DROUGHT ALERT
As California faces an unprecedented drought, water is more precious than ever. The City of Sacramento has limited watering days for residents and businesses. Find your watering days, tips to save water and available water conservation services and rebates at www.SpareSacWater.org.

TRADITION OF EXCELLENCE
Since its founding in 1849, the City of Sacramento has considered water quality of the utmost importance. This Consumer Confidence Report is presented to enhance your understanding of where your water comes from, what it contains, and to confirm that your drinking water continues to meet or exceed all state and federal drinking water standards.

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

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.

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

The City of Sacramento Department of Utilities
A Consumer Confidence Report for the Citizens of Sacramento
Your water meets or exceeds all federal and state drinking water standards.

The following tables show the measured amount of constituents detected in 2015 for all the most recent year sampling was required. Although the City of Sacramento tests for more than 100 substances, this report only lists those detected at or above the federal or state level for reporting.

### Important Definitions

- **Action Level (AL):** The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.
- **Constituent:** A chemical or parameter measured in the water supply.
- **Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL):** The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set by the U.S. 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 allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.
- **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.

### Abbreviations

- µg/L: micrograms per liter
- ppm: parts per million
- ppt: parts per trillion
- TOC: Total Organic Carbon
- ND: Not Detected

### WATeR QUALiTy ANALYSIS RESULTS FOR 2015

#### Constituent: Aluminum (Al)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year Sampled</th>
<th>Water Treatment Plants</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| 2013 - 2015  | ND - 0.06 ND ND ND ND | Erosion of natural deposits; water treatment chemicals added to water

#### Constituent: Cryptosporidium

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Detection</th>
<th>Distribution System</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>E. Coli (Total Coliform Rule)</td>
<td>ND - 1.4 0.6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Constituent: Copper

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year Sampled</th>
<th>Water Treatment Plants</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| 2013 - 2015  | ND - 0.06 ND ND ND ND | Erosion of natural deposits; water treatment chemicals added to water

#### Notes

- (a) Data refers to the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLs are set by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.
- (b) Values given are the maximum % positive samples taken in accordance with the Total Coliform Rule.
- (c) Value given is the maximum % positive samples taken in accordance with the Total Coliform Rule.
- (d) Value given is the maximum % positive samples taken in accordance with the Total Coliform Rule.
- (e) Value given is the maximum % positive samples taken in accordance with the Total Coliform Rule.
- (f) Value given is the maximum % positive samples taken in accordance with the Total Coliform Rule.
- (g) Value given is the maximum % positive samples taken in accordance with the Total Coliform Rule.
- (h) Distribution samples with no detectable chlorine residual undergo further analysis to ensure compliance with microbiological water quality regulations.
- (i) E. Coli was detected in one distribution sample taken in accordance with the Total Coliform Rule. There was no E. coli indicator, so the detection was not confirmed by 3 repeat samples taken in accordance with the Total Coliform Rule.
- (j) Range is based on all individual sample values from 2015.
- (k) Range is based on all individual sample values from 2015.
- (l) Range is based on all individual sample values from 2015.
- (m) Range is based on all individual sample values from 2015.
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### WATER QUALITY REGULATIONS

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) and the California State Water Resources Control Board (State Board) 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.

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 it 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.

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.

### 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 provides 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 most recently completed in 2016 and 2013 respectively. These reports indicated that both rivers are most vulnerable to contaminants from recreational activities and that the Sacramento River is also most susceptible to agricultural contamination. 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. 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, 1399 25th Avenue, or call 916-808-5454 to request a summary of the assessment.

### 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.

### POPULATIONS WITH LOW RESISTANCE

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers.

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).

### CRYPTOSPORIDIUM

Cryptosporidium is a microbial pathogen found in surface water throughout the U.S. Although filtration removes cryptosporidium, the most commonly-used filtration methods cannot guarantee 100-percent removal. Our monitoring indicates the presence of these organisms in our source water in one out of 18 samples. The City’s treatment process ensures that the 2-log removal treatment technique MCL required by regulation is met. Current tests do not allow us to determine if the organisms are dead or if they are capable of causing disease. Ingestion of cryptosporidium may cause cryptosporidiosis, an abdominal infection. Symptoms of infection include nausea, diarrhea and abdominal cramps.

Most healthy individuals can overcome the disease within a few weeks; however, immuno-compromised people, infants and small children, and the elderly are at greater risk of developing life-threatening illness. We encourage immuno-compromised individuals to consult their doctor regarding appropriate precautions to take to avoid infection. Cryptosporidium must be ingested to cause disease, and it may be spread through means other than drinking water.

