



2018 ANNUAL WATER QUALITY REPORT

PARKWAY | PWS ID: 3410017



CALIFORNIA AMERICAN WATER

WE KEEP LIFE FLOWING™





RICHARD SVINDLAND
President

A Message from California American Water President RICHARD SVINDLAND

Dear California American Water Customer,

Having easy access to safe, clean water is something that can be easily taken for granted. At California American Water, our top priority is providing safe, reliable drinking water to our more than 690,000 customers.

I am pleased to share with you our 2018 Consumer Confidence Report, which is a testament to the hard work and dedication of our employees who ensure high-quality drinking water.

QUALITY: We have rigorous safeguards in place to ensure the water we provide to you meets or surpasses increasingly stringent water quality standards. Across California, we conducted approximately 652 different tests on 25,239 water samples for 2,994 constituents last year. **We are proud and pleased to confirm that we met every primary and secondary state and federal water quality standard.**

SERVICE: Last year, we invested more than \$74 million in water infrastructure in the California communities we serve. This investment ensures and maintains the safety and reliability of the facilities and technology needed to draw, treat, and distribute water.

VALUE: While costs to provide water service continue to increase across the country, our investments help us provide high-quality water service that remains an exceptional value, costing customers about a penny per gallon.

We are proud to continue to supply water that meets or surpasses all state and federal water quality standards. If you have any questions or concerns, you can contact us by phone, email, online at www.californiaamwater.com, or in person at our local Customer Center. Please take the time to review this report. It provides details about the source and quality of your drinking water, using data from water-quality testing conducted for your local system between January and December 2018.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "Richard Svindland". The signature is fluid and cursive.

RICHARD SVINDLAND
President



OUR COMMITMENT TO QUALITY

Once again, we proudly present our Annual Water Quality Report, also referred to as a Consumer Confidence Report (CCR). This CCR covers compliance testing completed through December 2018. We are pleased to tell you that our compliance with state and federal drinking water regulations remains exemplary. As in the past, we are committed to delivering the best quality drinking water. To that end, we remain vigilant in meeting the challenges of source water protection, water conservation, environmental compliance, sustainability and community education while continuing to serve the needs of all our water users.

ABOUT CALIFORNIA AMERICAN WATER (CAW) AND AMERICAN WATER (AW)

California American Water, a subsidiary of American Water (NYSE: AWK), provides high-quality and reliable water and/or wastewater services to more than 690,000 people. With a history dating back to 1886, American Water is the largest and most geographically diverse U.S. publicly traded water and wastewater utility company. The company employs more than 7,100 dedicated professionals who provide regulated and market-based drinking water, wastewater and other related services to more than 14 million people in 46 states and Ontario, Canada. American Water provides safe, clean, affordable and reliable water services to our customers to make sure we keep their lives flowing. For more information, visit amwater.com and follow American Water on Twitter, Facebook and LinkedIn.



A woman with short dark hair, wearing a light blue button-down shirt, is looking down at a tablet computer she is holding. The background is a bright, sunlit outdoor setting with trees and a mountain in the distance.

WHAT IS A CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT (CCR)?

The Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) is an annual water quality report containing data that California American Water and all associated water purveyors collected during the past year. CCRs let consumers know what contaminants, if any, are in their drinking water as well as any related health effects. CCRs also include details about where your water comes from and how it is treated. Additionally, they educate customers on what it takes to deliver safe drinking water and highlight the need to protect drinking water sources.

In 2018, we collected numerous samples at various sampling points in your water system. The water quality data presented is a combination of data compiled from our nationally recognized water quality laboratory and local commercial laboratories; all certified in drinking water testing by the State Board's Division of Drinking Water. If you have any questions about this report or your drinking water, please contact our Customer Service Center at (888) 237-1333.



ABOUT YOUR WATER

California American Water uses various drinking water treatment technologies to treat the groundwater, including granular activated carbon (GAC) and aeration at some sources to remove low levels of organic chemical contaminants, a strong-base ion exchange (SBA-IX) for hexavalent chromium removal, iron and manganese removal, chlorination of the water to ensure that the water supply meets bacteriological quality standards, and fluoridation to promote dental health.

In 2018, the Parkway system received less than 0.01% of water from the City of Sacramento. This source's contribution is considered insignificant. The water from the City of Sacramento originates from the American and Sacramento Rivers. These surface water supplies are treated by conventional treatment technologies including coagulation, sedimentation and filtration (using sand and anthracite filters), lime addition for corrosion control, fluoridation to promote dental health, and chlorination for disinfection.

