

North American Subbasin Groundwater Quality Degradation Study

PREPARED FOR

Sacramento Groundwater Authority



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PREPARED BY



North American Subbasin Groundwater Quality Degradation Study

Prepared for

Sacramento Groundwater Authority

Project No. 1121-80-24-01



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September 17, 2025

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LIST OF ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

µg/L	Micrograms per Liter
afy	Acre-Feet per Year
ASR	Aquifer Storage and Recovery
bgs	Below Ground Surface
CA	California
CAW	California American Water
CDMG	California Division of Mines and Geology
CHWD	Citrus Heights Water District
CNRA	California Natural Resources Agency
CoSANA	Cosumnes, South American, and North American Groundwater Subbasins
CWD	Carmichael Water District
DNAPL	Dense Non-Aqueous Phase Liquid
DTSC	California Department of Toxic Substances Control
DWR	California Department of Water Resources
DWSAP	Drinking Water Source Assessment Program
EMD	Environmental Management Department
ft/ft	Feet per Foot
ft ² /d	Square Feet per Day
GAMA	Groundwater Ambient Monitoring and Assessment Program
gpm	Gallons per Minute
Grant Agreement	Grant Agreement 4600015622
GSA	Groundwater Sustainability Agency
GSP	Groundwater Sustainability Plan
IWFM	Integrated Water Flow Model
McClellan Airfield	McClellan Air Force Base
MCFR	Modified Calculated Fixed Radius
MCL	Maximum Contaminant Level
NASb or Subbasin	North American Subbasin
OSWCR	Online System for Well Completion Reports
PCE	Tetrachloroethylene
RWA	Regional Water Authority
SDWIS	Safe Drinking Water Information System
SGA	Sacramento Groundwater Authority
SGMA	Sustainable Groundwater Management Act
SSWD	Sacramento Suburban Water District
SWRCB	State Water Resources Control Board
USEPA	Environmental Protection Agency
USGS	U.S. Geological Survey

North American Subbasin Groundwater Quality Degradation Study

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The North American Subbasin (NASb) Groundwater Quality Degradation Study (Study) was completed by the Sacramento Groundwater Authority (SGA) to evaluate the potential for groundwater quality issues affecting municipal water supply wells. The Study was prepared under Component 3 of Grant Agreement 4600015622 with the California Department of Water Resources. It focused on a 45,200-acre Study Area in the southern part of the NASb that includes the service areas of California American Water, Carmichael Water District, Citrus Heights Water District, and Sacramento Suburban Water District (Figure ES-1). The analysis was based entirely on existing data, with no new field investigations.

The purpose of the Study was to assess the current and potential future threats from four contaminants — tetrachloroethylene (PCE), hexavalent chromium, manganese, and perchlorate — on municipal wells in the Study Area. The Study identified areas that could be affected by these contaminants, evaluated where treatment might be needed, and assessed which areas may be most suitable for new wells. The Study also examined how conjunctive use of surface water and groundwater, including aquifer storage and recovery (ASR), could influence the movement of contaminants.

The subsurface is made up of stratified sediments and volcanic deposits, with old, buried river channels that can increase groundwater flows (Figure ES-2). Groundwater in the Study Area flows generally westward (Figure ES-3). Groundwater elevations and flow directions have been stable under existing water management practices, and this stability is expected to continue through 2040 with implementation of the NASb Groundwater Sustainability Plan (GSP).

PCE within the Study Area is most often detected in shallow wells, with limited movement to deeper zones (Figure ES-4). Some deeper wells near Antelope and Carmichael have shown increasing concentrations of PCE over time. Hexavalent chromium concentrations above the state drinking water standard are found mostly in the northwestern portion of the Study Area, also often in shallow zones, and at stable concentrations (Figure ES-5). Manganese concentrations above the state's secondary standard occur throughout the Study Area, especially in deeper wells, with generally stable trends. Perchlorate concentrations are generally low and below drinking water standards within the Study Area. Some wells near Carmichael have shown increasing trends in perchlorate concentrations.

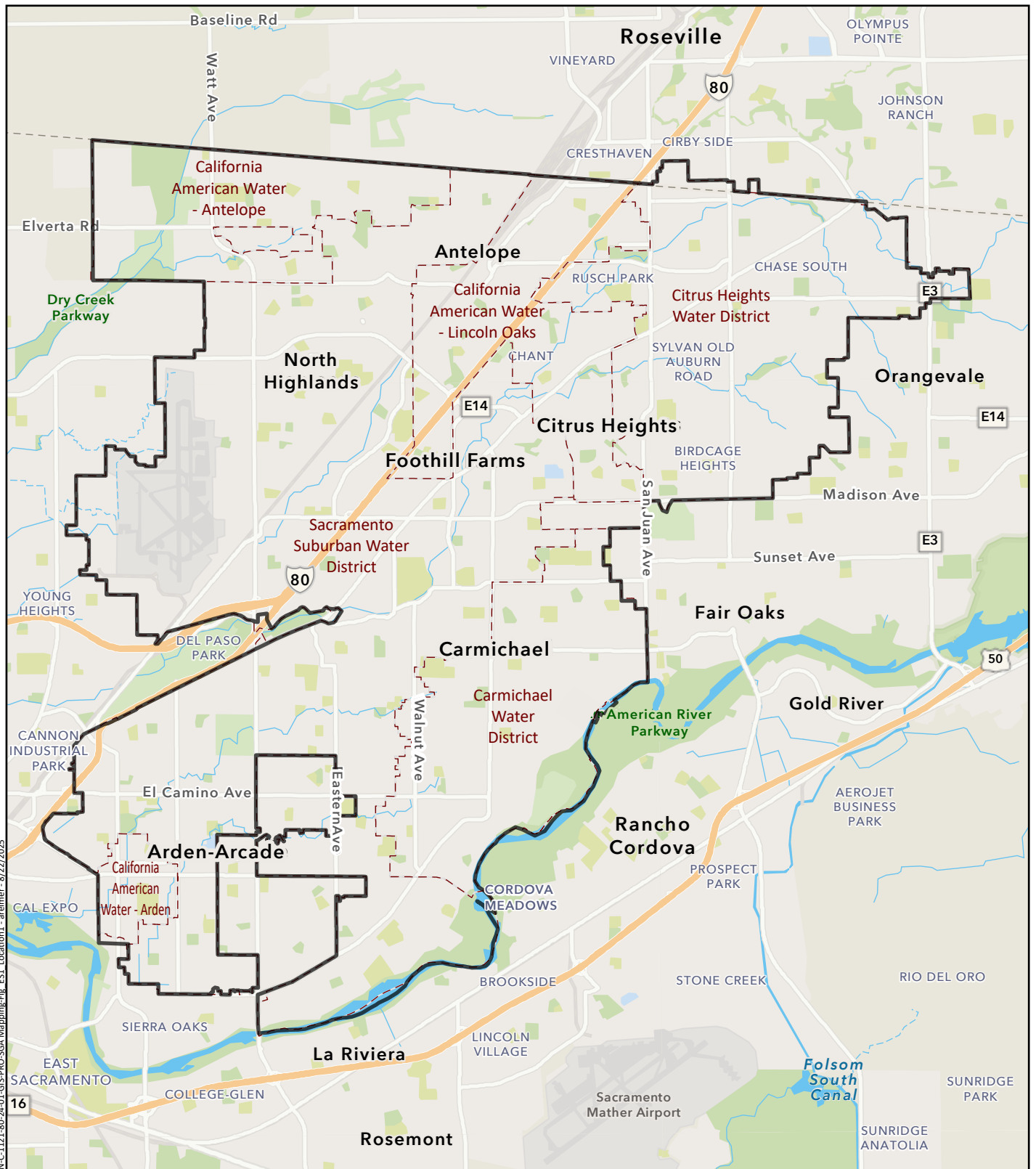
The threat assessment combined multiple factors — such as pumping intensity, aquifer permeability, proximity to known contamination, and contaminant concentrations and trends — to identify areas more or less favorable for existing and future municipal wells. About 63 percent of the Study Area has low threat scores, meaning wells in these areas are unlikely to require treatment (Table ES-1). Another 33 percent has moderate scores, where treatment may sometimes be needed. Four percent of the Study Area has high scores, indicating the highest likelihood that existing and future wells will require treatment and that conjunctive management activities such as ASR could have greater influence on contaminant movement.

Table ES-1. Threat Assessment Scores – All Criteria

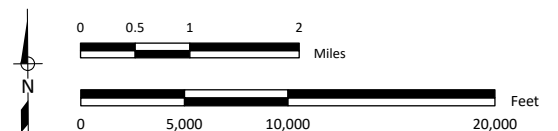
Score Range	Percent of Study Area in Score Range	Number of Municipal Wells in Score Range
1 – 4	63	98
5 – 8	33	74
9 – 23	4	49

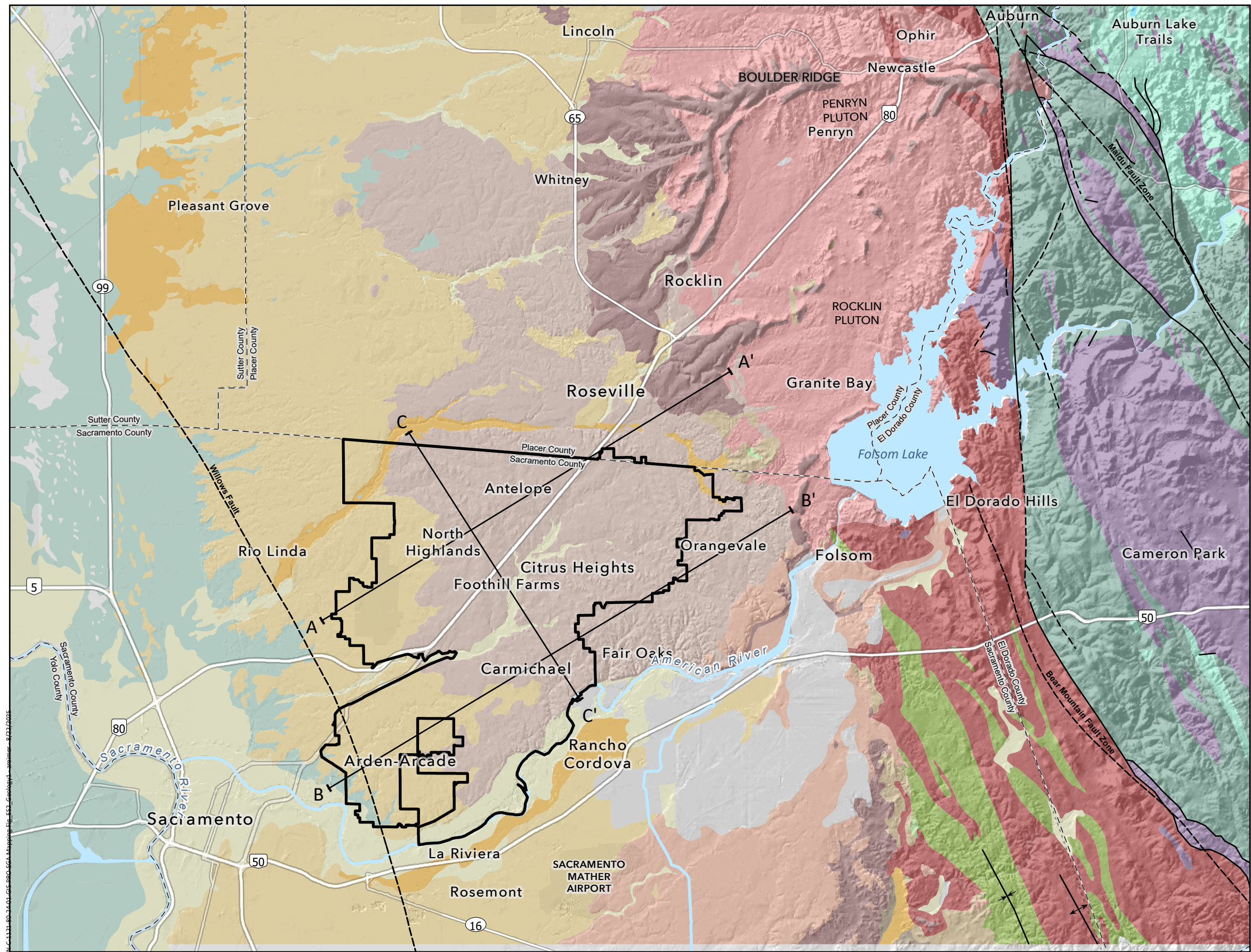
Results from the threat assessment show that most of the Study Area poses a low to moderate threat to groundwater quality in municipal wells. Areas with high threat scores warrant special attention when planning new municipal wells or operating conjunctive use projects. Continued conjunctive use and implementation of the NASb GSP are expected to maintain current groundwater elevations and groundwater gradients. With all other factors remaining the same, this suggests that future conditions in the Study Area through 2040 will be similar to current conditions with respect to movement of the contaminants evaluated.

Further assessment could focus on tracking changes in groundwater levels and flow patterns that could influence contaminant migration, including the effects of ASR. Additional evaluation of PCE movement and breakdown processes may help in understanding long-term risks. Examination of hexavalent chromium sources, both natural and human-related, and the conditions that allow it to remain in soluble form would also be valuable. Consideration should be given to the potential for contaminants to move to deeper parts of the aquifer through unused or abandoned wells. It may also be useful to review wellhead treatment options and their long-term costs so that agencies have practical information for decision-making.



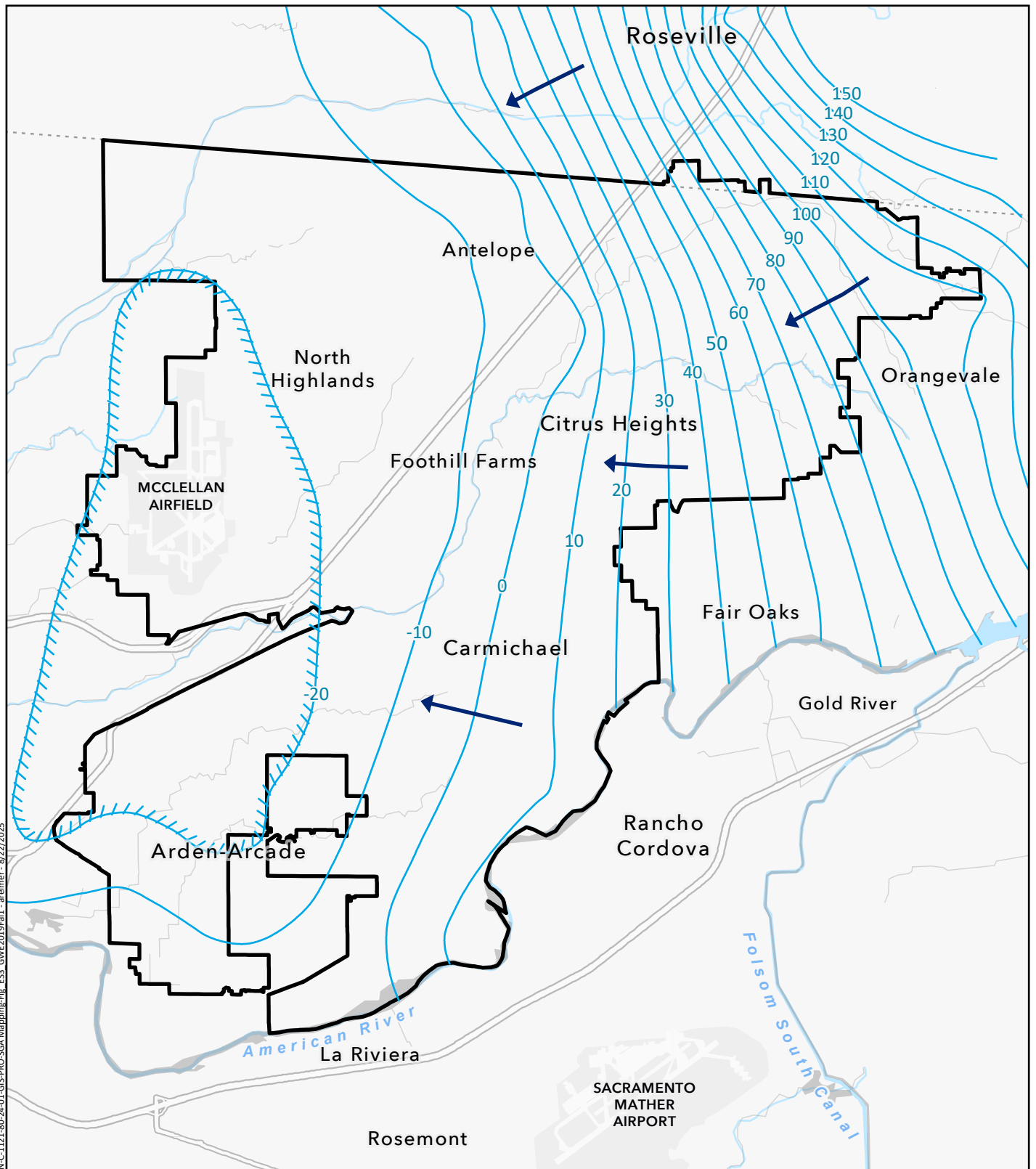
-  Study Area
-  Participating Agencies





Source:

- Wagner, D.L., Jennings, C.W., Bedrossian, T.L., and Bortugno, E.J. 1981. Geologic Map of the Sacramento Quadrangle, California. California Division of Mines and Geology. Regional Geologic Map Series. Map No. 1A. Scale 1:250,000.
- Helley, E.J. and Harwood, D.S. 1985. Geologic Map of the Late Cenozoic Deposits of the Sacramento Valley and Northern Sierran Foothills, California. U.S. Geological Survey Field Studies Map MF 1790. Scale 1:62,500. GIS geodatabase.



N-C-1121-80-24-01-GIS-PRO-SGA Mapping-Fig. ES3_GWE2019Fall1 - areimer - 8/22/2025

- Groundwater Elevation Contour (feet)
- Groundwater Elevation Contour Depression (feet)

- ➔ Groundwater Flow Direction
- Study Area



0 0.5 1 2 Miles

0 5,000 10,000 20,000 Feet

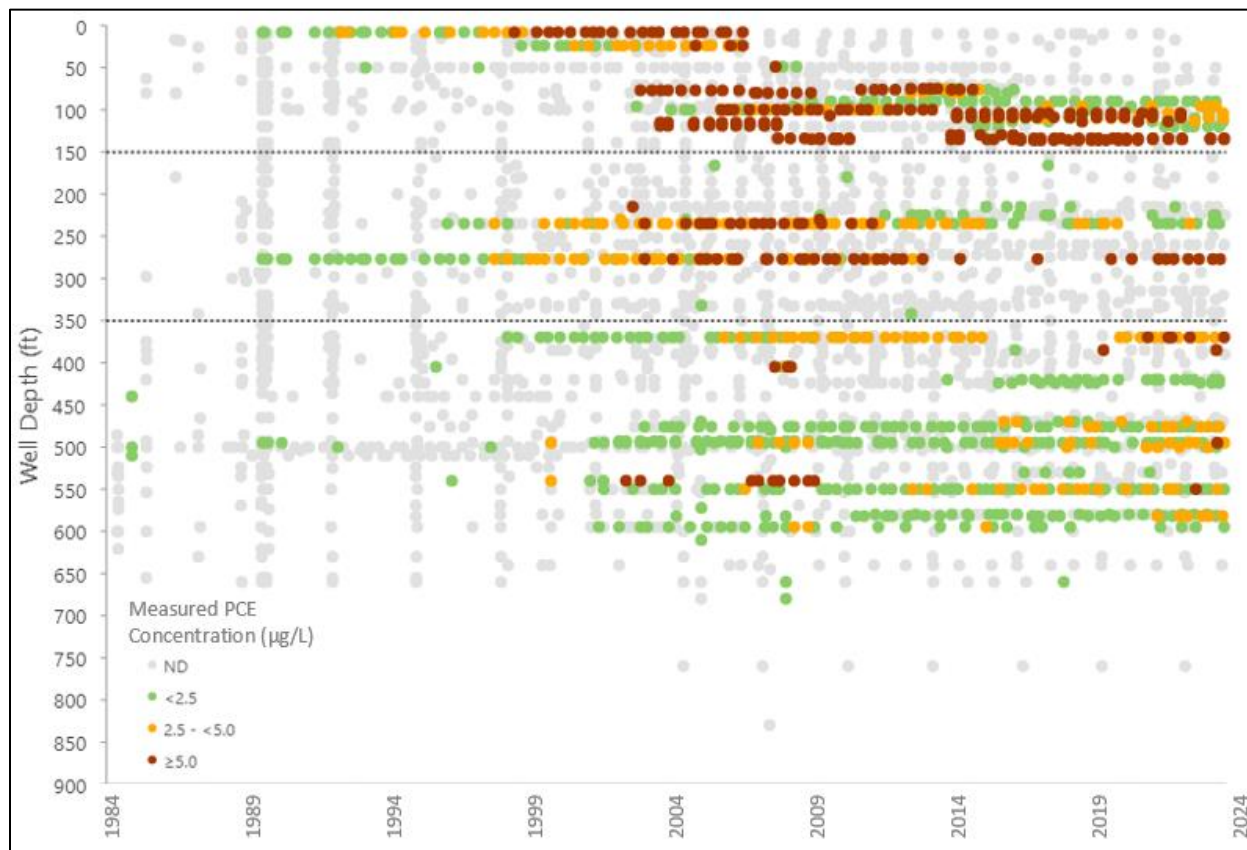
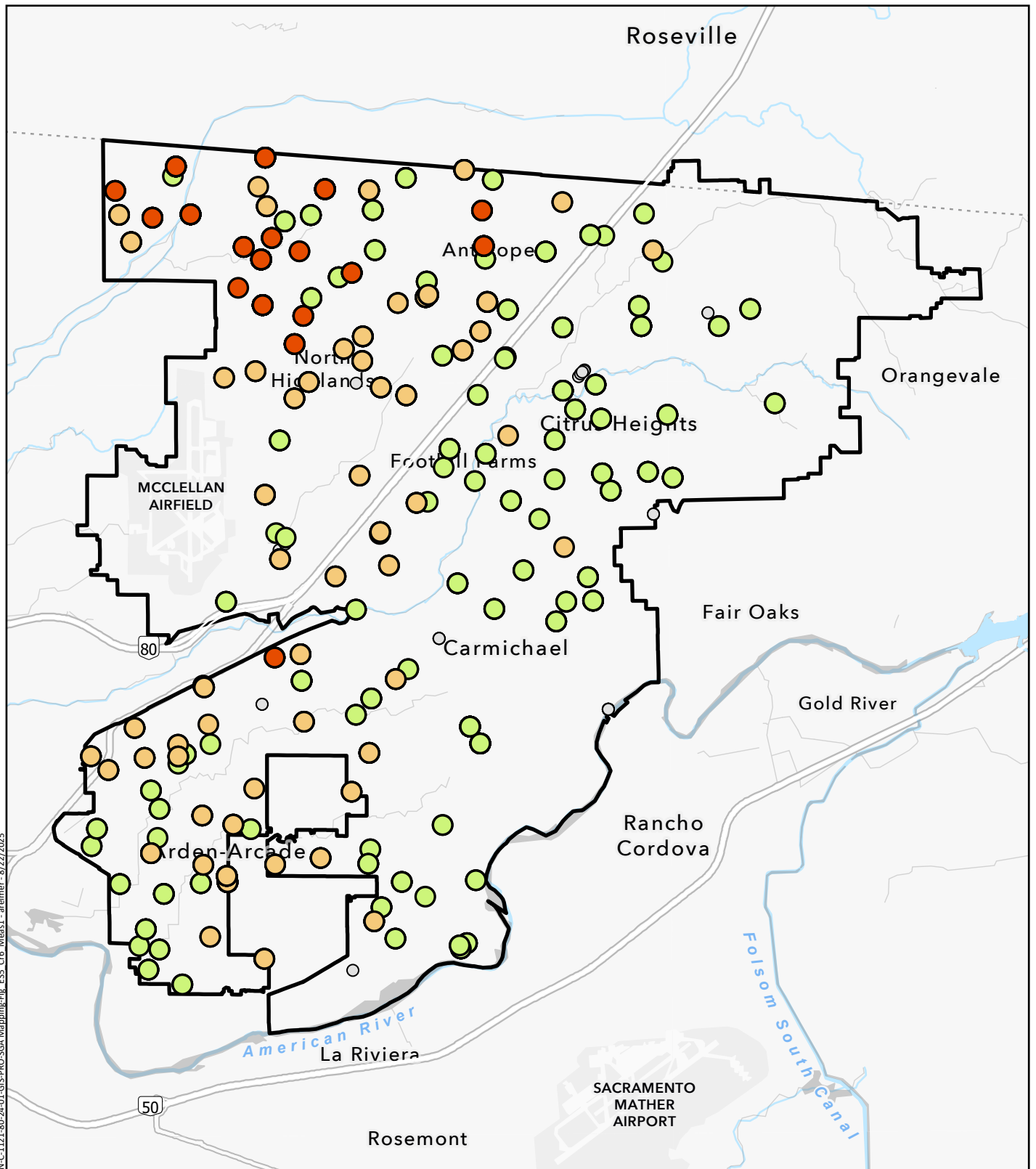


Figure ES-4. Historical Measured PCE Concentrations by Well Depth and Date



Historical Maximum Concentration ($\mu\text{g/L}$)

- Not Detected
- <5.0
- 5.0 to <10
- ≥ 10



0 0.5 1 2 Miles

0 5,000 10,000 20,000 Feet

1.0 INTRODUCTION

This report describes the results of a groundwater quality degradation study (Study) conducted in a portion of the North American Subbasin (NASb or Subbasin). The Study was conducted by the Sacramento Groundwater Authority (SGA) on behalf of its member agencies. This section describes the background for the Study, identifies SGA member agencies participating in the Study, delineates the Study Area, defines the scope and objectives of the Study, and explains the organization of the report.

1.1 Background

The SGA is one of five Groundwater Sustainability Agencies (GSAs) that worked cooperatively to prepare the NASb Groundwater Sustainability Plan (GSP). The GSP is a detailed, long-term management plan developed to support the sustainable use of groundwater resources within the NASb. The GSP is a requirement of California's Sustainable Groundwater Management Act (SGMA). The GSP was adopted by the GSAs in December 2021 and approved by the California Department of Water Resources (DWR) on July 27, 2023.

On behalf of the NASb GSAs, SGA submitted a grant application to DWR under the SGMA Round II grants process. The SGA grant application was focused on "Advancing NASb Sustainable Groundwater Management" and identified seven work components. "Component 3" of the Grant Agreement proposed completing a "Groundwater Quality Degradation Study". The grant application was approved by DWR, and Grant Agreement 4600015622 (Grant Agreement) was executed on January 18, 2024. Per the Grant Agreement, Component 3 consists of the following:

"The proposed study will evaluate the Tetrachloroethylene (PCE) vertical and horizontal extent in lower western Placer and northeastern Sacramento counties and to identify those wells that could be affected in the future. In addition, this study will identify the potential need for well head treatment, areas more favorable to locate new wells, and the potential effects of conjunctive use¹ on the migration of PCE and using aquifer storage and recovery (ASR) wells.² This study is intended to be a "desk-top" study with no field investigations. This study is not intended to identify potential responsible parties, assess contamination from Aerojet or former Mather of McClellan AFB which are being remediated and are under regulatory agency direction."

¹ Conjunctive water use is the coordinated and combined use of surface water and groundwater to optimize water availability, reliability, and sustainability. Groundwater recharge is a component of conjunctive use. Direct groundwater recharge is the intentional infiltration of surface water directly into an aquifer through structures such as recharge basins, ASR wells, injection wells, or infiltration galleries. In-lieu groundwater recharge refers to replenishment of groundwater storage indirectly by using surface water instead of pumping groundwater. In-lieu groundwater recharge is cost-effective and not limited by soil permeability, unlike direct recharge methods. In-lieu groundwater recharge is the predominant form of conjunctive use in the Study Area.

² ASR is the storage of water in the aquifer when water is available for diversion, and recovery of the water when needed. ASR wells are equipped for recharging and recovering water. The pump used to recover the stored water is also used to periodically redevelop the well, thereby maintaining its capacity.

The Grant Agreement describes the technical work of Component 3 under two tasks: (1) Review Existing Studies, and (2) Groundwater Modeling Forecast. The two tasks were amended in March 2025 based on input from the participating agencies. The revised task descriptions are as follows:

Review Existing Studies

“Review and evaluate other existing reports regarding PCE in the study area as defined based on SGA stakeholder input. Evaluate information on other potential contaminants, specifically hexavalent chromium, manganese, and perchlorate, at a cursory level. Review well completion reports to evaluate the vertical extent of contamination and create cross sections to display the vertical and horizontal extents in the defined study area.”

Production Well Threat Assessment

“Conduct a threat assessment for production and ASR wells within the study area focusing on PCE contamination but also considering hexavalent chromium, manganese, and perchlorate in groundwater. Assess the threats to existing production wells identified with stakeholder input based on well locations, depth, and production information, hydrogeologic and groundwater conditions, and historical PCE, hexavalent chromium, manganese, and perchlorate concentration information through December 31, 2023. Identify areas that may be suitable for production and ASR wells and areas where wellhead treatment may be needed. Evaluate future threats to production and ASR wells based on comparison of changes in the current, projected, and projected with climate change water budgets³ documented in the North American Subbasin Groundwater Sustainability Plan.”

Per the Grant Agreement, the remaining scope of Component 3 consists of Component Administration and Engagement/Outreach. Component Administration involves SGA’s reporting to the DWR on the status of work under the Grant Agreement. Engagement/Outreach consists of:

“Engage interested parties and stakeholders at a public meeting prior to initiation of the study to gain feedback and participation in the study objectives and after the study is completed to provide the results and respond to questions.”

This Study addresses Task 1 and Task 2 of Component 3 of the Grant Agreement. Engagement/Outreach with participating agencies and other local agencies was conducted throughout the duration of the Study. West Yost assisted SGA staff with Component Administration. The Study was discussed in public meetings convened by SGA and held on the following dates:

- April 24, 2024 – SGA Regional Contamination Issues Committee (RCIC) Regulatory Agency Update and Agency Discussion Meeting
- May 1, 2024 – Study Kickoff Meeting with SGA-Member Agencies
- May 29, 2024 – Public Outreach Meeting addressing Grant Agreement Components 2 through 5

³ A groundwater budget is a quantitative accounting of the inflows, outflows, and changes in storage of groundwater within a defined region over a specific period of time.

