

2022 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT

Sedimentation basin at Sacramento River Water Treatment Plant

City of
SACRAMENTO
Department of Utilities

**IMPORTANT
DRINKING
WATER QUALITY
INFORMATION FOR
CITY OF SACRAMENTO
DRINKING WATER
CUSTOMERS**

INTRODUCTION

This Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) is presented to help City of Sacramento Water customers understand where their water comes from and what it contains. Routine water supply testing for more than 100 substances is performed to confirm that **your water meets or exceeds all federal and state drinking water standards**. This CCR summarizes the most recent detected water quality results through 2022 and is the most current publication for the period June 01, 2023 through May 31, 2024.

The City is committed to providing customers with up to date information on their drinking water through timely, transparent public notification. For more detailed information, visit sacramentowaterquality.com

SOURCES OF WATER

Eighty percent of the City of Sacramento's water supply comes from the American and Sacramento Rivers, with the remainder supplied by groundwater wells and transfers from Sacramento County Water Agency and Sacramento Suburban Water District. For more information on Sources of Water see Source Water Assessment on page 3.

WATER EFFICIENCY

Water-use efficiency is a California way of life, and the City of Sacramento continues to encourage water conservation. Find tips to save water and available rebates at SacWaterWise.com



City of Sacramento Water Division, All-Staff Event 2022 at Robla Training Facility



Sacramento River Water Treatment Plant Intake Structure

REQUIRED DISCLOSURES FOR DRINKING WATER CONSUMERS

This information is presented to further educate consumers about drinking water contaminants.

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 byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, agricultural application, 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 (U.S. EPA) and the State Water Resources Control Board (State Water Board) prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. State Water Board regulations also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that 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 U.S. EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

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. U.S. EPA/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 Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

SOURCE WATER ASSESSMENT

A watershed sanitary survey (WSS) focuses on evaluating source water quality and potential watershed contaminant sources to provide key information to aid in understanding how to maintain and possibly improve source water protection, the first barrier in protecting public health. An evaluation of water treatment plant capabilities and treated water quality provides an assessment of the ability of a water utility to treat their source water.

Initial WSS reports for the City's Sacramento River and American River water sources were completed in 2000 and 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, in partnership with several other water utilities, complete WSS updates of the river water sources every five years. The WSS updates were most recently completed in 2020 and 2018 for the Sacramento and American Rivers, respectively.

An assessment of the City's groundwater wells was completed in January 2001. 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.

Despite these potential vulnerabilities, your water continues to meet or exceed all state and federal drinking water standards. Please call 916-808-5454 to request a summary of the assessments or make an appointment for an in-person viewing.



Paul, Water Treatment Plant Operator visually inspects a sample in the E.A. Fairbairn Operations Lab

WATER QUALITY ANALYSIS RESULTS FOR 2022

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

While 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.

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.

