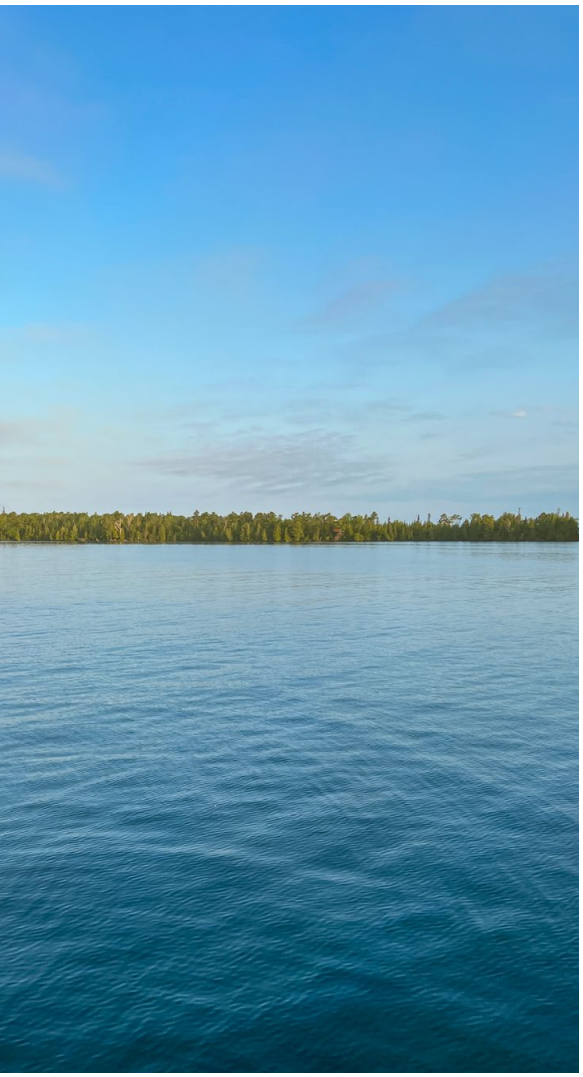
ANNUAL WATER QUALITY REPORT

Reporting Year 2024









Presented By

City of West Sacramento

PWS ID#: CA5710003

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



Introduction

The City of West Sacramento is dedicated to supplying its customers with a safe and reliable supply of high-quality drinking water. We are pleased to present this annual water report, which conforms to a federal regulation that requires community water systems to provide customers with detailed information about their drinking water. It includes information about water supply sources, water treatment, water quality, and source water protection programs. We hope the information in this report increases your understanding of the water treatment process and your confidence in the quality of the water you drink.

Where Does My Water Come From?

The City of West Sacramento's main water supply is the Sacramento River. Our intake structure is located at Bryte Bend, upstream of the confluence of the Sacramento and American Rivers. To ensure an adequate water supply for West Sacramento's current and future needs, the city maintains three water supply contracts.

Water Treatment Process

The treatment process consists of a series of steps. First, raw water is drawn from our water source. Chlorine is added for disinfection, and then the water is sent to a mixing tank where polyaluminum chloride and aluminum sulfate are added. The addition of these substances causes small particles called floc to adhere to one another. The water is then sent to another tank where it is mixed with sand, making the floc heavy enough to settle into a basin from which sediment is removed. At this point, the water is filtered through layers of granular activated carbon and silicate sand. As smaller suspended particles are removed, turbidity disappears and clear water emerges.

Chlorine is added again as a precaution against any bacteria that may still be present. (We carefully monitor the amount of chlorine, adding the lowest quantity necessary to protect the safety of your water without compromising taste.) Finally, sodium hydroxide (to adjust the final pH and alkalinity and protect distribution system pipes) and fluoride (to prevent tooth decay) are added before the water is pumped to sanitized clearwells and aboveground reservoirs and into your home or business.

Important Health Information

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immunocompromised 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. Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA)/Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (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 at (800) 426-4791 or epa.gov/safewater.

What Are PFAS?



Per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) are a group of manufactured chemicals used worldwide since the 1950s to make fluoropolymer coatings and products that resist heat, oil, stains, grease, and water. During production and use, PFAS can migrate into the soil, water, and air. Most PFAS do not break down; they remain in the environment, ultimately finding their way into drinking water. Because of their widespread use and their persistence in the environment, PFAS are found all over the world at low levels. Some PFAS can build up in people and animals with repeated exposure over time.

The most commonly studied PFAS are perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA) and perfluorooctanesulfonic acid (PFOS). PFOA and PFOS have been phased out of production and use in the United States, but other countries may still manufacture and use them.