- October 23, 2024 – SGA RCIC Regulatory Agency Update and Agency Discussion Meeting
- February 20, 2025 – Joint Regional Water Authority (RWA) Water Quality Committee and SGA RCIC Meeting
- April 30, 2025 – Draft Study Report Review and Discussion Meeting

1.2 Participating Agencies and Study Area

SGA notified SGA-member agencies of the Study prior to project initiation. Agencies interested in actively participating in the Study were invited to attend a kickoff meeting with SGA staff and West Yost team members to discuss the draft scope and objectives, concerns regarding groundwater supplies within their service areas, and local groundwater conditions. Four SGA-member agencies became active participants in the Study and are referred to in this report as participating agencies. The participating agencies were:

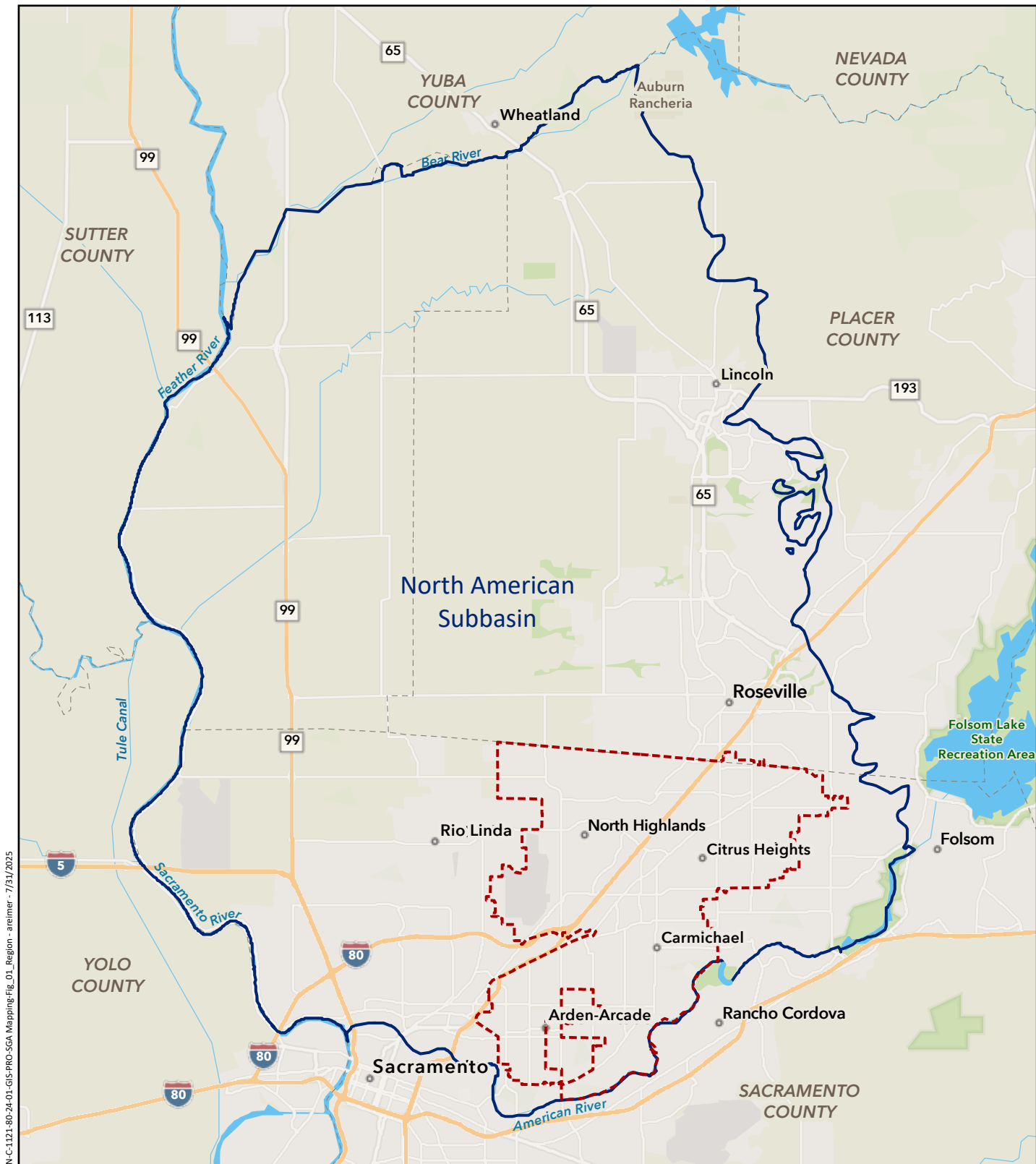
- California American Water (CAW)
- Carmichael Water District (CWD)
- Citrus Heights Water District (CHWD)
- Sacramento Suburban Water District (SSWD)

The contiguous service areas of the participating agencies make up the Study Area. Figure 1 shows the location of the Study Area within the NASb. The Study Area encompasses approximately 45,200 acres within the southern portion of the NASb. Figure 2 shows the Study Area and service areas of the participating agencies.

1.3 Scope and Objective

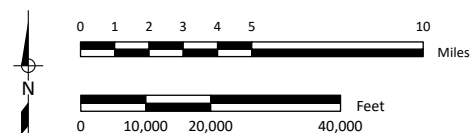
The scope of the Study aligned with Component 3 of the Grant Agreement and consisted of the following tasks:

- Task 1: Component Administration
- Task 2: Technical Tasks
 - Task 2.1: Compile Existing Information
 - Task 2.2: Prepare Hydrogeologic Conceptual Model
 - Task 2.3: Prepare Conceptual Model for Contaminant Transport
 - Task 2.4: Assess Threats to Existing and Future Municipal Wells
 - Task 2.5: Prepare Groundwater Quality Degradation Study Report
- Task 3: Engagement/Outreach



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- Sacramento River Groundwater Basin - North American Subbasin
- Study Area

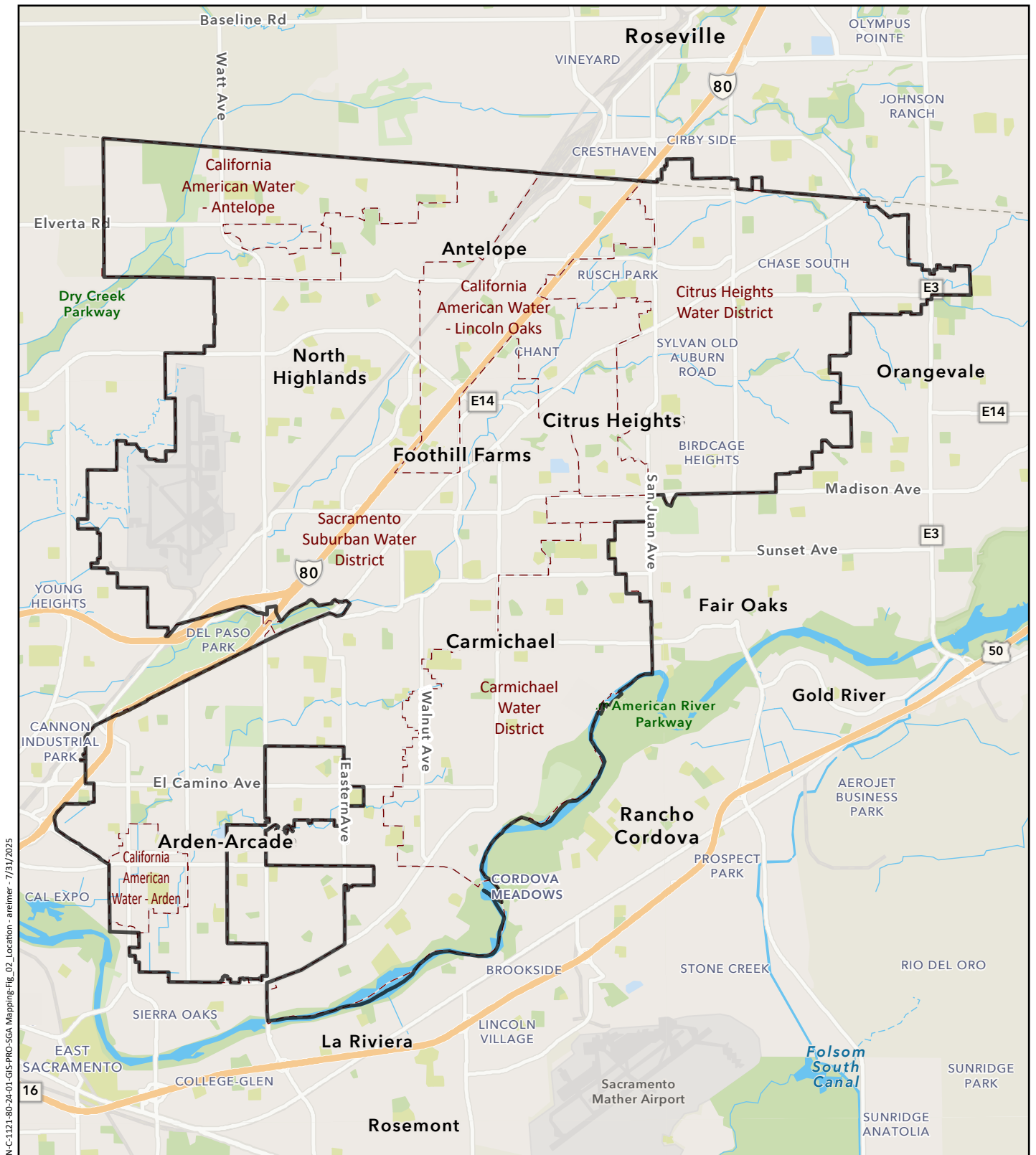


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North American Subbasin
Groundwater Quality Degradation Study

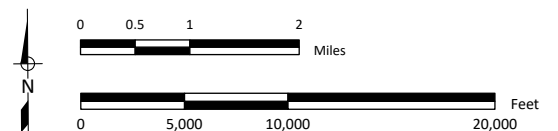


Regional Map

Figure 1



- Study Area
- Participating Agencies



The objective of this Study was to meet the intent of Component 3 of the Grant Agreement while being responsive to SGA's and participating agencies' goals and objectives. Goals and objectives were understood and incorporated in the scope of the Study after meeting with the participating agencies to discuss their wells, groundwater conditions near their wells, and their concerns over PCE impacts to their use of groundwater as a component of conjunctive water management.

Component 3 of the Grant Agreement addressed the evaluation of PCE. After discussion with participating agencies, hexavalent chromium, manganese, and perchlorate were added to the Study and the objectives were revised to the following:

- Evaluate the vertical and horizontal extent of PCE, hexavalent chromium, manganese, and perchlorate throughout the Study Area
- Identify municipal supply wells that could be affected by the migration of these contaminants
- Identify the potential need for wellhead treatment
- Identify favorable areas for new wells
- Evaluate the potential effects of conjunctive use, including ASR, on the migration of PCE

1.4 Report Organization

The remainder of this report is organized into the following sections:

- **Section 2 – Physical Setting:** Provides information on the hydrogeologic framework within and surrounding the Study Area, including existing and projected future groundwater elevations and groundwater flow gradients.
- **Section 3 – Characterization of Contaminants:** Provides information on PCE, hexavalent chromium, manganese, and perchlorate and characterizes the existing concentrations and distributions of these contaminants in groundwater within the Study Area.
- **Section 4 – Well Threat Assessment:** Provides information on the method used to evaluate threats to existing and future production well sites within the Study Area and presents the results from that evaluation.
- **Section 5 – Conclusions:** Summarizes the conclusions of the technical tasks relative to the Study objectives.

Supporting information is provided in the following appendices:

- **Appendix A:** Time Series Charts – PCE
- **Appendix B:** Time Series Charts – Hexavalent Chromium
- **Appendix C:** Time Series Charts – Manganese
- **Appendix D:** Time Series Charts – Perchlorate
- **Appendix E:** Participating Agency Well Information & Pump Test Data

2.0 PHYSICAL SETTING

This section provides information on the hydrogeologic framework within and surrounding the Study Area. Table 1 contains information about the datasets used to characterize the physical setting.

Table 1. Data Used to Characterize the Physical Setting	
Dataset	Source
Land Surface Elevation	United States Geological Survey (USGS). National Elevation Dataset DigitalElevation Model. 1/3 arc-second, 1x1-degreetiles
Surface Geology	- California Division of Mines and Geology (CDMG). 1981. Geologic Map of the Sacramento Quadrangle, California. Regional Geologic Map Series No. 1A (RGM-001A), scale 1:250,000 - Helley, E.J. and Harwood, D.S. 1985. Geologic Map of the Late Cenozoic Deposits of the Sacramento Valley and Northern Sierran Foothills, California. USGS Miscellaneous Field Studies Map MF-1790, scale 1:62,500
Well Logs, Well Completion Reports, Records of Well Modifications, & Geophysical Logs	- California Natural Resources Agency (CNRA). Online System for Well Completion Reports (OSWCR) Website: https://data.cnra.ca.gov/dataset/well-completion-reports - Participating Agencies^(a)
Static / Pumping Water Levels or Contours	- Participating Agencies - SGA. Email received June 2024 - NASb GSAs. 2021. North American Subbasin Groundwater Sustainability Plan
Groundwater Extraction Rates	Participating Agencies
Pump Test Data	Participating Agencies
Historical Groundwater Quality (PCE, hexavalent chromium, manganese, & perchlorate)	- Participating Agencies - California Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC) – EnviroStor. Hazardous waste facilities and sites database Website: https://www.envirostor.dtsc.ca.gov/public/ - State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) – Drinking Water Watch. Safe Drinking Water Information System (SDWIS) Website: https://sdwis.waterboards.ca.gov/PDWW/ - SWRCB. GeoTracker. Cleanup sites database Website: https://geotracker.waterboards.ca.gov/ - SWRCB. GeoTracker Groundwater Ambient Monitoring and Assessment Program (GAMA) Website: https://gamagroundwater.waterboards.ca.gov/gama/gamamap/public/
Plume Delineations	- Regional Water Authority and Sacramento County Environmental Management Department (EMD). Email received June 2018 - SGA. Email received June 2024
Production Well Locations & Operational Status	Participating Agencies
(a) Information and datasets from participating agencies were received from May through July 2024.	

2.1 Topography

Figure 3 shows the topography of the Study Area and surrounding area. The terrain drains west towards the Sacramento River and south towards the San Joaquin-Sacramento River Delta. The western side of the area is nearly flat, and the eastern side of the area is elevated and includes low foothills transitioning to the higher elevation Sierra Nevada.

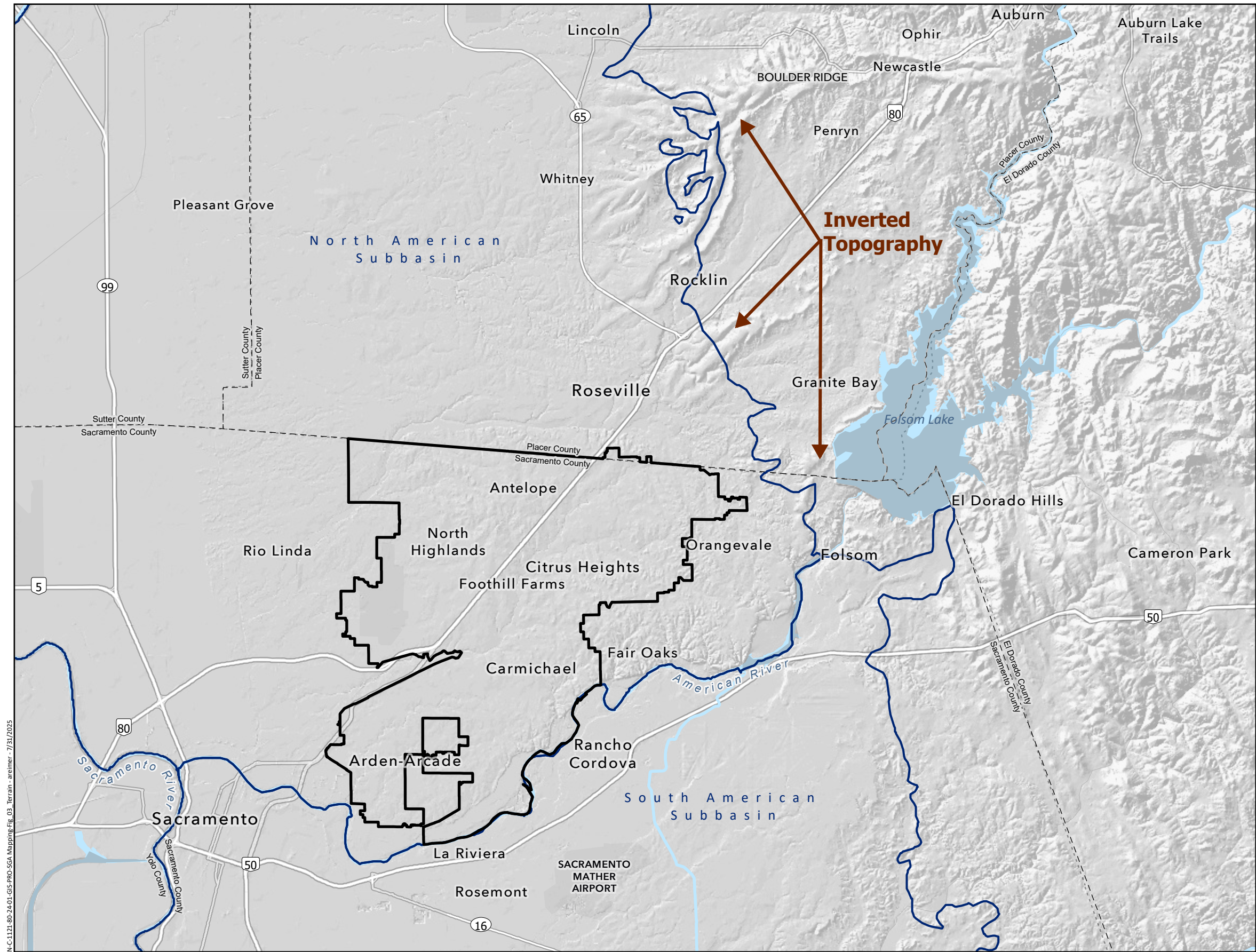
Distinctive topographic features known as inverted topography exist in three areas to the northeast and east of the Study Area (Figure 3). These are:

- Boulder Ridge north of Rocklin
- Area adjacent to and southeast of Interstate 80 between Penryn and Roseville
- Area adjacent to the northwest shore of Folsom Lake and extending to the southwest

The inverted topography was created when ancient river channels were infilled by volcanic deposits related to the Mehrten Formation (AEG, 2000). Over geologic time, the surrounding land eroded away while the more erosion-resistant volcanic deposits remained, resulting in ridges that follow the shape and trend of the ancient river channels. Based on the trends of the inverted topography, the ancient river channels trended in a southwesterly direction from the Sierra Nevada. Due to erosion, only relatively small portions of the channels now exist at the surface.

The inverted topography provides evidence of the locations and trends of subsurface deposits within the ancient river channels (referred to as paleochannels). The sediments within the paleochannels are more permeable than the surrounding sediments, making the paleochannels pathways for preferential flow within the aquifer, i.e., groundwater velocities and volumetric flow rates inside the paleochannels are higher than outside the paleochannels.

The trends of the inverted topography shown on Figure 3 indicate that large subsurface paleochannels are likely to extend from northeast to the southwest beneath the Study Area.



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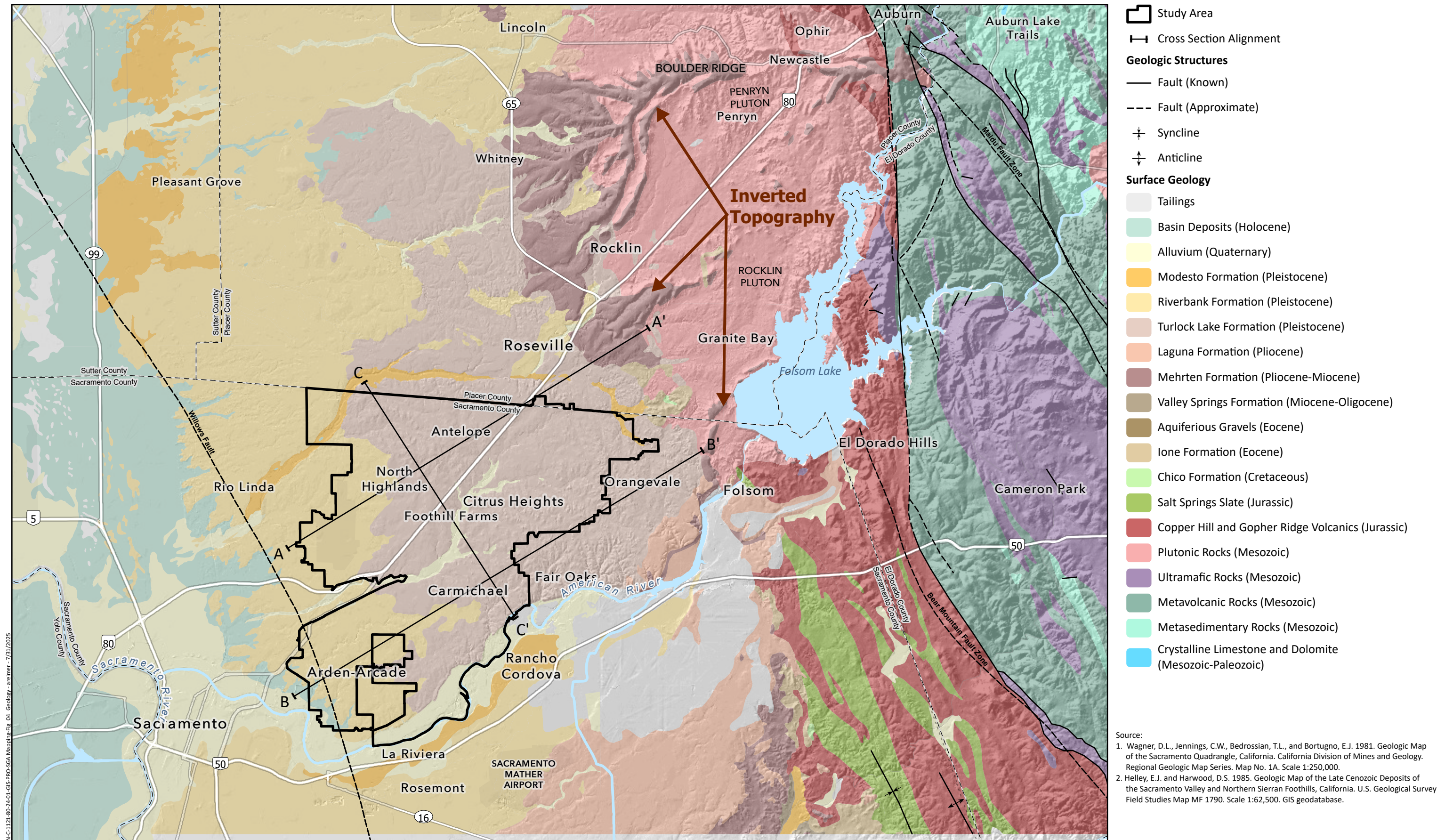
2.2 Geology

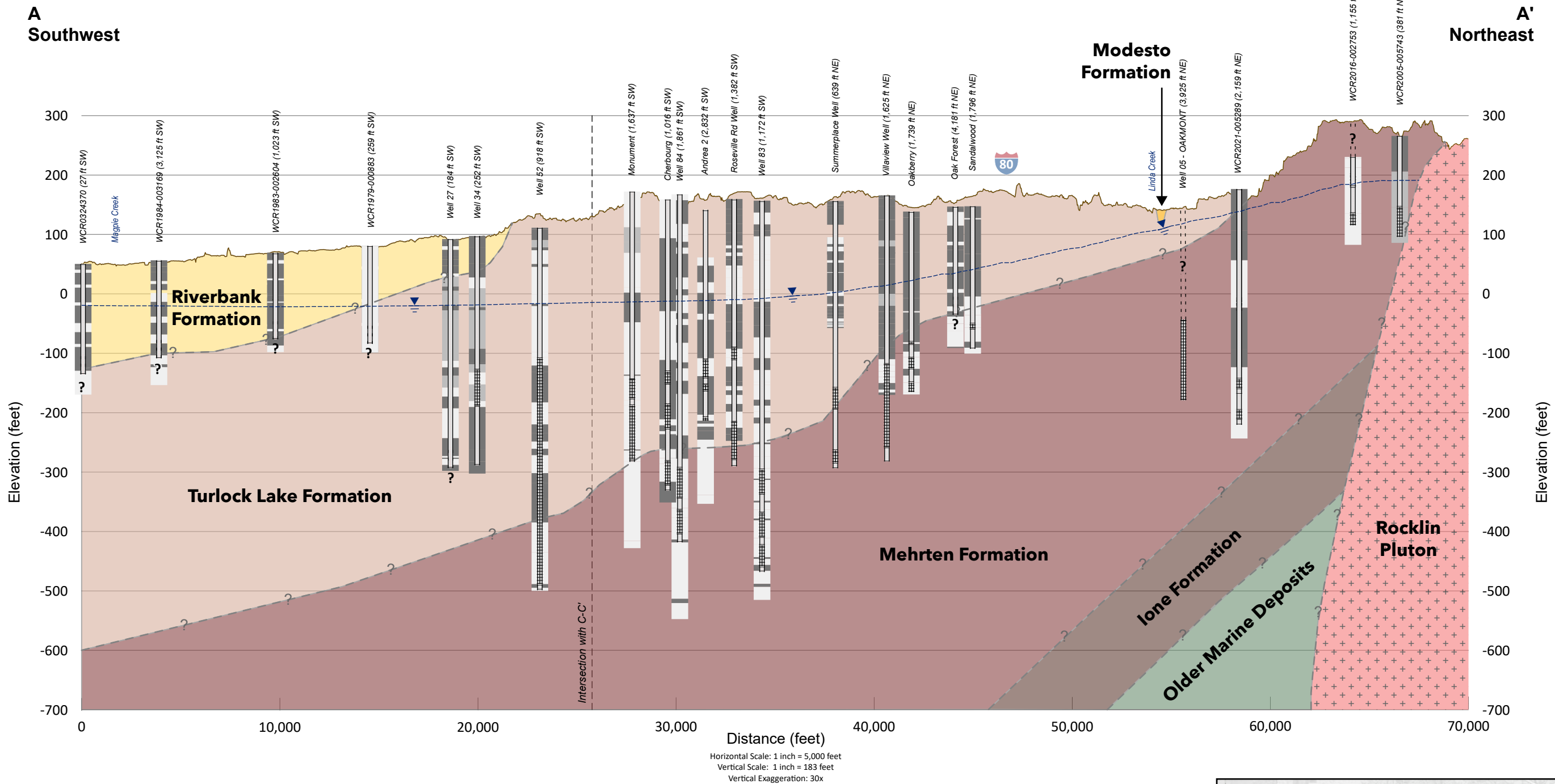
The Sacramento Valley contains a complex and diverse sequence of geologic formations that play a fundamental role in groundwater storage and movement. The Study Area is located on a westward-thickening and -dipping geologic sequence of sedimentary rock and unconsolidated sediment underlying the eastern flank of the Sacramento Valley. These sedimentary sequences consist of Late Cretaceous to Eocene marine and continental sedimentary rocks that overlie Jurassic to Cretaceous age igneous and metamorphic basement rock (e.g., Rocklin Pluton), and are overlain by Late Tertiary to Quaternary alluvial and fluvial sediments. The Late Cretaceous to Eocene age rocks contain saline water. The post-Eocene age sedimentary rocks and alluvial and fluvial sediments contain fresh groundwater and comprise the groundwater aquifer. The freshwater bearing geologic formations in the Study Area are (from oldest to youngest):

- Mehrten Formation (Late Miocene to Early Pliocene age)
- Laguna Formation (Pliocene age)
- Turlock Lake Formation (Pleistocene age)
- Riverbank and Modesto Formations (Pleistocene age)
- Basin Deposits (Holocene age)

Each of these geologic formations exhibit distinct characteristics that influence groundwater availability and quality (DWR, 1978; Harwood & Helley, 1985). The following subsections provide a detailed description of each geologic formation, including lithology, age, depositional environment, thickness, and groundwater hydrology.

Figure 4 shows the surface geology within and surrounding the Study Area. Figure 4 also shows locations of the geologic cross sections shown on Figures 5 through 7. These cross sections are along dip (slope of geologic beds and structure) through the northern portion of the Study Area (cross section A-A'; Figure 5), along dip through the southern portion of the Study Area (cross section B-B'; Figure 6), and along strike (direction perpendicular to dip) across the Study Area (cross section C-C'; Figure 7). The cross sections show the contacts between geologic formations, well borehole locations, well screened intervals, lithology, and groundwater elevations interpolated from measurements collected in fall 2019. Depths of the geologic contacts were interpreted using well logs, where available. Where data were not available, geologic contacts were projected or interpolated based on the available logs, geologic structural orientations (strike and dip), and depth information presented in published geologic reports.





CROSS SECTION FEATURES

Geologic Unit

- Riverbank Formation
- Modesto Formation
- Turlock Lake Formation
- Mehrten Formation
- Lone Formation
- Older Marine Deposits
- Rocklin Pluton

— ? — Geologic Contact

Borehole Lithology

- Fine Material
- Mixed Material
- Coarse Material

Well Construction

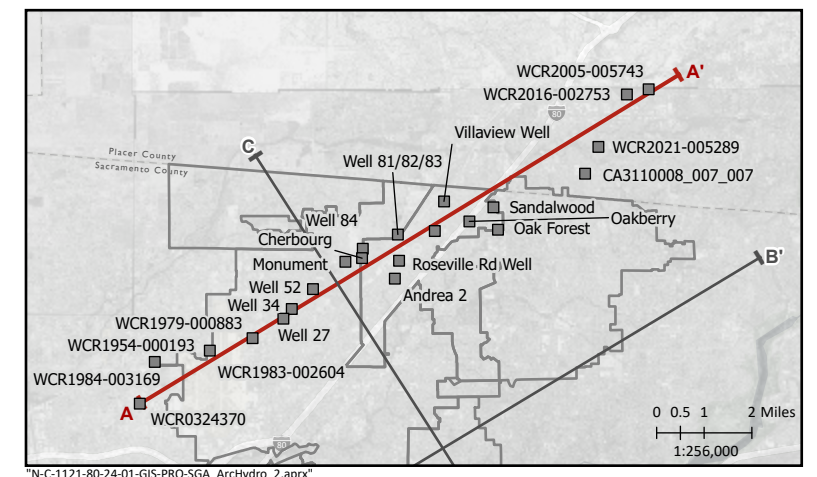
- Blank Casing
- Screened Casing
- Unknown Construction

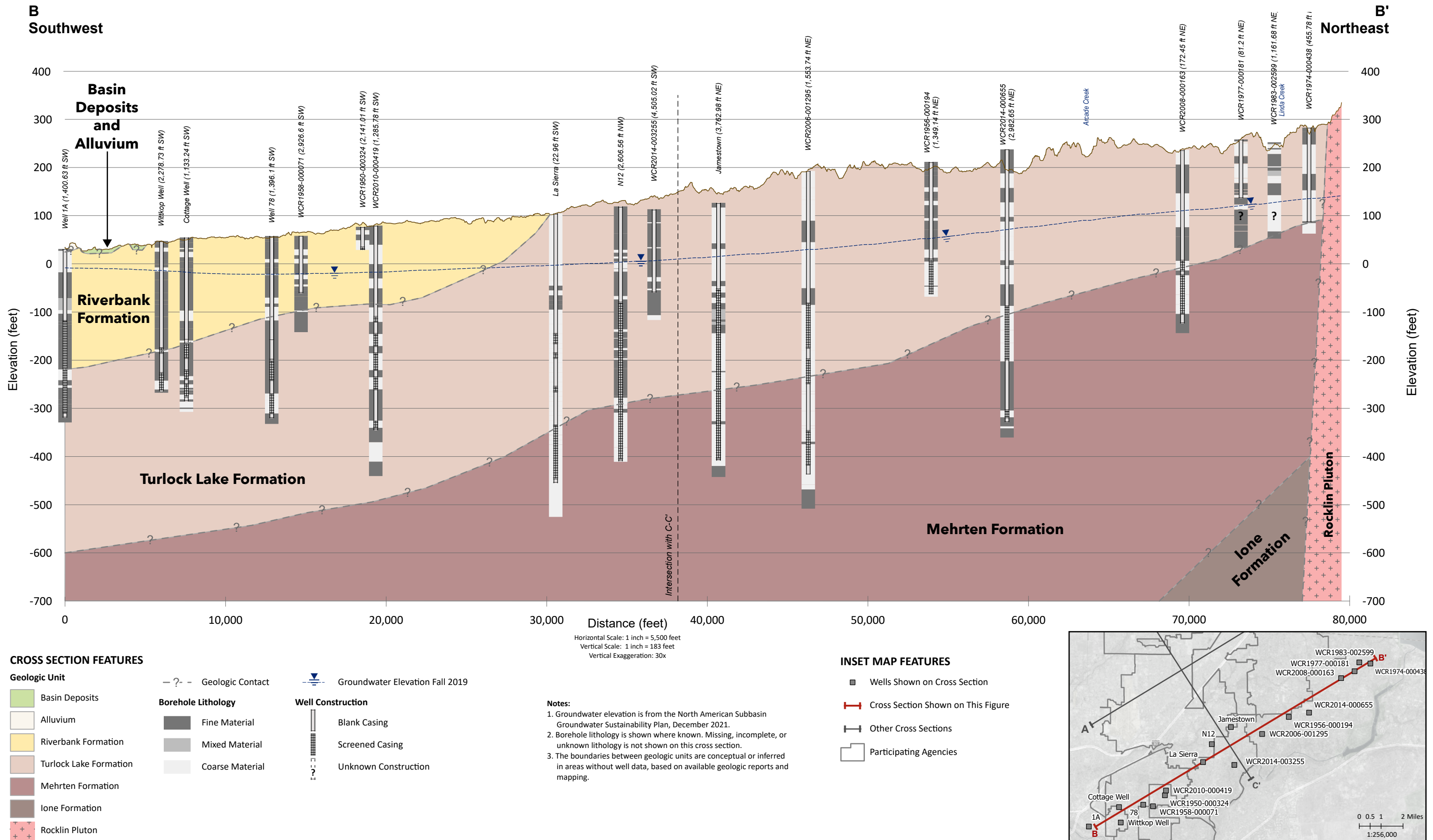
Notes:

- Groundwater elevation is from the North American Subbasin Groundwater Sustainability Plan, December 2021.
- Borehole lithology is shown where known. Missing, incomplete, or unknown lithology is not shown on this cross section.
- The boundaries between geologic units are conceptual or inferred in areas without well data, based on available geologic reports and mapping.

