CALIFORNIA
AMERICAN WATER

2016 ANNUAL Water Quality Report

SUBURBAN-ROSEMONT | PWS ID: 3410010

RICHARD SVINDLAND
President

A Message from California American Water President RICHARD SVINDLAND

Dear Customer,

On behalf of California American Water, I am pleased to share with you our 2016 Consumer Confidence Report, which provides data on your local water quality.

2016 was the fifth consecutive year we faced a drought in California. Accordingly, I want to thank you for your continued water conservation efforts. The drought was a good reminder of what a precious resource water is and how much we can do to reduce our use.

I like to think of this as our "report card" that reflects how well we were able to provide high-quality water service to our customers last year. In particular, I want to draw your attention to the sections of this report related to lead that demonstrate our compliance with the lead standard and provide helpful information for customers wishing to learn more about this topic.

In 2016, we invested more than $60 million in local infrastructure across California to ensure the safety and reliability of the facilities and technology needed to draw and treat water. These investments also help us provide high-quality water service that remains an exceptional value, costing customers about a penny per gallon.

Water is essential for public health, fire protection, economic development and overall quality of life, and we continue to supply water that meets or surpasses all state and federal water quality standards. California American Water's employees are committed to ensuring that quality water keeps flowing today and well into the future.

Sincerely,

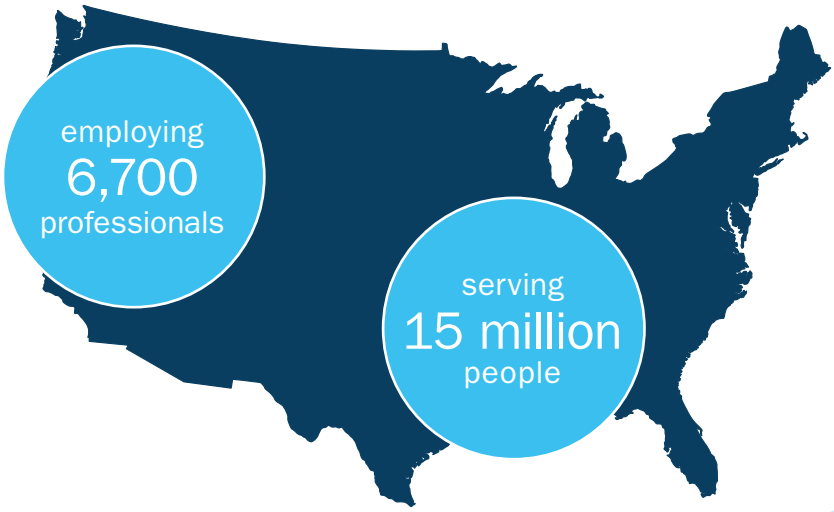
RICHARD SVINDLAND
President

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 2016. 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. American Water is the largest and most geographically diverse publicly traded U.S. water and wastewater utility company. The company employs 6,700 dedicated professionals who provide regulated and market-based drinking water, wastewater and other related services to an estimated 15 million people in 47 states and Ontario, Canada. More information can be found by visiting www.amwater.com.



What Is a Consumer Confidence Report (CCR)?

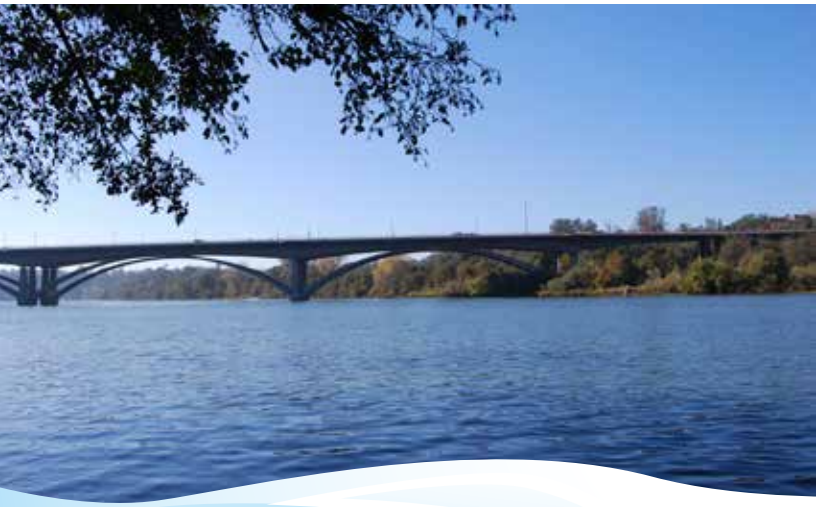
The Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) is an annual water quality report containing data that California American Water and all associated water purveyors collected during the past year. CCRs let consumers know what contaminants, if any, are in their drinking water as well as any related health effects. 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 2016, 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

The Suburban-Rosemont water system is served by deep wells that pump groundwater from aquifers here in the Sacramento Valley. California American Water uses various drinking water treatment technologies to treat the groundwater used in the Suburban-Rosemont system including granular activated carbon (GAC) to remove low levels of organic chemical contaminants, fluoridation to promote dental health, iron and manganese removal, and chlorination of the water to ensure that the water supply meets bacteriological quality standards.