The water supply is distributed for residential and commercial use.

NOTICE OF SOURCE WATER ASSESSMENT (SWA)

An assessment of the drinking water sources in the Parkway system was completed in February 2003. The sources are considered most vulnerable to dry cleaners and sewer collection systems, which are associated with detected chemicals. The sources are also considered vulnerable to other activities that have not been associated with any detected chemicals, including: automobile gas stations, high-density septic systems, underground storage tanks (confirmed leaking tanks), historic gas stations, metal plating/finishing/fabricating, automobile repair shops, home manufacturing, machine shops, and photo processing/printing. A copy of the completed assessment may be viewed at: California American Water, 4701 Beloit Drive, Sacramento, CA 95838.

Assessments of potential contaminating activities for the City's Sacramento River and American River water sources were completed in December 2010 and December 2008, respectively. These reports indicated that both rivers are most vulnerable to contaminants from recreational activities, urban runoff, and industrial discharge, and that the Sacramento River is vulnerable to agricultural contaminants. A copy of the complete assessment is available for review in the City Clerk's office at City Hall or call (916) 808-5011 to request a summary of the assessments.



WHAT ARE THE SOURCES OF CONTAMINANTS?

The sources of drinking 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 can pick up substances resulting from animal or human activity and even radioactive material. In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, USEPA and the State Water Resources Control Board set regulations limiting the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

ORGANIC CHEMICAL CONTAMINANTS

including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and may also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, agricultural application, and septic systems.

INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS,

such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or may 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.

MICROBIAL CONTAMINANTS,

such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.

RADIOACTIVE CONTAMINANTS,

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



FLUORIDE & UCMR

FLUORIDE

Fluoride is a naturally occurring substance. It can be present in drinking water from two sources:

1. **By nature** when groundwater comes into contact with fluoride-containing minerals naturally present in the earth; or
2. **By a water purveyor** through addition of fluoride to the water they are providing in the distribution system.

In the Parkway system, fluoride is added to the water supply at concentrations based on state fluoride regulations managed by the State Water Resources Control Board, Division of Drinking Water and the Office of Oral Health. According to these agencies, when fluoride is present in drinking water at optimal levels, it has been shown to promote oral health by preventing tooth decay.

UNREGULATED CONTAMINANT MONITORING RULE (UCMR)

The USEPA created the Unregulated Contaminants Monitoring Rule (UCMR) to assist them in determining the occurrence of unregulated contaminants in drinking water and whether new regulations are warranted. The first Unregulated Contaminants Monitoring Rule (UCMR1) testing was completed in 2003 for a list of contaminants specified by the USEPA. Unregulated contaminants are those for which the USEPA has not established drinking water standards. UCMR2 testing was conducted between

November 2008 and August 2009, and UCMR3 assessment monitoring was conducted between January 2013 and December 2016. The fourth cycle (UCMR4) began in January 2018 and is in various stages of implementation through December 2020. The results from the UCMR monitoring are reported directly to the USEPA. The results of this monitoring are incorporated in the data tables in this report as appropriate. For more information, contact our Customer Service Center at (888) 237-1333.



LEAD

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. California American Water 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 do so, you may wish to collect the flushed water and reuse it for another beneficial purpose, such as watering plants. 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/lead.

TESTING LEAD IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS

To safeguard water quality in California's K-12 public schools, California Assembly Bill 746 requires community water system to test lead levels, by July 1, 2019, in drinking water at all California public, K-12 school sites that were constructed before January 1, 2010. California American Water serves 11 public school sites (in Sacramento City and Elk Grove Unified School Districts, and Sacramento County Office of Education) in the Parkway water system and has completed the testing at all sites. California law makes school districts responsible for informing parents of lead testing results for their schools. Please contact your child's school or school district to get detailed results on lead testing at your child's school.



CRYPTOSPORIDIUM & ARSENIC

CRYPTOSPORIDIUM

Cryptosporidium is a microbial pathogen found in surface waters throughout the U.S. Although filtration removes Cryptosporidium, the most commonly used filtration methods cannot guarantee 100% removal. Monitoring indicates the presence of these organisms in source water and/or finished water. Current test methods 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, immunocompromised people are at greater risk of developing life-threatening illness. We encourage immunocompromised individuals to consult their health care provider 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. You can obtain more information on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants by calling the USEPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800) 426-4791.

