposits from orchard, glass & electronic production wastes.	ND	ND	ND - 7.3	ND
Barium	2016 - 2025	PPM	2	1	Discharges of oil drilling wastes and from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits.	ND	ND	ND - 0.16	ND
Chromium Hexavalent	2022 - 2025	PPB	0.02	10	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.	ND	ND	ND - 9.6	ND
Fluoride (Natural Source)	2025	PPM	1	2	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive that promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.	ND	ND	ND - 0.49	0.21
Nitrate (as N)	2025	PPM	10	10	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits.	ND	ND	ND - 2.1	ND
DISINFECTION BYPRODUCTS and DISINFECTION BYPRODUCT PRECURSORS									
4 Control of DBP Precursors (TOC)	2025	PPM	n/a	TT	Various natural and manmade sources	0.80-1.9	1.06	NA	NA
RADIOACTIVE CONTAMINANTS									
Gross Alpha Activity	2016 - 2025	pCi/L	(0)	15	Erosion of natural deposits.	ND	ND	ND - 5.1	ND
5 Uranium	2016 - 2025	pC/L	0.43	20	Erosion of natural deposits.	ND	ND	ND - 2.7	ND
Radium 226	2016 - 2025	pCi/L	0.05	n/a	Erosion of natural deposits.	ND	ND	ND - 2.46	ND
Radium 228	2016 - 2025	pCi/L	0.05	n/a	Erosion of natural deposits.	ND	ND	ND - 1.02	ND
DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM						RANGE (LO-HI)		AVERAGE	
Chlorine Residuals	2025	PPM	[4]	[4.0]	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment	0.1 - 1.98		1.28	
6 TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes]	2025	PPB	n/a	80	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.	20 - 60		50	
7 HAA5 [Sum of 5 Haloacetic Acids]	2025	PPB	n/a	60	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.	9.4 - 35		28.3	
8 Fluoride (Treatment Related- Distribution)	2025	PPM	1	2	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive that promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.	0.51 - 0.84		0.72	
MICROBIOLOGICAL CONTAMINANTS						LEVEL FOUND		Violation	
9 Total Coliform Bacteria	2025	# of Positive Samples	(0)	> 5% of Monthly Samples are Positive	Naturally present in the environment.	1.59%		No	
E. coli (in the distribution system)	2025	% of Positive Samples	(0)	0	Human or animal fecal waste	1 (See Special Notice)		No	
10 Turbidity	2025	NTU	n/a	TT = 1 NTU	Soil Runoff	0.24 NTU		No	
			n/a	TT = 95% of Samples < 0.3 NTU		100%			

Special Notice: E. coli Detection:
On 09/29/2025, SCWA received an E. Coli and total coliform positive distribution system sample in the Laguna/ Vineyard (CSA/ SSA) public water system. The positive bacteriological sample triggered repeat and source well samples which returned negative for Total coliform and E. coli. SCWA immediately conducted an investigation but found no sanitary defects in the distribution system. SCWA believes the increase in E. coli positive samples was caused by the sampling method used by the company that took the samples. All bacteriological samples are now taken by SCWA operators.
Although E. coli was detected, the CSA/ SSA water system is not in violation of the E. coli MCL.

NOTES:
1. The Central and South Service Area (CSA/SSA) is a blend of groundwater from the Laguna/ Vineyard/ Country Creek Estates/ Grantline 99 water system and surface water from the Vineyard Surface Water Treatment Plant (VSWTP) and the City of Sacramento Water.
2. 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.
3. Surface Water is from SCWA's VSWTP and from the City of Sacramento. Respectively, these sources provided approximately 56% and 9% of the water distributed to customers in 2025. For more information regarding the City of Sacramento's water quality data, go online (http://portal.cityofsacramento.org/Utilities/Education/water-quality) or call (916) 264-5011.
4. Only Surface water sources must monitor for Disinfection By-Product precursors. Treatment Technique is not required if the raw or treated water TOC is < 2 PPM.
5. The SWRCB allows the measurement of gross alpha radiation as a surrogate for Uranium.
6. Total Trihalomethanes are the sum of Four Regulated THMs, i.e., Chloroform, Bromodichloromethane, Dibromochloromethane, and Bromoform.