California American Water also purchases surface water from the City of Sacramento for the Suburban-Rosemont system. 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 Suburban system was completed in February 2003. The sources are considered most vulnerable to the following (associated with detected chemicals): sewer collection systems, known contaminant plumes, military installations, fertilizer, and pesticide/herbicide application.

Although not associated with any detected chemicals, the sources are also considered vulnerable to dry cleaners, plastics/synthetics producers, automobile gas stations, underground storage tanks (confirmed leaking tanks), metal plating/finishing/fabricating, and chemical/petroleum processing/storage.

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, 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

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 Suburban-Rosemont 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 the 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 2014 and December 2015. 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.

NITRATES

Nitrate 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 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 for advice from your health care provider.

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 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.

Educational Information – 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

1 second	1 second	1 second
12 days	32 years	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 2016, 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 2016 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)	Suburban-Rosemont			City of Sacramento		Violation	Major Sources in Drinking Water
				Average Amount Detected	Range Low	Range High	Average Amount Detected	Range Low - High		
Aluminum (ppm)	2014-2015	1	0.6	ND	ND	0.06	ND	ND	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Residual from some surface water treatment processes
Arsenic (ppb)	2014-2015	10	0.004	ND	ND	3	ND	ND	No	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; Glass, and electronics production wastes
Barium (ppm)	2014-2015	1	2	ND	ND	0.2	ND	ND	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Hexavalent Chromium (ppb)	2014-2016	10	0.02	3.2	ND	5.3	ND	ND	No	Discharge from electroplating factories, leather tanneries, wood preservation, chemical synthesis, refractory production, and textile manufacturing facilities; erosion of natural deposits.
Nitrate (as nitrogen) (ppm)	2016	10	10	3.2	ND	6.1	ND	ND	No	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks and sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Trichloroethene (TCE) (ppb)	2015-2016	5	1.7	ND	ND	0.6	NR	NR	No	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories
Tetrachloroethylene (PCE) (ppb)	2015-2016	5	0.06	ND	ND	0.6	NR	NR	No	Discharge from factories, dry cleaners, and auto factories
1,2-Dibromo-3-chloropropane (DBCP) (ppt)	2015-2016	200	1.7	ND	ND	30	NR	NR	No	Banned nematocide that may still be present in soils due to runoff/leaching from former use on soybeans, cotton, vineyards, tomatoes, and tree fruit
Gross Alpha Particle Activity (pCi/L)	2012-2016	15	(0)	ND	ND	5.7	ND	ND	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Uranium (pCi/L)	2014-2015	20	0.43	1.4	ND	7.9	NR	NR	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium 228 (pCi/L)	2007, 2016	5 [1]	0.019	ND	ND	1.1	NR	NR	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Control of Disinfection By-Product Precursors (TOC) (ppm)	2016	Treatment requirement if average TOC>2	NA	NA	NA		Requirement Met		No	Various natural and man-made sources

[1] Radium 228 does not have its own MCL. The MCL for total radium (radium 226 & radium 228) is shown. Monitoring for radium 226 was not required.

Distribution System Monitoring

Chlorine (ppm)	2016	MRDL=4.0	MRDLG=4.0	0.73	0.11	1.45	0.5	ND[2] - 1.2	No	Treatment chemical used to disinfect drinking water
Fluoride (ppm)[3]	2016	0.7-1.3 [4]	NA	0.85	0.39	1.0	0.7	ND - 0.9	No	Water additive that promotes strong teeth
Haloacetic Acids (ppb)[5]	2016	60	NA	7	ND	2	42	4 - 58	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)(ppb) [5]	2016	80	NA	10	ND	8	73	12 - 80	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Coliform Bacteria, %	2016	Highest Amount Allowed 5%	(0)	1.3%			2.3%			

[2] Distribution samples with no detectable chlorine residual undergo further analysis to ensure compliance with microbiological water quality regulations.
[3] 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.
[4] Fluoride Control Range, not an MCL.
[5] 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

Turbidity - A Measure of the Clarity of the Water (at the City of Sacramento Treatment Facility)

Substance (Units)	Year Sampled	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Highest Single Measurement	Violation	Typical Source
Turbidity (NTU)	2016	TT = 1.0 NTU	NA	0.14	No	Soil runoff
		minimum 95% of samples <0.3 NTU		100.0%		

