DWR-707

Tradition of Excellence

Since its founding in 1849, the City of Sacramento has considered water quality of utmost importance. This Consumer Confidence Report is presented to enhance your understanding of where your water comes from and 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 committed to providing high quality, reliable, and environmentally sensitive water services to the residents of Sacramento. In doing so, we work to conserve and preserve our water sources.

California Source Water Quality

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 applications, and septic systems.
Radioactive contaminants, that can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) and the California Department of Public Health (CDPH) prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Department regulations also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that must provide the same protection for public health.

Sacramento's Water Source Assessment

The City of Sacramento has two independent water sources. Our primary water source is river water from the American and Sacramento Rivers, which provide 84 percent of our water supply. Groundwater provides the remaining 16 percent. Assessments of potential contaminating activities for the City's Sacramento River and American River water sources were completed in December 2000 and April 2001. 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 December 2002. More recently, three wells considered vulnerable to known contaminant plumes and dry cleaning activity have had detections of trichloroethylene (TCE) or tetrachloroethylene (PCE). The well that had TCE detection was immediately removed from service while the City investigates possible wellhead treatment or decommissioning of the well. The two wells with detection of PCE were immediately removed from service; the City is investigating possible wellhead treatment or decommissioning one of these wells. The second well is currently out of service for mechanical equipment repair. After it is repaired, if a resample confirms the initial result, the City will conduct further evaluation for possible wellhead treatment or decommissioning of the well. Any out of service wells are thoroughly tested before returning to service to ensure that all regulatory requirements are met.. In addition, 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. Copies of the complete assessments are available for review at the City of Sacramento, Department of Utilities, 1395 35th Avenue, or call 808-5454 to request a summary of the assessments.

Teamwork : Together We Can Protect Our Water Resources

The City of Sacramento Department of Utilities works hard to bring you quality drinking water. Please be careful as you live, work and play to limit what goes into the storm drains and rivers, so we can continue to preserve the quality of the water and our diverse river ecosystem.

Here are some ways that you can help preserve and conserve our water resources.

Fill It Up. Use your dishwasher and washing machine only for full loads.
Go Green. Purchase household and garden products that are "least toxic" to the environment.
Look for Leaks. Inspect and maintain your car regularly to prevent leaks of oil, antifreeze and other fluids. Also, conserve water by fixing leaks around your home and yard.
Apply When Dry. Do not apply lawn or garden products when rain is forecasted and do not over-water your lawn.
Pick Up After Yourself and Your Pets. Pick up your trash and put recycling in an appropriate bin. Shovel up animal wastes, seal it in bags and throw it away in a garbage can. Also, when visiting our rivers, be sure to use a public restroom or if your boat has a restroom, be sure to use a pumpout station to dispose of sewage safely.
Slow the Flow. Use a low-flow hose nozzle when landscaping and only water on your assigned day. Also use a low-flow showerhead and take showers instead of baths.
Spend Time in the Gutter. Keep the gutters clear of debris and lawn clippings to prevent clogging of storm drains. If you are putting out yard clippings for pick up, sweep them into the street. Using a yard waste container can protect our local waterways by keeping yard waste out of the storm drain. Call 311 or (916) 264-5011 to request a container.

Information You Should Know About Water

This Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) is a summary of results of tests conducted to detect contaminants in your drinking water. It has been provided to educate you, our customer, about the quality of your drinking water. Many tests were conducted and only those constituents detected are listed in this report.

The CCR includes a comparison of the detected chemicals in the City of Sacramento Department of Utilities' drinking water to the standards set by the California Department of Public Health (CDPH) and the United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA).

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the USEPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (1-800-426-4791).

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

Special Information Available

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. USEPA/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 USEPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

FOR MORE INFORMATION VISIT:
www.cityofsacramento.org/utilities

www.facebook.com/SacramentoCityUtilities
www.twitter.com/saccityutility

Helpful Phone Numbers and Information

The City of Sacramento Department of Utilities is dedicated to providing safe, reliable and environmentally sensitive water, drainage, sewer and flood control to our customers.

