

ANNUAL WATER QUALITY REPORT 2007

CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT

Important Information About...

RADON – Radon is a radioactive gas that you can't see, taste or smell. It is found throughout the United States. Radon can move up through the ground and into a home through cracks and holes in the foundation. Radon can build up to high levels in all types of homes. Radon can also get into indoor air when released from tap water from showering, washing dishes, and other household activities. Compared to radon entering the home through soil, radon entering the home through tap water will, in most cases, be a small source of radon in indoor air. Radon is a known human carcinogen. Breathing air containing radon can lead to lung cancer. Drinking water containing radon may cause increased risk of stomach cancer. If you are concerned about radon in your home, test the air in your home. Testing is inexpensive and easy. Fix your home if the level of radon in your air is 4 picocuries per liter of air (pCi/L) or higher. There are simple ways to fix a radon problem that are economical. For additional information, call the California Radon Program at **800-745-7236** or call EPA's Radon Hotline at **800-SOS-RADON**.

NITRATE – Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 45 milligrams per Liter (mg/L) is a health risk for infants 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 45 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.

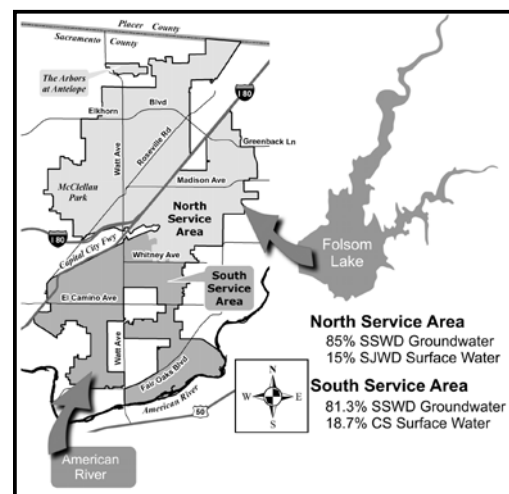
Sacramento Suburban Water District (District) is pleased to present this detailed report on the 2007 water quality. The District has two service areas: North and South. This report contains a summary of the detected constituents in the District's water supply from samples taken between 2000 and 2007, as well as other water quality information. Providing customers with high quality and reliable water is the District's top priority.

Source of Water

The District's systems utilize both groundwater and surface water as the primary water supplies. The South Service Area (SSA) primarily provides water from 49 active wells, with treated surface water from the City of Sacramento (CS) providing the remaining water. The North Service Area (NSA) is primarily provided with treated surface water from San Juan Water District (SJWD), with 42 local groundwater wells providing the remaining water. After water is pumped from the wells, it is chlorinated per California Department of Public Health (DPH) requirements to protect you from potential microbiological contaminants. All facilities are operated and maintained by state certified operators. To assure your water meets all state and federal regulations, the District conducts regular water quality testing of the water from the source and in the distribution system.

The sources of drinking water (both tap 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. In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the US Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) and DPH 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. 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 (800-426-4791).

Source Water Assessments



"SSWD SERVICE AREAS"

An assessment of potential contaminating activities in the recharge area of the supply wells, conducted according to State guidelines, was completed for the District's groundwater wells in December 2002. A copy of the complete assessment is available at the District's office. The results of the assessment indicated that both the South and North Service Areas are considered most vulnerable to dry cleaners, gas stations, leaking underground storage tanks, petroleum transmission pipelines, sewer collection systems, contamination caused by illegal activities or dumping, and general urban commercial activities such as automobile repair facilities and photo processors. The NSA is considered vulnerable to the historic McClellan Air Force Base. Both service areas are also vulnerable to industrial activities such as electronic, plastic and metal manufacturing, petroleum storage facilities, and known groundwater contaminant plumes. The SSA may also be vulnerable to recreation activities associated with the American River.

Important Information About... (cont.)

ARSENIC – While your drinking water meets the current standard for arsenic, it does contain low levels of arsenic. The standard balances the current understanding of arsenic’s possible health effects against the cost of removing arsenic from drinking water. The (DPH) 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.

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

which 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

which can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

Water Quality 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 PHGs (or MCLGs) as is economically and technologically feasible. Secondary MCLs are set to protect the odor, taste and appearance of drinking water.

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.