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

Substance (units)	Year Sampled	Suburban-Rosemont			City of Sacramento		Notes
		Average Amount Detected	Range Low	Range High	Average Amount Detected	Range Low - High	
1,4-Dioxane (ppb)	2014 - 2015	0.01	ND	0.10	ND	ND - 0.2	Some people who use water containing 1,4-dioxane in excess of the Notification Level (1 ppb) over many years may experience liver or kidney problems and may have an increased risk of getting cancer, based on studies in laboratory animals.
4-androstene-3,17-dione (ppb)	2014 - 2015	ND	ND	0.0004	ND	ND - 0.00034	Steroidal hormone naturally produced in the human body; and used as an anabolic steroid and a dietary supplement
Bromochloromethane	2014 - 2015	0.004	ND	0.09	ND	ND	Used as a fire-extinguishing fluid, an explosive suppressant, and as a solvent in the manufacturing of pesticides
Chlorate (ppb)	2014 - 2015	199	21	1180	ND	ND - 61	Oxidant used in pyrotechnics and possible by-product of water treatment
Chlorodifluoromethane (ppb)	2014 - 2015	0.004	ND	0.12	ND	ND	Used as a refrigerant, as a low-temperature solvent, and in fluorocarbon resins
Chloromethane (ppb)	2014 - 2015	0.02	ND	0.40	ND	ND	Used as foaming agent, in production of other substances; byproduct of water disinfection
Chromium (ppb)	2014 - 2015	3.6	ND	6.1	ND	ND	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits or discharge from Industrial Facilities
Chromium Hexavalent (ppb)	2014 - 2015	3.3	ND	5.5	ND	ND	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits or discharge from Industrial Facilities
Molybdenum (ppb)	2014 - 2015	0.12	ND	1.9	ND	ND - 1	Naturally-occurring element found in ores and present in plants, animals and bacteria; commonly used form molybdenum trioxide used as a chemical reagent
Strontium (ppb)	2014 - 2015	322	130	1000	134	48 - 370	Naturally-occurring element
Testosterone (ppb)	2014	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND - 0.00026	Naturally Occurring Metal
Vanadium (ppb)	2014 - 2015	11	ND	17	7.7	0.4 - 38	The babies of some pregnant women who drink water containing vanadium in excess of the Notification Level (50 ppb) may have an increased risk of developmental effects, based on studies in laboratory animals.

Lead and Copper (tap water samples from Suburban - Rosemont 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	30	0.123	0	No	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives
Lead (ppb)	2016	15	0.2	30	1	0	No	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharges from industrial manufacturers

Secondary Substances

Substance (Units)	Year Sampled	SMCL	Suburban-Rosemont			City of Sacramento		Violation	Typical Source
			Average Amount Detected	Range		Average Amount Detected	Range Low - High		
				Low	High				
Chloride (ppm)	2014-2016	500	10	2.8	31	ND	ND	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; Seawater influence
Color (units)	2015-2016	15	ND	ND	5	1	1	No	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Iron (ppb)	2015	300	ND	ND	210	ND	ND	No	Leaching from natural deposits; Industrial wastes
Manganese (ppb)	2014-2016	50	ND	ND	27	ND	ND	No	Leaching from natural deposits
Odor (TON)	2015	3.0	ND	ND	2.5	ND	ND	No	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Specific Conductance (umhos/cm)	2014-2016	1600	285	120	560	126	96 - 160	No	Substances that form ions when in water; Seawater influence
Sulfate (ppm)	2014-2016	500	12	ND	32	9.2	7.2 - 11	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; Industrial wastes
Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)	2014-2016	1000	197	96	340	82	65 - 99	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Turbidity (NTU)	2015-2016	5	ND	ND	0.7	0.6	0.6	No	Soil runoff
Trichloropropane[6] (1,2,3-TCP) (ppt)	2015	5 [7]	1.4	ND	15	NR	NR	No	Leaching from industrial wastes

[6] Some people who use water containing 1,2,3-trichloropropane in excess of the notification level over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer, based on studies in laboratory animals.
[7] Notification Level, not a secondary MCL.

Additional Constituents

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 2016. Values may vary from day-to-day. There are no health-based limits for these substance in drinking water.