Some products that may contain PFAS include:

- Some grease-resistant paper, fast food containers/wrappers, microwave popcorn bags, pizza boxes
- Nonstick cookware
- Stain-resistant coatings used on carpets, upholstery, and other fabrics
- Water-resistant clothing
- Personal care products (shampoo, dental floss) and cosmetics (nail polish, eye makeup)
- Cleaning products
- Paints, varnishes, and sealants

Even though recent efforts to remove PFAS have reduced the likelihood of exposure, some products may still contain them. If you have questions or concerns about products you use in your home, contact the Consumer Product Safety Commission at (800) 638-2772. For a more detailed discussion on PFAS, please visit bit.ly/3Z5AMm8.

QUESTIONS? For more information about this report, or for any questions relating to your drinking water, please call Chris Kania, Water Treatment Plant Superintendent, at (916) 617-4870.

Lead in Home Plumbing

Lead can cause serious health effects in people of all ages, especially pregnant people, infants (both formula-fed and breastfed), and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and parts used in service lines and in home plumbing. The City of West Sacramento is responsible for providing high-quality drinking water and removing lead pipes but cannot control the variety of materials used in the plumbing in your home. Because lead levels may vary over time, lead exposure is possible even when your tap sampling results do not detect lead at one point in time. You can help protect yourself and your family by identifying and removing lead materials within your home plumbing and taking steps to reduce your family's risk. Using a filter certified by an American National Standards Institute-accredited certifier to reduce lead is effective in reducing lead exposures. Follow the instructions provided with the filter to ensure it is used properly. Use only cold water for drinking, cooking, and making baby formula. Boiling does not remove lead from water.

Before using tap water for drinking, cooking, or making baby formula, flush your pipes for several minutes. You can do this by running your tap, taking a shower, or doing laundry or a load of dishes. If you have a lead or galvanized requiring replacement service line, you may need to flush your pipes for a longer period. If you are concerned about lead and wish to have your water tested, contact George Kristoff or Chris Kania, Water Treatment Plant Superintendents, at (916) 617-4870. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at epa.gov/safewater/lead.

To address lead in drinking water, public water systems were required to develop and maintain an inventory of service line materials by October 16, 2024. Developing an inventory and identifying the location of lead service lines (LSL) is the first step for beginning LSL replacement and protecting public health. The lead service inventory for the City of West Sacramento is still in progress. Please contact us if you would like more information about the inventory or any lead sampling that has been done.

Water Conservation

The city promotes water conservation year-round with messaging, events, rebates, and water waste enforcement following West Sacramento Municipal Code prohibitions. Messaging efforts include social media posts, bill inserts, and direct mailers. Events include seasonal events, like Earth Day, as well as regional partnerships. Here are some examples of what you can do to save water:

- Follow the city's watering schedule: Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday for odd addresses; Wednesday, Friday, and Sunday for even addresses. No watering between 10:00 a.m. and 7:00 p.m. Exemptions for drip irrigation, container plants, and new landscapes.
- Get up to $150 off the price of a new weather-based sprinkler timer by applying for the smart controller rebate. Visit wsac.city/water to learn more.
- Check your toilet for a leak. Put a little food coloring in the tank of your toilet. If that color appears in the bowl, you have a leak. This is the most common leak around the house and can waste a lot of water.

Source Assessment Program (DWSAP)

Our Source Water Assessment was completed in November 2014. This assessment allows us to identify sources of contamination and respond to possible contamination near our water treatment plant and throughout the watershed. The DWSAP survey identified agricultural drainages to which West Sacramento's surface water source is most vulnerable. A copy of the survey is available for your review at the Public Works Department, 1110 West Capitol Avenue in West Sacramento.

Benefits of Chlorination

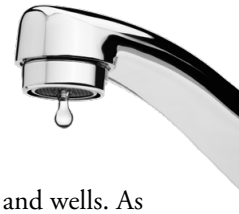
Disinfection, a chemical process used to control disease-causing microorganisms by killing or inactivating them, is unquestionably the most important step in drinking water treatment. By far, the most common method of disinfection in North America is chlorination.

Before communities began routinely treating drinking water with chlorine (starting with Chicago and Jersey City in 1908), cholera, typhoid fever, dysentery, and hepatitis A killed thousands of U.S. residents annually. Drinking water chlorination and filtration have helped to virtually eliminate these diseases in the U.S. Significant strides in public health are directly linked to the adoption of drinking water chlorination. In fact, the filtration of drinking water and the use of chlorine are probably the most significant public health advancements in human history.