7. Haloacetic Acids are the Sum of Five Regulated HAAs, i.e., Monochloroacetic Acid, Monobromoacetic Acid, Dichloroacetic Acid, Dibromoacetic Acid, and Trichloroacetic Acid.
8. The CSA/SSA water system's facilities are all fluoridated to reduce tooth decay in children. Studies show that water fluoridation reduces tooth decay by 20 to 40 percent. The SWRCB advised SCWA to implement the Center for Disease Control & Prevention's (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/certlic/drinkingwater/Fluoridation.html**.
9. On Systems that collect more than 40 samples per month, the Total Coliform (TC) Bacteria MCL is 5% of the samples collected in any one month return TC positive. A positive TC sample triggers three (3) resamples in the distribution system and collection at the source (i.e., groundwater wells) of samples for TC & E. coli, per the federal Ground Water Rule (GWR) and the Revised Total Coliform Rule (RTCR). In 2025, all re-samples taken per the GWR & RTCR returned negative (absent) for TC & E. coli.
10. Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water. 0.24 NTU is the highest individual measurement in 2025. 100% of the monthly samples were in compliance (below the 0.3 NTU range). SCWA monitors turbidity because it is a good indicator of the effectiveness of its filtration systems. High turbidity can hinder the effectiveness of disinfectants. Only surface water sources must comply with PDWS for turbidity.

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	SURFACE WATER		GROUNDWATER	
						RANGE (LO-HI)	WEIGHTED AVERAGE	RANGE (LO-HI)	WEIGHTED AVERAGE
Color	2022 - 2025	Units	n/a	15	Naturally-occurring organic materials	ND - 5	1.30	ND - 5.5	0.1
Foaming Agents [MBAS]	2022 - 2025	PPB	n/a	500	Municipal and industrial waste discharges	ND	ND	ND - 290	80
Iron	2022 - 2025	PPB	n/a	300	Leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes	ND	ND	ND - 110	ND
Manganese	2022 - 2025	PPB	n/a	50	Leaching from natural deposits.	ND	ND	ND - 20	ND
Odor-Threshold	2022 - 2025	Units	n/a	3	Naturally-occurring organic materials.	1.8 - 5	2.8	ND - 2	ND
Turbidity	2022 - 2025	Units	n/a	5	Soil runoff	ND - 0.32	ND	ND - 0.5	0.3
Total Dissolved Solids	2022 - 2025	PPM	n/a	1000	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits.	91 - 170	100.5	140 - 390	219
Specific Conductance (E.C.)	2022 - 2025	umhos/cm	n/a	1600	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence	110 - 170	123	110 - 530	269
Chloride	2022 - 2025	PPM	n/a	500	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence.	3.3 - 6.3	4.8	ND - 67	21
Sulfate	2022 - 2025	PPM	n/a	500	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes	3.8 - 5.3	4.8	ND - 5.5	0.9
OTHER CONSTITUENTS ANALYZED									
pH	2022 - 2025	UNITS	n/a	MO	Due to chemicals naturally occurring in the soil below the earth's surface.	7.2 - 8.3	7.8	7.2 - 8.3	7.9
11 Total Hardness (as CaCO3)	2022 - 2025	PPM	n/a	MO	Due to chemicals naturally occurring in the soil below the earth's surface.	47 - 62	55	9.1 - 160	44
12 Total Hardness (as CaCO3)	2022 - 2025	GRAINS	n/a	MO	Due to chemicals naturally occurring in the soil below the earth's surface.	3 - 4	3	1 - 9	3
Total Alkalinity (as CaCO3)	2022 - 2025	PPM	n/a	MO	Due to chemicals naturally occurring in the soil below the earth's surface.	42 - 81	59	93 - 190	115
Bicarbonate (as HCO3)	2022 - 2025	PPM	n/a	MO	Due to chemicals naturally occurring in the soil below the earth's surface.	42 - 86	60	95 - 190	117
Sodium	2022 - 2025	PPM	n/a	MO	Due to chemicals naturally occurring in the soil below the earth's surface.	6.7 - 12	8.5	15 - 170	43
Calcium	2022 - 2025	PPM	n/a	MO	Due to chemicals naturally occurring in the soil below the earth's surface.	11 - 13	12	2.3 - 29	9
Magnesium	2022 - 2025	PPM	n/a	MO	Due to chemicals naturally occurring in the soil below the earth's surface.	4.9 - 7.4	6	0.82 - 22	5