### CYANOBACTERIA

Cyanobacteria, common to freshwater ecosystems, can under certain conditions form scum or “blooms” at the surface of a water body. These blooms are capable of producing compounds, some of which can be harmful to human health and others which affect the taste and odor of drinking water. While none of these compounds are presently regulated in drinking water, the City of Sacramento did voluntarily monitor for several of them during 2015.

Microcystins and cylindrospermopsin, which were subject to USEPA Health Advisories, were monitored throughout 2015 but were not detected. Geosmin and 2-Methylisoborneol (MIB) are considered an aesthetic issue; they can give water an earthy, musty taste, even at very low levels and are not removed by conventional treatment processes. Geosmin levels ranged between non-detect and 26 parts per trillion while MIB results ranged between non-detect and 8.3 parts per trillion in our source water.

### Abbreviations

**Treatment Technique (TT):** Water below which there is no known or expected risk to health.

**Public Health Goal (PHG):** The level of a contaminant in drinking water 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.

**Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG):** The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. Primary MCLs are set as close to the PHGs (or MCLGs) as is economically and technologically feasible. 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.

**Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL):** The highest level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health.

**Action Level (AL):** The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water supply must meet. Secondary MCLs are set as close to the PHGs (or MCLGs) as is economically and technologically feasible.

**Range Average:** The range of values plus the average is reported.

**ND:** Not Detected
Sacramento County Water
The City of Sacramento purchased water from Sacramento County Water Agency (SCWA), for a period of 90 days from 1/23/14 to 4/2/15. This water was served to customers in the area highlighted in yellow in the map to the right. We use chlorine to control pathogens in drinking water; however, chlorine is also known to combine with natural organic matter in the water to form disinfection byproducts (DBPs), such as trihalomethanes (THMs). THMs are regulated in drinking water based on and there that cancer risk is increased with exposure to elevated levels of THMs over an average lifespan of 70 years. In winter of 2014, it was determined that the highlighted area was at risk for receiving elevated levels of trihalomethanes during the next quarter. In light of this information, the decision was made to obtain water for this area from SCWA for the next 90 days. Because SCWA’s water is primarily sourced from groundwater, it is not as susceptible to DBP formation. Additional monitoring performed during this period confirmed that DBP levels were lowered. The City is in the process of establishing a new potable groundwater well for this area, which is expected to mitigate seasonal DBP concerns. For customers in the affected area, the following tables from SCWA show SCWA’s water quality information for 2015.

LOCATION MAP
Water Purchased from County

Legend
- Major Roads/Hwy
- Water Streams
- Rivers, Lakes, Ponds
- City Boundary
- Parks
- Water Purchased From County

© City of Sacramento, DOU

Maps provided by: R:\GIS\Water_Quality\Reports\Annual\ConsumerConfidenceReport\MXD\County_Water_Purchased.mxd, 3/29/2016, DOU, RKirkham
While your drinking water meets established health-related and state standards for arsenic, it does contain levels of arsenic. The arsenic standard balances the current understanding of arsenic's possible health effects against the costs of trying to remove it from drinking water. The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency continues to research the health effects of low levels of arsenic, which is a known human-caused cancer risk at high concentrations and is related to other health effects such as skin and circulatory problems.

In general, elevated levels of arsenic can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Elevated in drinking water is primarily from mines and industrial components associated with service line and home plumbing. The Sacramento County Water Agency is responsible for providing high-quality drinking water but cannot control the presence of materials used in plumbing or piping components. If your water has been stained by iron, you can remove the potential lead exposure by flushing your tap for 20 seconds to 1 minute before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may want to test certain samples for lead. For more information about testing for lead, contact your local health department or call (877) 467-2975. For more information about the state regulations for lead and copper, visit the California Department of Public Health’s website:waterboards.ca.gov/drinking_water/certlic/drinkingwater/Fluoridation.shtml.

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**Fluoridation**: Fluoridation is the addition of fluoride to drinking water supplies for the prevention of tooth decay. Fluoride is a naturally occurring chemical that is strongly bonded to calcium to form a mineral called hydroxyapatite. Hydroxyapatite is an important component of all teeth and bones. The primary sources of fluoride are water, food, and air. In accordance with Title 22, Section 64433.2 of the State Water Resources Control Board (State Board) regulations, the Optimal Fluoride Level is 0.8 mg/L and the Fluoride Control Range is from 0.7 mg/L - 1.3 mg/L. Information about fluoridation, oral health, and current issues is available from the State Water Resources Control Board’s website: www.waterboards.ca.gov/drinking_water/certlic/drinkingwater/Fluoridation.shtml.

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**For more information about Chromium-6, please visit the State Water Resources Control Board’s website:** www.waterboards.ca.gov/drinking_water/certlic/drinkingwater/Chromium6.
For water quality questions or to report a concern

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

Additional water quality information is available

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

Notice of opportunity for public participation

The Sacramento 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.