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

USEPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline
(800) 426-4791
http://water.epa.gov/drink/index.cfm

The City Council holds public meetings most Tuesdays at 6 p.m. in the City Council Chambers at 915 I Street, Sacramento. You can access Council agendas at www.cityofsacramento.org/clerk.

本報告有關於您的飲用水的重要資料。請找人為您翻譯，或與能明白該報告的人交談。

Phúc trình này có các chi tiết quan trọng về nước uống của quý vị. Hãy nhờ người dịch cho quý vị, hoặc hỏi người nào hiểu rõ các chi tiết này.

Este informe contiene información importante sobre el agua que usted bebe. Pida a alguien que se lo traduzca o hable con alguien que lo entienda.

ລາຍງານນີ້ມີຂໍ້ມູນສຳຄັນກ່ຽວກັບນ້ຳປະປາຂອງທ່ານ. ຈົ່ງໃຫ້ຄົນອື່ນແປຄວາມໃຫ້ທ່ານ, ຫລືໃຫ້ປຶກສາກັບຄົນໃດຄົນໜຶ່ງທີ່ເຂົ້າໃຈເລື່ອງ.

この報告書には私達の飲料水に関する重要な情報が記載されています。貴方のために翻訳してくれる人、あるいは内容を理解し説明してくれる人を見つけてください。

Tsab ntawv (report) no muaj cov kev qhia tseemceeb txog koj cov dej haus. Thov ib tus tibneeg pab txhais rau koj lossis nrog tej tus tibneeg uas totaub txog tsab ntawv no tham.

Ang report na ito ay naglalaman ng mahalagang impormasyon tungkol sa tubig na inyong iniinum. Magpatulong sa taong maaring magsalin, o makipag-usap sa taong nakakaunawa nito.

Данный рапорт содержит важную информацию о вашей питьевой воде. Переведите его или проконсультируйтесь с тем, кто его понимает.

The City of Sacramento Department of Utilities is dedicated to providing safe, reliable and environmentally sensitive water, drainage, sewer and flood control to our customers.

CALL 916-264-5011
我們講中文 · Hablamos Español
Мы говорим по-русски · พวกเราเว้าพาสาลาวได้
Peb hais lus Hmoob · Chúng tôi nói tiếng Việt

2012 WATER QUALITY REPORT

A Consumer Confidence Report for the Citizens of Sacramento

Congratulations! Your water meets or exceeds all federal and state drinking water standards

City of SACRAMENTO
Department of Utilities

06/13JH

WATER QUALITY ANALYSIS RESULTS FOR 2012

The following table shows the detected contaminants in your drinking water and compares them with drinking water standards set by the United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) and the California Department of Public Health (CDPH). To request a complete report, including non-detected items, please call 311 or (916) 264-5011.

Your water meets or exceeds all current federal and state requirements.

DETECTED PRIMARY DRINKING WATER CONSTITUENTS regulated to protect your health

CONSTITUENT	UNITS	PHG or (MCLG) or [MRDLG]	MCL or [MRDL]	SURFACE WATER RANGE	SURFACE WATER AVERAGE	SURFACE WATER YEAR OF SAMPLING	GROUND WATER RANGE	GROUND WATER AVERAGE	GROUND WATER YEAR OF SAMPLING	MAJOR SOURCES
ALUMINUM	PPM	0.6	1	ND–ND	ND	2012	ND-0.19	ND	2011	Erosion or leaching of natural deposits and water treatment chemicals added to water
ARSENIC	PPB	0.004	10	ND–ND	ND	2012	ND–4.7	3.3	2011	Erosion or leaching of natural deposits
BARIUM	PPM	2	1	ND–ND	ND	2012	ND–0.26	ND	2011	Erosion or leaching of natural deposits
CHROMIUM (TOTAL)	PPB	(100)	50	ND–ND	ND	2012	ND–19	ND	2011	Erosion or leaching of natural deposits
FLUORIDE (A)	PPM	1	2	0.75–0.82	0.79	2012	0.6–1.2	0.9	2012	Water additive that promotes strong teeth
NITRATE (AS NITRATE)	PPM	45	45	ND–ND	ND	2012	3.0-21	7.9	2012	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits
SELENIUM	PPB	30	50	ND–ND	ND	2012	ND-8.6	ND	2011	Erosion or leaching of natural deposits
TETRACHLOROETHYLENE (B)	PPB	0.06	5	ND–ND	ND	2012	ND-0.79	ND	2012	A man-made contaminant associated with dry cleaning, textile operations, and metal degreasing activities.
TRICHLOROETHYLENE (C)	PPB	1.7	5	ND–ND	ND	2012	ND-8.1	ND	2012	A man-made contaminant used to remove grease from fabricated metal parts and in the production of some textiles.
CONTROL OF DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCT PRECURSORS (TOC) (RAW) (D)	PPM	N/A	TREATMENT REQUIREMENT IF AVERAGE TOC>2.0	1.1-6.1	1.9	2012	N/A	N/A	N/A	Various natural and man-made sources
GROSS ALPHA	pCi/L	(0)	15	ND–ND	ND	2012	ND–8.2	ND	2012	Erosion of natural deposits

DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM	UNITS	PHG OR (MCLG)	MCL OR (MRDL)	RANGE	AVERAGE	YEAR OF SAMPLING	MAJOR SOURCES
CHLORINE	PPM	[4]	[4.0]	0.03-1.3	0.53	2012	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment
TOTAL TRIHALOMETHANES	PPB	N/A	80	17-77	57	2012	By-product of drinking water disinfection
HALOACETIC ACIDS	PPB	N/A	60	12-38	26	2012	By-product of drinking water disinfection

	UNITS	PHG OR (MCLG)	MCL OR (MRDL)	LEVEL FOUND		MAJOR SOURCES
TOTAL COLIFORM BACTERIA (TOTAL COLIFORM RULE)	% SAMPLES POSITIVE	(0)	5.0%	1.2%	2012	Naturally present in the environment
TURBIDITY (E), (F)	NTU	N/A	TT= 1 NTU	0.40	2012	Soil runoff
		N/A	TT=95% OF SAMPLES ≤0.3 NTU	99.7%		

DETECTED SECONDARY DRINKING WATER CONSTITUENTS regulated for aesthetic qualities

CONSTITUENT	UNITS	PHG or (MCLG)	MCL	SURFACE WATER RANGE	SURFACE WATER AVERAGE	SURFACE WATER YEAR OF SAMPLING	GROUND WATER RANGE	GROUND WATER AVERAGE	GROUND WATER YEAR OF SAMPLING	MAJOR SOURCES
CHLORIDE	PPM	N/A	500	ND–ND	ND	2012	15-86	42	2011	Erosion or leaching of natural deposits
COLOR	COLOR UNIT	N/A	15	1-1	1	2012	ND-10	2.7	2011	Naturally occurring organic materials
COPPER	PPM	N/A	1	ND–ND	ND	2012	ND-0.067	ND	2011	Naturally occurring organic materials
IRON (G)	PPM	N/A	0.3	ND–ND	ND	2012	ND-4.7	0.58	2011	Erosion or leaching of natural deposits
MANGANESE (G)	PPB	N/A	50	ND–ND	ND	2012	ND-320	19	2011	Erosion or leaching of natural deposits
ODOR	ODOR UNIT	N/A	3	ND–ND	ND	2012	ND-1	ND	2011	Naturally occuring organic substances in water. Disinfectants added to water.
SPECIFIC CONDUCTANCE	µS/CM	N/A	1600	84-146	115	2012	238-873	465	2011	Substances that form ions when in water
SULFATE	PPM	N/A	500	6.6-13	9.8	2012	3.7-56	14	2011	Erosion or leaching of natural deposits
TOTAL DISSOLVED SOLIDS (TDS)	PPM	N/A	1000	50-90	70	2012	100-473	219	2011	Erosion or leaching of natural deposits
TURBIDITY (G)	NTU	N/A	5	0.03-0.60	0.07	2012	0.04-14	1.5	2011	Soil runoff