ARSENIC

While your drinking water meets the state and federal standard for arsenic, it does contain low levels of arsenic. The standard set for arsenic balances the current understanding of arsenic's possible health effects against the costs of removing it from drinking water. The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency 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. Compliance with the arsenic standard is based on the running annual average of four consecutive quarters of monitoring.



NITRATES & URANIUM

NITRATES

Nitrates in drinking water at levels above 10 mg/L is a health risk for infants of 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 10 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.

URANIUM

Some people who drink water containing uranium in excess of the MCL over many years may have kidney problems or an increased risk of getting cancer. A major source of Uranium in drinking water is the erosion of natural deposits.

A photograph of a young woman with long dark hair, smiling broadly and looking off to the side. She is wearing a red jacket and holding a teal water bottle. The background is a blurred outdoor setting with trees and a bright sky.

EDUCATIONAL & SPECIAL HEALTH INFORMATION

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 (800) 426-4791.

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 may be particularly at risk for infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. USEPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by microbial contaminants are available through the USEPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.



MEASUREMENTS

Water is sampled and tested consistently throughout the year to ensure the best possible quality. Contaminants are measured in:

- **Parts per million (ppm) or milligrams per liter (mg/L)**
- **Parts per billion (ppb) or micrograms per liter (µg/L)**
- **Parts per trillion (ppt) or nanograms per liter (ng/L)**
- **Grains per gallon (grains/gal)** – A measurement of water hardness often used for sizing household water softeners. One grain per gallon is equal to 17.1 mg/L of hardness.
- **MicroSiemens per centimeter (µS/cm)** – A measurement of a solution’s ability to conduct electricity.
- **Nephelometric Turbidity Units (NTU)** – A measurement of the clarity of water. Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is noticeable to the average person.
- **PicoCuries per liter (pCi/L)** – A measurement of radioactivity in water.

PARTS PER MILLION:

1 second
in 12 days

PARTS PER BILLION:

1 second
in 32 years

PARTS PER TRILLION:

1 second
in 32,000 years





HOW TO READ THIS TABLE

California American Water conducts extensive monitoring to ensure that your water meets all water quality standards. The results of our monitoring are reported in the following tables. While most monitoring was conducted in 2018, certain substances are monitored less than once per year because the levels do not change frequently. For help with interpreting this table, see the “Definition of Terms” section.

- 1 Starting with a **Substance**, read across.
- 2 **Year Sampled** is usually in 2018 or year prior.
- 3 **MCL** shows the highest level of substance (contaminant) allowed.
- 4 **MCLG** is the goal level for that substance (this may be lower than what is allowed).
- 5 **Average Amount Detected** represents the measured amount (less is better).
- 6 **Range** tells the highest and lowest amounts measured.
- 7 A **No** under **Violation** indicates government requirements were met.
- 8 **Major Sources in Drinking Water** tells where the substance usually originates.

Unregulated substances are measured, but maximum allowed contaminant levels have not been established by the government.

Water Quality Results

Regulated Substances

Substance, (units)	Year Sampled	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Average Amount Detected	Range		Violation	Major Sources In Drinking Water
					Low	High		
Arsenic (ppb)	2018	10	0.004	2.9	ND	6.0	No	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; Glass, and electronics production wastes
Barium (ppm)	2018	1	2	ND	ND	0.2	No	Discharges of oil drilling wastes and from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Gross Alpha Particle Activity (pCi/L)	2012 - 2018	15	(0)	3.8	ND	18.6	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate as Nitrogen (ppm)	2018	10	10	2.7	ND	5.2	No	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks and sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Uranium (pCi/L)	2018	20	0.43	12	10	13	No	Erosion of natural deposits

Distribution System Monitoring (Parkway system service area)

Chlorine (ppm)	2018	MRDL=4.0	MRDLG=4.0	0.90	0.20	1.7	No	Treatment chemical used to disinfect drinking water
Fluoride (ppm) ¹	2018	0.6 - 1.2 ²	NA	0.82	0.60	1.0	No	Water additive that promotes strong teeth
Haloacetic Acids (ppb) ³	2018	60	NA	ND	NA		No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)(ppb) ³	2018	80	NA	3	ND	3.4	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection

¹ California American Water adjusts the natural levels of fluoride in our water supplies to the State Water Resources Control Board, Division of Drinking Water's recommended optimum level.