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 level of a disinfectant added for water treatment that may not be exceeded at a consumer’s tap.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG):

The level of a disinfectant added for water treatment below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs are set by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.

Primary Drinking Water Standard (PDWS):

MCLs and MRDLs for contaminants that affect health along with their monitoring and reporting requirements, and water treatment requirements.

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.

Notification Level (NL):

This is a non-regulatory health-based advisory level set for constituents that have no MCL but may be a candidate for regulation in the future.

How to Use This Table

1. Find your service area along the top of the chart (you will need to look at both surface water and groundwater supplies).
2. Compare levels from your system's water to the state and federal standards (MCL) if applicable.

Key to Abbreviations

N/A	Not applicable
ND	Not detected
NR	Not required
NTU	Nephelometric Turbidity Units (a measure of clarity)
TOC	Total Organic Carbon
pCi/L	Picocuries per liter (a measure of radiation)
PPM*	Parts per million or milligrams per liter (mg/l)
PPB*	Parts per billion or micrograms per liter (ug/l)
umhos/cm	Microhms per centimeter
DBP	Disinfection by-products

Measurements

PPM (parts per million):	3 drops in 42 gallons 1 second in 12 days 1 inch in 16 miles
PPB (parts per billion):	1 drop in 14,000 gallons 1 second in 32 years 1 inch in 16,000 miles
PPT (parts per trillion):	1 second in 32,000 years 1 inch in 16 million miles