INSET MAP FEATURES

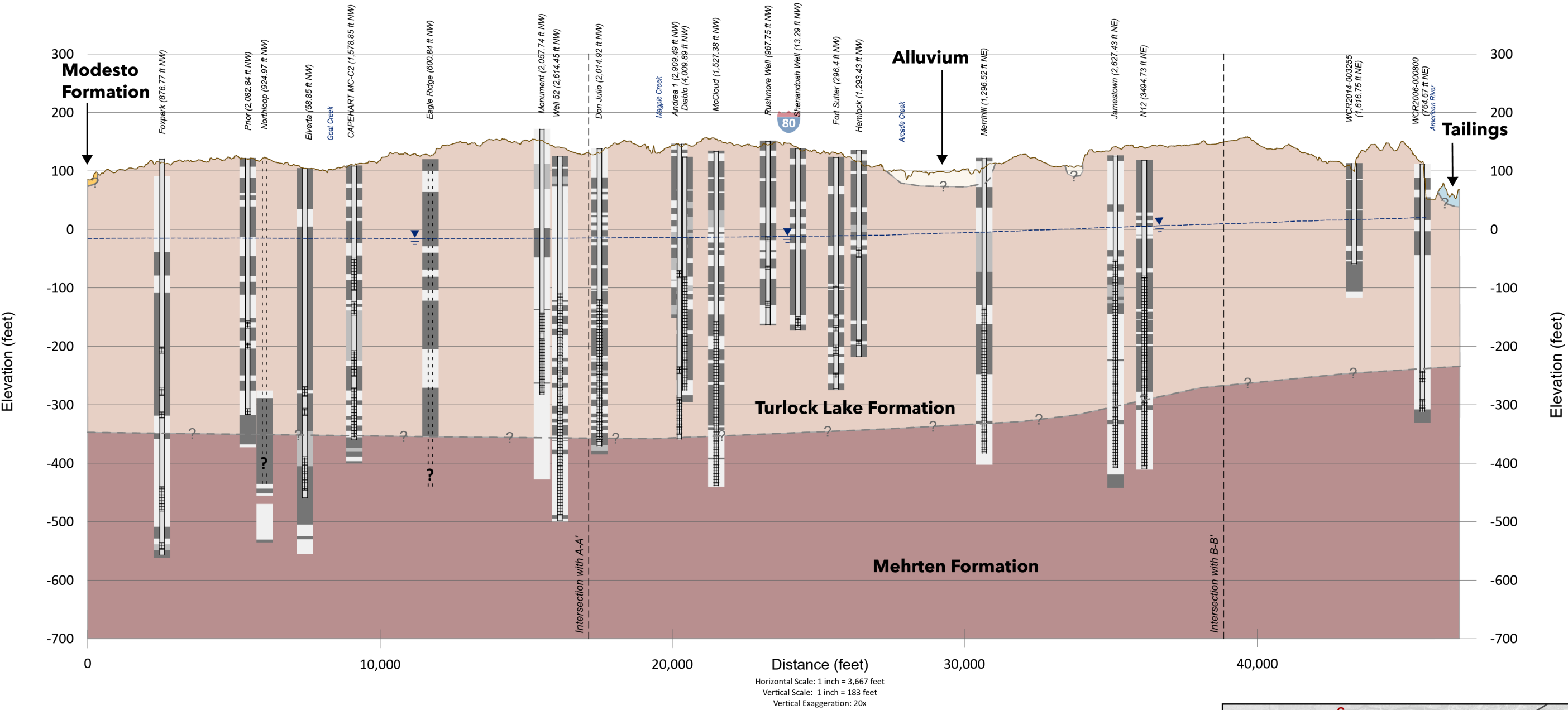
- Wells Shown on Cross Section
- Cross Section Shown on This Figure
- Other Cross Sections
- Participating Agencies



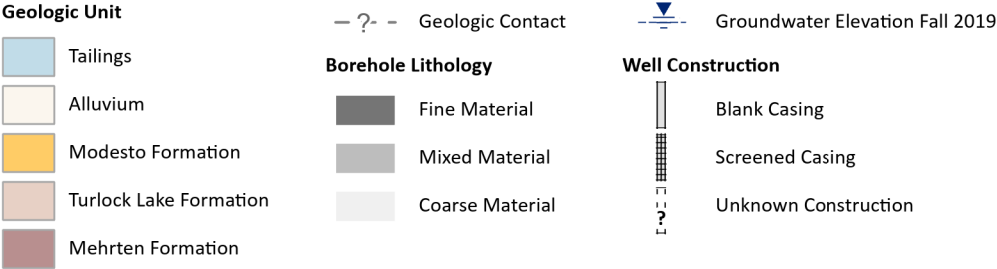


C
Northwest

C'
Southeast



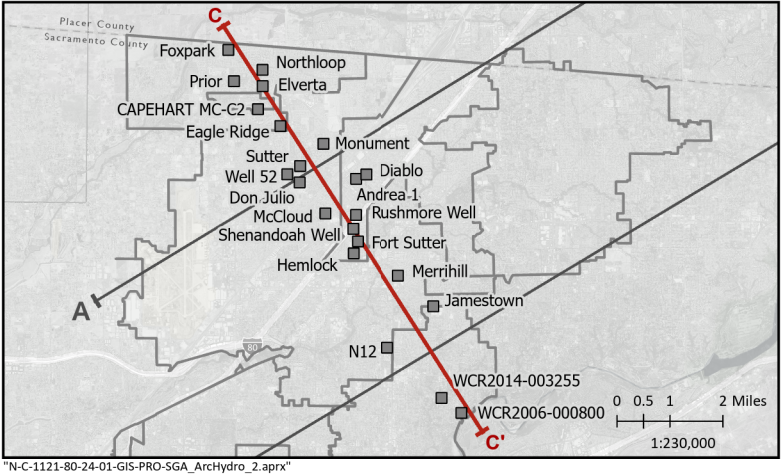
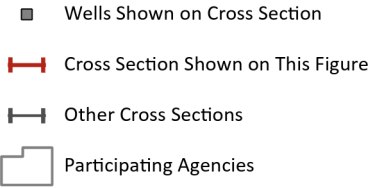
CROSS SECTION FEATURES



Notes:

- Groundwater elevation is from the North American Subbasin Groundwater Sustainability Plan, December 2021.
- Borehole lithology is shown where known. Missing, incomplete, or unknown lithology is not shown on this cross section.
- The boundaries between geologic units are conceptual or inferred in areas without well data, based on available geologic reports and mapping.

INSET MAP FEATURES



Sacramento Groundwater Authority
North American Subbasin
Groundwater Quality Degradation Study



Geologic Cross Section C-C'

Figure 7

2.2.1 Mehrten Formation

The Miocene to Pliocene age Mehrten Formation consists of conglomerate, sandstone, siltstone, and claystone. Mehrten Formation sediments were derived from andesitic (igneous, volcanic rock) source material laid down by southwesterly trending streams carrying debris from the Sierra Nevada (Marchand and Alldwardt, 1981) and overlie older marine deposits such as the Lone Formation as shown on cross sections A-A' and B-B' (Figures 5 and 6) (Olmstead and Davis, 1961). The upper part of the Mehrten Formation contains numerous weakly to moderately developed paleosols (a former soil preserved underneath sedimentary bedrock such as alluvium). The uppermost Mehrten Formation also includes light colored or reddish gravel and sand beds that can be easily confused with the overlying Laguna Formation (Marchand and Alldwardt, 1981). The Mehrten Formation outcrops about 1.5 miles north and east of the Study Area, as shown on Figure 4, and is estimated to have a regional slope of approximately 0.02 feet per foot (ft/ft) to the southwest (Marchand and Alldwardt, 1981; CGS, 1981). Based on the locations of the surface outcrops of the Mehrten Formation and the southwesterly regional slope of its upper surface, the top of the Mehrten Formation is expected to occur at depths between roughly 300 and 1,000 feet below ground surface (bgs) in the vicinity of the Study Area, assuming a constant slope for the entire region. Maximum depth to the top of the Mehrten Formation is roughly 650 feet bgs (Figures 5 through 7).

Wells completed in the Mehrten Formation sand and gravel units can yield substantial water supplies, sometimes exceeding 3,000 gallons per minute (gpm). However, confining breccia layers may restrict groundwater movement and storage in certain areas. The volcanic origin of the formation suggests a potential influence on groundwater chemistry due to naturally occurring minerals, including manganese (DWR, 2003). Elevated concentrations of manganese have been measured in production wells that extract groundwater from the Mehrten Formation.

2.2.2 Laguna and Turlock Lake Formations

The Pliocene age Laguna Formation is in unconformable contact (boundary between geologic units representing a gap in time between the deposition of the units caused by a period of erosion or non-deposition) with the Mehrten Formation throughout much of the eastern Sacramento Valley. The Laguna Formation consists of consolidated alluvial gravel, sand, and silt deposits derived from Sierran granitic, metamorphic, and volcanic rocks (CGS, 1981). The Laguna Formation outcrops primarily in the southern Sacramento Valley, south of the American River, and is observed less north of the American River. The Laguna Formation outcrops north of the American River 1.5 miles southeast of the Study Area. If the Laguna Formation exists within the Study Area, it is buried beneath and likely indistinguishable from the younger overlying Turlock Lake Formation.

The Pleistocene age Turlock Lake Formation consists predominately of partially consolidated gravel, sand, and silt derived mainly from Sierran granitic and metamorphic rocks (CGS, 1981). The formation is in unconformable contact with the underlying Laguna and Mehrten Formations and overlying Riverbank and Modesto Formations (Marchand and Alldwardt, 1981). The Turlock Lake Formation is difficult to distinguish from the Laguna Formation but is significantly younger at slightly less than one million years. The Turlock Lake Formation is exposed over the eastern portion of Study Area and buried throughout the western portion (Figures 4 through 6). The Turlock Lake Formation mapped north of the American River has informally been referred to as the Fair Oaks Formation (AEG, 2018), however, most geologic investigations classify these sediments as either Turlock Lake or Laguna Formations.

The combined thickness of the Turlock Lake and Laguna Formations is reportedly up to 200 feet in most areas of the northern Sacramento Valley (Harwood and Helley, 1985). However, based on available well logs, the Turlock Lake Formation may be up to 500 feet thick in the vicinity of the Study Area (Figures 5 through 7).

Wells completed within the Turlock Lake and Laguna Formations typically have lower yield than those within the Mehrten Formation — often less than 1,000 gpm (DWR, 1974; Olmstead and Davis, 1961). Wells completed within a channel sequence of the Turlock Lake Formation may have yields as much as 2,500 gpm.

The permeable materials of the Turlock Lake and Laguna Formations were formed by periods of both glacial and interglacial conditions. These permeable materials are defined as superjacent paleochannels in the Evaluation of Ground Water Resources, Sacramento County (DWR, 1974). These superjacent paleochannels are reportedly hydraulically isolated from relatively deeper aquifers and contain a series of buried stream deposits. The stream deposits consist of permeable sands and gravels, and occasionally cobbles and boulders, enclosed by less permeable silts and clays which result in a network of tabular aquifers. The extents of the superjacent paleochannels were mapped in the 1974 DWR report, however, information obtained from wells constructed since 1974 have exposed some uncertainty in the mapped extents but not the existence of the paleochannels. The paleochannels are highly permeable and can act as conduits for groundwater flow and contaminant transport.

2.2.3 Riverbank and Modesto Formations

The Mehrten, Laguna, and Turlock Lake Formations are unconformably overlain by the Pleistocene age Riverbank and Modesto Formations. These formations consist of up to roughly 200 feet of loose to moderately compacted silt, silty clay, sand, and gravel deposited in alluvial depositional environments during periods of global glaciation (Lettis, 1988; Weissmann, et. al., 2002; DWR, 2006). The formations were deposited in response to Sierra Nevadan glacial activity and the accompanying changes in base levels and precipitation during the glacial cycles. The increased precipitation and lower base level resulted in greater stream discharge and competency than at the present time. The greater competency of the streams led to scouring of stream channels in preexisting geologic deposits, followed by transport, deposition and burial of sands and gravels in the channels as the glacial cycles progressed.

The age of the Riverbank Formation ranges from 0.13 to 0.45 million years and corresponds to the Illinoian and older glacial stages. The age of the Modesto Formation ranges from approximately 0.01 to 0.042 million years and correlates to the Wisconsin glacial stage. These ages are significantly younger than the roughly one-million-year age of the Turlock Lake Formation and the 3-to-4-million-year age of the Laguna Formation, which are the next youngest geologic formations in the vicinity of the Study Area.

Wells penetrating the sand and gravel units of the Riverbank and Modesto Formations produce up to about 1,000 gpm (DWR, 2006).

2.2.4 Basin Deposits

Holocene basin deposits are very young near-surface deposits formed during flood events when streams overtopped their natural levees flooding the surrounding area. As the floodwater spread, the current velocity and stream competency decreased, resulting in deposition of silts, clays, and fine sands. Flood basin deposits reach thicknesses up to 150 feet within the Sacramento Valley and are interbedded with stream channel deposits (DWR, 2006).

Stream channel deposits are significant due to their high porosity and permeability, which facilitate rapid recharge and groundwater flow. The shallow nature of channel deposits, however, also makes them more susceptible to contamination from surface sources.

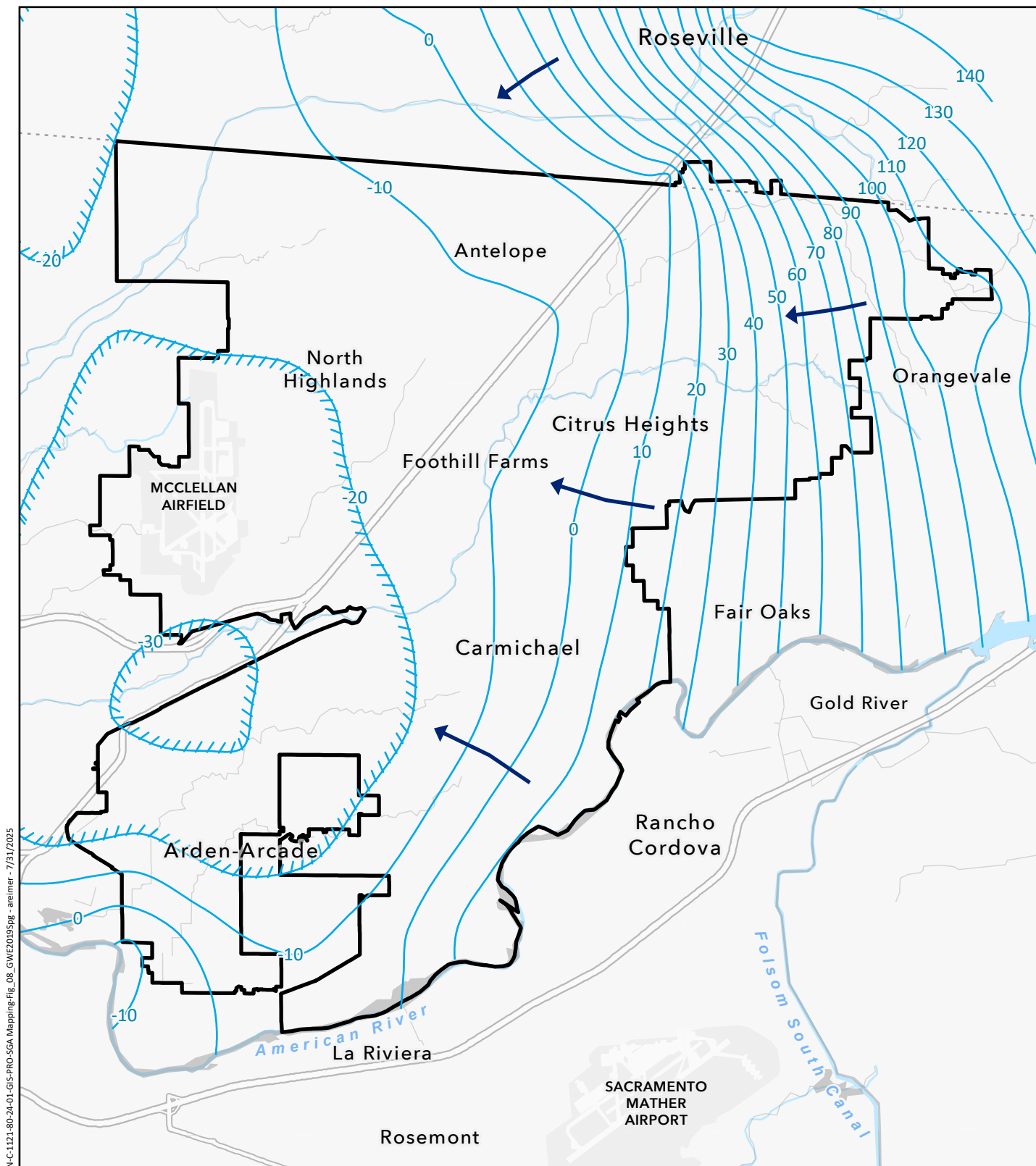
2.3 Groundwater Elevations and Flow Gradients

Groundwater occurs under unconfined conditions within the Holocene stream channel deposits, except where these units are overlain by Holocene basin deposits, which create confined conditions in the stream channel deposits (DWR, 1978). Groundwater occurs under mostly semiconfined to confined conditions in the Modesto, Riverbank, Turlock Lake, Laguna, and Mehrten Formations.

2.3.1 Existing Groundwater Elevations and Flow Gradients

Groundwater flow into and through the Study Area is generally westward from the Sierra Nevada foothills, towards a depression in the groundwater elevations located near the former McClellan Air Force Base (McClellan Airfield). Figures 8 and 9 show the regional groundwater elevation contours and flow directions from spring 2019 and fall 2019, respectively (NASb GSAs, 2021). Groundwater surface elevations during both spring and fall of 2019 showed similar groundwater flow directions and gradients within the Study Area. The groundwater gradient near Antelope was approximately 0.0007 vertical ft/ft and 0.0004 ft/ft toward the south in the spring and fall, respectively. The groundwater gradient from the Sierra Nevada foothills near Citrus Heights was approximately 0.005 ft/ft toward the southwest during both spring and fall 2019. The groundwater gradient from the American River near Carmichael was approximately 0.002 ft/ft toward the northwest for both seasons.

The groundwater elevations measured around Carmichael indicate that the adjacent segment of the American River may be a “losing stream”, which is defined as a condition in which a portion of a stream’s flow recharges the groundwater system. This is shown on the contour maps (Figures 8 and 9) and in cross section C-C’ (Figure 7) where groundwater elevations are highest at or near the river and slope downwards towards the north. Jasechko (2021) classified the portion of the American River from Fair Oaks to Interstate 80 as a potentially losing stream based on information obtained from nearby wells and stream gauges.



N-C-1121-80-24-01-GIS-PRO-SGA Mapping-Fig_08_GWE2019Spg - areimer - 7/31/2025

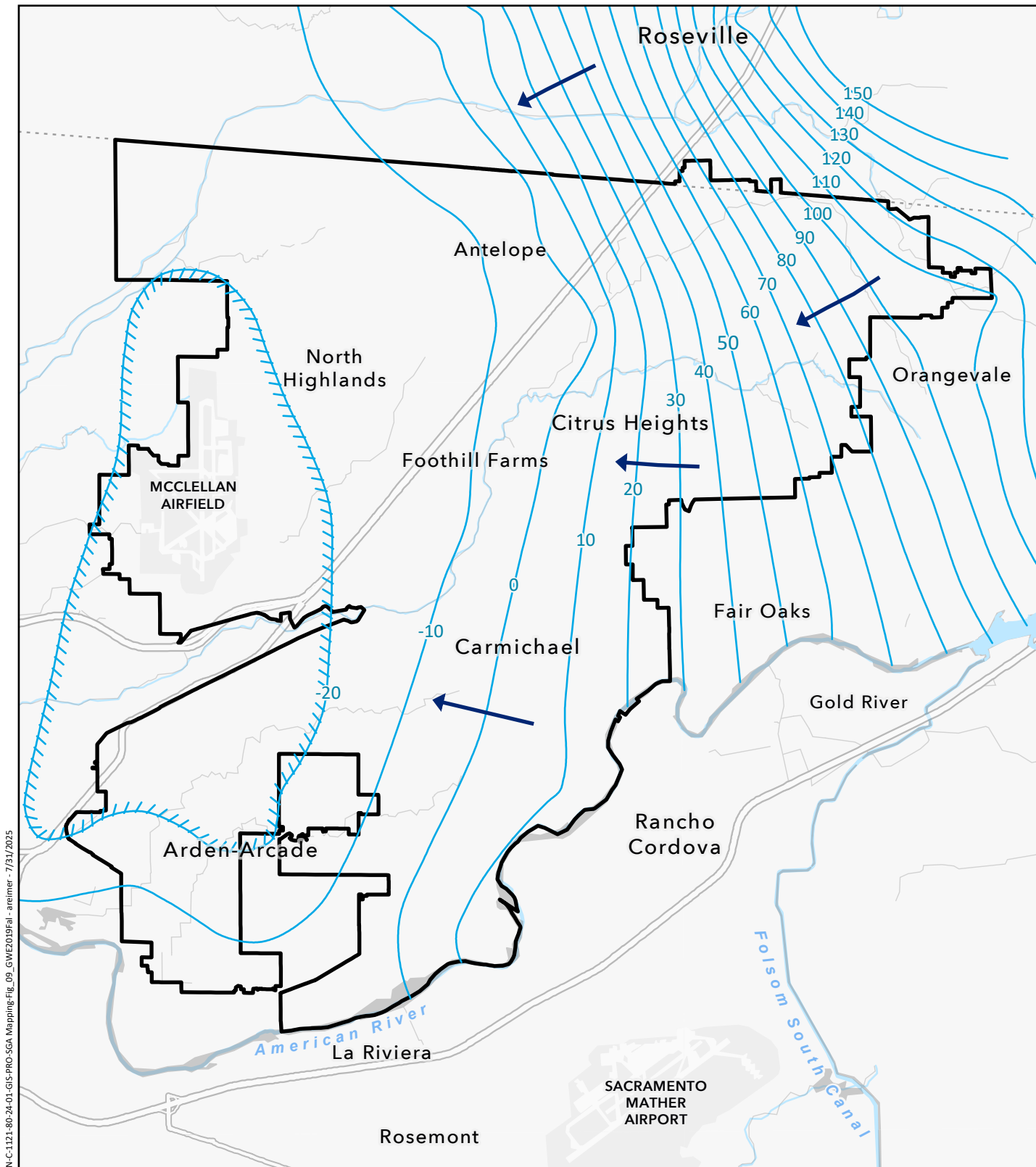
— Groundwater Elevation Contour (feet)
 --- Groundwater Elevation Contour Depression (feet)

➔ Groundwater Flow Direction
 Study Area



0 0.5 1 2 Miles

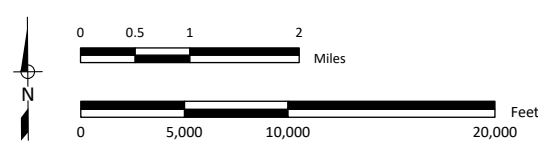
0 5,000 10,000 20,000 Feet



N-C-1121-80-24-01-GIS-PRO-SGA Mapping-Fig_09_GWE2019Fal - areimer - 7/31/2025

- Groundwater Elevation Contour (feet)
- Groundwater Elevation Contour Depression (feet)

- ➔ Groundwater Flow Direction
- Study Area



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**Groundwater Elevation
Contours Fall 2019**

Figure 9

2.3.2 Future Groundwater Elevations and Flow Gradients

Future groundwater elevations and groundwater flow gradients were evaluated by comparing changes in the water budgets documented in the NASb GSP under: a) Current Conditions, b) Projected Conditions, and c) Projected Conditions with Climate Change. These water budgets were developed using the Cosumnes, South American, and North American Groundwater Subbasins (CoSANA) integrated water flow model (IWFM) (NASb GSAs, 2021). The CoSANA IWFM is a basin-scale model suitable for assessing current and future groundwater conditions and basin-scale operations, including conjunctive use. The water budget results documented in the NASb GSP provided useful information for assessing the relative changes between current and future groundwater elevations and groundwater flow gradients.

The following summarizes the inputs used for the Current Conditions water budget (NASb GSAs, 2021):

- Hydrologic Period – Water years 1970-2019 (50-year hydrology)
- Stream Flow – United States Geological Survey (USGS) and California Data Exchange Center (CDEC) historical records; simulation of small-stream watersheds in the CoSANA IWFM
- Land Use – 2014 Statewide crop maps; 2015 land use survey of Sacramento County
- Urban Water Demand – 2015 Urban Water Management Plans; municipal pumping records
- Agricultural Water Demand – 2015 land use and cropping conditions adjusted for urban growth areas based on General Plans

The Projected Conditions water budget was based on the same inputs as the Current Conditions water budget, except land use and water demands were projected to 2040 conditions (NASb GSAs, 2021).

The Projected Conditions with Climate Change water budget was developed using the same inputs as the Projected Conditions water budget but incorporated adjustments to account for climate change. These adjustments were based on the 2022 American River Basin Study (Stantec, 2022) and consisted of the following changes between 2019 and 2040:

- Three percent (3%) reduction in precipitation
- Eleven percent (11%) increase in average temperature
- Ten percent (10%) increase in potential evapotranspiration
- Six percent (6%) decrease in runoff

Table 2 provides a summary of the water budgets from the CoSANA IWFM simulations for: a) Current Conditions, b) Projected Conditions, and c) Projected Conditions with Climate Change.

Table 2. NASb Modeled Average Annual Groundwater Budgets (Entire Subbasin)			
Water Budget Component, afy	Current Conditions	Projected Conditions	Projected Conditions with Climate Change
Total Inflow	384,700	393,800	399,500
Total Outflow	369,900	388,400	403,000
Change in Groundwater Storage	14,800	5,400	-3,500
<i>Source: NASb GSAs. 2021. North American Subbasin Groundwater Sustainability Plan. Table 6-11.</i>			
afy = acre-feet per year			

The Current Conditions and the Projected Conditions water budgets show estimated annual increases in storage of 14,800 acre-feet per year (afy) and 5,400 afy, respectively, in the Subbasin. The Projected Conditions with Climate Change water budget shows an estimated annual decrease in storage of 3,500 afy in the Subbasin. These changes in the estimated annual groundwater storage are relatively small in comparison to the 342,200-acre area of the Subbasin, and the changes in storage in the 45,200-acre Study Area would be expected to be grossly proportionally less than the Subbasin – provided relatively uniform conditions predominate in the Subbasin.

3.0 CONTAMINANT CHARACTERISTICS

This Study focuses on the existing and potential threats of PCE contamination within production wells, including existing ASR wells. Based on feedback from participating agencies, hexavalent chromium, manganese, and perchlorate were also included in the evaluation but were evaluated to a lesser degree than PCE. This section describes the existing conditions of contaminants within the Study Area and a conceptual model of contaminant transport towards municipal wells. The conceptual model consists of the following topics, which are described in more detail in the following sections:

- Tabulation of physicochemical properties of contaminants
- Identification of plumes and point sources
- Assessment of historical contaminant concentrations at municipal wells
- Delineation of conceptual capture zones

3.1 Identified Contaminants of Concern

A brief description of each contaminant of concern, how they generally behave in groundwater, and water quality trends are presented below. Time series charts of historical measured contaminant concentrations in public water supply wells for PCE, hexavalent chromium, manganese, and perchlorate are provided in Appendices A through D, respectively. Table 3 contains a summary of the regulatory levels and physicochemical properties of the identified contaminants of concern.

Table 3. Regulatory Levels and Physicochemical Properties of Identified Contaminants of Concern				
Property	PCE	Hexavalent Chromium	Manganese	Perchlorate
Regulatory Water Quality Standards for Drinking Water				
Water Quality Level	5 µg/L	10 µg/L	50 µg/L	6 µg/L
Water Quality Level	Primary CA MCL	Primary CA MCL	Secondary CA MCL	Primary CA MCL
Physicochemical Properties				
Mobility	Moderate - High	High	Controlled by redox conditions	High
Solubility	150 mg/L (Low)	High	Controlled by redox conditions	High
Soil Sorption Coefficient	2.4 (Low)	Low - Moderate	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
Octanol/Water Partition Coefficient	2.5	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
Source: State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB). 2017. Groundwater Information Sheets, Assorted Chemicals. California State Water Resources Control Board, Division of Water Quality, GAMA Program. Revised November 2017.				

3.2 PCE

PCE is a contaminant associated with dry cleaning, textile operations, and metal degreasing activities. It was also widely used in the production of CFC-113 (Freon-113) and other fluorocarbons. PCE can be found in many industrial, commercial, and household supplies, including rubber coatings, solvent soaps, printing inks, adhesives and glues, sealants, polishes, lubricants, and pesticides.

Physicochemical properties of PCE are listed in Table 3. PCE is a dense non-aqueous phase liquid (DNAPL), meaning it is denser than water, and free phase PCE will sink to the bottom of a groundwater system. PCE has a moderate to high mobility rating and low sorption rate (SWRCB, 2017). In the presence of water, it will form a separate phase.

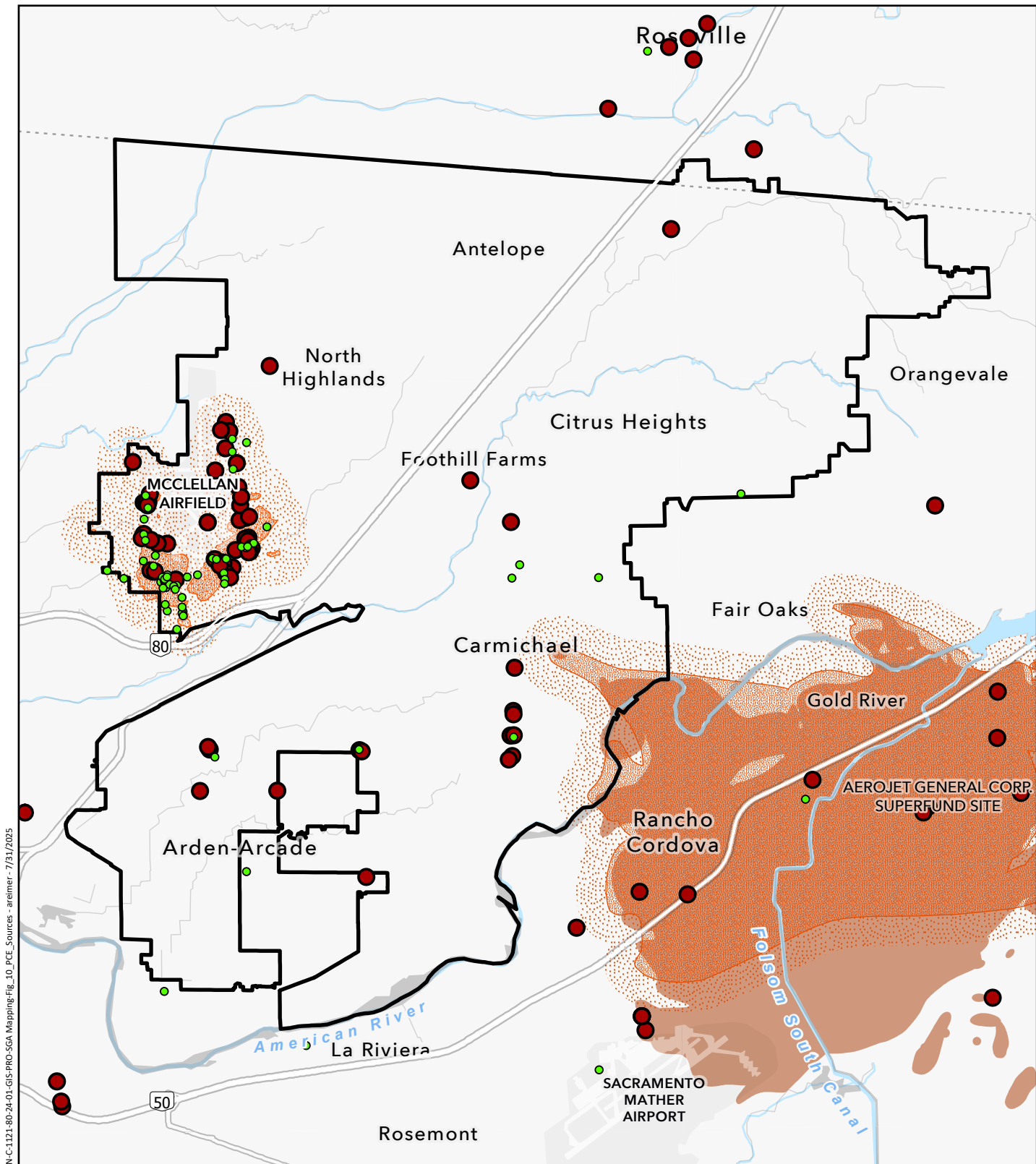
3.2.1 Regulatory Water Quality Standards

The State of California primary maximum contaminant level (MCL) for PCE in drinking water is 5 micrograms per liter ($\mu\text{g/L}$).