LEAD & COPPER (See Note 13)

CONTAMINANT	SAMPLE DATE	UNITS	PHG or (MCLG)	ACTIONLEVEL	MAJOR SOURCES IN DRINKING WATER	NUMBER OF SAMPLES	90TH % LEVEL DETECTED	Number Exeeding AL
Lead	2025	PPB	(0.2)	15	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufactures; erosion of natural deposits.	50	ND	0
Copper	2025	PPM	(0.3)	1.3	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives.	50	0.052	0

NOTES:
11. 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**.
12. Most commercial companies use "grain" units. Conversion: 17.1 PPM = 1 grain.
13. The levels for Lead and Copper concentrations were obtained from the 90th percentile of fifty (50) tap water samples taken throughout the CSA/SSA water system. The MCLs for lead and copper are set at "Action Levels" (AL). None of the samples taken in the CSA/ SSA exceeded the Action Level for Copper. Please refer to the educational information on Lead in drinking water.

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-CHLOROEICOSAFLUORO-3-OXAUNDECANE-1-SULFONIC ACID (11Cl-PF3OUdS)	perfluoro (2-ethoxyethane) sulfonic acid (PFEESA)
PERFLUOROHEPTANOIC ACID (PFHpA)	PERFLUOROUNDECANOIC ACID (PFUnA)	1H,1H, 2H, 2H-perfluorodecane sulfonic acid (8:2FTS)	perfluoro-3-methoxypropanoic acid (PFMPA)
PERFLUOROHEXANE SULFONIC ACID (PFHxS)	PERFLUORODECANOIC 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)
PERFLUOROOCTYL SULFONIC ACID (PFOS)	PERFLUOROHEXANOIC ACID (PFHxA)	9-chlorohexadecafluoro-3-oxanonane-1-sulfonic acid (9Cl- PF3ONS)	perfluoroheptanesulfonic acid (PFHpS)
PERFLUOROOCTANOIC ACID (PFOA)	4,8-DIOXA-3H-PERFLUORONONANOIC ACID (ADONA)	nonafluoro-3,6-dioxaheptanoic acid (NFDHA)	perfluoropentanesulfonic acid (PFPeS)
			perfluoropentanoic acid (PFPeA)

NOTES:

11. In the 2nd Quarter of 2019 and the 4th quarter of 2020, the SWRCB DDW directed SCWA to complete four quarters of sampling in four of our water systems. SCWA tested for PFAS at groundwater wells near locations where the chemicals are believed to be especially prevalent. After completing the required monitoring for PFAS, SCWA began (in 2020) testing for these chemicals at water sources located in the EWG and Hood water systems. The analysis results at EWG and Hood returned Non-Detect. For more information on PFAS, PFOA and PFOS, please visit the SWRCB DDW's resource page: **https://www.waterboards.ca.gov/drinking_water/certlic/drinkingwater/pfas.html**

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 East Walnut grove and Hood community water systems comes from groundwater wells. For more detailed information regarding SCWA water quality, please call Aaron Wyley @ (916) 875-5815.