2007 SUMMARY OF DETECTED CONSTITUENTS*

DETECTED PRIMARY DRINKING WATER CONSTITUENTS – regulated to protect your health																
CONSTITUENT	UNITS	MCL [MRDL]	PHG OR (MCLG) OR [MRDLG]	NORTH SERVICE AREA						SOUTH SERVICE AREA						MAJOR SOURCES
				NORTH SERVICE AREA GROUNDWATER SUPPLY			SJWD SURFACE WATER SUPPLY			SOUTH SERVICE AREA GROUNDWATER SUPPLY			CITY OF SACRAMENTO SURFACE WATER SUPPLY			
				RANGE	AVERAGE	SAMPLE DATE	RANGE	AVERAGE	SAMPLE DATE	RANGE	AVERAGE	SAMPLE DATE	RANGE	AVERAGE	SAMPLE DATE	
Aluminum	PPM	1	0.6	ND - .58	ND	2007	ND - .014	ND	2007	ND - .87	ND	2007	ND	ND	2007	Erosion of natural deposits, residue from surface water treatment processes
Arsenic	PPB	10	0.004	ND - 3.9	2	2007	ND	ND	2006	ND - 7.4	2.36	2007	ND - 3.2	ND	2005/2006	Erosion of natural deposits
Asbestos	MFL	7	7	ND	ND	2007	ND - 0.2	ND	2006	ND	ND	2007	NR	N/A	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits
Barium	PPM	1	2	ND - .14	0.07	2007	ND	ND	2007	ND - .15	0.07	2007	ND	ND	2005/2006	Erosion of natural deposits
Chromium	PPB	50	(100)	ND - .17	ND	2007	ND	ND	2006	ND	ND	2006	ND	ND	2005/2006	Erosion of natural deposits
cis-1,2-Dichloroethylene [c-1,2-DCE]	PPB	6	100	ND	ND	2007	ND	ND	2007	ND - .71	ND	2007	ND	ND	2007	Discharge from industrial chemical factories; major biodegradation byproduct of TCE and PCE
Fluoride [A]	PPM	2	1	ND - .36	0.16	2007	ND	ND	2006	ND - 1.30	0.24	2007	ND - 1.13	0.81	2007	Erosion of natural deposits
Gross Alpha particle activity	pCi/L	15	(0)	ND - 2.69	ND	2007	ND	ND	2007	ND	ND	2007	ND	ND	2007	Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate (as NO ₃)	PPM	45	45	ND - 25	7	2007	ND	ND	2007	ND - 31	8	2007	ND	ND	2007	Leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Selenium	PPB	50	(50)	ND	ND	2007	ND	ND	2006	ND - 7.2	ND	2007	ND	ND	2007	Discharge from petroleum, glass, and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines and chemical manufacturers; runoff from livestock lots (feed additive)
Tetrachloroethylene (PCE)	PPB	5	0.06	ND - 1.8	ND	2007	ND	ND	2006	ND - 6.8 *	ND	2007	ND	ND	2007	Discharge from factories, dry cleaners, and auto shops (metal degreaser)
Tritium	pCi/L	20000	400	ND	ND	2007	ND	ND	2003	ND	ND	2006	1211-1233	1222	1999/2000	Decay of natural man-made products
Uranium	pCi/L	20	0.43	ND - 2.1	ND	2007	ND	ND	2003	ND - 31	ND	2007	ND	ND	2007	Erosion of natural deposits
Combined radium	pCi/L	5	(0)	ND - 1.07	ND	2007	ND	ND	2003	ND - 1.30	ND	2007	ND	ND	2007	Erosion of natural deposits
Control of DBP Precursors (TOC (raw water) [B])	PPM	TT=2	NONE	NR	N/A	N/A	1.2 - 2.7	1.46	2007	NR	N/A	N/A	.72 - 2.7	1.36	2007	Various natural and manmade sources
Chlorine Residual (distribution system)	PPM	[4]	[4]	.58 - .82	0.7	2007	.2 - 1.05	0.66	2007	.58 - .82	0.7	2007	.03 - 1.32	0.58	2007	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment
Trihalomethanes (in distribution system)	PPB	80	NONE	ND - 53	8	2007	11 - 47	36	2007	ND - 49	3	2007	ND - 69	311	2007	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Haloacetic Acids (in distribution System)	PPB	60	NONE	ND - 26	3	2007	12 - 15	15	2007	ND - 22	1	2007	ND - 49	18.5	2007	By-product of drinking water chlorination
CONSTITUENT	UNITS	MCL	PHG OR (MCLG)	LEVEL FOUND	YEAR SAMPLED	LEVEL FOUND	YEAR SAMPLED	LEVEL FOUND	YEAR SAMPLED	LEVEL FOUND	YEAR SAMPLED	LEVEL FOUND	YEAR SAMPLED	LEVEL FOUND	YEAR SAMPLED	MAJOR SOURCES
Turbidity [C]	NTU	TT = 1 NTU	NONE	NR	N/A	0.058	2007	NR	N/A	0.14	2007	NR	N/A	100%	2007	Soil runoff
	% Samples	TT = 50.3 NTU	NONE	NR	N/A	100	2007	NR	N/A	100%	2007	NR	N/A	100%	2007	
CONSTITUENT	UNITS	MCL	PHG OR (MCLG)	HIGHEST MONTHLY RESULT	# MONTHS WITH POSITIVE SAMPLE	SAMPLE DATE	HIGHEST MONTHLY RESULT	# MONTHS WITH POSITIVE SAMPLE	SAMPLE DATE	HIGHEST MONTHLY RESULT	# MONTHS WITH POSITIVE SAMPLE	SAMPLE DATE	HIGHEST MONTHLY RESULT	# MONTHS WITH POSITIVE SAMPLE	SAMPLE DATE	MAJOR SOURCES
Total Coliform Bacteria (in distribution system)	% Tests Positive	more than 5% of monthly samples are positive	(0)	0%	0	2007	0%	0	2007	0%	0	2007	1.2%	9	2007	Naturally present in the environment
CONSTITUENT	UNITS	ACTION LEVEL	PHG OR (MCLG)	90th PERCENTILE	# SITES SAMPLED/ # SITES EXCEEDING AL	SAMPLE DATE	90th PERCENTILE	# SITES SAMPLED/ # SITES EXCEEDING AL	SAMPLE DATE	90th PERCENTILE	# SITES SAMPLED/ # SITES EXCEEDING AL	SAMPLE DATE	90th PERCENTILE	# SITES SAMPLED/ # SITES EXCEEDING AL	SAMPLE DATE	MAJOR SOURCES
Lead (at Tap)	PPB	15	2	7.9	34/0	2007	ND	30/1	2006	7.9	34/0	2007	ND	53/0	2005	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; discharge from refineries and factories; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (at Tap)	PPM	1.3	0.17	0.31	34/0	2007	ND	30/0	2006	0.31	34/0	2007	ND	53/0	2005	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; discharge from refineries and factories; erosion of natural deposits

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2007 SUMMARY OF DETECTED CONSTITUENTS* (continued)

DETECTED SECONDARY DRINKING WATER CONSTITUENTS – regulated for aesthetic qualities