1 Regulated for Public Health (Primary Drinking Water Standard)

	Constituent (Unit)	Highest Amount Allowed MCL, MRDL or TT	State or Federal Goal PHG, MCLG or MRDLG	Year Monitored	System Average	PRIMARY WATER SUPPLY			WATER TRANSFERS ^G		Typical Sources in Drinking Water
						E.A. Fairbairn Water Treatment Plant (American River)	Sacramento River Water Treatment Plant	City of Sacramento Groundwater	Sacramento County Water Agency	Sacramento Suburban Water District	
DISINFECTION and DBPs	Chlorine as Cl ₂ (mg/L)	4	4	2022	0.7	ND – 1.4 ^A					Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment
	Haloacetic Acids (µg/L)	60	NA	2022	47 ^B	2.6 – 76 ^B					By-product of drinking water disinfection
	Trihalomethanes (µg/L)	80	NA	2022	71 ^B	15 – 87 ^B					By-product of drinking water disinfection
	Control of DBP Precursors - TOC (mg/L)	2.0	NA	2022	NA	1.8 ^C	1.7 ^C	NA	NA	NA	Various natural and man-made sources
INORGANIC COMPOUNDS	Aluminum (µg/L)	1.0	0.6	2020 – 2022	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND – 0.05	
	Arsenic (µg/L)	10	0.004	2020 – 2022	2.7	ND	ND	2.4 – 4.6	ND – 7.4	ND – 4.3	Erosion of natural deposits
	Barium (mg/L)	1	2	2020 – 2022	ND	ND	ND	ND – 0.26	ND – 0.87	ND – 0.14	Erosion of natural deposits
	Chromium Total (µg/L)	50	100	2020 – 2022	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND – 10	ND	Discharge from steel and pulp mills and chrome plating; erosion of natural deposits
	Copper (mg/L)	1.3 [AL]	0.3	2020	0.09	62 samples collected; 0 individual samples exceeded AL; 90th percentile concentration: 0.09 (Less than AL, meets requirement)					Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems
	Fluoride in source water ^D (mg/L)	2.0	1	2022	ND	ND	ND	ND – 0.2	ND – 0.47	NA	Erosion of natural deposits
	Fluoride in treated water ^D (mg/L)	2.0	1	2022	0.7	0.0 – 1.0 ^A					Water additive that promotes strong teeth
	Lead (µg/L)	15 [AL]	0.2	2020	ND	62 samples collected; 2 individual samples exceeded AL; 90th percentile concentration: ND (Less than AL, meets requirement)					Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems
	Nitrate as Nitrogen (mg/L)	10	10	2022	1.4	ND	ND	ND – 3.6	ND – 3.5	ND – 6.7	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Selenium (µg/L)	50	30	2022	ND	ND	ND	ND – 5.9	ND	ND	Erosion of natural deposits	
ORGANIC COMPOUNDS	Trichloroethylene [TCE] (µg/L)	5	1.7	2020 – 2022	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND – 0.56	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories
RADIOLOGICAL	Gross Alpha (pCi/L)	15	0	2014 – 2021	ND	ND	ND	ND – 5.8 ^E	ND – 5.1	ND – 5.7	Erosion of natural deposits
TREATMENT TECHNIQUE	Turbidity ^F (NTU)	1 NTU	NA	2022	NA	0.09	0.14	NA	NA	NA	Soil runoff
	Turbidity ^F (NTU)	at least 95% of samples ≤ 0.3 NTU	NA	2022	NA	100%	100%	NA	NA	NA	Soil runoff

(A) Range of all results observed in distribution system; samples with ND chlorine undergo further analysis to ensure water supply safety.

(B) Compliance with MCL confirmed quarterly (every three months); system average shown represents highest locational running annual average calculated during any of the four quarters of 2022 while range represents all results observed in distribution system. Individual results may exceed the MCL as long as the running annual average does not.

(C) Compliance with TT confirmed quarterly (every three months); value shown represents highest running annual average calculated during any of the four quarters of 2022.

(D) In accordance with State law, the City of Sacramento adjusts the natural levels of fluoride in our water supplies to the optimal level determined by the Centers for Disease Control. More information about fluoridation is available at: http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/drinking_water/certlic/drinkingwater/Fluoridation.shtml

(E) Gross alpha monitoring results are used for two purposes: To determine compliance with the gross alpha MCL and to screen for radium and uranium. Gross alpha results in all City sources measure below levels which direct uranium and radium monitoring, except for one well was above the screening threshold for uranium. In that well Uranium was measured at 4.5 pCi/L which is less than the uranium MCL of 20 pCi/L.

(F) Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water. We monitor it because it is a good indicator of water quality. High turbidity can hinder the effectiveness of disinfectants.

(G) Please see 2022 Consumer Confidence Reports published by these agencies for more detailed water quality information; Sacramento County Water Agency <https://waterresources.saccounty.net/ccr/> and Sacramento Suburban Water District <https://www.sswd.org/departments/water-quality/consumer-confidence-reports>

Units

µg/L	micrograms per liter: unit of concentration, equivalent to 1 part per billion or 1 second in nearly 32 years
µS/cm	microsiemens per centimeter: measure of electrical conductivity
mg/L	milligrams per liter: unit of concentration equivalent to 1 part per million or second in 11.5 years
ng/L	nanograms per liter; unit of concentration equivalent to 1 part per trillion or 1 second in nearly 32,000 years
NTU	Nephelometric Turbidity Units: measures cloudiness of water
pCi/L	picocuries per liter: measures radiation
TON	Threshold Odor Number: The greatest dilution of a sample with odor-free water that yields a detectable odor