Substance (Units)	Year Sampled	Suburban-Rosemont			City of Sacramento	
		Average Amount Detected	Range		Average Amount Detected	Range Low - High
			Low	High		
Alkalinity as CaCO3 (ppm)	2015 - 2016	108	51	230	44	22 - 66
Calcium (ppm)	2015	31	12	71	11	9.9 - 13
Magnesium (ppm)	2015	9.4	3.7	19	2.5	1.5 - 3.5
pH	2015	8.0	7.8	8.1	NR	NR
Silica (ppm)	2015	48	36	69	NR	NR
Sodium (ppm)	2015	14	7.0	27	3.1	2.1 - 4.1
Total Hardness as CaCO3 (ppm)	2015	116	45	250	51	40 - 62
Total Hardness as CaCO3 (grains/gallon)	2015	6.8	2.6	15	3.0	2.3 - 3.6
Vanadium[8] (ppb)	2015	9.6	ND	14	NR	NR

[8] The babies of some pregnant women who drink water containing vanadium in excess of the Notification Level (50 ppb) may have an increased risk of developmental effects, based on studies in laboratory animals.

Definitions of Terms Used in This Report

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 (µmhos/cm): A measure of electrical conductance.

NA: Not applicable

ND: Not detected

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

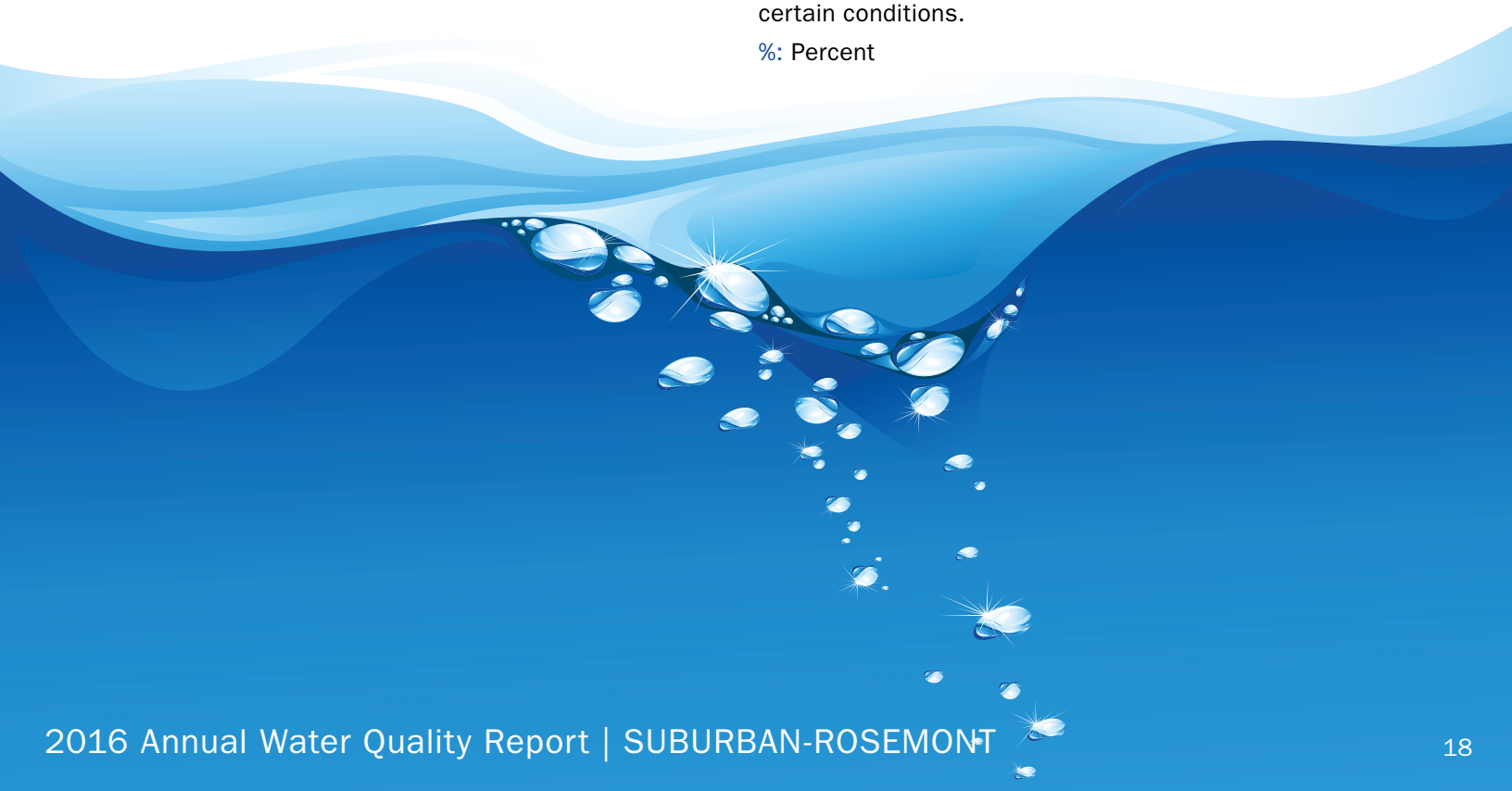
TON: Threshold Odor Number

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.

Variances 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.