CONSTITUENT	UNITS	MCL	PHG OR (MCLG)	NORTH SERVICE AREA GROUNDWATER SUPPLY			SJWD SURFACE WATER SUPPLY			SOUTH SERVICE AREA GROUNDWATER SUPPLY			CITY OF SACRAMENTO SURFACE WATER SUPPLY			MAJOR SOURCES
				RANGE	AVERAGE	SAMPLE DATE	RANGE	AVERAGE	SAMPLE DATE	RANGE	AVERAGE	SAMPLE DATE	RANGE	AVERAGE	SAMPLE DATE	
Aluminum	PPB	200	600	ND - 58	ND	2007	ND - 140	ND	2007	ND - 87	ND	2007	ND	ND	2005 - 2007	Erosion of natural deposits, residue from surface water treatment processes
Color	UNITS	15	NONE	ND - 10	ND	2007	ND	ND	2006	ND - 5	ND	2007	1 - 1	1	2005 - 2007	Naturally - occurring organic materials
Copper	PPM	1	0.17	ND - .45	ND	2007	ND	ND	2006	ND - .13	ND	2006	ND	ND	2005 - 2007	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Foaming Agents [MBAS]	PPB	500	NONE	ND - .09	ND	2007	ND	ND	2006	ND - .06	ND	2007	ND	ND	2005 - 2007	Municipal and industrial waste discharges
Iron	PPB	300	NONE	ND - 320	ND	2007	ND	ND	2006	ND - 130	ND	2007	ND	ND	2005 - 2007	Leaching from natural deposits
Manganese	PPB	50	NONE	ND - 130	ND	2007	ND	ND	2006	ND - 49	ND	2007	ND	ND	2005 - 2007	Naturally - occurring organic materials
Odor	UNITS	3	NONE	1	1	2007	ND - 2	1	2006	1	1	2007	ND	ND	2005 - 2007	Naturally occurring organic materials
Turbidity	NTU	5	NONE	ND - 3.2	0.55	2007	ND - .058	0.02	2007	ND - 3.2	0.48	2007	ND - .14	0.05	2005 - 2007	Soil runoff and leaching
Total Dissolved Solids	PPM	1000	NONE	150 - 340	240	2007	26 - 54	40.8	2006	110 - 480	233	2007	54 - 157	97	2005 - 2007	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Specific Conductance	uS/cm	1600	NONE	180 - 460	312	2007	39.4 - 85	60.3	2006	110 - 750	290	2007	52 - 191	125	2005 - 2007	Substances that form ions when present in water
Chloride	PPM	500	NONE	4.5 - 60	30	2007	ND - 2.9	1.6	2006	2 - 80	21	2007	3 - 13	6.5	2005 - 2007	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Sulfate	PPM	500	NONE	ND - 25	7	2007	5.3 - 6.6	3	2006	ND - 53	8	2007	6.5 - 20	11	2005 - 2007	Runoff/leaching from natural; deposits; industrial wastes
Zinc	PPM	5	NONE	ND	ND	2007	ND	ND	2006	ND - .097	ND	2007	ND	ND	2005 - 2007	Runoff/leaching from natural; deposits; industrial wastes

DETECTED UNREGULATED DRINKING WATER CONSTITUENTS [D]