3.2.2 Existing Conditions

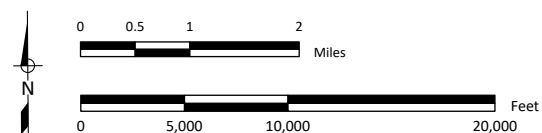
Figure 10 shows the locations of reported PCE release sites. Open and active release sites are in red and closed sites are in green. A cluster of PCE release sites within the Study Area is located at the former McClellan Airfield, a United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) “superfund” contamination cleanup site. The reported PCE release sites at and surrounding the former McClellan Airfield are under active mitigation and are undergoing cleanup actions for PCE and other chemicals, including hexavalent chromium and perchlorate. Consultation zones, contamination zones, and composite plume delineations for the former McClellan Airfield and the Aerojet General Corporation superfund sites, both of which include PCE, are shown on Figure 10. The Aerojet superfund site is located south of the American River. While the specific site location itself is not within the Study Area, the northwestern extents of the Aerojet consultation and contamination zones and composite plume were mapped within Carmichael in 2015 and again in 2022. The Aerojet plume appears to have receded somewhat between 2015 and 2022, indicating that cleanup/containment efforts are making a positive impact.

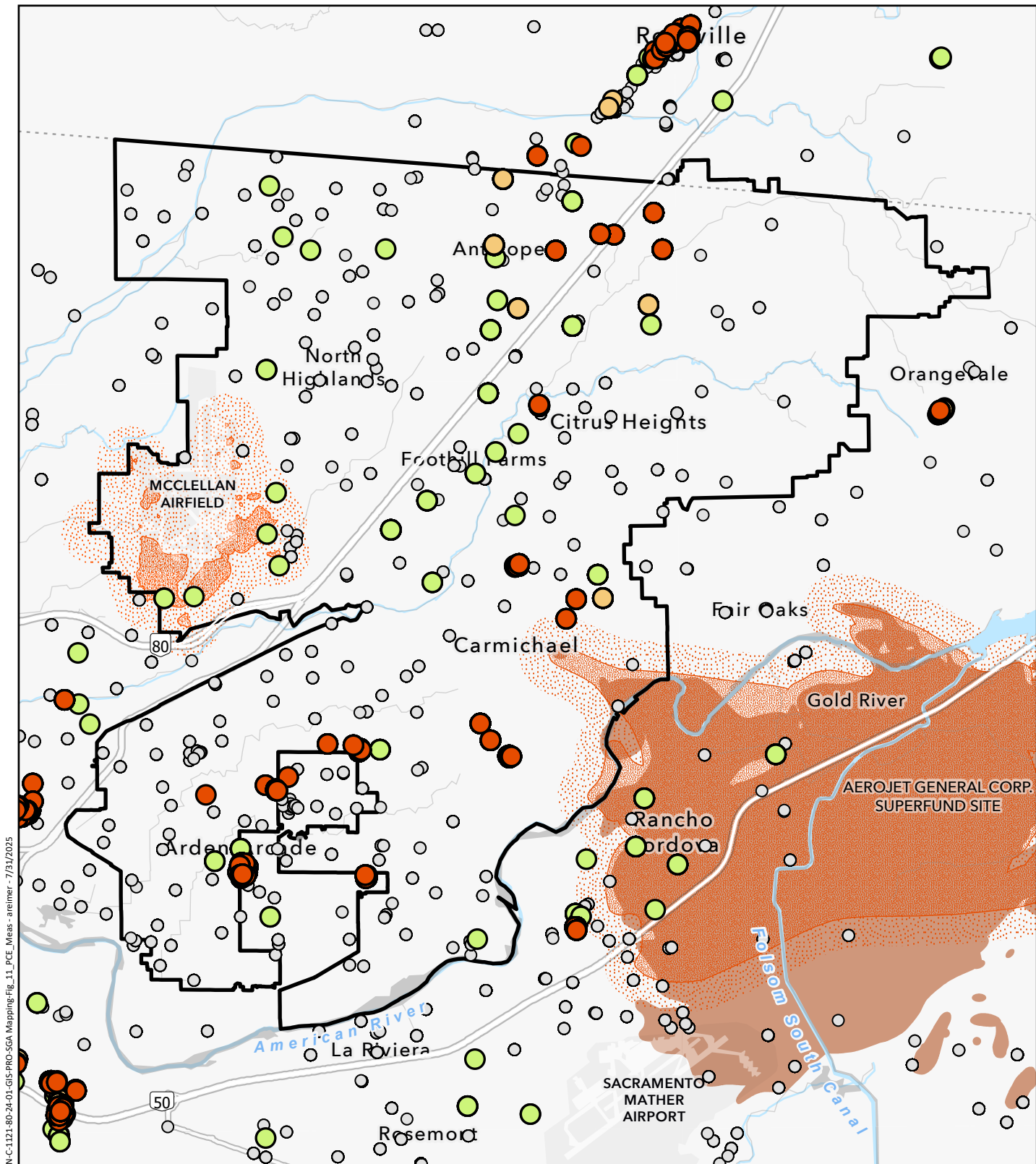
Figure 11 shows historical PCE concentrations in and around the Study Area measured in public supply wells, domestic wells, and assorted observation and cleanup wells. The plotted PCE concentrations are the historical maximum concentration at each location. Most of the monitored sites shown on Figure 11 with historical PCE concentrations equal to or above 50 percent of the $5\text{-}\mu\text{g/L}$ MCL (displayed as orange or red dots) are relatively shallow observation wells used for monitoring cleanup sites. Table 1 lists the data sources. Wells with PCE concentrations equal to or above 50 percent of the $5\text{-}\mu\text{g/L}$ MCL appear to fall within northeast to southwest trending bands extending from Roseville to Antelope and from Carmichael to Arden-Arcade.



N-C-1121-80-24-01-GIS-PRO-SGA Mapping-Fig_10_PCE_Sources - artemis - 7/31/2025

- Closed Release Site
- Open Release Site
- Consultation Zone (2014-2015)
- Contamination Zone (2014-2015)
- Composite Plume (2022)





To assess Study Area-scale changes in PCE concentrations over time and with depth, the entire historical record of PCE measurements was plotted as a function of depth versus time (Figure 12). Based on the distribution of historical PCE concentrations within the Study Area, the wells were divided into three depth intervals:

- Wells less than 150 feet deep (“shallow”)
- Wells 150 feet to less than 350 feet deep (“intermediate”)
- Wells 350 feet deep or greater (“deep”)

As shown on Figure 12, there appears to be some downward migration of PCE over time within the shallowest depth interval (wells less than 150 feet deep). This trend, however, appears to be isolated to the shallowest depth interval and is not apparently continued in wells of depths greater than 150 feet.

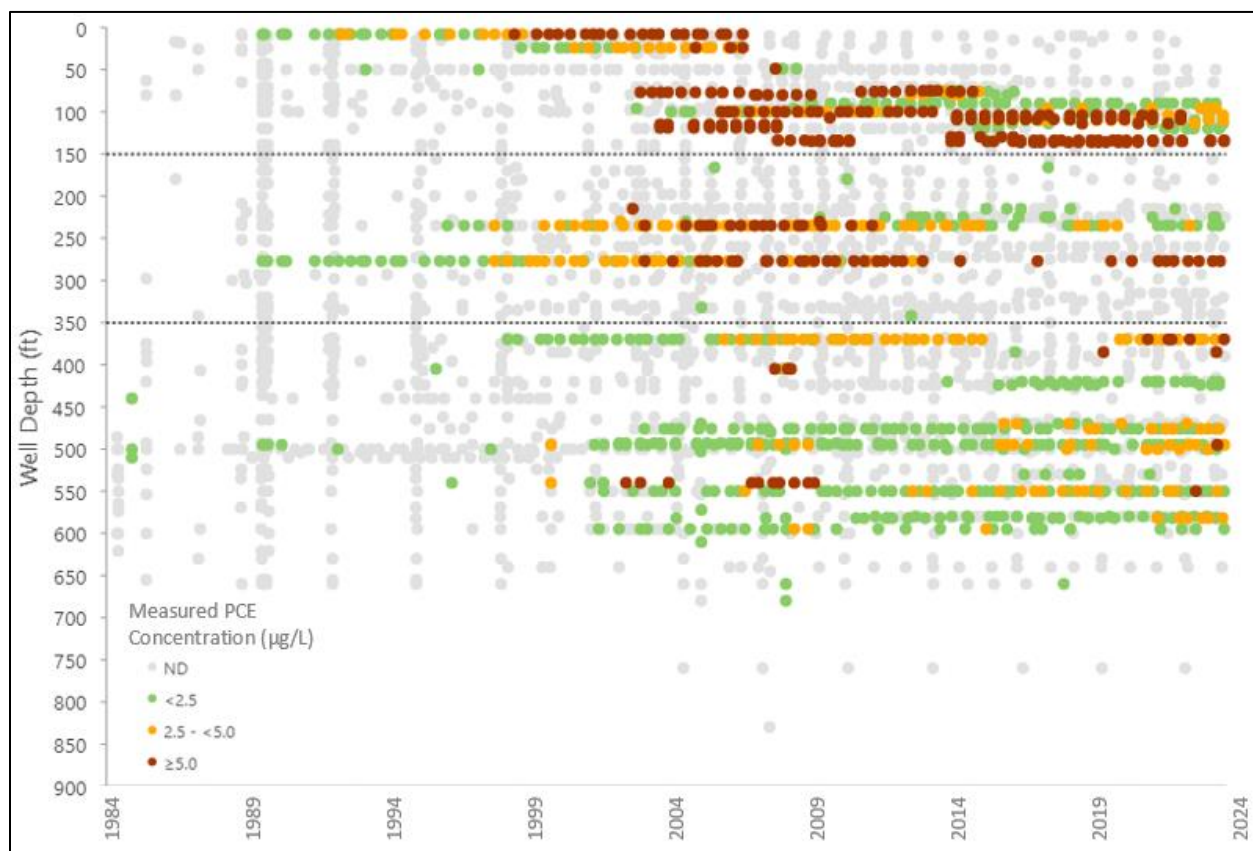


Figure 12. Historical Measured PCE Concentrations by Well Depth and Date

Figures 13a, 13b, and 13c show the spatiotemporal distribution of PCE measurements based on the three depth intervals defined above. Figure 13a (well depth less than 150 feet) shows data from 158 wells, including cleanup, monitoring, and small public supply wells. Figure 13b (well depth 150 to 350 feet) shows data from 79 wells, including monitoring, domestic, and public supply wells. Figure 13c (well depth greater than 350 feet) shows data from 173 wells, of which 152 wells are municipal public water supply wells. Each panel on Figures 13a through 13c represents a 5-year period of record, spanning the entire available dataset for PCE from 1984 (upper left) through 2023 (lower right).

As seen on Figures 13a, 13b, and 13c, the majority of the highest PCE concentrations occur within the shallow portion of the groundwater system (Figure 13a). There appears to be minimal migration of PCE from shallow to intermediate depths, as shown on Figures 12, 13a, and 13b. While PCE concentrations at depths less than 150 feet have been consistently observed across the Study Area (Figure 13a), elevated concentrations of PCE between 150 and 350 feet were consistently observed in only one localized area near the northern edge of the Study Area (Figure 13b). PCE concentrations in wells deeper than 350 feet have gradually increased since the early 2000s (Figure 13c). The most notable area with elevated PCE concentrations and increasing trends in deeper wells over time is in the north central area. In contrast, PCE concentrations in deeper wells located in the northwestern portion of the Study Area were relatively higher at the beginning of the period of record (1980s) and have since decreased.

Figure 14 shows the 10-year trends by well depth. Trends in PCE concentrations were assessed using data from public water supply wells with at least three measurements during the 10-year period from calendar year 2014 through 2023. The trends are categorized as decreasing, stable (e.g., no trend), or increasing.

Most of the wells less than 150 feet deep with PCE concentrations above the reporting limit within the past five years also had increasing PCE concentrations (Figure 13a, panel showing 2019 through 2023, and Figure 14). The exception is a well with a decreasing trend located within the east-central portion of the Study Area (Figure 14).

On the middle panel of Figure 14, which shows wells 150 to 350 feet deep, two have exhibited increasing PCE concentrations over the past 10 years. One well is in the southern part of the Study Area near Arden-Arcade, and one is in the northern part, near Antelope. The southern well has had detectable concentrations of PCE since 2019, but these concentrations have been below 2.5 µg/L. The northern well has consistently been measured to contain PCE concentrations above the MCL since 1999 (Figure 13b).

PCE concentrations have been increasing in wells deeper than 350 feet in the north near Antelope and North Highlands and the south-central area near Carmichael (Figure 13c and Figure 14). In between these two areas, near Foothill Farms, three public wells have seen decreasing PCE concentrations.

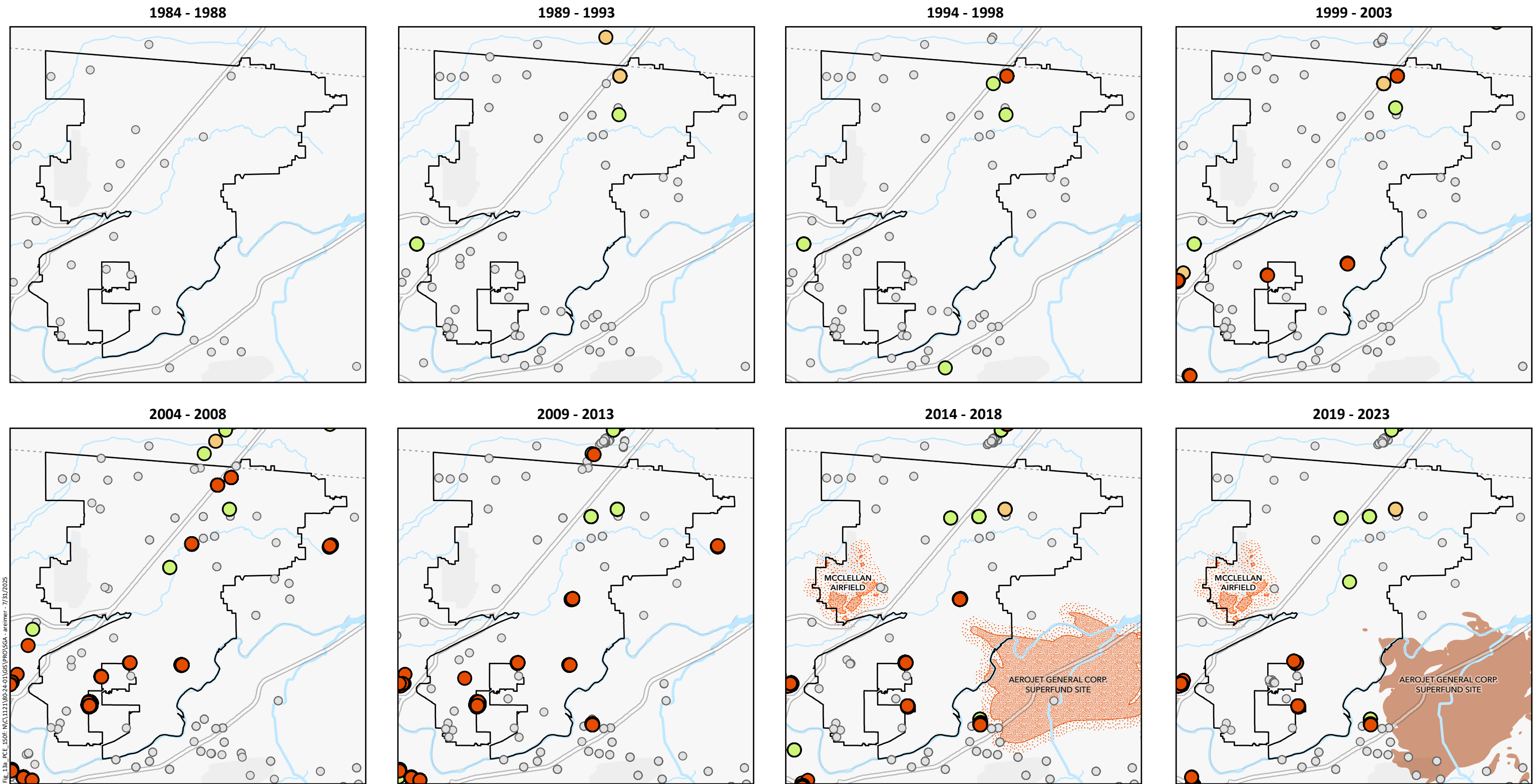


Fig. 13a_PCE_150F_NC11121V02-24-01[G5]PRO[SGA - areimer - 7/31/2025]

Maximum Concentration per 5-Year Period (µg/L)

- Not Detected
- <2.5
- 2.5 to <5.0
- ≥5.0

- Consultation Zone (2014-2015)
- Contamination Zone (2014-2015)
- Composite Plume (2022)

Notes:

1. Published mapping of contamination zones and consultation zones for the former McClellan Airfield were only available for calendar year 2014. These zones are shown on the panels representing 2014 - 2018 and 2019 - 2023.
2. Published mapping of contamination zones and consultation zones for the Aerojet site were available for calendar year 2015 and are shown on the panel representing 2015 - 2018. Mapping of the 2022 composite plume was available for the Aerojet site and is shown on the panel representing 2019 - 2023.

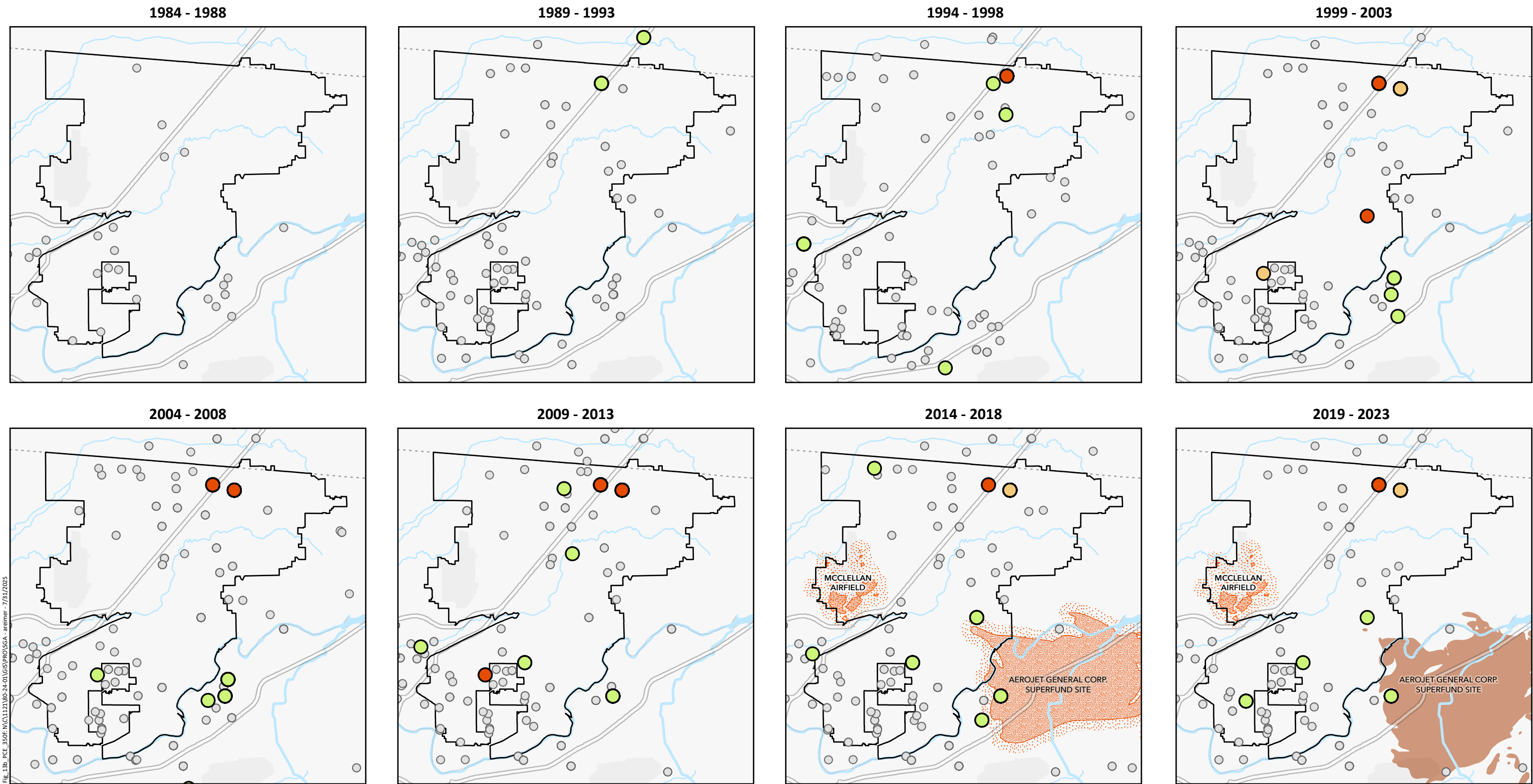


Fig. 13b_PCE_350F_N/C/L1121/V0-24-01/GIS/PRO/SGA-areimer-7/31/2025

Maximum Concentration per 5-Year Period (µg/L)

- Not Detected
- <2.5
- 2.5 to <5.0
- ≥5.0

- Consultation Zone (2014-2015)
- Contamination Zone (2014-2015)
- Composite Plume (2022)

Notes:

1. Published mapping of contamination zones and consultation zones for the former McClellan Airfield were only available for calendar year 2014. These zones are shown on the panels representing 2014 - 2018 and 2019 - 2023.
2. Published mapping of contamination zones and consultation zones for the Aerojet site were available for calendar year 2015 and are shown on the panel representing 2015 - 2018. Mapping of the 2022 composite plume was available for the Aerojet site and is shown on the panel representing 2019 - 2023.

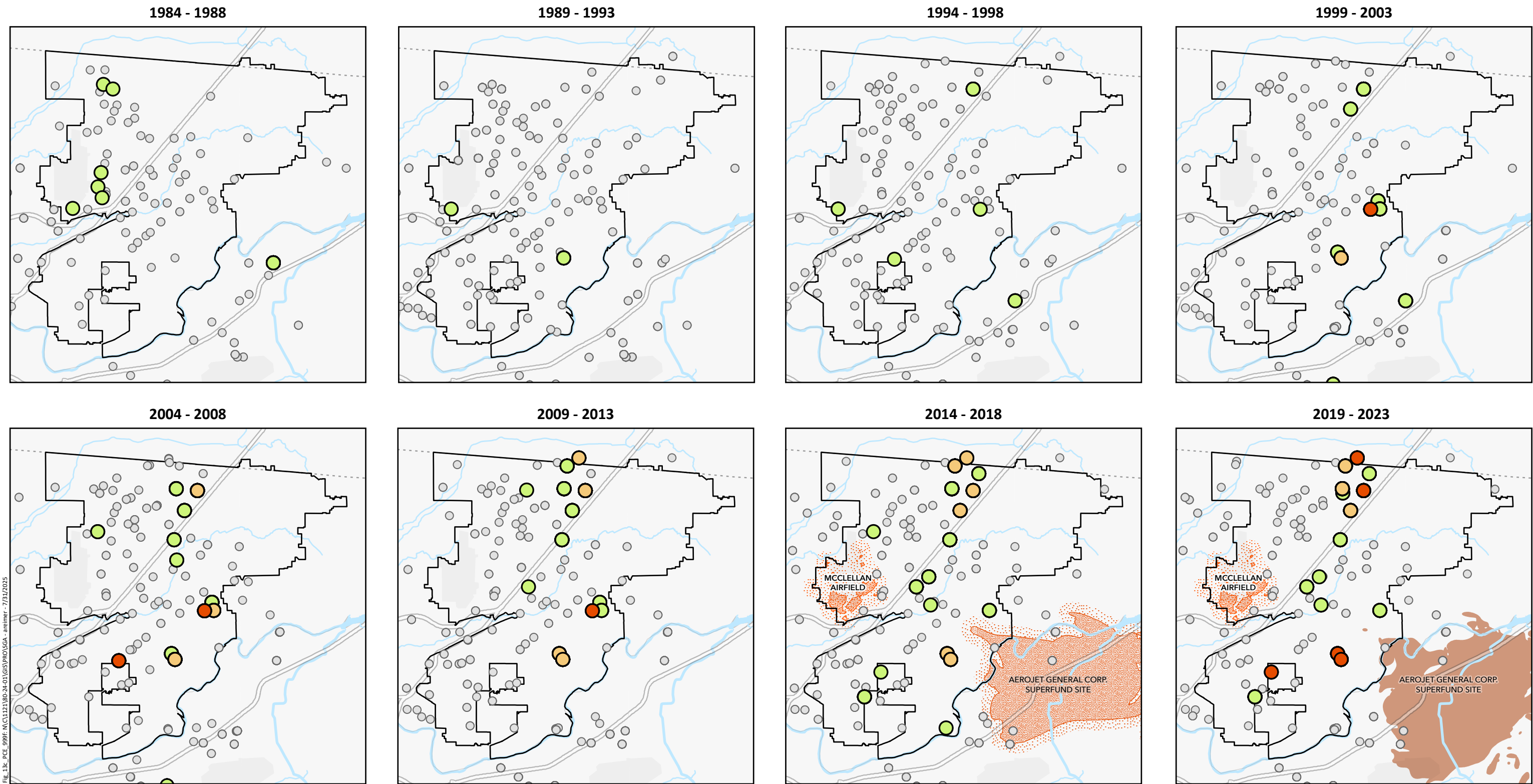


Fig. 13c: PCE_999f: N:\C1121\80-24-01\G5\PRO\SGA - afeimer - 7/31/2025

Maximum Concentration per 5-Year Period (µg/L)

- Not Detected
- <2.5
- 2.5 to <5.0
- ≥5.0

- Consultation Zone (2014-2015)
- Contamination Zone (2014-2015)
- Composite Plume (2022)

Notes:

1. Published mapping of contamination zones and consultation zones for the former McClellan Airfield were only available for calendar year 2014. These zones are shown on the panels representing 2014 - 2018 and 2019 - 2023.
2. Published mapping of contamination zones and consultation zones for the Aerojet site were available for calendar year 2015 and are shown on the panel representing 2015 - 2018. Mapping of the 2022 composite plume was available for the Aerojet site and is shown on the panel representing 2019 - 2023.

Well Depth Less Than 150 Feet

Well Depth 150 to Less Than 350 Feet

Well Depth Greater Than 350 Feet

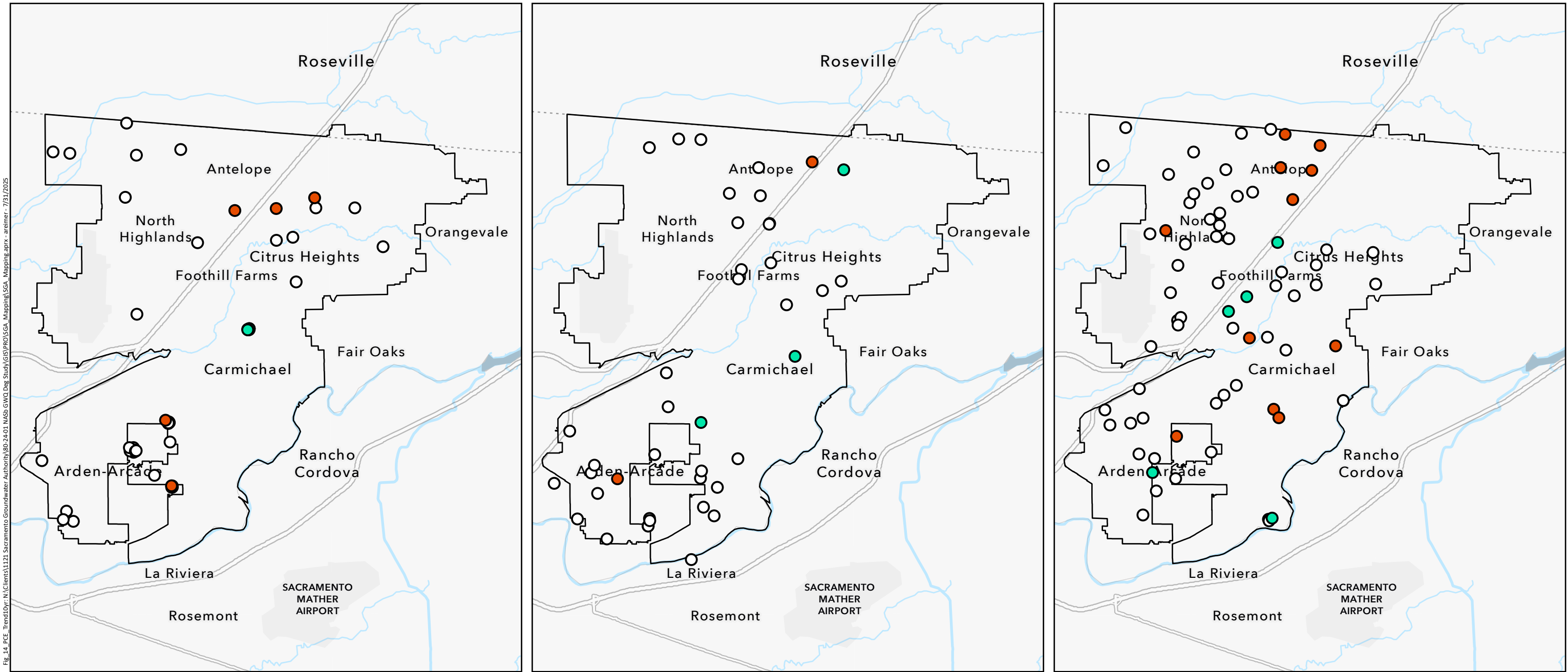
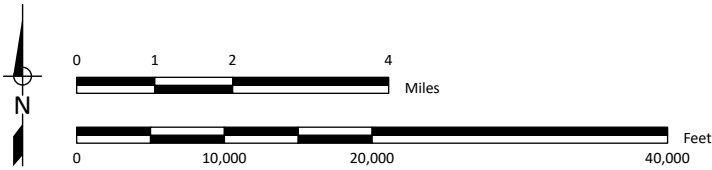


Fig. 14_PCE_Trend10yr: N:\Clients\121 Sacramento Groundwater Authority\80-24-01 NASB GWQ Deg. Study\GIS\PRO\SGA_Mapping.aprx - areimer - 7/31/2025

10-Year Trends in Concentration (2014-2023)

- Decreasing
- Stable
- Increasing

Notes:
1. Wells with fewer than three measurements within the 10-year period are not shown on this figure.



3.3 Hexavalent Chromium

Naturally occurring chromium minerals are associated with serpentinite and other chromium-iron bearing rocks from the Sierra Nevada. Over geologic time, these rocks have been eroded, and the rock fragments and minerals have been transported by streams, and incorporated in the basin fill sediments of Study Area.

Anthropogenic sources of chromium include dye and paint pigments, wood preservatives, and chrome-plating liquid wastes.

Chromium typically occurs in the trivalent state, which is nearly insoluble. Under oxidizing conditions with alkaline pH and in the presence of manganese oxide, trivalent chromium oxidizes to hexavalent chromium, which is soluble. Because of these geochemical characteristics, hexavalent chromium is more likely to be prevalent at relatively shallow depths in the aquifer.

Physicochemical properties of hexavalent chromium are listed in Table 3. Hexavalent chromium is soluble and mobile in groundwater. Adsorption of hexavalent chromium by clayey soil and natural aquifer materials is low to moderate under near-neutral pH ranges that are typical for groundwater (SWRCB, 2017).