² Fluoride Control Range, not an MCL.

³ Compliance is based on the Locational Running Annual Average. The highest level reported in the range is the result of an individual sample. The "Average Amount Detected" is the Highest Running Annual Average.

Secondary Substances

Substance (Units)	Year Sampled	SMCL ⁴	Average Amount Detected	Range		Violation	Major Sources In Drinking Water
				Low	High		
Chloride (ppm)	2018	500	26	6.3	88	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; Seawater influence
Iron (ppb)	2018	300	ND	ND	200	No	Leaching from natural deposits; Industrial wastes
Manganese (ppb)	2018	50	ND	ND	180	No	Leaching from natural deposits
Specific Conductance (umhos/cm)	2018	1600	363	210	740	No	Substances that form ions when in water; Seawater influence
Sulfate (ppm)	2018	500	5.5	ND	18	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; Industrial wastes
Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)	2018	1000	235	140	430	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Turbidity (NTU)	2018	5	0.14	ND	0.44	No	Soil runoff
Vanadium (ppb) ⁵	2018	50 ⁵	13	ND	23	No	Naturally Occurring Metal

⁴ Secondary MCLs are set to protect the odor, taste, and appearance of drinking water. These contaminants are not considered to present a risk to human health at the SMCL.

⁵ Notification Level, not a secondary MCL.

⁶ The babies of some pregnant women who drink water containing vanadium in excess of the notification level may have an increased risk of developmental effects, based on studies in laboratory animals.

Lead and Copper (tap water samples from Parkway System only)

Substance (units)	Year Sampled	Action Level	PHG (MCLG)	Number of Samples	Amount Detected at 90th Percentile	Homes Above Action Level	Violation	Typical Source
Copper (ppm)	2016	1.3	0.3	32	0.16	0	No	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives
Lead (ppb)	2016	15	0.2	32	2	0	No	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharges from industrial manufacturers

Unregulated Substances (Measured on the Water Leaving the Treatment Facility or within the Distribution System)

Substance (units)	Year Sampled	Average Amount Detected	Range		Major Sources In Drinking Water
			Low	High	
4-anderostene-3,17-dione (ppb)	2014 - 2015	ND	ND	0.0004	
Bromochloromethane	2014 - 2015	0.004	ND	0.09	
Chlorodifluoromethane	2014 - 2015	0.02	ND	0.2	
Chromium (ppb)	2014 - 2017	4.0	ND	11.2	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits or discharge from industrial facilities
Chlorate (ppb)	2014 - 2017	124	ND	350	Oxidant used in pyrotechnics and possible by-product of water treatment
Germanium (ppb)	2018	ND	ND	0.35	Naturally-occurring element; commercially available in combination with other elements and minerals; a byproduct
Hexavalent Chromium (ppb)	2014 - 2017	3.9	ND	10.8	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits or discharge from industrial facilities
Manganese (ppb)	2018	6.1	ND	24	Naturally-occurring element; commercially available in combination with other elements and minerals; used in steel
Molybdenum (ppb)	2014 - 2015	0.63	ND	1.7	
Strontium (ppb)	2014 - 2015	235	70	648	Naturally Occuring Metal
HAA5 (ppb)	2018	0.16	ND	1.7	By-product of drinking water disinfection
HAA6Br (ppb)	2018	0.50	ND	1.2	By-product of drinking water disinfection
HAA9 ⁷ (ppb)	2018	1.22	ND	2.1	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Vanadium (ppb)	2014 - 2015	9.4	ND	24	Naturally Occuring Metal

⁷ HAA6Br: Bromochloroacetic acid, bromodichloroacetic acid, dibromoacetic acid, dibromochloroacetic acid, monobromoacetic acid, and tribromoacetic acid.

⁸ HAA9: Bromochloroacetic acid, bromodichloroacetic acid, chlorodibromoacetic acid, dibromoacetic acid, dichloroacetic acid, monobromoacetic acid, monochloroacetic acid, tribromoacetic acid, and trichloroacetic acid.

This table shows average levels of additional water quality parameters that are often of interest to consumers. The averages shown are calculated from the levels detected at each source used to supply water is 2018. Values may vary from day-to-day. There are no health-based limits for these substance in drinking water.