Key Terms and Abbreviations

90th Percentile	The value for which 90 percent of samples had a lower result
AL	Action Level: 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
DBPs	Disinfection By-Products: Substances that can form during a reaction of a disinfectant with naturally present organic matter in the water
Cl ₂	Free Chlorine: chlorine available for disinfection
MCL	Maximum Contaminant Level: 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
MCLG	Maximum Contaminant Level Goal: 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
MRDL	Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level: 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
MRDLG	Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal: 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
NA	Not applicable
ND	Not detected
PDWS	Primary Drinking Water Standard: MCLs, MRDLs and treatment techniques (TTs) for contaminants that affect health, along with their monitoring and reporting requirements
PHG	Public Health Goal: 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
TOC	Total Organic Carbon: a measurement of the potential of water to form DBPs
TT	Treatment Technique: A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water

2 Regulated for Drinking Water Aesthetics - Secondary MCL

Constituent (Unit)	Highest Amount Allowed MCL	Year Monitored	System Average	PRIMARY WATER SUPPLY			WATER TRANSFERS		Typical Sources
				E.A. Fairbairn Water Treatment Plant (American River)	Sacramento River Water Treatment Plant	City of Sacramento Groundwater	Sacramento County Water Agency	Sacramento Suburban Water District	
Chloride (mg/L)	500	2020 – 2022	31	5.4	5.3	13 – 69	3.3 – 270	3.3 – 66	Erosion or leaching of natural deposits
Copper (mg/L)	1	2020 – 2021	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND – 0.11	ND – 0.10	Erosion of natural deposits
Color (units)	15	2022	ND			ND – 7 ^A			Naturally occurring organic materials
Manganese (µg/L)	50	2020 – 2022	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND – 31	ND	Leaching of natural deposits
Odor (units)	3	2022	ND			ND – 1.5 ^A			Naturally occurring organic materials
Specific Conductance (µS/cm)	1600	2020 – 2022	374	98	150	294 – 790	200 – 1200	160 – 510	Substances that form ions when in water
Sulfate (mg/L)	500	2020 – 2022	9.9	8.8	14	5.1 – 32	ND – 13	1.4 – 17	Erosion or leaching of natural deposits
Total Dissolved Solids (mg/L)	1000	2020 – 2022	250	61	90	210 – 480	170 – 710	130 – 340	Erosion or leaching of natural deposits
Turbidity (units)	5	2022	ND			ND – 2.7 ^A			Soil runoff

(A) Range of all results observed in distribution system.

3 Other Parameters of Interest to Customers / Constituents With No Established MCL

Constituent (Unit)	Year Monitored	System Average	PRIMARY WATER SUPPLY			WATER TRANSFERS	
			E.A. Fairbairn Water Treatment Plant (American River)	Sacramento River Water Treatment Plant	City of Sacramento Groundwater	Sacramento County Water Agency	Sacramento Suburban Water District
Calcium (mg/L)	2020 – 2022	26	11	15	17 – 62	4.4 – 73	14 – 39
Chromium, Hexavalent ^G (µg/L)	2020 – 2022	4.3	ND	ND	ND – 7.7	NA	NA
Hardness (mg/L)	2020 – 2022	141	38	57	85 – 320	20 – 330	56 – 210
Hardness (grains per gallon)	2020 – 2022	8.2	2.2	3.3	5.0 – 19	1.2 – 19	3.3 – 12
Magnesium (mg/L)	2020 – 2022	16	2.0	4.7	9.3 – 39	2.0 – 34	5.2 – 28
Sodium (mg/L)	2020 – 2022	25	2.6	5.9	19 – 36	5.2 – 120	9.2 – 27
Total Alkalinity (mg/L)	2020 – 2022	127	25	44	91 – 260	43 – 230	67 – 160
Germanium (µg/L)	2018 – 2020	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND – 1.9	ND
Manganese (µg/L)	2018 – 2020	2.3	0.46 – 1.3	ND – 0.74	ND – 16.5	ND – 25	ND – 26
Total HAA5 (µg/L) ^H	2018 – 2020	24.1			4.2 – 35 ^A		
Total HAA6Br (µg/L) ^H	2018 – 2020	3.4			1.0 – 7.8 ^A		
Total HAA9 (µg/L) ^H	2018 – 2020	27			5.0 – 38 ^A		

(A) Range of all results observed in distribution system.