3.3.1 Regulatory Water Quality Standards

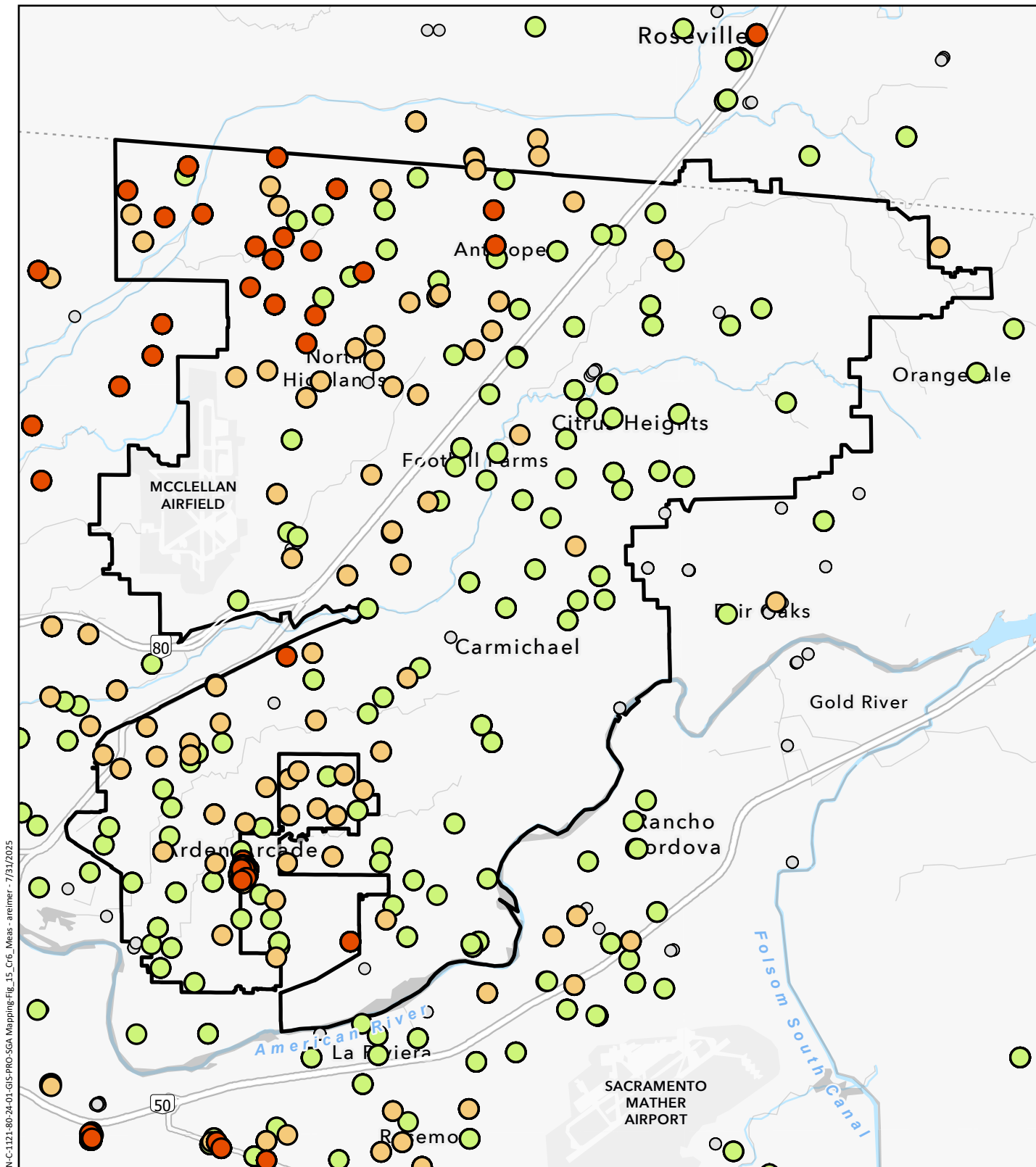
The State of California established the primary MCL of 10 µg/L for hexavalent chromium in drinking water in April 2024.

3.3.2 Existing Conditions

Figure 15 shows the spatial distribution of publicly available hexavalent chromium concentrations in wells within Study Area. The data includes measurements collected from public supply wells, domestic wells, and assorted observation and cleanup wells. The plotted concentrations show the historical maximum concentration at each location. Time series charts of hexavalent chromium concentrations in public water supply wells are included as Appendix B.

Wells with concentrations of hexavalent chromium above the MCL are located mostly in the northwestern portion of the Study Area, west of Antelope. Based on assessment of well construction information and evaluation of available depth-discrete water quality sampling results, higher concentrations of hexavalent chromium are often found within the shallower portion of the groundwater system.

Figure 16 shows the 10-year hexavalent chromium concentration trends. Although increasing and decreasing trends were observed throughout the Study Area, most of the wells have relatively stable hexavalent chromium concentrations. There does not appear to be any correlation between well depth and trend.



N-C-1121-80-24-01-GIS-PRO-SGA Mapping-Fig_15_Cr6_Meas - areimer - 7/31/2025

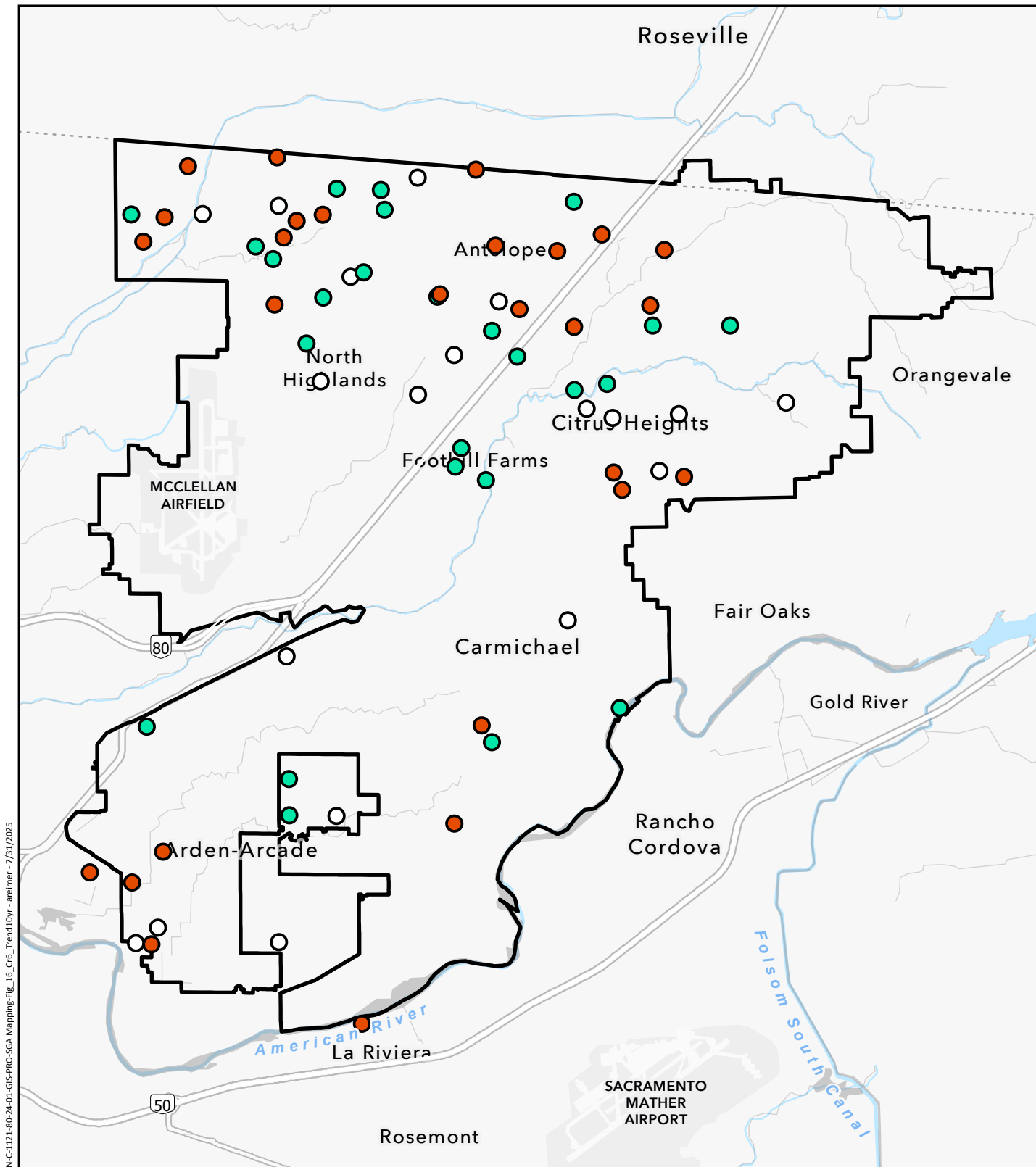
Historical Maximum Concentration ($\mu\text{g/L}$)

- Not Detected
- <5.0
- 5.0 to <10
- ≥ 10



0 0.5 1 2 Miles

0 5,000 10,000 20,000 Feet



**10-Year Trends in Concentration
(2014-2023)**

- Decreasing
- Stable
- Increasing

Notes:

1. Wells with fewer than three measurements within the 10-year period are not shown on this figure.



0 0.5 1 2 Miles

0 5,000 10,000 20,000 Feet

3.4 Manganese

Manganese in groundwater is naturally occurring via weathering from subterranean sediment. Anthropogenic sources include landfill leachate, sewage discharge, and industrial effluent. Manganese is often a dissolved constituent in groundwater and typically found in drinking water at low levels.

Physicochemical properties of manganese are listed in Table 3. Higher manganese concentrations occur when groundwater becomes reducing. Because of this, manganese concentrations tend to increase with depth.

3.4.1 Regulatory Water Quality Standards

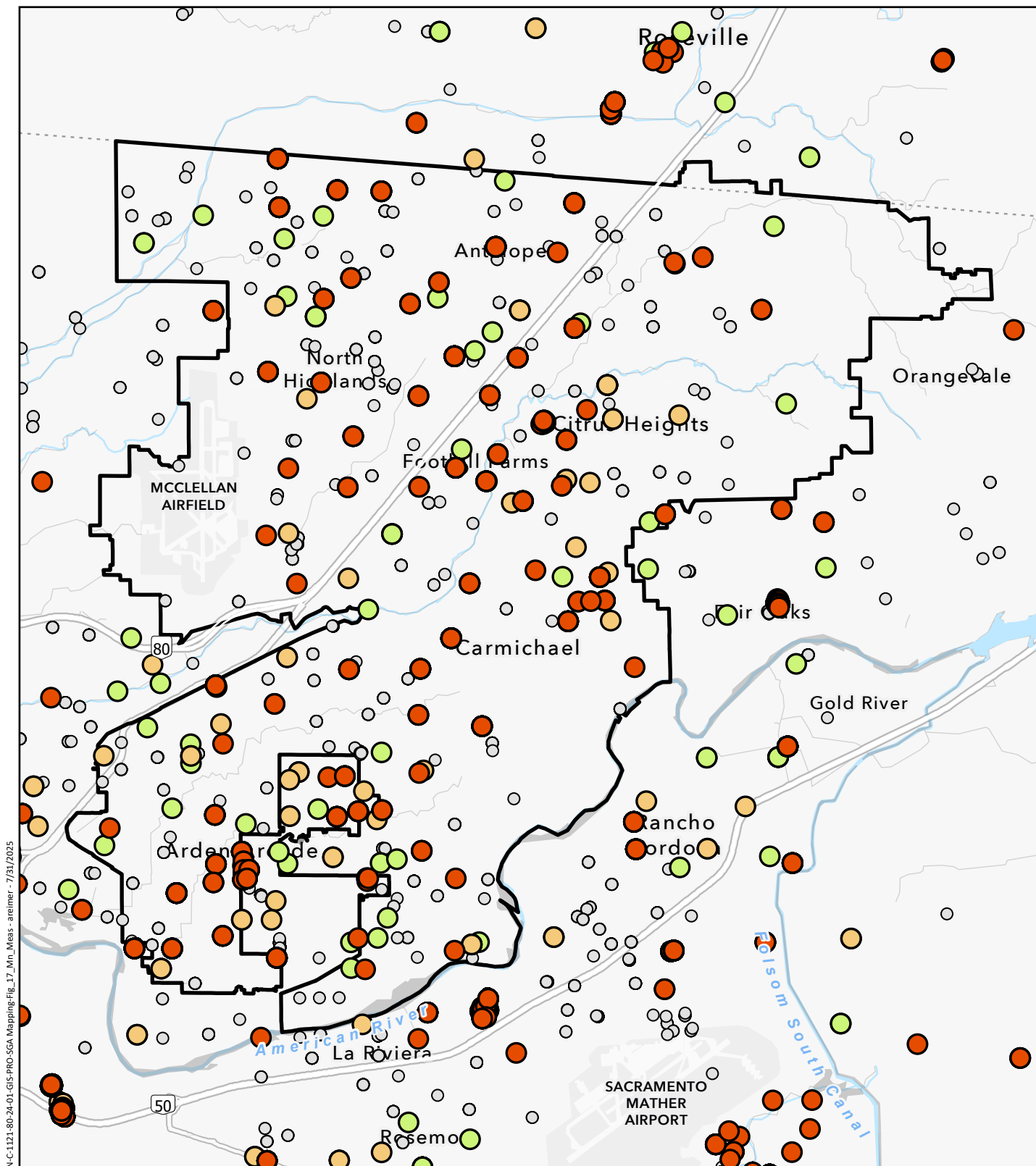
The State of California secondary MCL for manganese in drinking water is 50 µg/L. A secondary MCL differs from a primary MCL in that it addresses aesthetic qualities such as taste, odor, and appearance, and does not address health concerns. There is no primary MCL for manganese.

3.4.2 Existing Conditions

Figure 17 shows manganese concentrations measured in public supply wells, domestic wells, and assorted observation and cleanup wells. The plotted manganese concentrations show the historical maximum concentration at each location. Time series charts of manganese concentrations in public water supply wells are included as Appendix C.

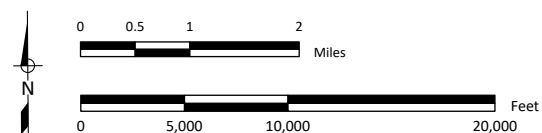
Concentrations of manganese exceeding the MCL can be found throughout the Study Area. Typically, manganese exists in higher concentrations at depth and is detected at lower concentrations within the shallower portion of the groundwater system.

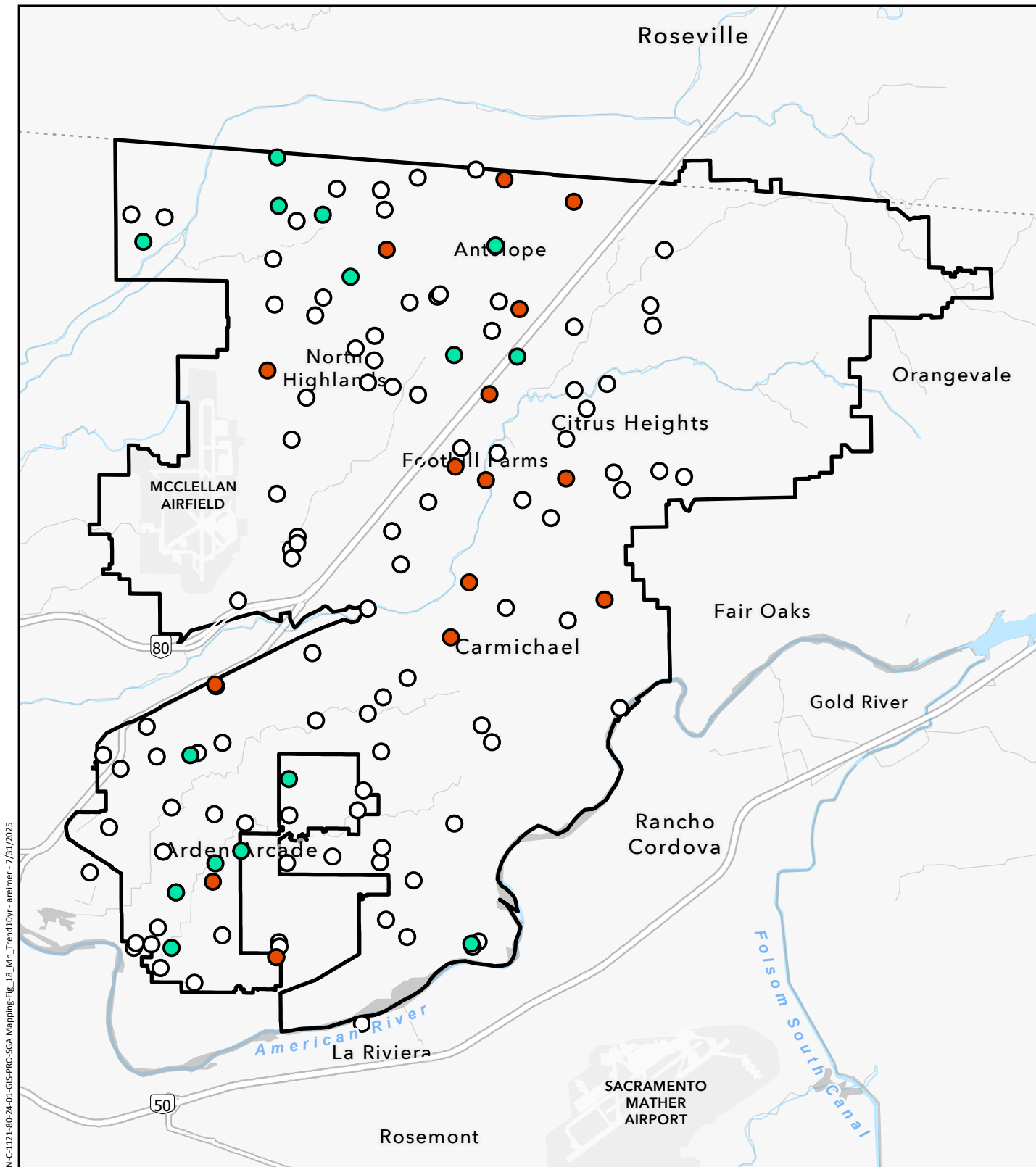
Figure 18 shows the 10-year manganese concentration trends. Increasing trends were most often observed in deeper wells (deeper than 350 feet), but not all deep wells have exhibited an increasing trend. Most of the wells have relatively stable historical manganese concentrations.



Historical Maximum Concentration ($\mu\text{g/L}$)

- Not Detected
- <25
- 25 to <50
- ≥ 50





**10-Year Trends in Concentration
(2014-2023)**

- Decreasing
- Stable
- Increasing

Notes:

1. Wells with fewer than three measurements within the 10-year period are not shown on this figure.



0 0.5 1 2 Miles

0 5,000 10,000 20,000 Feet

3.5 Perchlorate

Perchlorate is a manufactured compound that includes perchloric acid and salts such as ammonium, potassium, and sodium perchlorate. Sources include the manufacturing or testing of solid rocket fuels and the manufacturing of ammonium perchlorate, fireworks, and fertilizers.

Physicochemical properties of perchlorate are listed in Table 3. Perchlorate is highly soluble and mobile in groundwater and is resistant to degradation (SWRCB, 2017). The persistence of perchlorate in groundwater results primarily from its chemical stability and relative resistance to biodegradation.

3.5.1 Regulatory Water Quality Standards

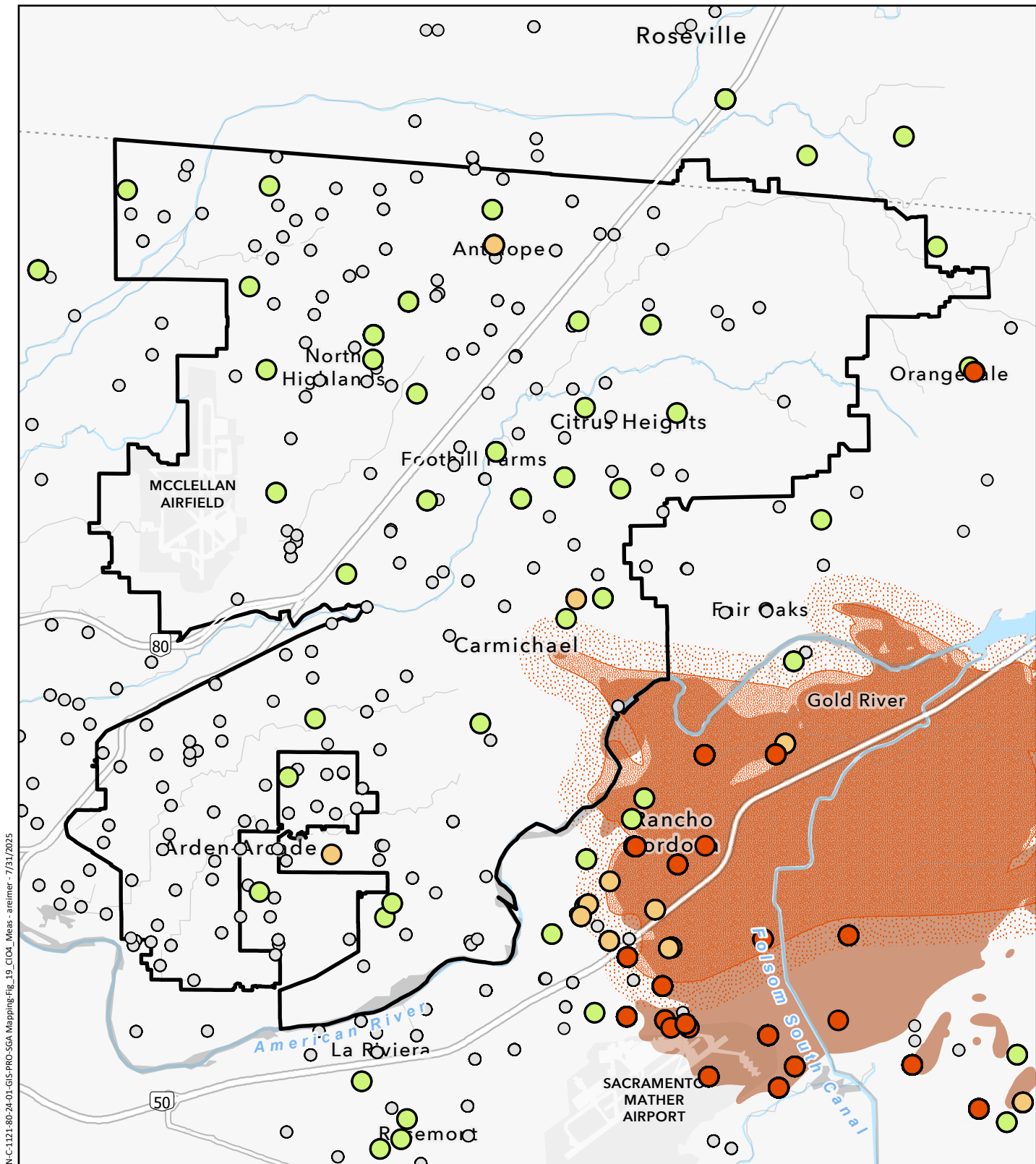
The State of California primary MCL for perchlorate in drinking water is 6 µg/L.

3.5.2 Existing Conditions

Figure 19 shows perchlorate concentrations measured in public supply wells, domestic wells, and assorted observation and cleanup wells. The plotted perchlorate concentrations show the historical maximum concentration at each location. Time series charts of perchlorate concentrations in public water supply wells are included as Appendix D.

Perchlorate concentrations within the Study Area have historically been less than the MCL (Figure 19). The mapped extents of the Aerojet 2015 consultation and contamination zones, and 2022 composite plume extend into the southeastern part of the Study Area, east of Carmichael. Wells in the part of the Study Area nearest the delineated zones and plume have contained measurable detections of perchlorate but have not been reported to contain concentrations exceeding the MCL. Cleanup efforts at the former McClellan Airfield also address perchlorate contamination but the monitoring locations targeting perchlorate at McClellan Airfield were not available for inclusion in this Study and are not shown on Figure 19.

Figure 20 shows the 10-year perchlorate concentration trends. Sixteen wells within the Study Area exhibited an increasing trend in perchlorate concentrations over the 2014 to 2023 period. Perchlorate concentrations in these wells were below the MCL for perchlorate as of December 2023. Although the extent of the Aerojet plume near Carmichael decreased between 2015 and 2022 (Figure 19) two wells within the same vicinity are shown to have increasing trends over roughly the same time period (2014 through 2023).



N-C-1121-80-24-01-GIS-PRO-SGA Mapping-Fig_19_C104_Meas - areimer - 7/31/2025

Historical Maximum Concentration (µg/L)

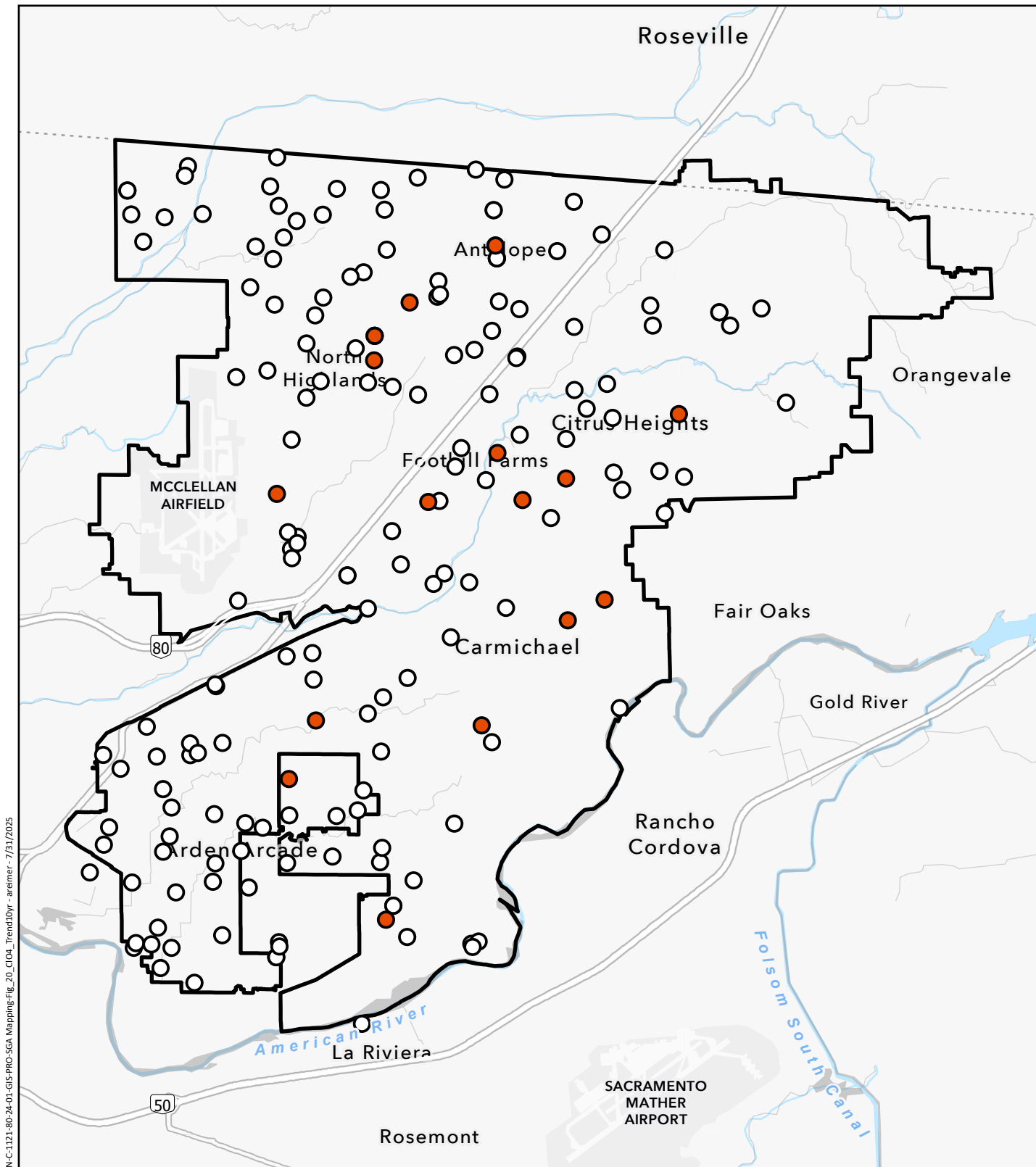
- Not Detected
- <3.0
- 3.0 to <6.0
- ≥6.0

- Consultation Zone (2015)
- Contamination Zone (2015)
- Composite Plume (2022)



0 0.5 1 2 Miles

0 5,000 10,000 20,000 Feet



N-C-1121-80-24-01-GIS-PRO-SGA Mapping-Fig. 20_C104_Trend10yr - areimer - 7/31/2025

**10-Year Trends in Concentration
(2014-2023)**

- Decreasing
- Stable
- Increasing

Notes:

1. Wells with fewer than three measurements within the 10-year period are not shown on this figure.



0 0.5 1 2 Miles

0 5,000 10,000 20,000 Feet

4.0 WELL THREAT ASSESSMENT

This section describes the methodology used to assess existing and future threats to production wells within the Study Area due to groundwater quality degradation from PCE, hexavalent chromium, manganese, and perchlorate.

4.1 Scoring Methodology

The well threat assessment methodology was based on the following threat assessment criteria applied to a series of heat maps covering the Study Area:

- Groundwater Pumping Intensity
- Specific Capacity (Used as a Proxy for Aquifer Permeability)
- PCE Release Sites and/or Mapped Plume Extents
- PCE 3-Year Average Concentration
- PCE Trends
- Hexavalent Chromium Trends
- Manganese Trends
- Perchlorate Trends

Table 4 lists the scoring criteria and the point allocation system. Areas with high rates of groundwater pumping, high aquifer permeability, active cleanup sites, and existing elevated contaminant concentrations were given the highest scores and represent areas with high threat levels. Areas with lower scores were considered more favorable for existing and future well sites.

Each criterion was scored for every cell on a quarter-mile gridded heat map covering the Study Area.

Table 4. Scoring Criteria Point Allocation System

Scoring Criteria	Point Allocation				
	0	1	2	3	4
Intensity of Groundwater Pumping	No groundwater contribution to municipal pumping	Groundwater contribution to one municipal well	Groundwater contribution to two to four municipal wells	Groundwater contribution to five to nine municipal wells	Groundwater contribution to 10 or more municipal wells
Specific Capacity (Used as a Proxy for Aquifer Permeability) ^(a)	-- ^(b)	Less than 50 gpm/ft	50 to less than 75 gpm/ft	75 to less than 150 gpm/ft	150 gpm/ft or higher
PCE Release Sites and/or Mapped Plume Extents	Not near a PCE release site and not within a mapped plume	--	Near a closed PCE site	Within the mapped consultation zone associated with a superfund site	Near an active/open PCE release site <u>or</u> within the mapped contamination zone or composite plume associated with a superfund site
PCE 3-Year Average Concentration	Not Detected	Less than 25 percent of the MCL	25 to 50 percent of the MCL	50 to 100 percent of the MCL	Above the MCL
PCE Trends	Stable with No Detections	--	Decreasing Trend	Stable with Detections	Increasing Trend
Hexavalent Chromium Trends	Stable with No Detections	--	Decreasing Trend	Stable with Detections	Increasing Trend
Manganese Trends	Stable with No Detections	--	Decreasing Trend	Stable with Detections	Increasing Trend
Perchlorate Trends	Stable with No Detections	--	Decreasing Trend	Stable with Detections	Increasing Trend
(a) Specific capacity, calculated as a unit of flow per foot of drawdown, is used to assess the performance of a pumping well. Well performance is influenced by the physical condition of the well and the hydraulic properties of the aquifer. Aquifer hydraulic properties (transmissivity and hydraulic conductivity) can be estimated using specific capacity measured in a pumping well. (b) "--" denotes no condition for the point allocation. For example, there are only three possible scores a grid cell can be assigned based on perchlorate trends: 0 points (no trend and no detections), 2 points (decreasing trend), 3 points (no trend but detectable concentrations), and 4 points (increasing trend).					

The following sections describe the methods used to calculate scores for each criterion listed in Table 4 and the resulting total score over the Study Area.

4.2 Groundwater Pumping Intensity Threat Scoring

Groundwater contribution zones were calculated for each participating agency production well using a scaled analytical method approach. The methods follow the processes described in the Drinking Water Source Assessment Program (DWSAP) report guideline documentation (SWRCB, 2003).

Table 5 contains a summary of aquifer parameters (specific capacity and transmissivity) calculated from production well pump tests. Well depths and relevant pump test information are also listed in Table 5. Wells without pump test data were assigned the Study Area average transmissivity of 21,000 square feet per day (ft²/d). Appendix E contains information on participating agency production wells, including well construction information, pump test data, and aquifer parameter values.

Groundwater contribution zones were developed for each well by first calculating the distance from the well to the downgradient stagnation point and the cross-gradient width of drawdown using the equations documented in Todd (1990) and further described in the DWSAP guidance document (SWRCB, 2003). These distances were calculated using the flow rate, transmissivity, and groundwater gradient at each production well.

The groundwater contribution zone for each well was then scaled to a 10-year time-of-travel following the modified calculated fixed radius (MCFR) method described in the DWSAP guidance document (SWRCB, 2003). The MCFR method uses the screened length of the pumping well, flow rate, and porosity to calculate the distance from which groundwater is contributed to the well's pumping over a defined period of time. That distance was then offset from the pumping well in the direction upgradient of groundwater flow.

The groundwater contribution zones for each well were mapped on a groundwater pumping intensity grid, and each cell in the grid was assigned a point value corresponding to the number of wells to which that grid cell contributes groundwater during pumping.

Figure 21 is a heat map showing the threat scores due to groundwater pumping intensity throughout the Study Area.