CONSTITUENT	SAMPLE DATE	UNITS	Notification Level (#15)	Response Level (#16)	MAJOR SOURCES IN DRINKING WATER	SURFACE WATER		GROUNDWATER (see 17.)	
						RANGE	AVERAGE	RANGE	AVERAGE
perfluorobutanesulfonic acid (PFBS)	2022 - 2025	PPT	500	5000		ND	ND	ND - 6.7	ND
Perfluorohexane Sulfonic Acid (PFHxS)	2022 - 2025	PPT	3	20		ND	ND	ND - 6.5	ND
Perfluorohexanoic Acid (PFHxA)	2022 - 2025	PPT	n/a	n/a		ND	ND	ND - 8	ND
Perfluorooctanoic Acid [PFOA]	2022 - 2025	PPT	5.1	10	Chemicals used in grease and stain resistant coatings for consumer products and firefighting foams	ND	ND	ND - 31	ND
Perfluorooctyl Sulfonate [PFOS]	2022 - 2025	PPT	6.5	40	Chemicals used in grease and stain resistant coatings for consumer products and firefighting foams	ND	ND	ND - 15	ND

NOTES:

14 Starting in the 2nd Quarter of 2019, SCWA (per SWRCB DDW direction) began PFAS monitoring at numerous wells in the CSA/SSA water system. SCWA concentrated testing where detectable amounts of PFAS were found in groundwater wells. The wells at which lab analysis results returned exceeding the Notificatioin Levels are taken off-line and used only for emergency purposes. For more information on PFAS, PFOA and PFOS, please visit the SWRCB DDW's resource page:
https://www.waterboards.ca.gov/drinking_water/certlic/drinkingwater/pfas.html

15 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, 500 PPT for PFBS and 3 PPT for PFHxS. If the NL is exceeded, the water agency (SCWA) is required to report the results to the Sacramento County Board of Supervisors, the SWRCB DDW, and the customer.

16 The SWRCB DDW established a Response Level (RL) of 10 PPT for PFOA, 40 PPT for PFOS, 5000 PPT for PFBS and 20 PPT for PFHxS. 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.

17a The CSA/ SSA water system's Banyan Well (W42), Duck Slough Well (W43), Feather Creek Well (W47) & Big Horn North Well (W52) had levels of PFHxS which exceeded the SWRCB's notification level (NL) of 3 PPT. These four direct feed wells were made "Emergency Use Only wells and did not contribute to the distribution system in 2025. PFAS analysis results for all other wells in the CSA/ SSA water system are Non-Detect.

17b The CSA/ SSA water system's Banyan Well (W42) & Feather Creek Well (W47) had levels of PFOA which exceeded the SWRCB's response level (RL) of 10 PPT. Duck Slough Well (W43) & Big Horn North Well (W52) had levels of PFOA which exceeded the SWRCB's notification level (NL) of 5.1 PPT. These four direct feed wells were made "Emergency Use Only wells and did not contribute to the distribution system in 2025. PFAS analysis results for all other wells in the CSA/ SSA water system are Non-Detect.

17c The CSA/ SSA water system's Banyan Well (W42), Duck Slough Well (W43), Feather Creek Well (W47) & Big Horn North Well (W52) had levels of PFOS which exceeded the SWRCB's notification level (NL) of 6.5 PPT. These four direct feed wells were made "Emergency Use Only wells and did not contribute to the distribution system in 2025. PFAS analysis results for all other wells in the CSA/ SSA water system are Non-Detect.

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	

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

In 2025, SCWA blended its water for the CSA/SSA from three (3) sources. Surface water, which comes from the Vineyard Surface Water Treatment Plant and the City of Sacramento, makes up 65% of the water provided to customers. Groundwater, from CSA/SSA's thirty-four (34) groundwater wells and nine (9) water treatment plants (WTPs), makes up 35% of the total water provided . For more detailed information regarding this report or SCWA water quality, call Aaron Wyley (916) 875-5815.

FEDERAL UNREGULATED CONTAMINANT MONITORING RULE (UCMR 5) - Established by USEPA (See Note 18)