Substance (Units)	Year Sampled	Average Amount Detected	Range	
			Low	High
Alkalinity as CaCO3 (ppm)	2018	130	89	250
Calcium (ppm)	2018	29	12	66
Magnesium (ppm)	2018	16	6.7	34
pH	2018	7.7	7.4	8.1
Silica (ppm)	2018	59	48	64
Sodium (ppm)	2018	23	15	28
Total Hardness as CaCO3 (ppm)	2018	124	58	310
Total Hardness as CaCO3 (grains/gal)	2018	7.7	3.4	18

"Hardness" is the sum of polyvalent cations present in the water, generally magnesium and calcium. The cations are usually naturally occurring.

"Sodium" refers to the salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring.



DEFINITION OF TERMS

Action Level (AL): The concentration of a contaminant, which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements, that a water system must follow.

DDW: Division of Drinking Water

LRAA: Locational Running Annual Average

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology. Secondary MCLs (SMCL) are set to protect the odor, taste, and appearance of drinking water.

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 allow for a margin of safety.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL): The highest level of 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.

MFL: Million fibers per liter.

micromhos per centimeter ($\mu\text{mhos/cm}$): A measure of electrical conductance.

NA: Not applicable

N/A: No data available

ND: Not detected

NR: Not required

Nephelometric Turbidity Units (NTU): Measurement of the clarity, or turbidity, of the water.

Notification Level (NL): The concentration of a contaminant, which, if exceeded, requires notification to DDW and the consumer. Not an enforceable standard.

pH: A measurement of acidity, 7.0 being neutral.

picocuries per liter (pCi/L): Measurement of the natural rate of disintegration of radioactive contaminants in water (also beta particles).

parts per billion (ppb): One part substance per billion parts water, or micrograms per liter.

parts per million (ppm): One part substance per million parts water, or milligrams per liter.

parts per trillion (ppt): One part substance per trillion parts water, or nanograms per liter.

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

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 EPA.

RAA: Running Annual Average

Secondary Maximum Contaminant Level (SMCL): Secondary MCLs are set to protect the odor, taste, and appearance of drinking water.

SWRCB: State Water Resources Control Board

TON: Threshold Odor Number

Total Dissolved Solids (TDS): An overall indicator of the amount of minerals in water.

Treatment Technique (TT): A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

Variations and Exemptions: State or USEPA permission not to meet an MCL or utilize a treatment technique under certain conditions.

%: Percent



HOW TO CONTACT US

If you have any questions about this report, your drinking water, or service, please call California American Water's Customer Service toll free at (888) 237-1333.

WATER INFORMATION SOURCES

California American Water
www.californiaamwater.com

State Water Resources Control Board
www.swrcb.ca.gov

United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA)
www.epa.gov/safewater

Safe Drinking Water Hotline
(800) 426-4791

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
www.cdc.gov

American Water Works Association
www.awwa.org

Water Quality Association
www.wqa.org

National Library of Medicine/National Institute of Health
www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/drinkingwater.html

This report contains important information about your drinking water. Translate it, or speak with someone who understands it at (888) 237-1333.

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua potable. Tradúzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien al (888) 237-1333.

Ntawm no yog ib co lus qhia tseem ceeb heev txog koj cov dej seb huv npaum li cas. Yog tias koj xav tau kev pab txhais cov lus qhia no, thov hu rau peb ntawm (888) 237-1333.

這是關於您的水質的十分重要的資訊。如果您需要幫助翻譯此資訊請致電(888) 237-1333 與我們聯繫。

आपके पानी की गुणवत्ता के बारे में यह बहुत महत्वपूर्ण सूचना है। यदि इस सूचना के अनुवाद के लिए आपको सहायता की जरूरत हो, तो कृपया (888) 237-1333 पर हमें काल करें।

Это очень важная информация о качестве Вашей воды. Если Вам требуется перевод этой информации, позвоните нам по телефону (888) 237-1333.

Ito ay isang napakahalagang impormasyon tungkol sa kalidad ng iyong tubig. Kung iyong kailangan ng tulong sa pagsalin ng impormasyon na ito, mangyaring tumawag sa amin sa (888) 237-1333.

Đây là thông tin rất quan trọng về chất lượng nước của quý vị. Nếu quý vị cần thông dịch thông tin này, xin gọi chúng tôi theo số (888) 237-1333.