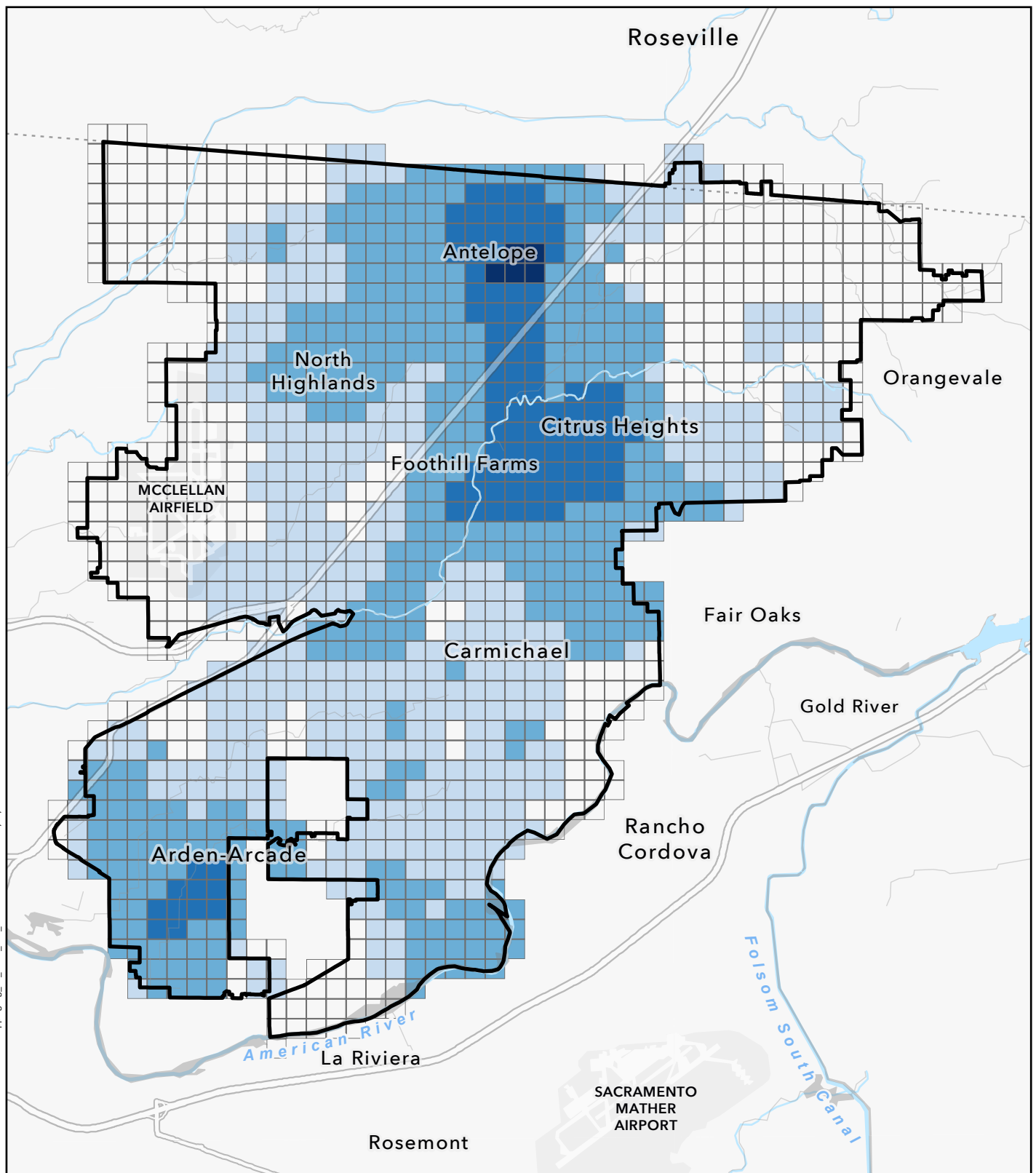
Table 5. Aquifer Parameters Calculated from Production Well Pump Testing

Participating Agency	Well Name	Well Depth, ft	Year of Pump Test	Pump Rate, gpm	Specific Capacity, gpm/ft	Calculated Transmissivity, sq.ft/d
CAW	Andrea 1	506	1974	1,875	57	15,192
CAW	Andrea 2	495	1977	930	58	15,541
CAW	Auburn Halifax	364	1964	786	79	21,016
CAW	Carriage	334	1973	648	64	17,155
CAW	Cherbourg	490	2023	1,236	69	18,360
CAW	Chipping	364	1960	885	143	38,166
CAW	Colonnade	495	1963	2,253	43	11,398
CAW	Cook Riolo	520	1997	1,322	74	19,858
CAW	Cottage	340	2021	1,500	24	6,519
CAW	Crosswoods	550	1974	1,875	89	23,873
CAW	Daly	500	1994	2,000	42	11,354
CAW	Davidson	506	1960	648	50	13,431
CAW	Diablo	408	1966	890	72	19,191
CAW	Don Julio	503	1992	1,343	168	44,886
CAW	Eagle Ridge	560	1992	1,600	80	21,390
CAW	Elverta	570	1996	1,500	18	4,891
CAW	Fairlake 1	360	1960	1,871	73	19,618
CAW	Fairlake 2	304	1963	1,781	49	13,228
CAW	Falcon View	515	1995	1,500	115	30,852
CAW	Fort Sutter	390	1955	1,275	35	9,470
CAW	Fox Park	678	1990	1,500	100	26,738
CAW	Glass Slipper	304	1959	575	164	43,927
CAW	Hemlock	354	1956	1,300	29	7,724
CAW	Laurel Oaks	332	1957	750	129	34,575
CAW	Le Mans	429	1959	900	120	32,086
CAW	Linda Sue	310	1955	690	69	18,449
CAW	North Loop	660	2000	1,658	104	27,707
CAW	Oak Forest	230	1957	1,500	165	44,074
CAW	Palmerson	540	1991	2,255	66	17,734
CAW	Prior	495	1988	1,350	37	9,809
CAW	Rhine Way	542	1973	1,800	43	11,459
CAW	Roseville Road 1	460	1973	735	53	14,037
CAW	Roseville Road 2	453	2023	1,500	37	9,773
CAW	Rushmore	316	1959	720	45	12,032
CAW	Shenandoah	312	1955	1,151	52	13,989
CAW	Summerplace	450	1977	1,800	96	25,737
CAW	Treelark	306	1964	703	70	18,797
CAW	Twin Parks	410	1977	1,440	23	6,271
CAW	Twin Trails	436	1988	1,000	16	4,327
CAW	Van Maren	410	1973	1,800	55	14,584
CAW	Vandenberg	344	1976	410	25	6,726
CAW	Villaview	448	1974	750	31	8,356
CAW	Watt	470	1977	1,800	36	9,684
CAW	Wittkop 2	315	2020	1,800	23	6,170
CAW	Wyda	295	2023	550	79	21,008
CHWD	Bonita	430	2014	2,000	91	24,307
CHWD	Mitchell Farms	345	2007	800	23	6,112
CHWD	Palm	455	1991	1,500	107	28,648
CHWD	Skycrest	390	2014	2,100	88	23,396
CHWD	Sunrise	336	2001	700	28	7,427
CHWD	Sylvan	479	1991	1,400	61	16,275
CWD	Barrett Road	545	1989	1,000	40	10,695

Table 5. Aquifer Parameters Calculated from Production Well Pump Testing

Participating Agency	Well Name	Well Depth, ft	Year of Pump Test	Pump Rate, gpm	Specific Capacity, gpm/ft	Calculated Transmissivity, sq.ft/d
CWD	La Sierra	570	2023	2,200	81	21,786
CWD	Ladera	595	1989	1,400	35	9,397
CWD	Willow Park	280	1993	1,500	38	10,027
SSWD	MC-C1	500	1958	2,250	19	5,098
SSWD	MC-C2	510	1958	2,100	14	3,768
SSWD	Well 15	327	1950	1,225	38	10,236
SSWD	Well 27	400	1953	1,320	13	3,501
SSWD	Well 31A (pre-modification)	680	1985	1,000	200	53,476
SSWD	Well 34	320	1956	1,900	18	4,885
SSWD	Well 39	385	1957	2,595	63	16,841
SSWD	Well 40	425	1957	2,605	56	15,076
SSWD	Well 40A	742	2000	3,500	69	18,350
SSWD	Well 52	600	1959	2,525	99	26,390
SSWD	Well 57	655	1963	2,400	21	5,629
SSWD	Well 64	630	1968	1,795	183	48,974
SSWD	Well 69	425	1977	3,500	62	16,662
SSWD	Well 78	390	2018	1,500	40	10,695
SSWD	Well 79	325	2019	1,439	18	4,870
SSWD	Well 80	520	2021	1,500	67	17,913
SSWD	Well 81	670	2023	1,500	40	10,638
SSWD	Well 82	620	2023	1,500	40	10,753
SSWD	Well 83	645	2023	1,512	35	9,380
SSWD	Well 84 (pre-modification)	685	2023	3,013	121	32,484
SSWD	Well 84 (modified)	591	2024	2,987	85	22,754
SSWD	Well N05	532	1959	2,153	15	4,003
SSWD	Well N06A	543	2016	2,000	139	37,136
SSWD	Well N09	535	1984	2,085	175	46,848
SSWD	Well N10 (modified)	530	2020	1,242	61	16,223
SSWD	Well N12	524	1966	2,000	150	40,207
SSWD	Well N18	574	1972	2,425	123	32,964
SSWD	Well N20	600	1973	2,359	17	4,473
SSWD	Well N23A	580	2011	1,500	68	18,230
SSWD	Well N27 (pre-modification)	569	1958	2,950	128	34,294
SSWD	Well N29	501	1942	2,600	96	25,748
SSWD	Well N32B (modified)	582	2021	2,300	113	30,294
SSWD	Well N32C	342	1988	700	13	3,599
SSWD	Well N35	470	2001	2,500	118	31,575
SSWD	Well N36 (pre-modification)	384	2007	1,500	56	14,854
SSWD	Well N38	385	2011	1,500	30	8,021
SSWD	Well N39	315	2015	1,500	22	5,986

N-C-1121-80-24-01-GIS-PRO-SGA Mapping-Fig. 21_Score_GW_Contribution - artemis - 7/31/2025



Intensity of Municipal Groundwater Pumping

- ☐ No Groundwater Contribution to Municipal Pumping (0 pts)
- ☐ One Municipal Well (1 pt)
- ☐ Two to Four Municipal Wells (2 pts)
- ☐ Five to Nine Municipal Wells (3 pts)
- ☐ Ten or More Municipal Wells (4 pts)



0 0.5 1 2 Miles

0 5,000 10,000 20,000 Feet



Sacramento Groundwater Authority
North American Subbasin
Groundwater Quality Degradation Study



Threat Scores -
Pumping Intensity

Figure 21

4.3 Specific Capacity Threat Scoring

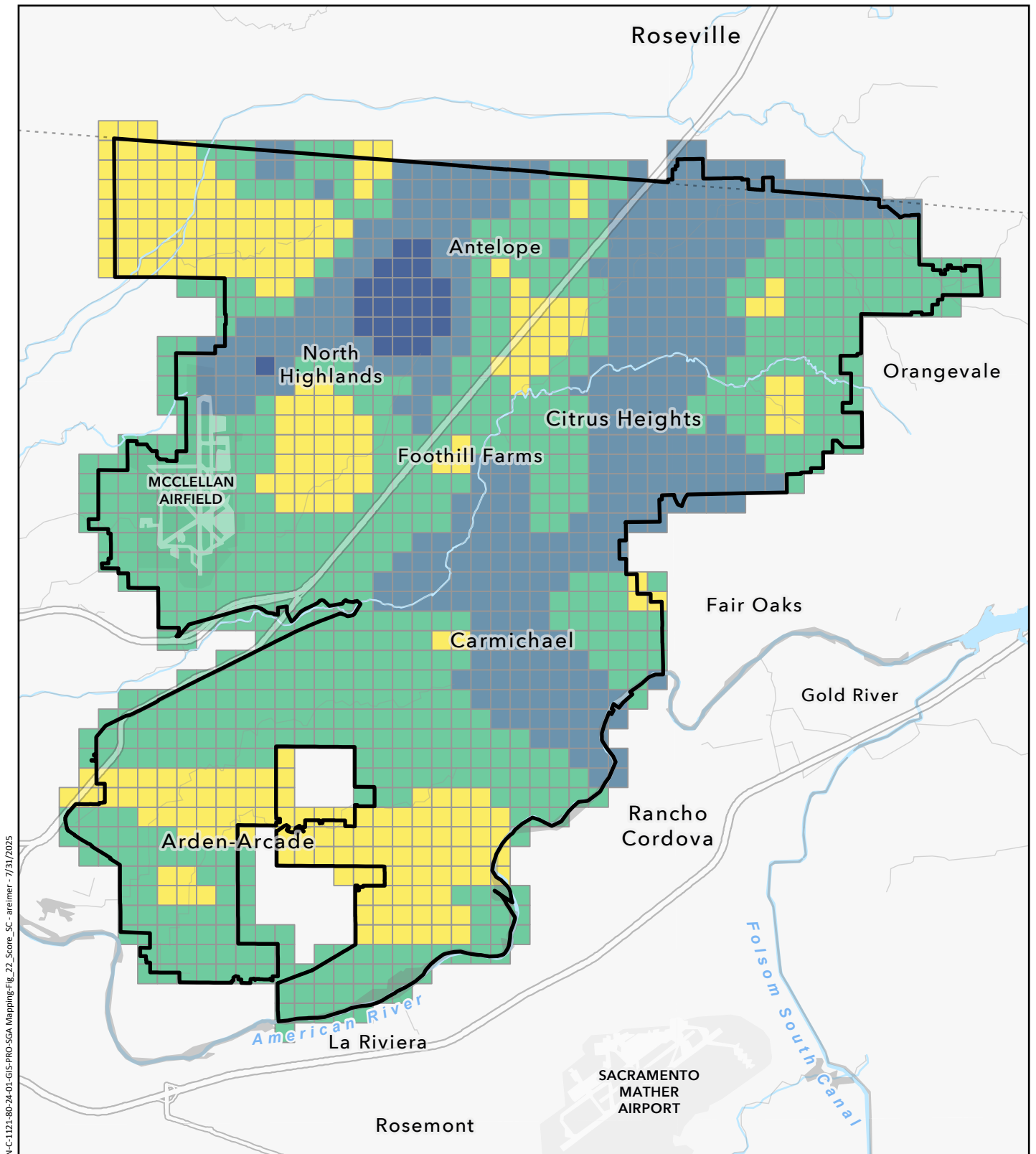
The specific capacity of a well is calculated as the pumping rate per foot of drawdown. Specific capacity is used to assess the performance of a pumping well. Well performance is influenced by the physical condition of the well and the aquifer's ability to transmit groundwater. Transmissivity and hydraulic conductivity can be estimated using specific capacity measured in a pumping well. Higher specific capacity is proportional to higher aquifer transmissivity (a measure of permeability). Table 4 lists the point allocation for specific capacity. Table 5 lists the specific capacity values for Study Area production wells.

Figure 22 is a heat map showing the threat scores based on specific capacity throughout the Study Area.

4.4 Contaminant Threat Scoring

Figures 23 through 28 contain heat maps showing the contaminant threat scores. The heat maps were generated using the scoring criteria listed in Table 4 with scores applied to each quarter-mile by quarter-mile cell within the Study Area. The heat maps are presented in the following order:

- Figure 23 - Proximity to PCE release sites and known contamination zones or composite plume extents
- Figure 24 - Average 3-Year PCE concentrations per depth interval
- Figure 25 - PCE trends
- Figure 26 - Hexavalent chromium trends
- Figure 27 - Manganese trends
- Figure 28 - Perchlorate trends



Specific Capacity (gpm/ft)

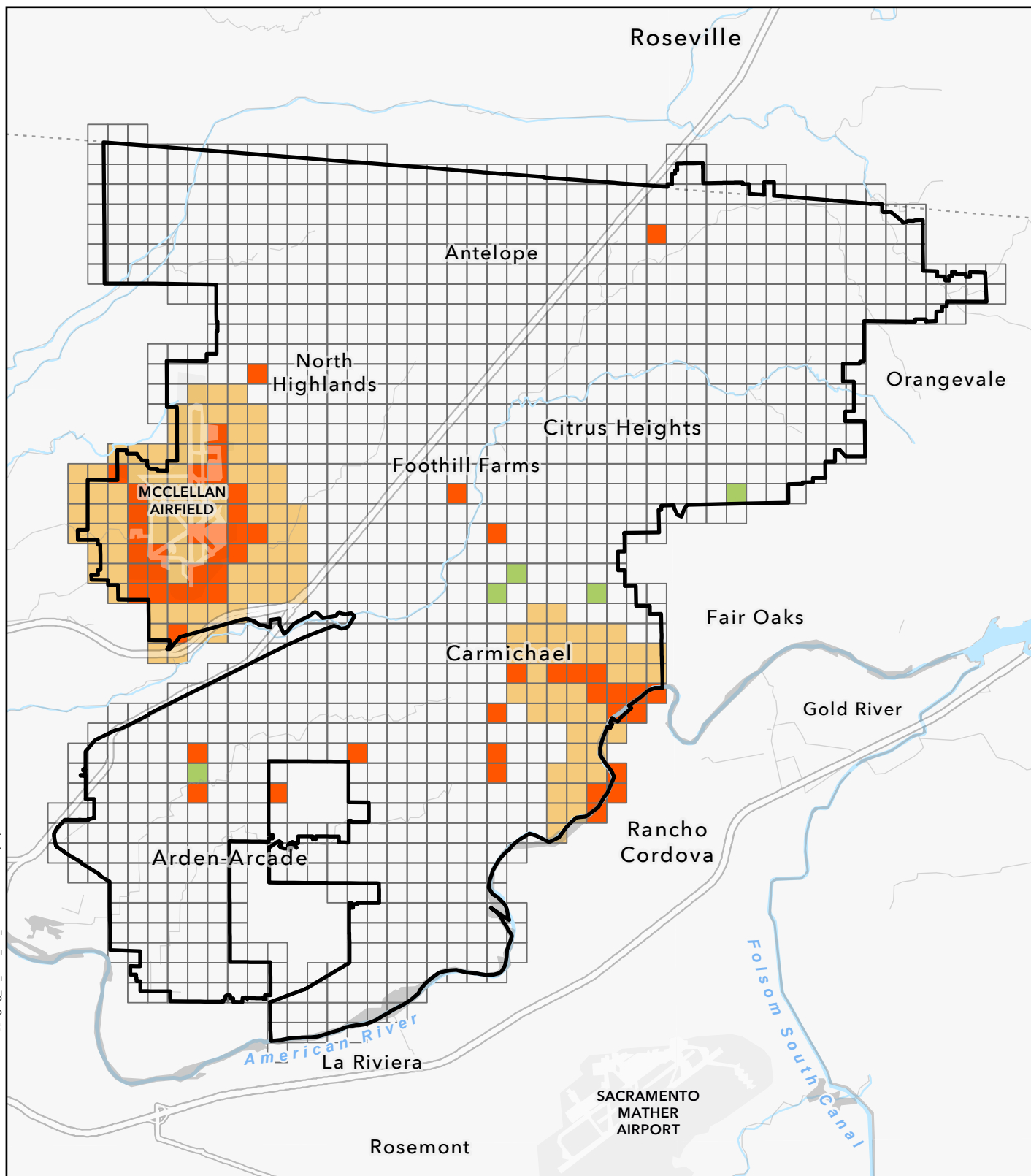
- < 50 (1 pt)
- 50 to <75 (2 pts)
- 75 to <150 (3 pts)
- ≥150 (4 pts)



0 0.5 1 2 Miles

0 5,000 10,000 20,000 Feet

N-C-1121-80-24-01-GIS-PRO-SGA Mapping-Fig. 23_Score_PCE_Release - areimer - 7/31/2025



Proximity to Release Site or Plume

- Not Near a PCE Release Site or Plume (0 pts)
- Near at Closed Site (2 pts)
- Within an Known Consultation Zone (3 pts)
- Near an Active/Open PCE Release Site or within a Known Contamination Zone or Composite Plume Delineation (4 pts)



0 0.5 1 2 Miles

0 5,000 10,000 20,000 Feet

Well Depth Less Than 150 Feet

Well Depth 150 to Less Than 350 Feet

Well Depth Greater Than 350 Feet

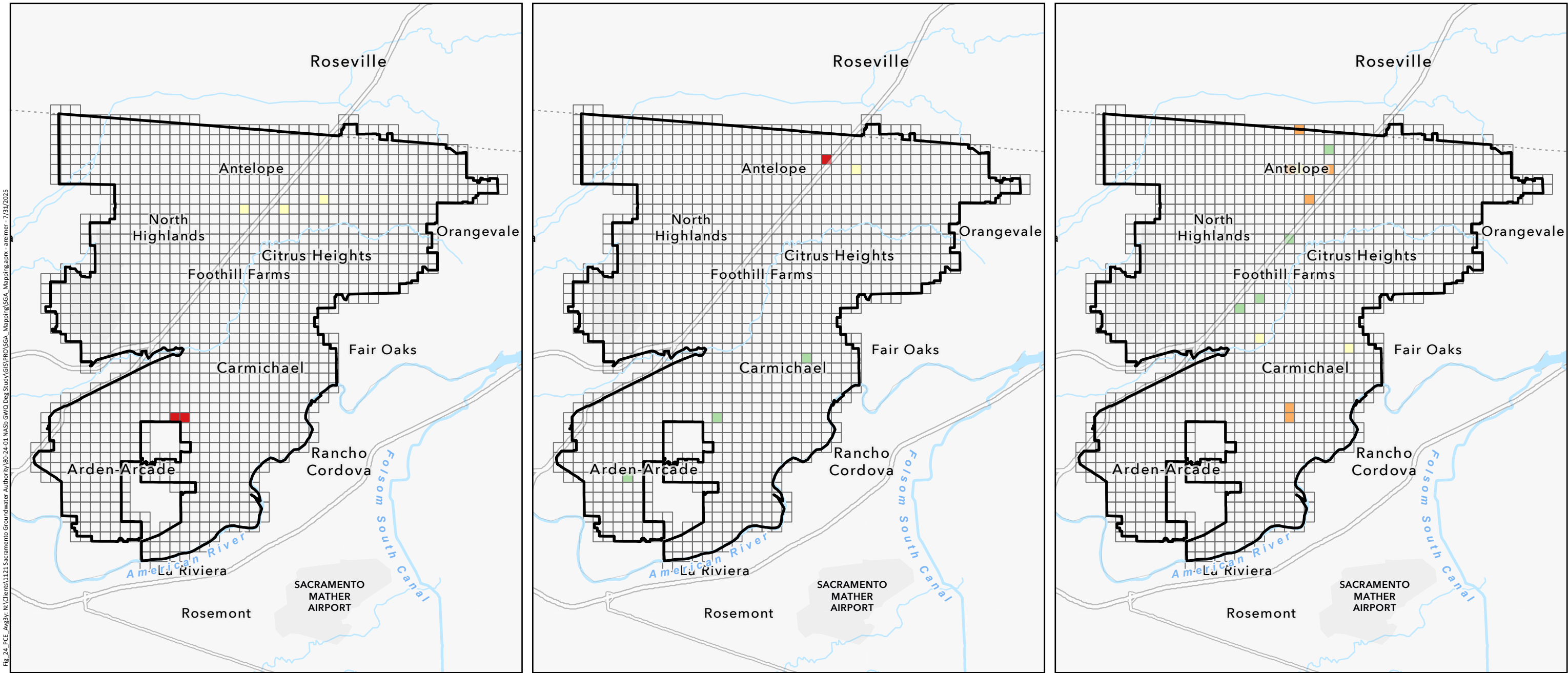
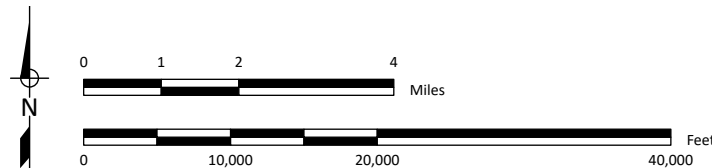


Fig. 24. PCE Avg3yr. N:\Clients\1121 Sacramento Groundwater Authority\90-24-01 NASb GWQ Deg Study\GIS\PRO\SGA_Mapping\aprx - artemis - 7/31/2025

Average 3-Year Concentration

- Not Detected (0 pts)
- <25% of MCL (1 pt)
- 25 to <50% of MCL (2 pts)
- 50 to <100% of MCL (3 pts)
- ≥100% of MCL (4 pts)

Notes:
1. The maximum contaminant level (MCL) for PCE is 5 µg/L. 50 percent of the MCL is 2.5 µg/L. 25 percent of the MCL is 1.125 µg/L.



Sacramento Groundwater Authority
North American Subbasin
Groundwater Quality Degradation Study



Threat Scores - PCE 3-Year Average

Figure 24

Well Depth Less Than 150 Feet

Well Depth 150 to Less Than 350 Feet

Well Depth Greater Than 350 Feet

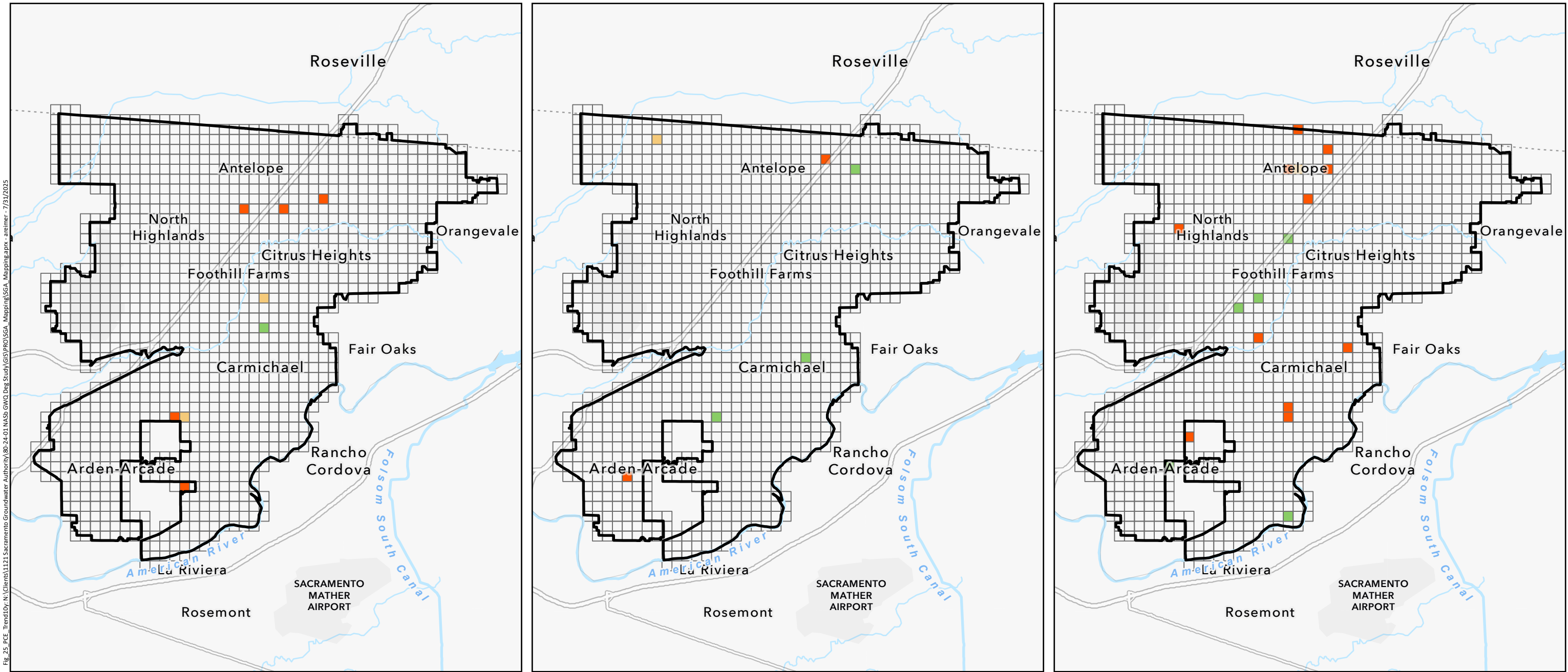
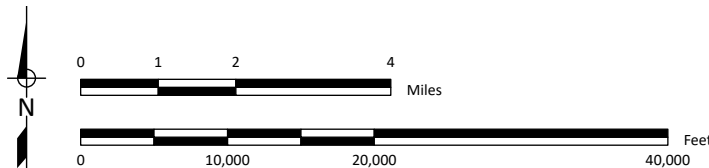


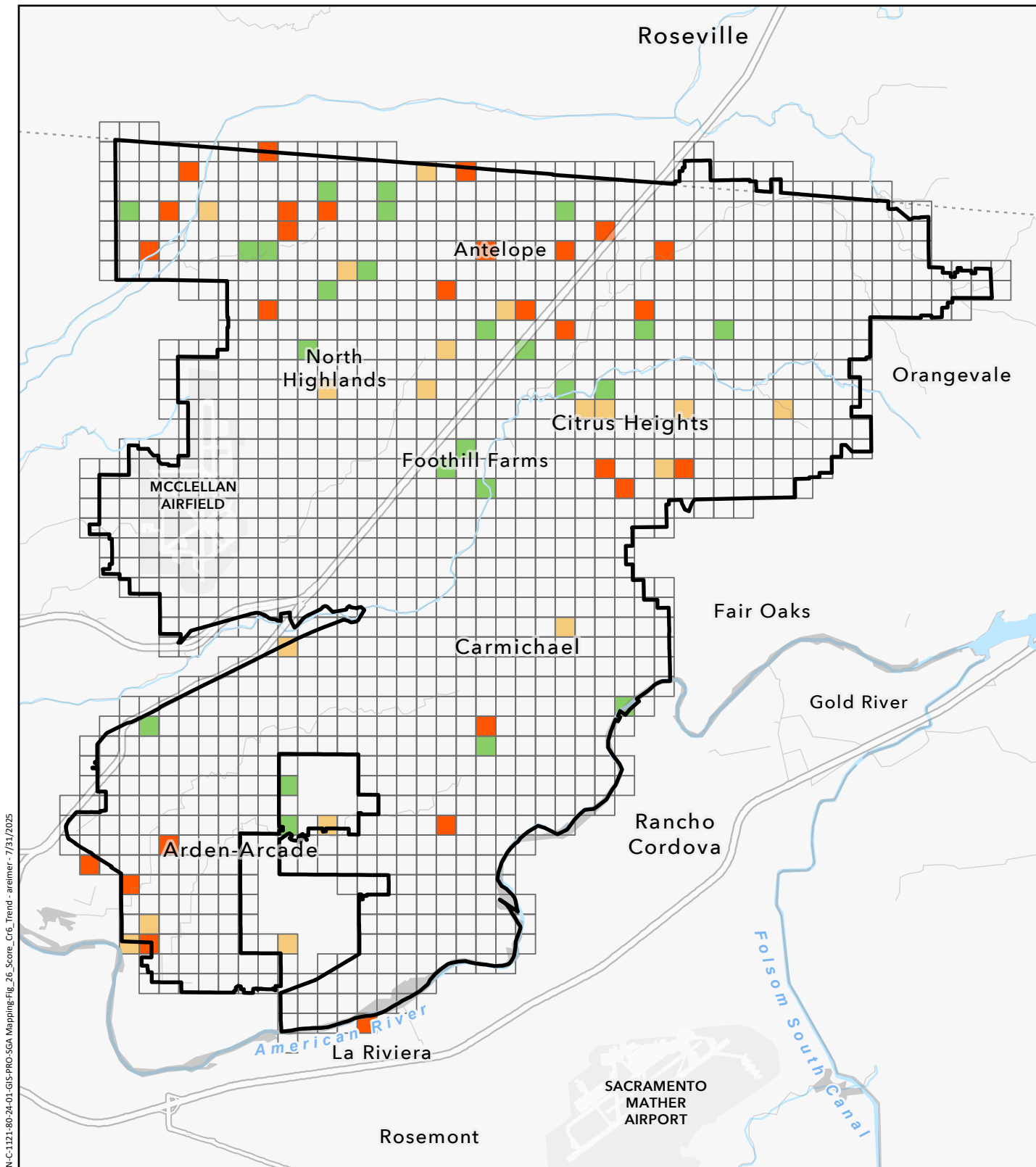
Fig. 25_PCE_Trend10yr_N:\Clients\1121 Sacramento Groundwater Authority\80-24-01 NASB GWQ Deg Study\GIS\PRO\SGA_Mapping\aprx_arimer_7/31/2025

10-Year Trends in Concentration (2014-2023)

- No Trend and No Detections (0 pts)
- Decreasing Trend (2 pts)
- No Trend with Detections (3 pts)
- Increasing Trend (4 pts)

Notes:
1. The maximum contaminant level (MCL) for PCE is 5 µg/L. 50 percent of the MCL is 2.5 µg/L. 25 percent of the MCL is 1.125 µg/L.