CONSTITUENT	UNITS	MCL	PHG OR (MCLG)	NORTH SERVICE AREA GROUNDWATER SUPPLY			SJWD SURFACE WATER SUPPLY			SOUTH SERVICE AREA GROUNDWATER SUPPLY			CITY OF SACRAMENTO SURFACE WATER SUPPLY			MAJOR SOURCES
				RANGE	AVERAGE	SAMPLE DATE	RANGE	AVERAGE	SAMPLE DATE	RANGE	AVERAGE	SAMPLE DATE	RANGE	AVERAGE	SAMPLE DATE	
Bromodichloromethane [E]	PPB	NO STANDARD	(0)	ND - 2.6	ND	2007	NR	N/A	N/A	ND	ND	2007	NR	N/A	N/A	By-product of drinking water chlorination or other sources
Bromoform [E]	PPB	NO STANDARD	(0)	ND - 2	ND	2007	NR	N/A	N/A	ND	ND	2007	NR	N/A	N/A	By-product of drinking water chlorination or other sources
Chloroform [E]	PPB	NO STANDARD	(70)	ND - 41	1.71	2007	NR	N/A	N/A	ND	ND	2007	NR	N/A	N/A	By-product of drinking water chlorination or other sources
Sodium	PPM	NO STANDARD	NONE	11 - 51	24	2007	1.8 - 2.7	2.2	2006	6 - 47	13	2007	1.8 - 71	4.5	2005/2006	Naturally-occurring salt in water
Hardness	PPM	NO STANDARD	NONE	63 - 200	109	2007	16 - 34	23.6	2006	34 - 290	111	2007	29 - 142	57	2005 - 2007	Hardness is the sum of polyvalent cations present in the water, generally naturally occurring magnesium and calcium.
Calcium	PPM	NO STANDARD	NONE	14 - 44	22	2007	4.2 - 10	6.8	2006	8 - 63	22	2007	9.6 - 22	15	2005 - 2007	Erosion of natural deposits
Magnesium	PPM	NO STANDARD	NONE	6.8 - 28	13	2007	1.3 - 2.2	1.6	2006	ND - 38	13	2007	1.4 - 5.4	3.4	2005/2006	Erosion of natural deposits
Vanadium	PPB	NL=50	NONE	ND - 20	ND	2007	ND	ND	2006	ND - 200	ND	2005	NR	N/A	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits
Hexavalent Chromium	PPB	NO STANDARD	NONE	ND - 17	5.5	2004	ND	ND	2006	ND - 10	3.36	2007	ND	ND	2005 - 2006	Erosion of natural deposits
Chloromethane	PPB	NO STANDARD	NONE	ND - 1.7	ND	2007	ND	ND	2006	ND	ND	2007	ND	ND	2005 - 2007	Methyl chloride is found ubiquitously in nature; the vast majority comes from such natural sources as the ocean, microbial fermentation, and biomass fires
Dichlorodifluoromethane	PPB	NL=1000	NONE	ND - .61	ND	2007	ND	ND	2006	ND	ND	2005	ND	ND	2006	Used in electrical insulation, as a propellant and refrigerant, pesticide
Boron	PPB	NL=1000	NONE	ND - 430	37	2004	ND	ND	2002	ND - 200	ND	2004	ND	ND	2002	Erosion of natural deposits
Radon 222	pCi/L	NO STANDARD	NONE	235 - 440	338	1999	ND	ND	2006	408 - 710	580	1999	NR	N/A	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium 228	pCi/L	NO STANDARD	0.019	ND - 51	ND	2007	ND	ND	2006	ND	ND	2007	ND	ND	2003 - 2006	Erosion of natural deposits

[A] SSWD's fluoridation program provides the addition of fluoride to all of SSWD's South Service Area's drinking water. SSWD adjusts the natural levels of fluoride in our water supplies to the California DPH recommended optimal level.

[B] Only surface water sources must monitor for DBP Precursors in raw water.

[C] Only surface water sources must comply with PDWS for turbidity.

[D] Unregulated contaminant monitoring helps determine where certain contaminants occur and whether they need to be regulated.

[E] This is source/wellhead concentration prior to treatment.

* The subject sample was collected on November 20, 2007. Analysis results were received on January 15, 2008. Upon receiving the analytical results, District staff immediately locked/tagged out the subject well and notified the Department of Public Health. The District began collecting monthly samples as outlined in 22CCR64445.1(c) and quarterly monitoring for vinyl chloride as outlined in 22CCR64445.1(c)(3). Some people who use water containing tetrachloroethylene in excess of the MCL over many years may experience liver problems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

IMPORTANT WATER INFORMATION ENCLOSED



Once again,
your drinking
water continues
to meet all state
and federal
drinking water
standards.

A Note for Sensitive Populations

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 guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

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NEED MORE INFORMATION?

For questions about this report, or to request additional copies, call Doug Cater at 916.679.2887

EPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline:
800.426.4791
www.epa.gov/safewater

Monthly Board Meetings:
3rd Monday of every month, 6:30 p.m.
3701 Marconi Ave., Suite 100, Sacramento

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

Acest raport conține informații importante despre apa dumneavoastră potabilă. Traduceți-l sau vorbiți cu cineva care-l înțelege.

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

Visit our website at www.sswd.org