(G) There was no MCL for hexavalent chromium in effect during 2022; The previous MCL of 10 µg/L was withdrawn on September 11, 2017.

(H) The Fourth UCMR required monitoring for several unregulated Haloacetic Acid compounds in addition to the regulated HAA5 presented in Table 1.



Lower American River at E.A. Fairbairn Water Treatment Plant Intake Structure



Sacramento River, upstream of Sacramento River Intake Structures



Sacramento River Water Treatment Plant Intake Structure



Sedimentation basin at Sacramento River Water Treatment Plant is refilled after being drained for cleaning and maintenance

What You Should Know About...

LEAD

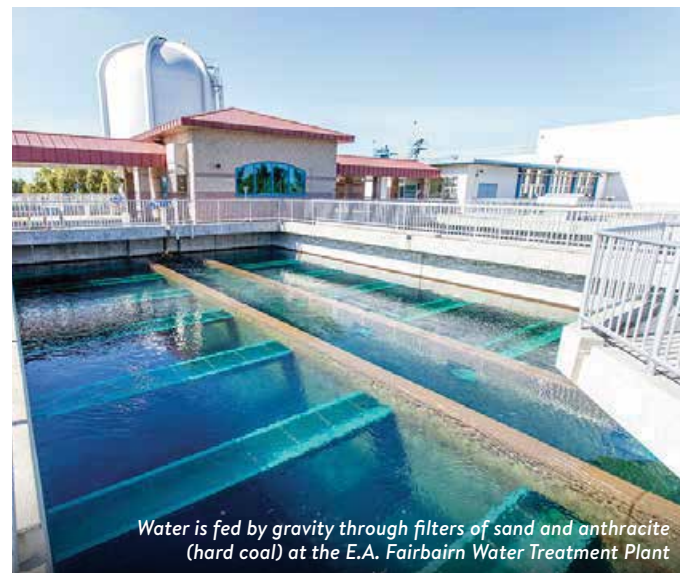
If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with customer service lines and home plumbing. The City of Sacramento is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in customer 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 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 EPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline 1-800-426-4791 or at <http://www.epa.gov/lead>.

LEAD IN SCHOOLS

Between 2017 and 2019 the City of Sacramento provided lead testing to all public pre-kindergarten through 12th grade schools receiving City of Sacramento water supply as well as private schools that opted to participate. More than 600 samples were tested representing 132 schools and results were non-detect (less than 5 micrograms per liter) in 97 percent of the samples. All results are publicly available on the State Water Board's website http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/drinking_water/certlic/drinking-water/leadsamplinginschools.html

CYANOTOXINS

Microcystins and cylindrospermopsin are algal toxins produced by naturally occurring cyanobacteria in surface water sources (such as the American and Sacramento Rivers). These compounds are subject to a U.S. EPA Health Advisory and due to their potential presence in our source waters, the City of Sacramento voluntarily monitors for these compounds during vulnerable seasons, typically summer through late fall. There were no detections of microcystins or cylindrospermopsin during routine 2022 monitoring.



Water is fed by gravity through filters of sand and anthracite (hard coal) at the E.A. Fairbairn Water Treatment Plant

EARTHY OR MUSTY TASTE AND ODOR

Some customers may notice an earthy or musty taste in City water, most often occurring in late summer. This is due to the presence of Geosmin and 2-Methylisoborneol (MIB), odor compounds which are not removed through conventional water treatment. Although these compounds do not impact the safety of the City's drinking water, some customers find the taste and odor to be objectionable. Chilling the water can help improve the taste.