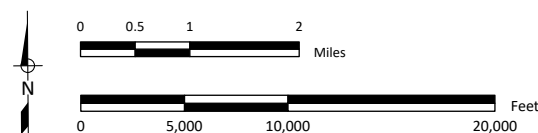




N-C-1121-80-24-01-GIS-PRO-SGA Mapping-Fig. 26_Score_Cr6_Trend - areimer - 7/31/2025

10-Year Trends in Concentration (2014-2023)

- No Trend and No Detections (0 pts)
- Decreasing Trend (2 pts)
- No Trend with Detections (3 pts)
- Increasing Trend (4 pts)

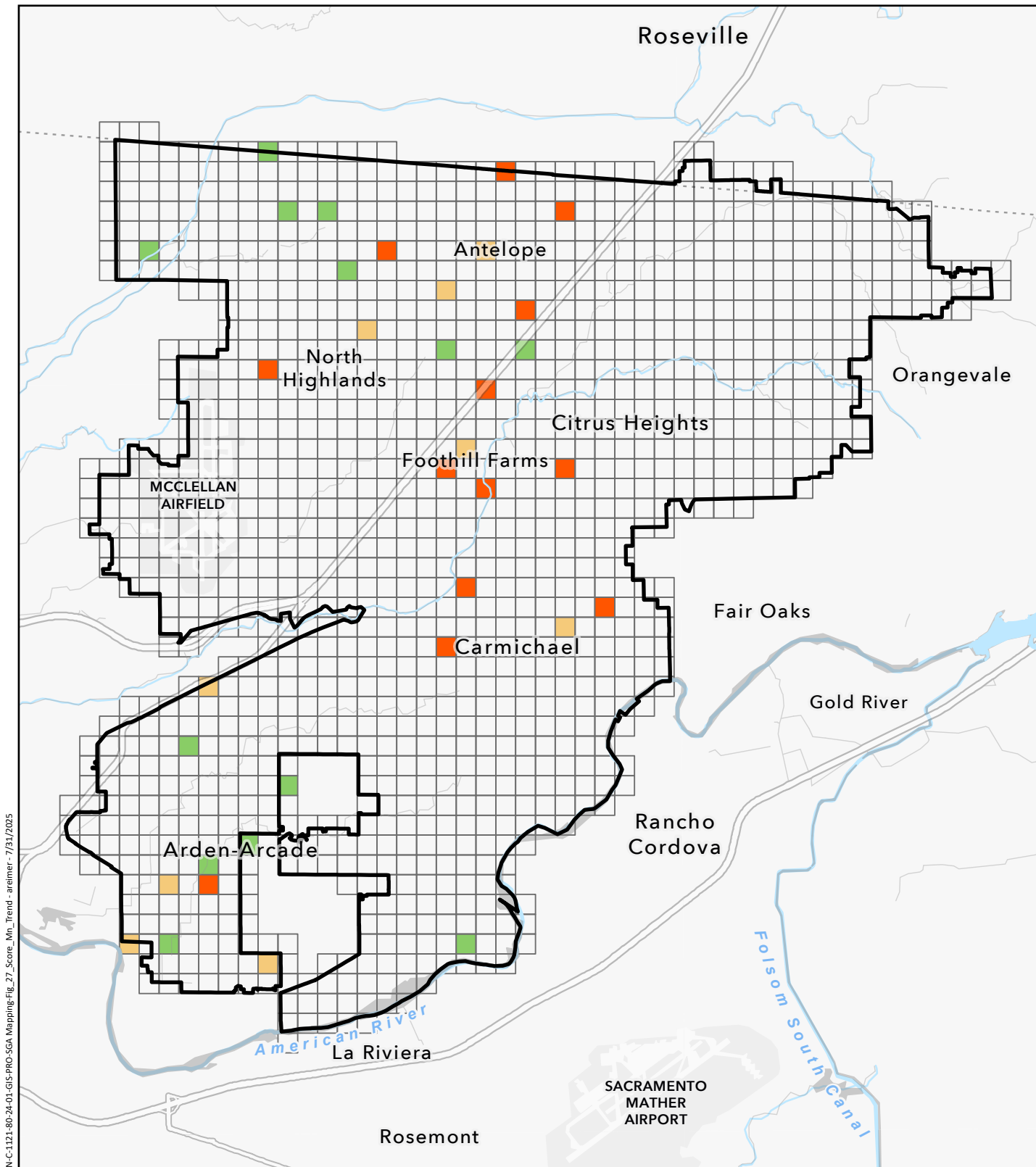


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**Threat Scores - Hexavalent
Chromium Trends**

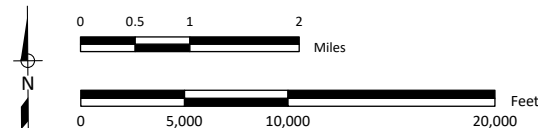
Figure 26



N-C-1121-80-24-01-GIS-PRO-SGA Mapping-Fig. 27_Score_Mn_Trend - areimer - 7/31/2025

10-Year Trends in Concentration (2014-2023)

- No Trend and No Detections (0 pts)
- Decreasing Trend (2 pts)
- No Trend with Detections (3 pts)
- Increasing Trend (4 pts)

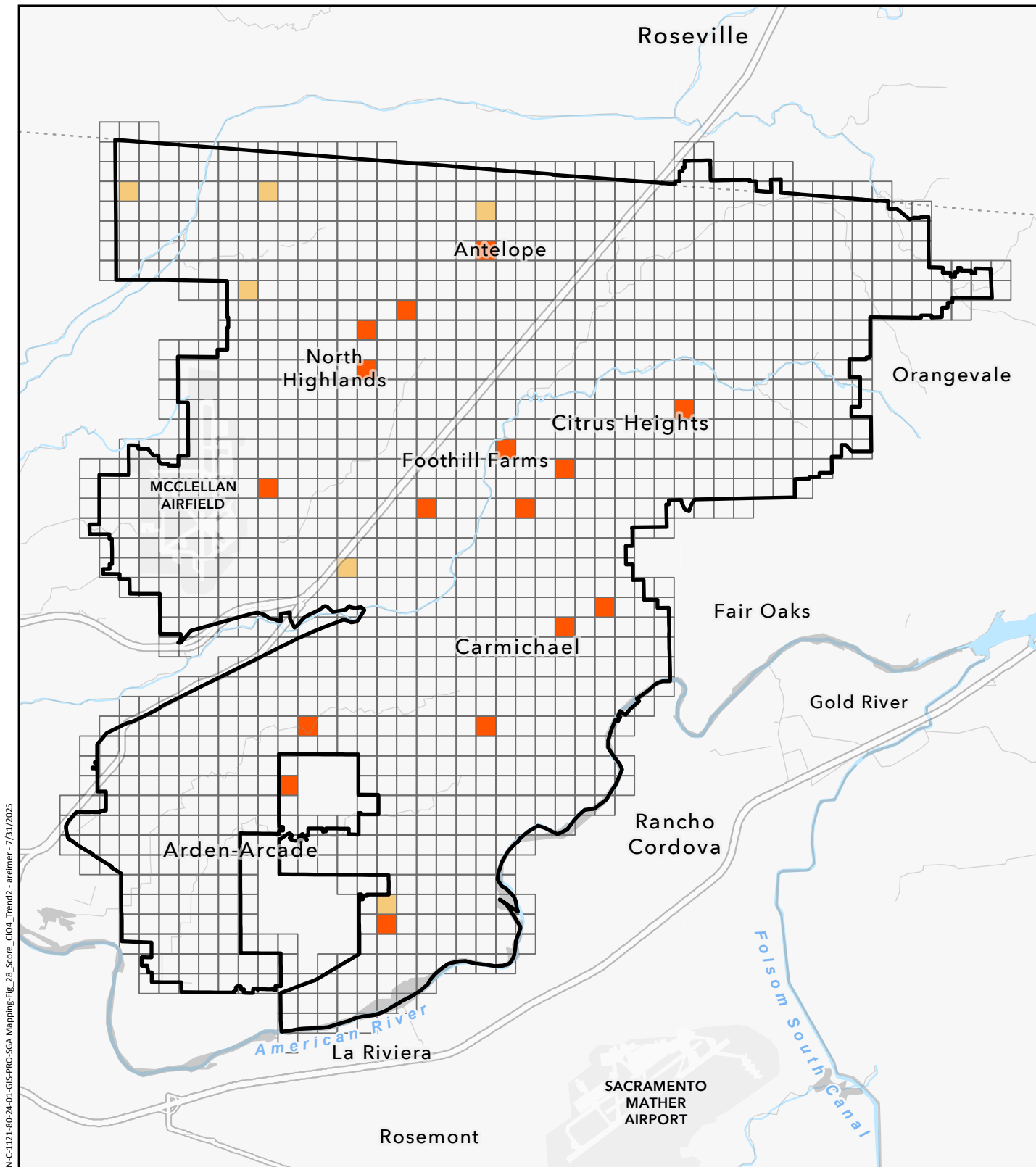


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**Threat Scores -
Manganese Trends**

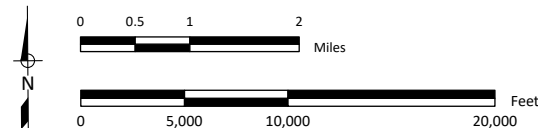
Figure 27



N-C-1121-80-24-01-GIS-PRO-SGA Mapping-Fig. 28_Score_C04_Trend2 - areimer - 7/31/2025

10-Year Trends in Concentration (2014-2023)

- No Trend and No Detections (0 pts)
- Decreasing Trend (2 pts)
- No Trend with Detections (3 pts)
- Increasing Trend (4 pts)



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**Threat Scores -
 Perchlorate Trends**

Figure 28

4.5 Results

The sum of the scores for each criterion resulted in the total threat score for each cell on the heat map. The higher the score, the higher the threat of contamination to municipal wells within a cell. Table 6 provides summary information on the threat assessment scoring. The threat assessment scores are the sum of scores for all criteria and ranged from 1 point to 23 points. Figure 29 is a heat map showing the total threat scoring results.

Table 6. Threat Assessment Scores – All Criteria		
Score Range	Percent of Study Area in Score Range	Number of Municipal Wells in Score Range
1 – 4	63	98
5 – 8	33	74
9 – 23	4	49

The scores are interpreted as follows from the perspective of the threat of water quality degradation:

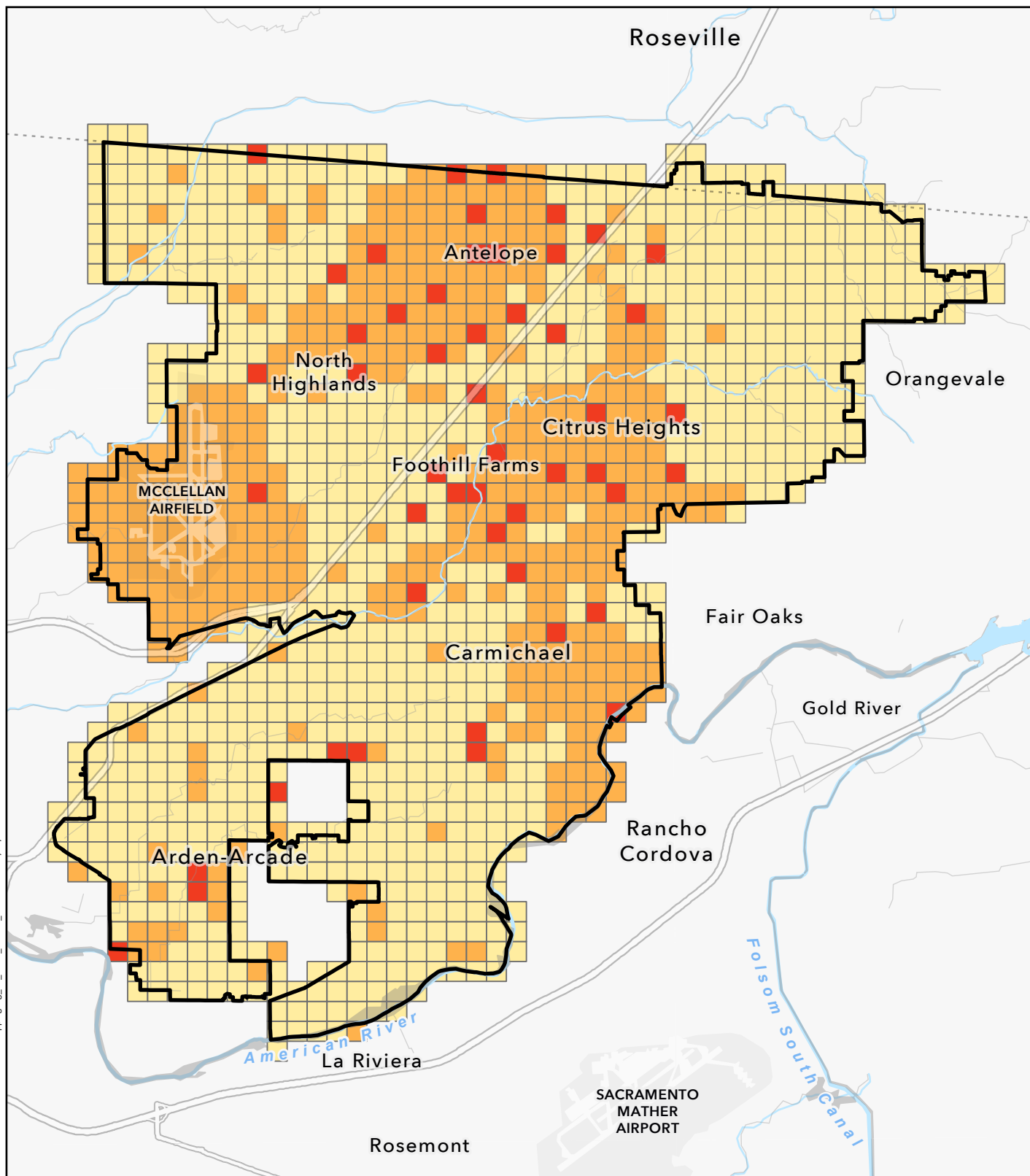
- Score of 4 or less: Areas considered favorable for municipal wells
- Score of 5 to 8: Areas considered to present potential threats to existing and future wells
- Scores 9 and above: Areas under threat of contamination from one or more of the constituents of concern

The threat scores were developed based on current groundwater elevations and groundwater flow gradients within the Study Area. Comparison of the current and projected future water budgets from the CoSANA IWFM provides insight into potential effects of conjunctive use, including ASR, and on the migration of PCE.

The Current Conditions and Projected Conditions water budgets show relatively small estimated annual increases in groundwater storage and the Projected Conditions with Climate Change water budget shows a relatively small estimated annual decrease in groundwater storage over the Subbasin (Table 2). These water budgets apply to the entire Subbasin and are anticipated to be proportionally less within the Study Area.

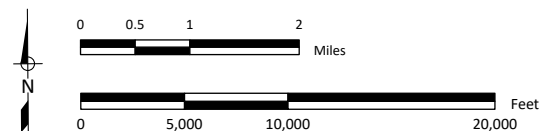
Conjunctive use management practices in the Study Area have resulted in relatively stable groundwater elevations (Figures 8 and 9). Future conjunctive use management including implementation of the NASb GSP would be expected to maintain this stability. Because of this, the threat scores listed in Table 6 and shown on Figure 29 are considered to be relatively reliable indicators of future threats to wells and conjunctive use programs, including ASR, planned for the Study Area.

N-C-1121-80-24-01-GIS-PRO-SGA Mapping-Fig_29_Score_Results_All - areimer - 7/31/2025



Total Threat Score

- 1 - 4 pts
- 5 - 8 pts
- 9 - 23 pts



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**Total
Threat Score Results**

Figure 29

5.0 CONCLUSIONS

The conclusions of the Study are:

1. Threats to supply wells due to potential contamination from PCE, hexavalent chromium, manganese, and perchlorate are relatively low in most parts of the Study Area. Areas with low and intermediate threat scores comprised approximately 96 percent (96%) of the Study Area.
2. Current conjunctive use management practices in the Study Area have resulted in relatively stable groundwater elevations and groundwater flow gradients. Continuing conjunctive use management and implementation of the NASb GSP are expected to sustain the relatively stable groundwater elevations and groundwater flow gradients. With all other factors remaining the same, this suggests that future conditions in the Study Area through 2040 will be similar to current conditions with respect to movement of the contaminants evaluated.
3. Areas with low threat scores comprised approximately 63 percent (63%) of the Study Area. Areas with low threat scores appear to be the most suitable for existing and new well sites where adding treatment would be problematic, and future conjunctive use projects including ASR.
4. Areas with intermediate threat scores comprised an additional 33 percent (33%) of the Study Area. These areas may also be suitable for existing and new wells, and future conjunctive use projects including ASR wells, but treatment may be needed in some situations. If treatment is needed ASR wells would probably be economically feasible.
5. Areas with high threat scores comprise approximately four percent (4%) of the Study Area. Supply wells in these areas may be affected by one or more of the contaminants evaluated. Wells in these areas have the highest potential to require wellhead treatment. Changes in groundwater elevations and flow gradients caused by future conjunctive use projects, including ASR projects, in these areas appear to have the highest potential to be affected by and affect contaminant transport in groundwater.

SGA may consider further assessment and evaluation of:

1. Groundwater elevations and groundwater flow gradients for changes that could affect the movement of contaminants, including include assessment and evaluation of the how conjunctive use, particularly ASR, may affect contaminant transport.
2. PCE trends and PCE fate and transport processes.
3. Hexavalent chromium, potentially including evaluation of possible human-caused and naturally occurring sources, movement through the aquifer system, and geochemical conditions supporting the soluble hexavalent form of chromium.
4. Potential for movement of contaminants through inactive and abandoned wells to greater depths in the aquifer.
5. Wellhead treatment alternatives to provide local agencies with basin-specific information on treatment alternatives and lifecycle unit costs for treatment.

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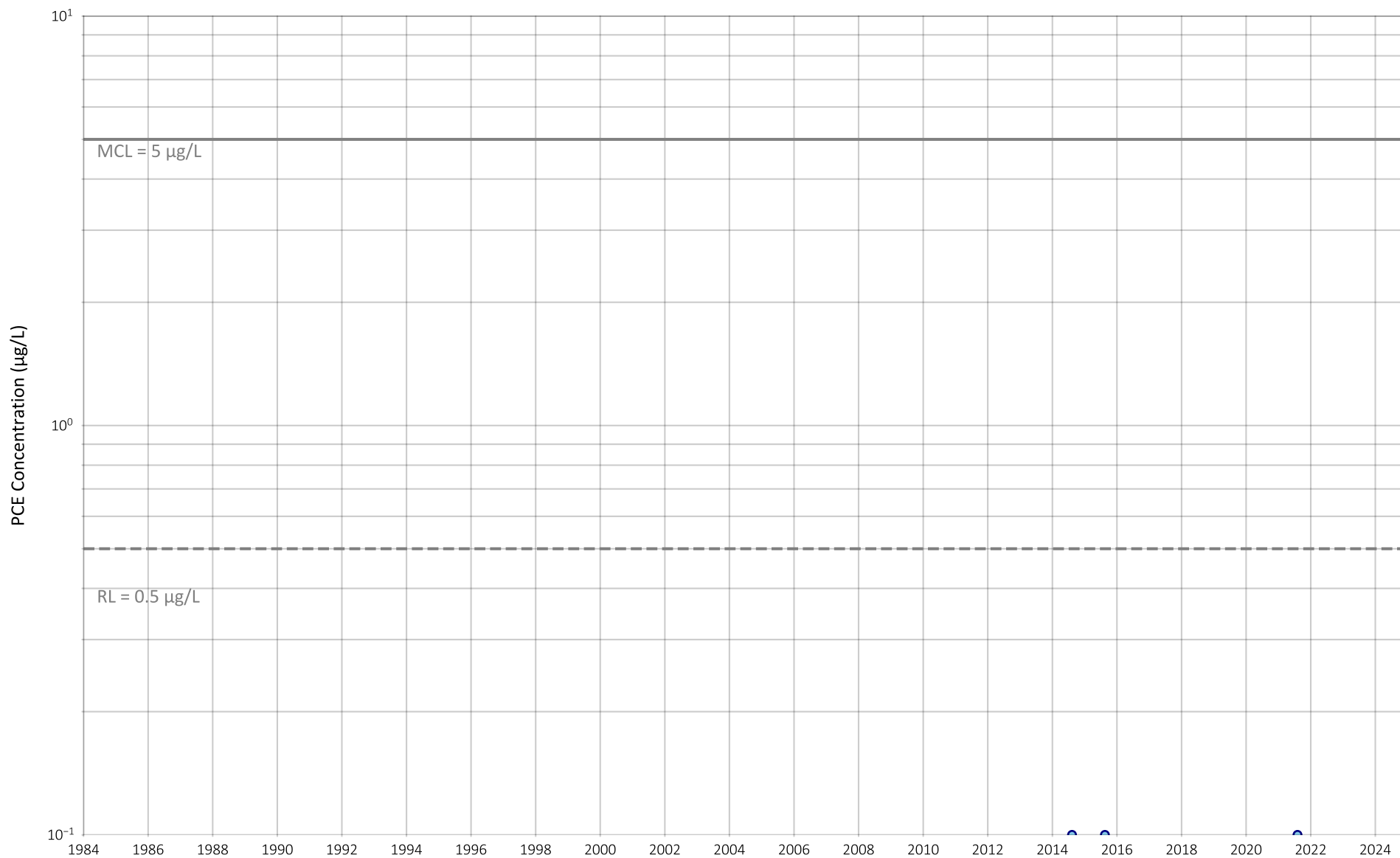
Appendix A

Time Series Charts – PCE



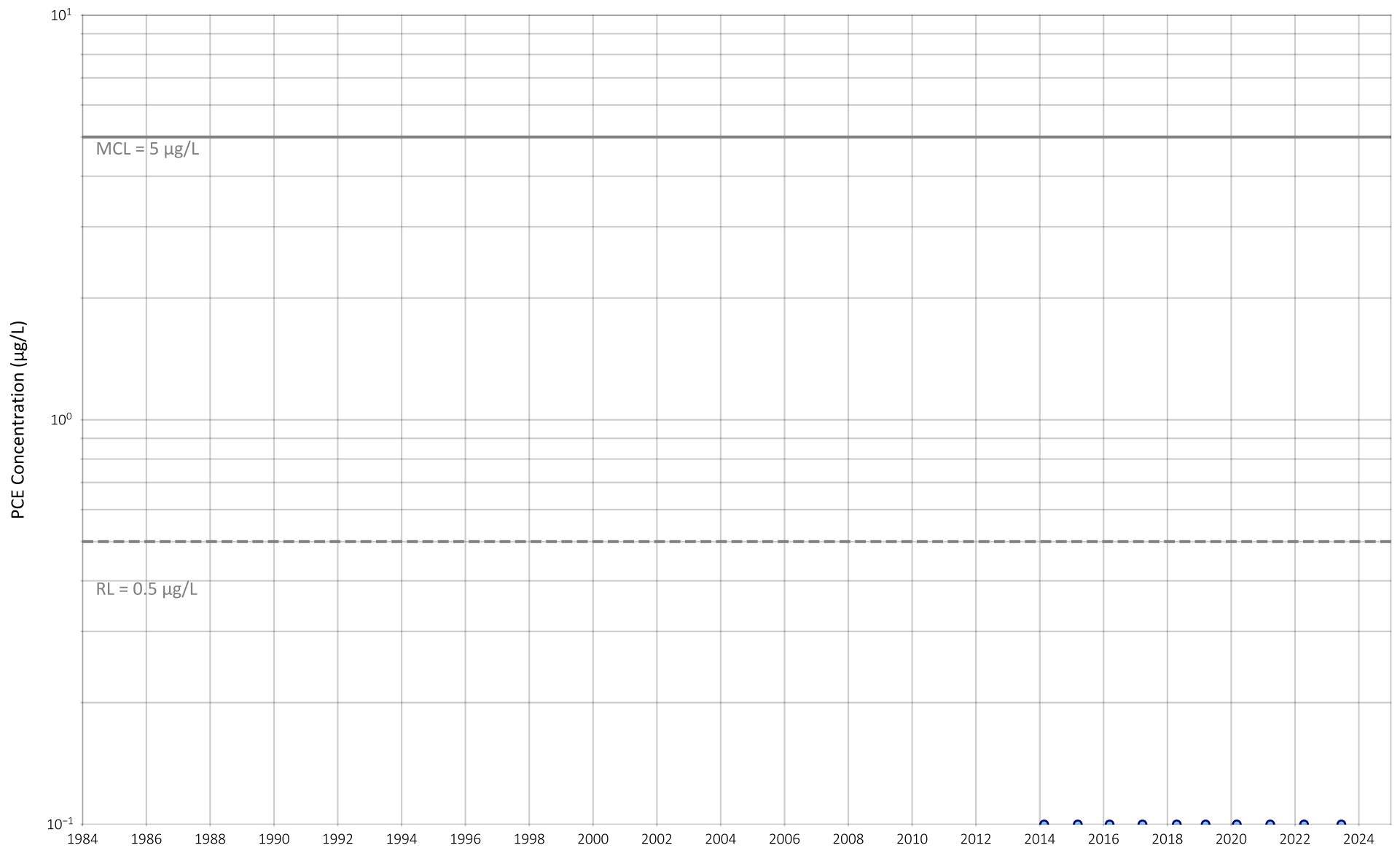
1. The maximum contaminant level (MCL) for tetrachloroethylene (PCE) is 5 micrograms per liter (µg/L).
2. The reporting limit (RL) used for PCE is 0.5 µg/L. Samples that were not detected are shown as 0.1 µg/L

Well Name: ANDREA 02 (120')
Well Owner: California American Water - Lincoln Oaks
Figure A.1



Notes:

1. The maximum contaminant level (MCL) for tetrachloroethylene (PCE) is 5 micrograms per liter (µg/L).
2. The reporting limit (RL) used for PCE is 0.5 µg/L. Samples that were not detected are shown as 0.1 µg/L



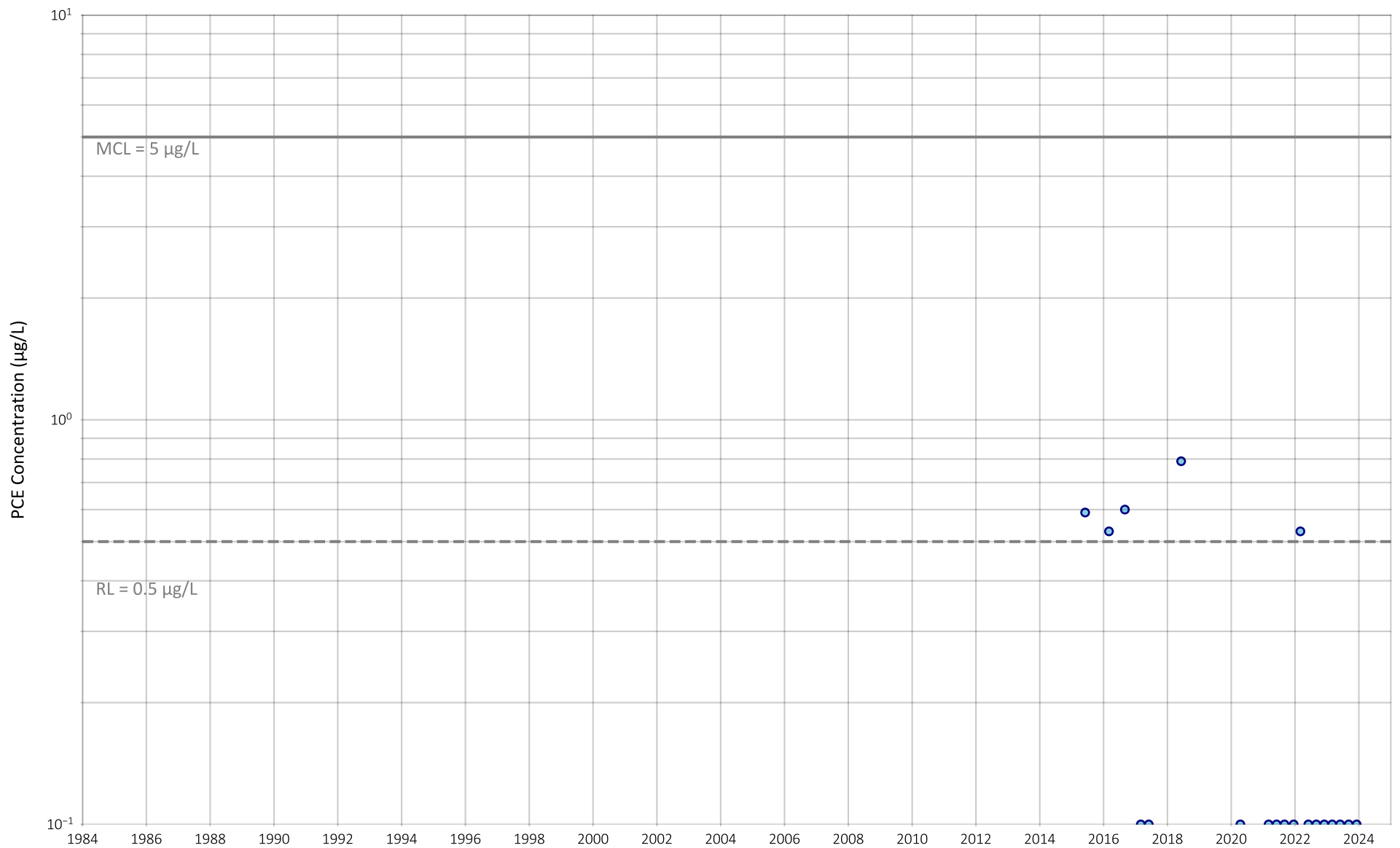
Notes:

1. The maximum contaminant level (MCL) for tetrachloroethylene (PCE) is 5 micrograms per liter (µg/L).
2. The reporting limit (RL) used for PCE is 0.5 µg/L. Samples that were not detected are shown as 0.1 µg/L

Well Name: BAJAMONT JUNCTION STRUCTURE - Unknown Depth

Well Owner: Carmichael Water District

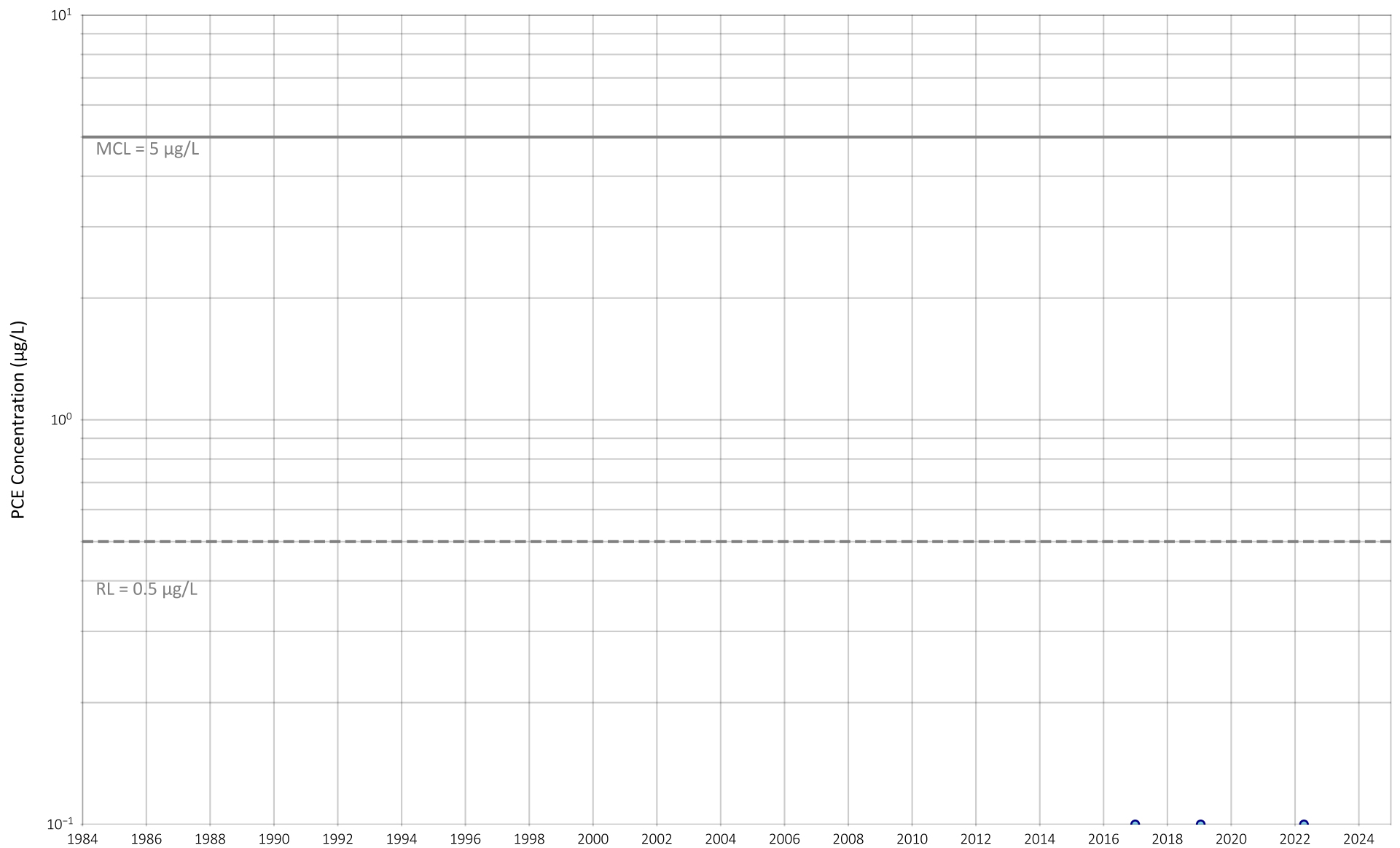
Figure A.3



Notes:

1. The maximum contaminant level (MCL) for tetrachloroethylene (PCE) is 5 micrograms per liter (µg/L).
2. The reporting limit (RL) used for PCE is 0.5 µg/L. Samples that were not detected are shown as 0.1 µg/L.

