



ANNUAL WATER QUALITY REPORT 2010

CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT

Sacramento Suburban Water District (District) is pleased to present this detailed report on the 2010 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 2001 and 2010 as well as other water quality information. Providing customers with a high quality, reliable water supply 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 46 active wells, with treated surface water from the City of Sacramento (CS) providing the remaining water. In 2010, The North Service Area (NSA) was primarily provided water from 41 local groundwater wells with treated surface water from San Juan Water District (SJWD) 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 U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) and DPH prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. DPH 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).

IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT...

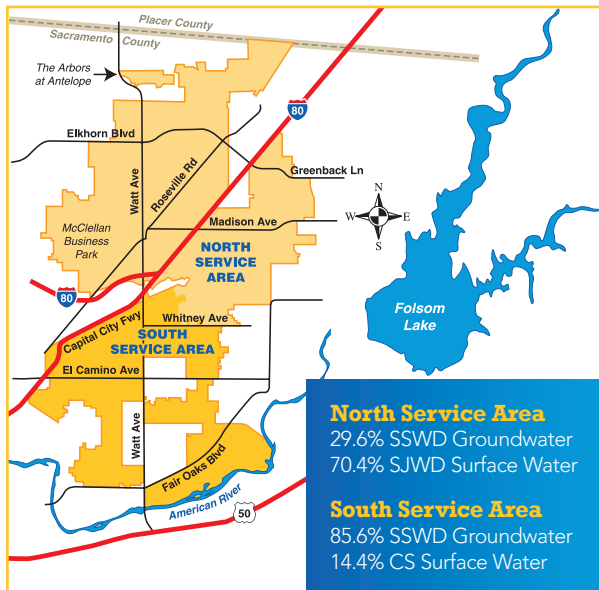
NITRATE: Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 45 milligrams per liter (mg/L) is a health risk for infants less than six months of age. Such nitrate levels in drinking water can interfere with the capacity of the infant's blood to carry oxygen, resulting in a serious illness; symptoms include shortness 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.

ARSENIC: While your drinking water meets the federal and state 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 USEPA continues to research the health effects of low levels of arsenic, which is a mineral known to cause cancer in humans at high concentrations and is linked to other health effects such as skin damage and circulatory problems.

LEAD: If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. The District 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 two minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. 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 www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

SOURCE WATER ASSESSMENTS

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.



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 by-products 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 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 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.

2010 SUMMARY OF DETECTED CONSTITUENTS

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.