FEDERAL AND STATE REVISED TOTAL COLIFORM RULE

This Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) reflects changes in drinking water regulatory requirements during 2021. These revisions add the requirements of the federal Revised Total Coliform Rule, effective since April 1, 2016, to the existing state Total Coliform Rule. The revised rule maintains the purpose to protect public health by ensuring the integrity of the drinking water distribution system and monitoring for the presence of microbials (i.e., total coliform and E. coli bacteria). The U.S. EPA anticipates greater public health protection as the rule requires water systems that are vulnerable to microbial contamination to identify and fix problems. Water systems that exceed a specified frequency of total coliform occurrences are required to conduct an assessment to determine if any sanitary defects exist. If found, these must be corrected by the water system. The state Revised Total Coliform Rule became effective July 1, 2021.



Filter backwash tank at E.A. Fairbairn Water Treatment Plant

What You Should Know About...

PER- AND POLY-FLUOROALKYL SUBSTANCES (PFASs)

According to the California State Water Resources Control Board Division of Drinking Water (DDW), exposure to Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances (PFASs) through drinking water has become an increasing concern due to the tendency of PFASs to accumulate in groundwater. PFASs are a large group of human-made substances that have been used extensively in consumer products designed to be waterproof, stain-resistant or non-stick. In addition, they have been used in fire-retarding foam and various industrial processes.

DDW can recommended interim action for water providers for compounds such as PFASs which do not yet have maximum contaminant levels (MCLs) set by regulation, by establishing Notification Levels and Response Levels:

- NL: Notification Level, level at which providing health-based advisories is recommended
- RL: Response Level, level at which removing a drinking water source from service is recommended

As of 2022, DDW has established an NL and RL for four individual PFASs measured in drinking water in nanograms per Liter or ng/L, a unit of concentration equivalent to 1 part per trillion:

PERFLUOROBUTANESULFONIC ACID (PFBS)

NL: 500 ng/L
RL: 5000 ng/L

2022 monitoring did not indicate the presence of PFBS in City of Sacramento surface water or groundwater sources.

PERFLUOROHEXANESULFONIC ACID (PFHxS)

NL: 3 ng/L
RL: 20 ng/L

2022 monitoring did not indicate the presence of PFHxS in City of Sacramento surface water. The 2022 range of results for groundwater and sources was non-detect to 7.4 ng/L which exceeds the NL.

DDW HEALTH EFFECTS LANGUAGE FOR PFHxS:
Perfluorohexane sulfonic acid exposures resulted in decreased total thyroid hormone in male rats.

PERFLUOROCTANOIC ACID (PFOA)

NL: 5.1 ng/L
RL: 10 ng/L

2022 monitoring did not indicate the presence of PFOA in City of Sacramento surface water. The 2022 range of results for groundwater sources was non-detect to 5.0 ng/L.

PERFLUOROCTANESULFONIC ACID (PFOS)

NL: 6.5 ng/L
RL: 40 ng/L

2022 monitoring did not indicate the presence of PFOS in City of Sacramento surface water. The 2022 range of results for ground water sources was non-detect to 13 ng/L which exceeds the NL.

DDW HEALTH EFFECTS LANGUAGE FOR PFOS:
Perfluorooctanesulfonic acid exposures resulted in immune suppression and cancer in laboratory animals.

As part of our mission to provide City customers with drinking water of the highest quality, the City of Sacramento is committed to continued monitoring, transparent public notification, and effective management of this emerging water quality issue. For more detailed information, visit: <https://www.cityofsacramento.org/Utilities/Water/Water-Quality/PFAS>

What You Should Know About...

TNI EARLY ADOPTER RECOGNITION FOR CITY LABORATORY

The City of Sacramento's Water Quality Laboratory was recognized by the California Environmental Laboratory Accreditation Program (ELAP) for proactively implementing the TNI Standard quality management system before the required compliance date of 2024. The City's lab maintains ELAP Certification for microbiological, inorganic and organic testing of drinking water samples with over 11,000 analyses performed in a calendar year.