DETECTED DRINKING WATER CONSTITUENTS

CONSTITUENT	UNITS	PHG or (MCLG)	MCL	SURFACE WATER RANGE	SURFACE WATER AVERAGE	SURFACE WATER YEAR OF SAMPLING	GROUND WATER RANGE	GROUND WATER AVERAGE	GROUND WATER YEAR OF SAMPLING	MAJOR SOURCES
HARDNESS	PPM	N/A	N/A	33-57	45	2012	65-370	170	2011	Hardness is the sum of polyvalent cations present in the water, generally naturally occurring magnesium and calcium.
SODIUM	PPM	N/A	N/A	2.0-5.3	3.6	2012	13-31	21	2011	Naturally occurring salt in the water
CALCIUM	PPM	N/A	N/A	9.4-13	11	2012	10-46	22	2011	Erosion or leaching of natural deposits
MAGNESIUM	PPM	N/A	N/A	1.7-4.0	2.9	2012	6.8-30	15	2011	Erosion or leaching of natural deposits

DETECTED UNREGULATED DRINKING WATER CONSTITUENTS (H)

CHROMIUM VI (HEXAVALENT CHROMIUM)	PPB	0.02	N/A	0.07-0.16	0.11	2012	3.2-8.3	5.3	2012	Erosion or leaching of natural deposits

LEAD AND COPPER

CONSTITUENT	UNITS	PHG or (MCLG)	AL	# OF SAMPLES COLLECTED	90TH PERCENTILE LEVEL DETECTED	# OF SITES EXCEEDING AL	YEAR OF SAMPLING	MAJOR SOURCES
LEAD	PPB	0.2	15	53	ND	0	2011	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharge from industrial manufacturing; erosion of natural deposits.
COPPER	PPM	0.30	1.3	53	0.07	0	2011	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives.

(A) -- The City's fluoridation program provides the addition of fluoride to all the City's drinking water. The City adjusts the natural levels of fluoride in our water supplies to the CDPH recommended optimal level.
(B) -- The groundwater results include two wells that indicated the presence of tetrachloroethylene below the MCL. Both wells have been taken out of service.
(C) -- The groundwater results include a well that indicated the presence of trichloroethylene above the MCL. A confirmation sample was collected and the well was immediately taken out of service. Since the well was immediately removed from service, this does not constitute a violation per CDPH.
(D) -- Only surface water sources must monitor for Disinfection By-Product Precursors in raw water.
(E) -- Only surface water sources must comply with PDWS for turbidity.
(F) -- 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.
(G) -- The range and average for groundwater includes results for out-of-service wells that were not serving water to customers. Groundwater served to the consumer was below the secondary standards for aesthetics including iron, manganese and turbidity.
(H) -- Unregulated contaminant monitoring helps determine where certain water constituents occur and whether they need to be regulated.

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.

Water Quality Table Abbreviations

AL: Action Level
CDPH: California Department of Public Health
MCL: Maximum Contaminant Level
MCLG: Maximum Contaminant Level Goal
MRDL: Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level
MRDLG: Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal
N/A: Not Applicable
ND: Not Detected
NTU: Nephelometric Turbidity Units
pCi/L: Picocurries Per Liter
PHG: Public Health Goal
PPB: Parts Per Billion or Micrograms Per Liter (Ug/l)
PPM: Parts Per Million or Milligrams Per Liter (mg/L)
TOC: Total Organic Carbon
TT: Treatment Technique
µS/CM: MicroSiemen Per Centimeter; or Micromho Per Centimeter (umho/cm)

Important Definitions

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): 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.

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

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

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. City of Sacramento Department of Utilities 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 cooking or drinking. 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/safewater/lead.

Chromium VI
Chromium VI is a drinking water contaminant that occurs primarily in ground water. It is important to note that about 85-percent of the City's drinking water comes from local rivers, not ground water, where chromium VI is typically found.

On July 27, 2011, the California Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment (OEHHA) established a public health goal of 0.02 micrograms per liter. This public health goal is a goal that the City will strive to meet. The public health goal also will contribute to the California Department of Public Health's (CDPH) development of a maximum contaminant level for chromium VI. Once that level is established, the City will work to maintain chromium VI levels to meet or be below the mandated level.