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
				NSA GROUNDWATER SUPPLY			SJWD SURFACE WATER SUPPLY			SSA GROUNDWATER SUPPLY			CS SURFACE WATER SUPPLY			
				RANGE	AVERAGE	SAMPLE DATE	RANGE	AVERAGE	SAMPLE DATE	RANGE	AVERAGE	SAMPLE DATE	RANGE	AVERAGE	SAMPLE DATE	
Arsenic	PPB	10	0.004	ND-4.1	ND	2010	ND	ND	2010	ND-7.4	ND	2005-2006	ND	ND	2006	Erosion of natural deposits
Asbestos	MFL	7	7	ND	ND	2006-2007	ND-0.2	ND	2006	ND	ND	2006	ND	ND	2004	Erosion of natural deposits
Barium	PPB	1,000	2,000	ND-180	ND	2010	ND	ND	2010	ND-150	ND	2005-2006	ND	ND	2006	Erosion of natural deposits
Chromium (total)	PPB	50	(100)	ND-13	ND	2010	ND	ND	2010	ND	ND	2006	ND	ND	2006	Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (A)	PPM	2	1	ND-0.31	0.2	2010	ND	ND	2010	ND-0.25	ND	2010	0.71-1.11	0.83	2010	Erosion of natural deposits
Gross Alpha Particle Activity	pCi/L	15	(0)	ND	ND	2005-2008	ND	ND	2008	ND-5.85	ND	2005-2007	ND	ND	2006	Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate (as NO ₃)	PPM	45	45	1.8-30	10.5	2010	ND	ND	2010	ND-34	11.8	2010	ND	ND	2010	Leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Tetrachloroethylene (PCE)	PPB	5	0.06	ND-1.2	ND	2010	ND	ND	2010	ND	ND	2003-2009	ND	ND	2009	Discharge from factories, dry cleaners, and auto shops (metal degreaser)
Trichloroethylene (TCE)	PPB	5	0.8	ND-1.7	ND	2010	ND	ND	2010	ND	ND	2003-2007	ND	ND	2009	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories
Uranium	pCi/L	20	0.43	ND-2.68	ND	2005-2007	ND	ND	2003	ND-3.1	ND	2005-2007	ND	ND	2009	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium 226	pCi/L	5 (combined Ra 226 and Ra 228)	0.05	ND-1.1	ND	2005-2007	ND	ND	2003	ND	ND	2005-2007	ND	ND	2004	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium 228	pCi/L		0.019	ND-1.07	ND	2005-2007	ND	ND	2003	ND-1.31	ND	2005-2007	ND	ND	2004	Erosion of natural deposits
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
Control of Disinfection By-Product Precursors (TOC) (raw water) (B)	PPM	None	TT = 2	NR	N/A	1.3-1.8	1.5	2010		NR	N/A	1.1-2	1	2010		Various natural and man-made sources
Turbidity (B)	NTU	TT = 1 NTU	None	NR	N/A	0.083		2010		NR	N/A	0.44		2010		Soil runoff
	% Samples	TT = ≤0.3 NTU	None	NR	N/A	100%		2010		NR	N/A	99.6%		2010		
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 (distribution system)	% Tests Positive	>5% of monthly samples are positive	(0)	3.33%	3 months per year	2010	3.33%	2 months per year	2010	3.33%	2 months per year	2010	3.33%	2 months per year	2010	Naturally present in environment
CONSTITUENT	UNITS	ACTION LEVEL	PHG or (MCLG)	90th PERCENTILE	# SITES SAMPLED/ # SITES EXCEEDED AL	SAMPLE DATE	90th PERCENTILE	# SITES SAMPLED/ # SITES EXCEEDED AL	SAMPLE DATE	90th PERCENTILE	# SITES SAMPLED/ # SITES EXCEEDED AL	SAMPLE DATE	90th PERCENTILE	# SITES SAMPLED/ # SITES EXCEEDED AL	SAMPLE DATE	MAJOR SOURCES
Lead (at tap)	PPB	15	2	ND	47/0	2010	ND	23/0	2010	ND	23/0	2010	ND	23/0	2010	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; discharge from refineries and factories; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (at tap)	PPB	1,300	300	71	47/0	2010	51	23/0	2010	51	23/0	2010	51	23/0	2010	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; discharge from refineries and factories; erosion of natural deposits
DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS	UNITS	MCL [MRDL]	PHG [MRDLG]	RANGE			LOCATION RUNNING ANNUAL AVERAGE			SAMPLE DATE			MAJOR SOURCES			
Chlorine Residual (distribution system)	PPM	[4]	[4]	0.7-0.83			0.77			2010			Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment			
Trihalomethanes (distribution system)	PPB	80	None	11.0-25			19.9			2010			By-product of drinking water chlorination			
Haloacetic Acids (distribution system)	PPB	60	None	7.0-19			15.3			2010			By-product of drinking water chlorination			
DETECTED SECONDARY DRINKING WATER CONSTITUENTS – Regulated for aesthetic qualities																
CONSTITUENT	UNITS	MCL	PHG or (MCLG)	NSA GROUNDWATER SUPPLY			SJWD SURFACE WATER SUPPLY			SSA GROUNDWATER SUPPLY			CS SURFACE WATER SUPPLY			MAJOR SOURCES
				RANGE	AVERAGE	SAMPLE DATE	RANGE	AVERAGE	SAMPLE DATE	RANGE	AVERAGE	SAMPLE DATE	RANGE	AVERAGE	SAMPLE DATE	
Chloride	PPM	500	None	8-65	32	2010	2-3	2.8	2010	2-54	19.4	2005-2006	ND-10	5.7	2010	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Color	Units	15	None	ND-5	ND	2010	ND	ND	2010	ND-5	1.0	2005-2008	1	1	2010	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Copper	PPB	1,000	300	ND	ND	2010	ND	ND	2010	ND-130	ND	2005-2006	ND	ND	2008	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Foaming Agents [MBAS]	PPB	500	None	ND	ND	2010	ND	ND	2010	ND-56	2.42	2005-2006	ND	ND	2006	Municipal and industrial waste discharge
Iron	PPB	300	None	ND-420 (C)	20	2010	ND	ND	2010	ND-130	ND	2006-2010	ND	ND	2006	Leaching from natural deposits
Manganese	PPB	50	None	ND-63 (C)	5	2010	ND	ND	2010	ND-35	ND	2006-2010	ND	ND	2006	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Odor	TON	3	None	ND-1	ND	2010	ND	ND	2010	ND-1	1	2005-2008	ND	ND	2010	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Specific Conductance	µmhos/cm	1,600	None	200-600	223	2010	67-85	74	2010	99-730	309	2008	69-215	127	2010	Substances that form ions when in water
Sulfate	PPM	500	None	2.3-22	7.9	2010	5-7	6.2	2010	ND-53	7.9	2005-2006	5.9-25	12	2010	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Total Dissolved Solids	PPM	1,000	None	170-430	254	2010	41-54	46	2010	110-480	235	2006	42-381	90	2010	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Turbidity	NTU	5	None	ND-0.78	0.07	2010	0.02-0.03	0.025	2010	ND-0.83	0.13	2005-2006	0.03-0.18	0.07	2010	Soil runoff and leaching
Zinc	PPB	5,000	None	ND	ND	2010	ND	ND	2010	ND-97	ND	2005-2006	ND	ND	2006	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes

2010 SUMMARY OF DETECTED CONSTITUENT (continued)

DETECTED UNREGULATED WATER CONSTITUENTS (D)

CONSTITUENT	UNITS	MCL	PHG or (MCLG)	NSA GROUNDWATER SUPPLY			SJWD SURFACE WATER SUPPLY			SSA GROUNDWATER SUPPLY			CS SURFACE WATER SUPPLY			MAJOR SOURCES
				RANGE	AVERAGE	SAMPLE DATE	RANGE	AVERAGE	SAMPLE DATE	RANGE	AVERAGE	SAMPLE DATE	RANGE	AVERAGE	SAMPLE DATE	
Calcium	PPM	No Standard	None	14-54	23	2010	8-10	8.8	2010	8-55	21.0	2005-2006	9.6-28	17.8	2010	Erosion of natural deposits
Chloroform (E)	PPB	No Standard	(70)	ND-0.52	ND	2004-2008	N/A	N/A	N/A	ND	ND	2003-2007	NR	NR	NR	By-product of drinking water chlorination or other sources
Dichlorodifluoromethane	PPB	NL = 1,000	None	ND-24	ND	2004-2009	ND	ND	2009	ND	ND	2003-2007	ND	ND	2006	Used in electrical insulation, as a propellant and refrigerant pesticide
Hardness	Grains/Gallon	No Standard	None	4.38-14.04	6.55	2010	1.52-1.99	1.7	2010	1.99-16.96	6.32	2005-2006	0.56-1.64	1.04	2010	Hardness is the sum of polyvalent cations present in the water, generally naturally occurring magnesium and calcium
							26-34	29	34-290	108	9.6-28	17.8				
Magnesium	PPM	No Standard	None	9-26	13.6	2010	1-2	1.7	2010	3.5-38	13.7	2005-2006	1-5	3.4	2006	Erosion of natural deposits
Sodium	PPM	No Standard	None	10-51	25	2010	2-3	2.2	2010	5.9-19	12.4	2005-2006	2-7	4.5	2006	Naturally-occurring salt in water

{A} SSWD's fluoridation program provides the addition of fluoride to all of SSWD's SSA's drinking water. SSWD adjusts the natural levels of fluoride to the California DPH recommended optimal level of 0.8 milligrams per liter (mg/L) of fluoride in the water supply.

{B} Only surface water sources must comply with primary drinking water standards for Control of Disinfection By-Product Precursors and Turbidity.

{C} Iron and manganese standards have been established as secondary MCLs at 300 and 50 micrograms per liter (µg/L), respectively. These secondary MCLs were set to address unpleasant aesthetic effects, such as color, taste, odor, and the staining of plumbing fixtures and clothing, and not associated with health affects. In 2010, one of the District's wells in the NSA detected iron and manganese over the secondary standards. The well with the high levels was immediately removed from service upon notification and has undergone rehabilitation work, and will be frequently monitored to ensure the water quality meets the iron and manganese standards.

{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.

MEASUREMENTS

Parts per Million (PPM):

1 second in 11.5 days
1¢ in \$10,000 (ten thousand dollars)
1 inch in 16 miles

Parts per Billion (PPB):

1 second in 31.7 years
1¢ in \$10,000,000 (ten million dollars)
1 inch in 16,000 miles

Parts per Trillion (PPT):

1 second in 31,709 years
1¢ in \$10,000,000,000 (ten billion dollars)
1 inch in 16,000,000 miles

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 (µg/L)
µmhos/cm	Microhms per centimeter
DBP	Disinfection by-products
TON	Threshold odor number

ONCE AGAIN, YOUR DRINKING WATER CONTINUES TO MEET ALL STATE AND FEDERAL DRINKING WATER STANDARDS

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NEED MORE INFORMATION?

For questions about this report, or to request additional copies:
Call Doug Cater at 916.679.2887 or email dcater@sswd.org.

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

Monthly Board Meetings:
Third Monday of every month, 6:30 p.m.
3701 Marconi Avenue, Suite 100, Sacramento

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).

VISIT OUR WEBSITE AT
sswd.org

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.

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.

ລາຍງານນີ້ມີຂໍ້ມູນສໍາຄັນກ່ຽວກັບນໍ້າປະປາຂອງທ່ານ. ຈົ່ງໃຫ້ຄົນອື່ນຮູ້ເຖິງຄວາມໃຫ້ທ່ານ, ຫລືໃຫ້ປຶກສາກັບຄົນໃດຄົນໜຶ່ງທີ່ເຂົ້າໃຈເຈັລ້ອງ.

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