City Water Quality Laboratory Staff with their TNI Early Adopter certificate of recognition



Mira, Water Quality Chemist performs an analytical procedure in the City's Microbiology lab



Sacramento River Water Treatment Plant

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

FOR QUESTIONS ABOUT THIS REPORT CONTACT

Rory Hartkemeyer
916-808-3738

U.S. EPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline
1-800-426-4791
<http://epa.gov/ground-water-and-drinking-water>

NOTICE OF OPPORTUNITY FOR PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

The Sacramento City Council generally holds public meetings on Tuesday at 2 p.m. and/or 5 p.m. in the City Council Chambers at 915 I Street, Sacramento. You can access Council agendas at www.cityofsacramento.org/clerk.

POTABILITY STATEMENT

The City of Sacramento water supply meets all potability requirements as set forth by the United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) and the California Safe Drinking Water Act, Title 22. This certification relates to City of Sacramento water that is provided up to the property line or backflow preventer, whichever comes first.



Susan, Water Quality Chemist in the City's Organics Laboratory

UP-TO-DATE WATER QUALITY INFORMATION IS AVAILABLE
www.sacramentowaterquality.com



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

“ هذا التقرير يحتوي على معلومات مهمة تتعلق بمياه الشفة (أو الشرب).
ترجم التقرير , أو تكلم مع شخص يستطيع أن يفهم التقرير.”

Այս զեկույցը պարունակում է կարեւոր տեղեկատվություն Ձեր խմելու
ջրով: Թարգմանել այն, կամ խոսել մեկի հետ, ով հասկանում է այն:

此份有關你的食水報告,內有重要資料和訊息,請找
他人為你翻譯及解釋清楚。

此份有关你的食水报告,內有重要资料和信息,请找
他人為你翻譯及解釋清楚。

این اطلاعیه شامل اطلاعات مهمی راجع به آب آشامیدنی است. اگر نمیتوانید این اطلاعات را
بفهمید لطفاً کسی که میتواند برای شما تفسیر کند یا به شما فارسی ترجمه کند.

यह सूचना महत्वपूर्ण है ।
कृपा करके किसी से :सका अनुवाद कायें ।

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.

この報告書には上水道に関する重要な情報が記されて
おります。翻訳を御依頼されるか、内容をご理解なさつ
ておられる方にお尋ね下さい。

រាយការណ៍នេះមានព័ត៌មានសំខាន់ៗ
សំរាប់ទឹកបរិភោគ ។ សូមបកប្រែ
ឬពិគ្រោះជាមួយអ្នកដែលមើលយល់
រាយការណ៍នេះ ។

이 안내는 매우 중요합니다.
본인을 위해 번역인을 사용하십시오.

ຂາຍງານນີ້ມີຂໍ້ມູນສຳຄັນກ່ຽວກັບນ້ຳປະປາຂອງທ່ານ . ຈົ່ງໃຫ້ຄົນອື່ນຮູ້ລາຍລະອຽດກ່ຽວກັບ
ຫລືໃຫ້ປຶກສາກັບຄົນໃດຄົນໜຶ່ງທີ່ເຂົາເຈົ້າເຂົ້າໃຈ.

Naaiv norm sou maaih jienv nyei fienv gornv taux meih nyei wuom
hopv. Faan fai gornv bun mienh hiuv duqv.

ਇਹ ਸੂਚਨਾ ਮਹੱਤਵਪੂਰਣ ਹੈ ।
ਕ੍ਰਿਪਾ ਕਰਕੇ ਕਿਸੀ ਤੋ ਇਸ ਦਾ ਅਨੁਵਾਦ ਕਰਾਉ ।

Acest raport conține informații importante despre apa de băut.
Traduceți-o sau discutați cu cineva care o înțelege.

Этот отчет содержит важную информацию о вашей питьевой
воды. Переведите его или поговорите с тем, кто это понимает.

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

Mahalaga ang impormasyong ito. Mangyaring ipasalin ito.

Цей звіт містить важливу інформацію про вашу питну воду.
Перекласти його, або поговорити з кимось, хто його розуміє.

Chi tiết này thật quan trọng.
Xin nhờ người dịch cho quý vị.

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