CHEMICAL	SAMPLE DATE	UNITS	Minimum Reporting Level	MAJOR SOURCES IN DRINKING WATER	NOTIFICATION LEVEL (NL)	RESPONSE LEVEL (RL)	SURFACE WATER		GROUNDWATER (see Note #19)	
							RANGE	WTD. AVG.	RANGE	WTD. AVE
Perfluorobutanesulfonic acid (PFBS)	2024 - 2025	PPT	3		500	5000	ND	ND	ND - 4.8	ND
perfluoroheptanoic acid (PFHpA)	2024 - 2025	PPT	3		n/a	n/a	ND	ND	ND - 6.3	ND
perfluorohexanesulfonic acid (PFHxS)	2024 - 2025	PPT	3		3	20	ND	ND	ND - 6.8	ND
perfluorohexanoic acid (PFHxA)	2024 - 2025	PPT	3		n/a	n/a	ND	ND	ND - 8.4	ND
perfluorooctanesulfonic acid (PFOS)	2024 - 2025	PPT	4	Chemicals used in grease and stain resistant coatings for consumer products and firefighting foams.	6.5	40	ND	ND	ND - 24	ND
perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA)	2024 - 2025	PPT	4	Chemicals used in grease and stain resistant coatings for consumer products and firefighting foams.	6.5	10	ND	ND	ND - 14	ND
perfluoropentanoic acid (PFPeA)	2024 -2025	PPT	3		n/a	n/a	ND	ND	ND - 9.5	ND

NOTES:

18. Unregulated contaminant monitoring helps U.S. EPA and the State Water Resources Control Board to determine where certain contaminants occur and whether the contaminants need to be regulated.
19. SCWA is required by The Fifth Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR5), which was published by the U.S. EPA in December 2021, to monitor for 29 PFAS and lithium. The wells which had constituent levels greater than the notification level (NL) have been taken off-line and are used for emergency purposes only. For more information, please visit **https://www.epa.gov/dwucmr/fifth-unregulated-contaminant-monitoring-rule.**

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.

Educational Information for Arsenic and Lead:

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:
Lead can cause serious health effects in people of all ages, especially pregnant people, infants (both formula-fed and breastfed), and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and parts used in service lines and in home plumbing. The Sacramento County Water Agency (SCWA) is responsible for providing high quality drinking water and removing lead pipes but cannot control the variety of materials used in the plumbing in your home. Because lead levels may vary over time, lead exposure is possible even when your tap sampling results do not detect lead at one point in time. You can help protect yourself and your family by identifying and removing lead materials within your home plumbing and taking steps to reduce your family's risk. Using a filter, certified by an American National Standards Institute accredited certifier to reduce lead, is effective in reducing lead exposures. Follow the instructions provided with the filter to ensure the filter is used properly. Use only cold water for drinking, cooking, and making baby formula. Boiling water does not remove lead from water. Before using tap water for drinking, cooking, or making baby formula, flush your pipes for several minutes. You can do this by running your tap, taking a shower, doing laundry or a load of dishes. If you have a lead service line or galvanized requiring replacement service line, you may need to flush your pipes for a longer period. If you are concerned about lead in your water and wish to have your water tested, contact Aaron Wyley with SCWA by phone [(916)875-5815]. 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**.

SCWA Lead Assessment Program

SCWA was required to conduct an inventory of all water service lines, which are the pipes that connect customers' homes and buildings to the water main. SCWA completed the lead service line inventory in March 2026. Service lines still classified as unknown were notified in April 2026 that SCWA is working to finish identifying these materials by 2028. Information on SCWAs Lead Assessment Program, including resources and lead related health information can be found at the following link: **https://waterresources.saccounty.gov/us/en/water-agency/LeadAssessmentProgram.html#gsc.tab=0**

Cryptosporidium:
Cryptosporidium is a microbial pathogen found in surface water (e.g., rivers, lakes and streams) throughout the U.S. SCWA's monitoring indicates the presence of these organisms in our source water, which is the Sacramento River. Between May 2015 and April 2017 SCWA took monthly samples for Giardia and Cryptosporidium, as well as turbidity and E. coli. Of the 24 samples taken, only one detected the presence of these organisms. The results ranged from non-detect (ND) to 0.182 Oocysts per liter. The maximum average is below the threshold of 0.075 oocysts per liter. SCWA's surface water is treated with a thorough disinfection and filtration process to remove Cryptosporidium before distribution to the customer; however, the most commonly-used filtration methods cannot guarantee 100 percent removal. 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, immune-compromised people, infants and small children and the elderly are at greater risk of developing life-threatening illness. We encourage immune-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.

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

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