How chlorination works:

- Potent Germicide: Reduction of many disease-causing microorganisms in drinking water to almost immeasurable levels.
- Taste and Odor: Reduction of many disagreeable tastes and odors from foul-smelling algae secretions, sulfides, and decaying vegetation.
- Biological Growth: Elimination of slime bacteria, molds, and algae that commonly grow in water supply reservoirs, on the walls of water mains, and in storage tanks.
- Chemical: Removal of hydrogen sulfide (which has a rotten egg odor), ammonia, and other nitrogenous compounds that have unpleasant tastes and hinder disinfection. It also helps to remove iron and manganese from raw water.

Substances That Could Be in Water



All 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 the 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 at (800) 426-4791.

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottle 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 materials and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

Contaminants in source water may include:

Microbial Contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria that may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operation, 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 application, and septic systems.

Radioactive Contaminants that can be naturally occurring or the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

To ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the U.S. EPA and the State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems.

The Benefits of Fluoridation

Our water system treats your water by adding fluoride to the naturally occurring level to help prevent dental caries in consumers. State regulations require the fluoride levels in the treated water be maintained within a range of 0.6 to 1.2 parts per million (ppm), with an optimum dose of 0.70 ppm. Our monitoring showed that the fluoride levels in the treated water ranged from 0.58 to 0.88 ppm, with an average of 0.71 ppm. Information about fluoridation, oral health, and current issues is available at swrcb.ca.gov/drinking_water/certlic/drinkingwater/Fluoridation.shtml.

Test Results

The City of West Sacramento routinely monitors your drinking water according to federal and state laws. The following table shows selected results of our monitoring tests from January 1 to December 31, 2024. Here, we only show those substances that were detected in our water (a complete list of all our analytical results is available upon request). Remember that detecting a substance does not mean the water is unsafe to drink; our goal is to keep all detects below their respective maximum allowed levels. We are pleased to report that your drinking water meets or exceeds all federal and state requirements.

The state recommends monitoring for certain substances less than once per year because the concentrations of these substances do not change frequently. In these cases, the most recent sample data is included, along with the year in which the sample was taken.

We participated in the fifth stage of the U.S. EPA's Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR5) program by performing additional tests on our drinking water. UCMR5 sampling benefits the environment and public health by providing the U.S. EPA with data on the occurrence of contaminants suspected to be in drinking water to determine if it needs to introduce new regulatory standards to improve drinking water quality. Unregulated contaminant monitoring data is available to the public, so please feel free to contact us if you are interested in obtaining that information. If you would like more information on the U.S. EPA's Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule, please call the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

REGULATED SUBSTANCES

SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED	MCL [MRDL]	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCE
Fluoride (ppm)	2024	2.0	1	0.71	0.6–1.2	No	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive that promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
HAA5 [sum of 5 haloacetic acids] (ppb)	2024	60	NA	29.5	12–34	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TTHMs [total trihalomethanes] (ppb)	2024	80	NA	55.1	26–79	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection

SECONDARY SUBSTANCES

SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED	SMCL	PHG (MCLG)	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCE
Chloride (ppm)	2024	500	NS	6.7	NA	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Odor, Threshold (TON)	2024	3	NS	1.8	NA	No	Naturally occurring organic materials
Specific Conductance (µmho/cm)	2024	1,600	NS	150	NA	No	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence
Sulfate (ppm)	2024	500	NS	6.2	NA	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)	2024	1,000	NS	100	NA	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Turbidity (ppm)	2024	5	NS	12	2–500	No	Soil runoff

UNREGULATED SUBSTANCES [1]

SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	TYPICAL SOURCE
Alkalinity (ppm)	2024	59	NA	NA
Calcium (ppm)	2024	11	NA	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Conductivity (µmho/cm)	08/07/2024	150	NA	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence
Hardness, Total [as CaCO3] [2] (ppm)	2024	47	17.1–180	Naturally occurring
Sodium (ppm)	08/14/2024	12	NA	NA

[1] Unregulated contaminant monitoring helps the U.S. EPA and SWRCB determine where certain contaminants occur and whether the contaminants need to be regulated.
[2] Water in West Sacramento is considered slightly hard.

Definitions

MCL (Maximum Contaminant Level): 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 (SMCLs) 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. EPA.

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 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.

NA: Not applicable.

NS: No standard.

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

ppb (µg/L) (parts per billion): One part substance per billion parts water (or micrograms per liter).

ppm (mg/L) (parts per million): One part substance per million parts water (or milligrams per liter).

TON (Threshold Odor Number): A measure of odor in water.

µmho/cm (micromhos per centimeter): A unit expressing the amount of electrical conductivity of a solution.