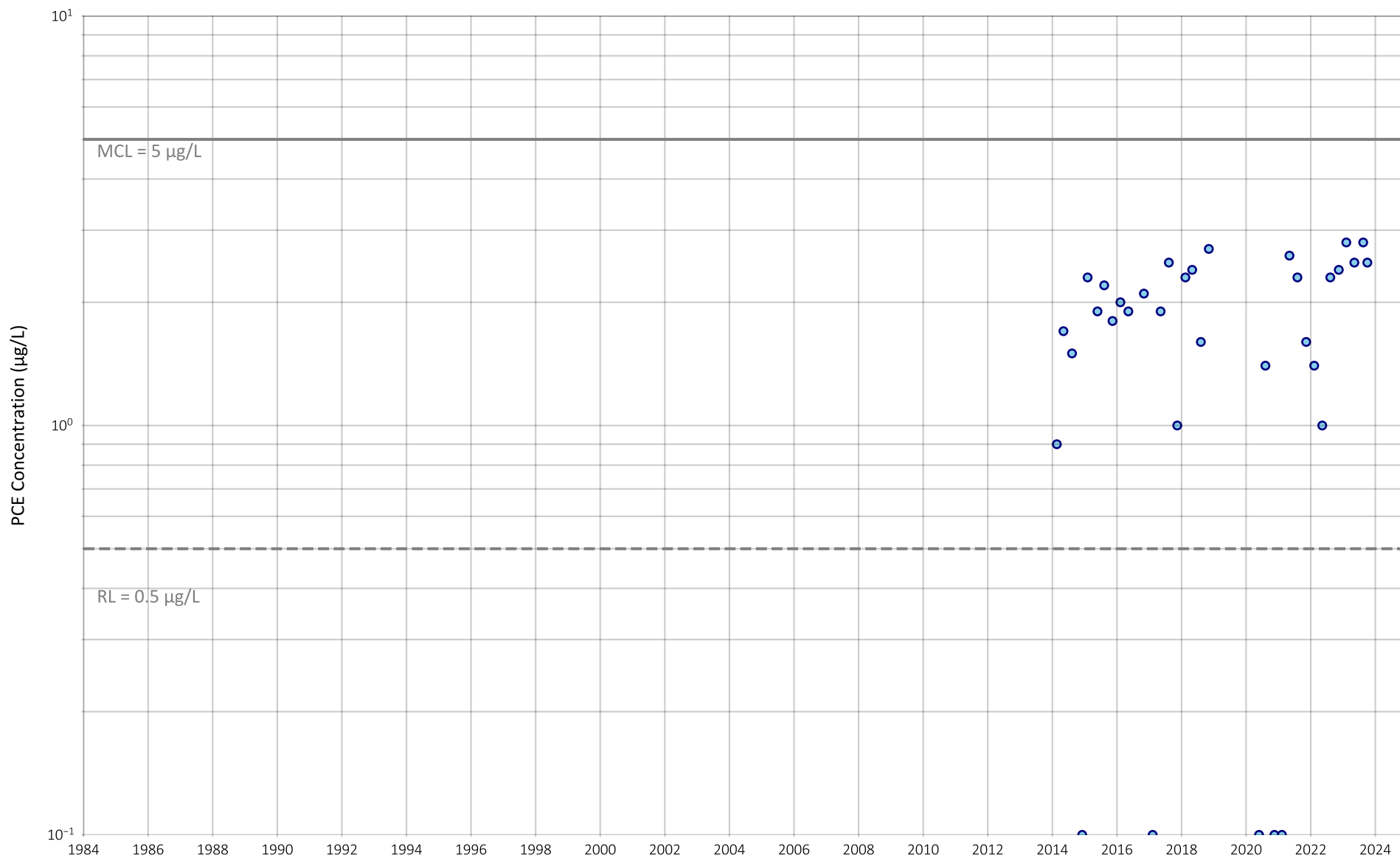
Well Name: BARRETT SCHOOL WELL (215')
Well Owner: Carmichael Water District
Figure A.4



Notes:

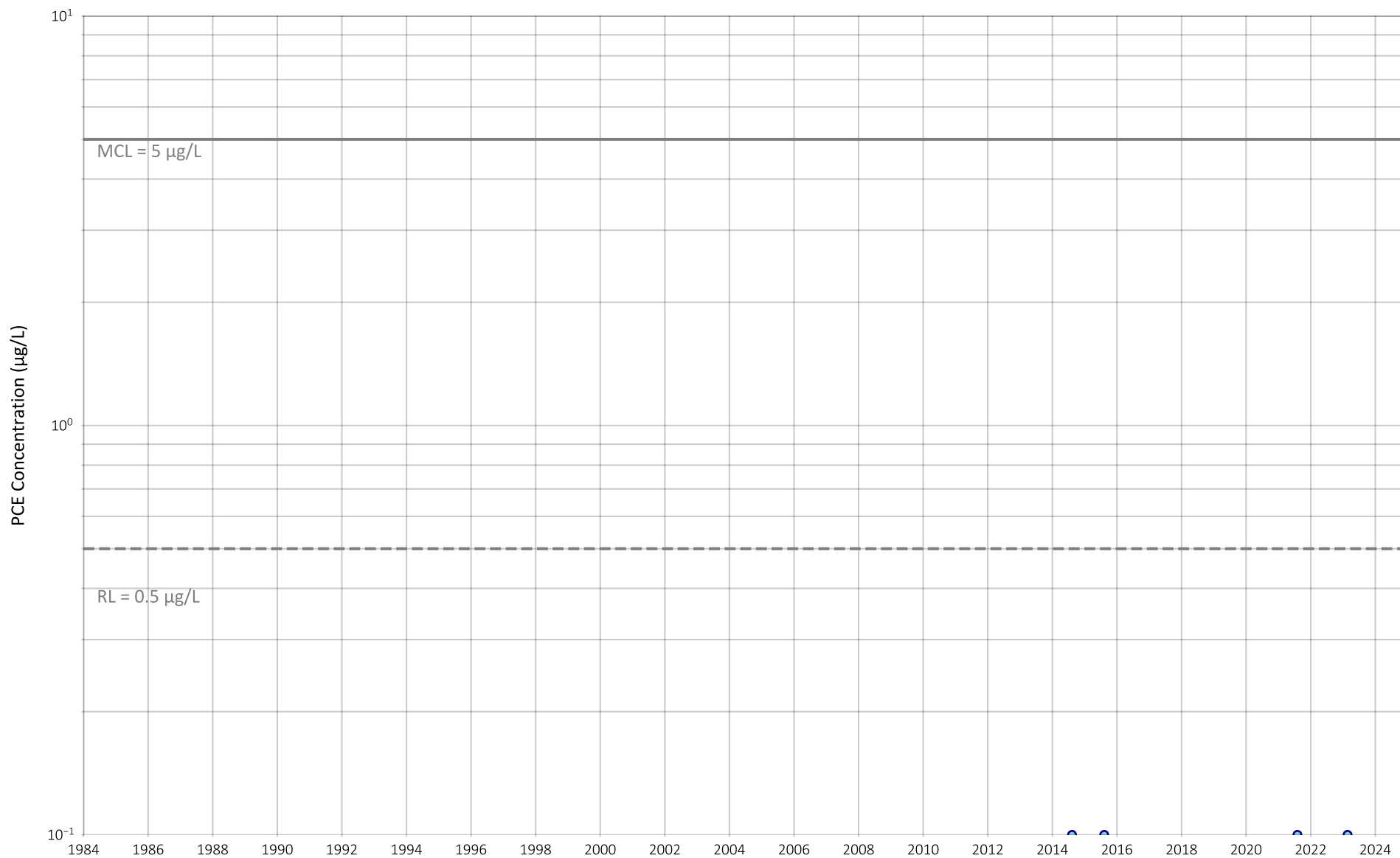
1. The maximum contaminant level (MCL) for tetrachloroethylene (PCE) is 5 micrograms per liter (µg/L).
2. The reporting limit (RL) used for PCE is 0.5 µg/L. Samples that were not detected are shown as 0.1 µg/L

Well Name: BONITA WAY WELL (134')
Well Owner: Citrus Heights Water District
Figure A.5



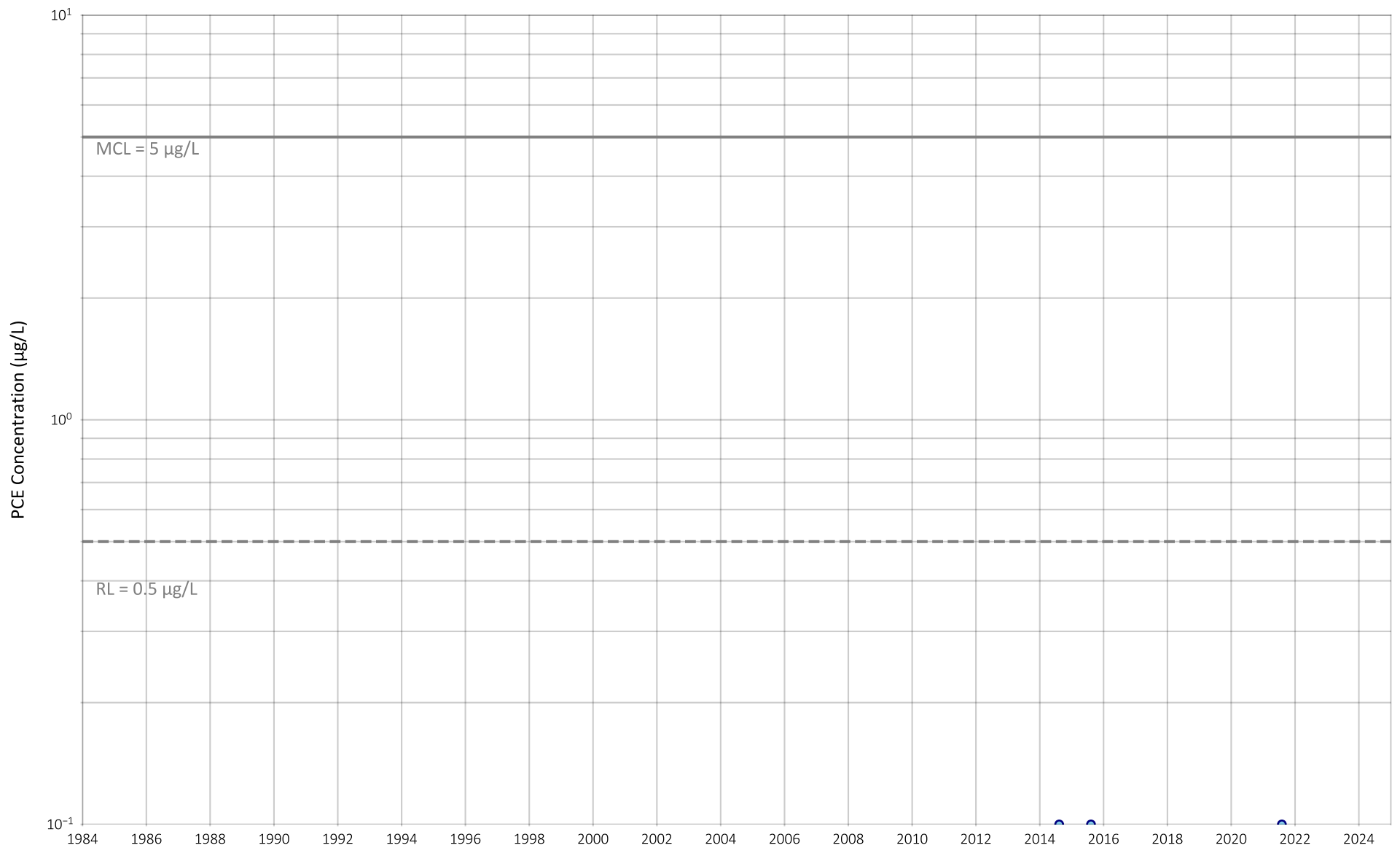
Notes:

1. The maximum contaminant level (MCL) for tetrachloroethylene (PCE) is 5 micrograms per liter (µg/L).
2. The reporting limit (RL) used for PCE is 0.5 µg/L. Samples that were not detected are shown as 0.1 µg/L



Notes:

1. The maximum contaminant level (MCL) for tetrachloroethylene (PCE) is 5 micrograms per liter (µg/L).
2. The reporting limit (RL) used for PCE is 0.5 µg/L. Samples that were not detected are shown as 0.1 µg/L



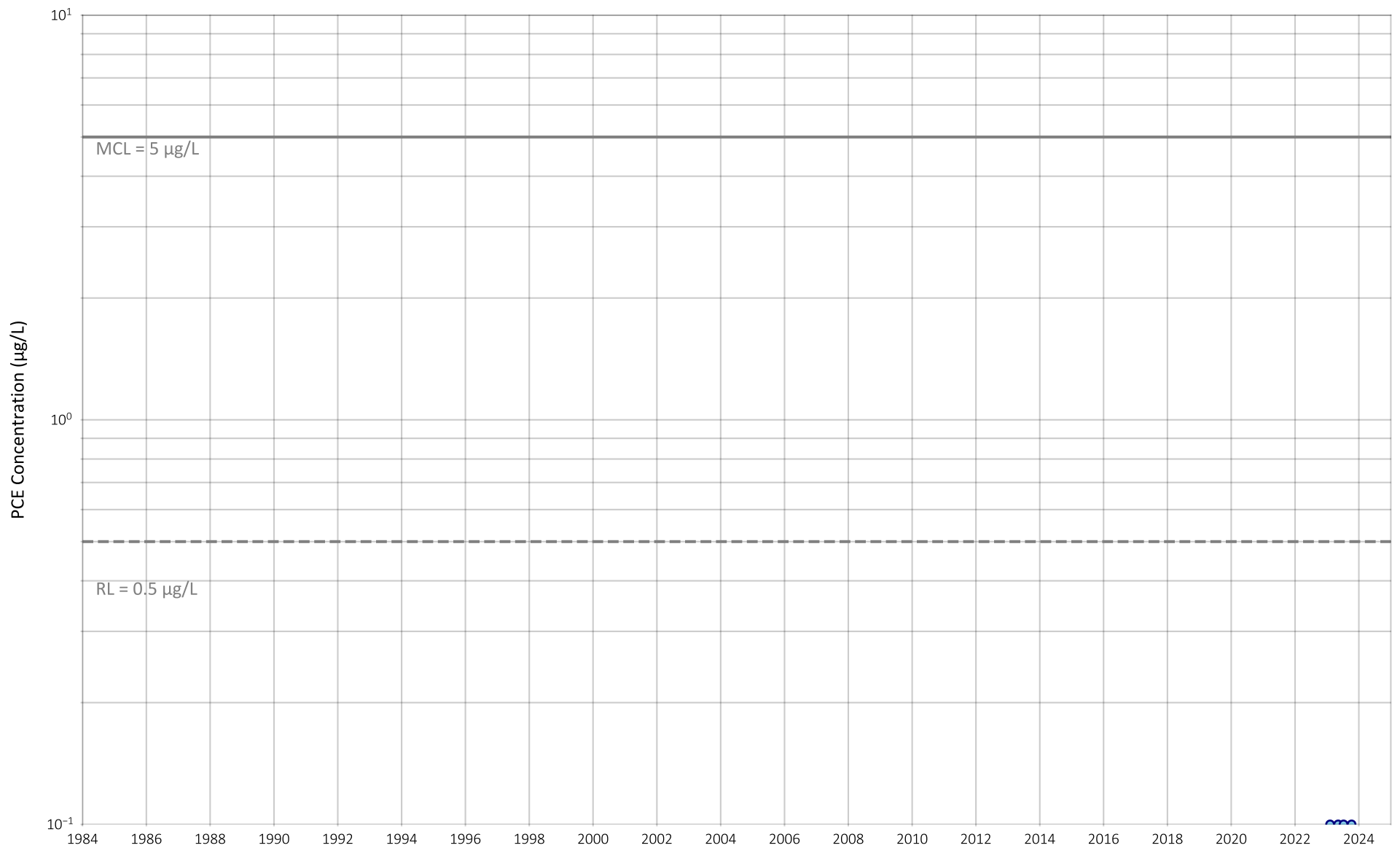
Notes:

1. The maximum contaminant level (MCL) for tetrachloroethylene (PCE) is 5 micrograms per liter (µg/L).
2. The reporting limit (RL) used for PCE is 0.5 µg/L. Samples that were not detected are shown as 0.1 µg/L

WEST YOST

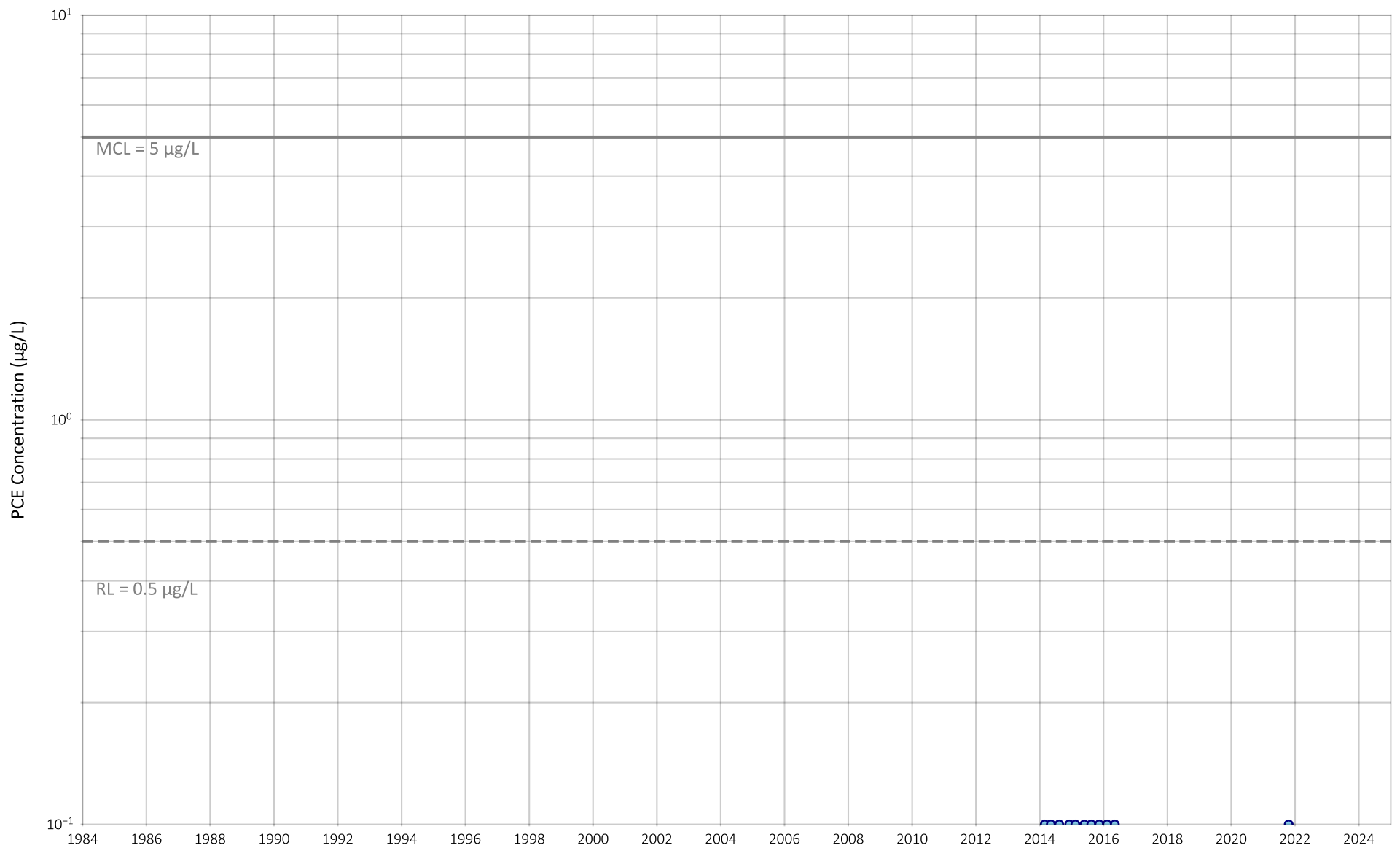
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Well Name: CHIPPING WAY (217')
Well Owner: California American Water - Lincoln Oaks
Figure A.8



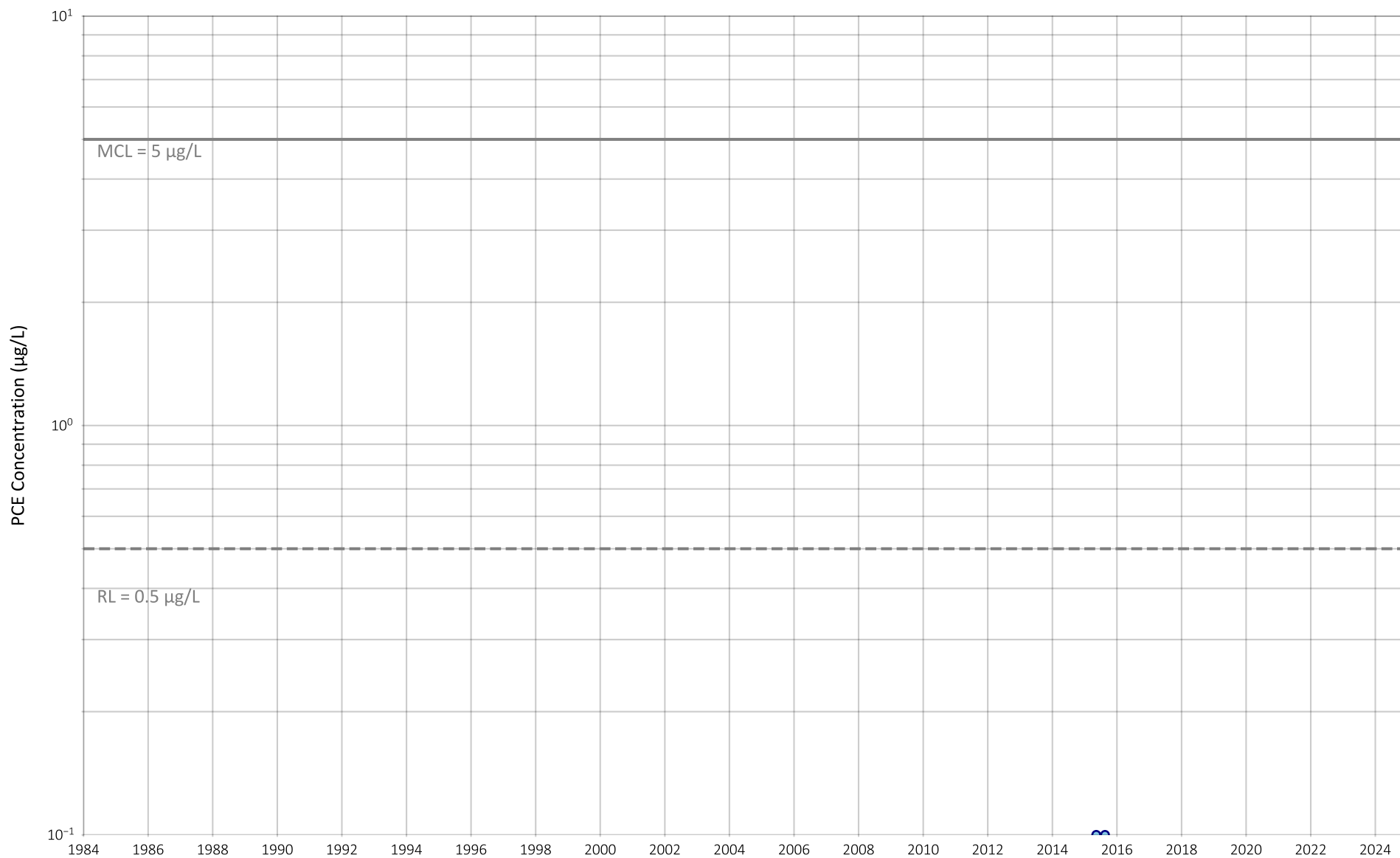
Notes:

1. The maximum contaminant level (MCL) for tetrachloroethylene (PCE) is 5 micrograms per liter (µg/L).
2. The reporting limit (RL) used for PCE is 0.5 µg/L. Samples that were not detected are shown as 0.1 µg/L



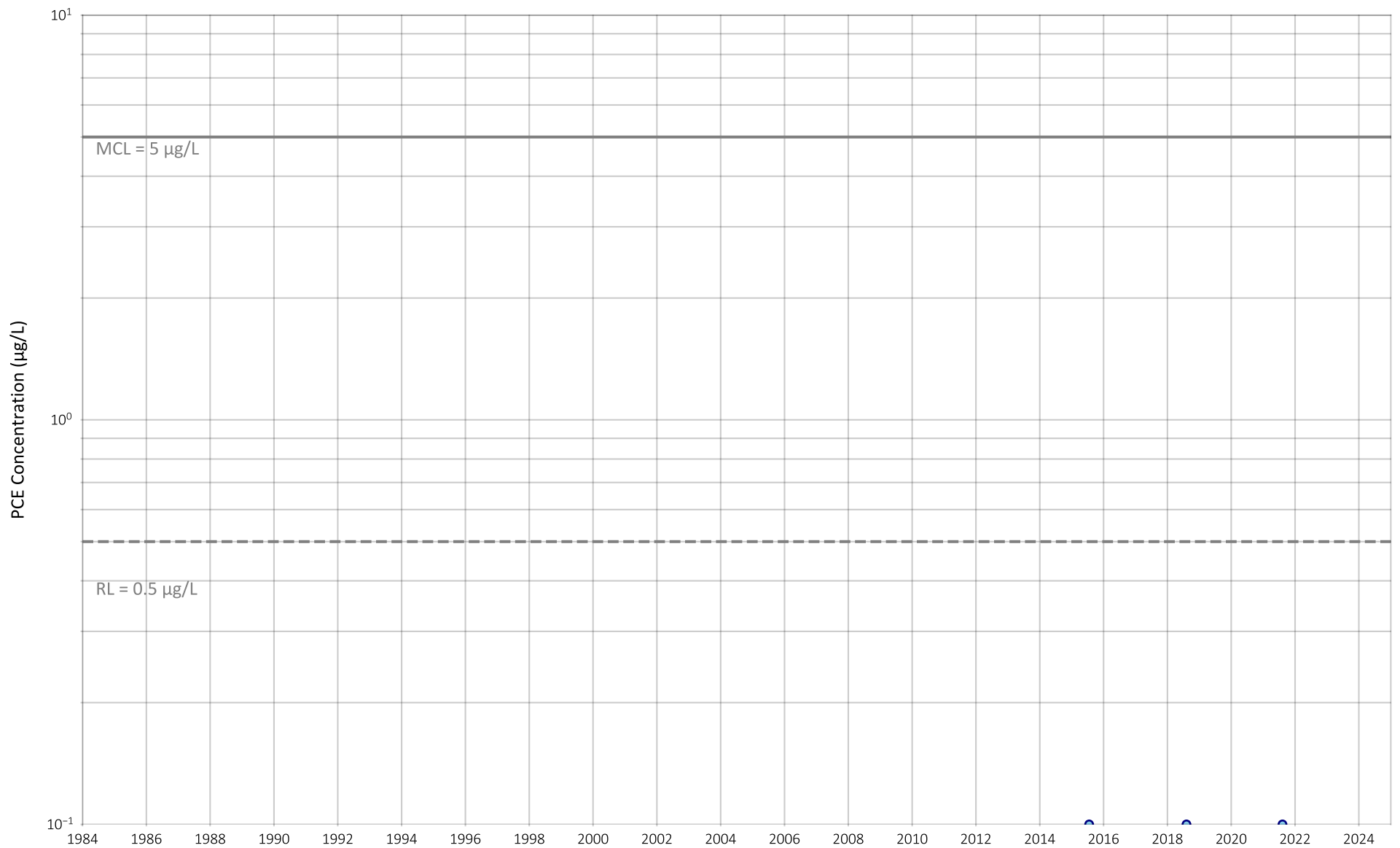
Notes:

1. The maximum contaminant level (MCL) for tetrachloroethylene (PCE) is 5 micrograms per liter (µg/L).
2. The reporting limit (RL) used for PCE is 0.5 µg/L. Samples that were not detected are shown as 0.1 µg/L



Notes:

1. The maximum contaminant level (MCL) for tetrachloroethylene (PCE) is 5 micrograms per liter (µg/L).
2. The reporting limit (RL) used for PCE is 0.5 µg/L. Samples that were not detected are shown as 0.1 µg/L



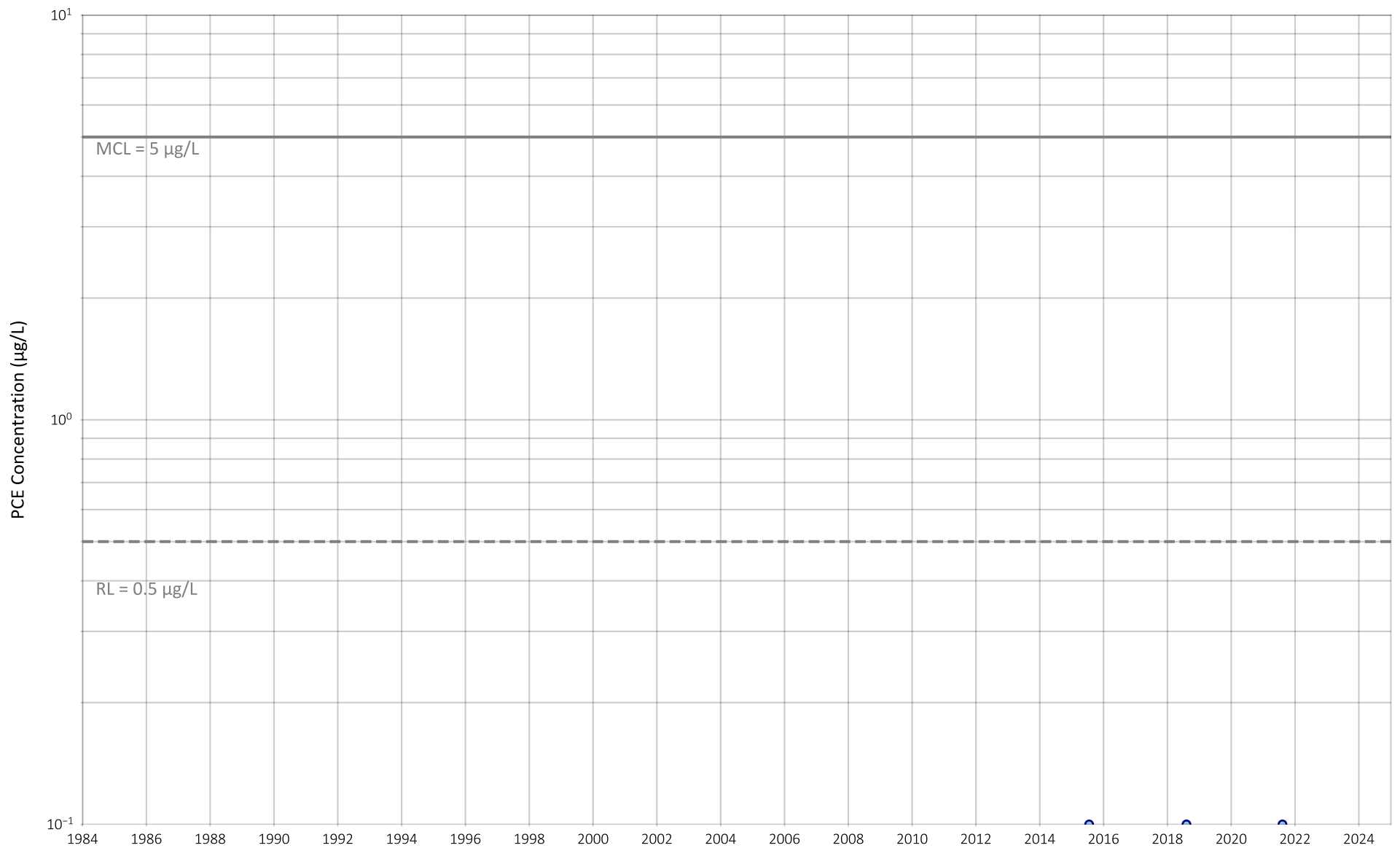
Notes:

1. The maximum contaminant level (MCL) for tetrachloroethylene (PCE) is 5 micrograms per liter ($\mu\text{g/L}$).
2. The reporting limit (RL) used for PCE is 0.5 $\mu\text{g/L}$. Samples that were not detected are shown as 0.1 $\mu\text{g/L}$.

WEST YOST

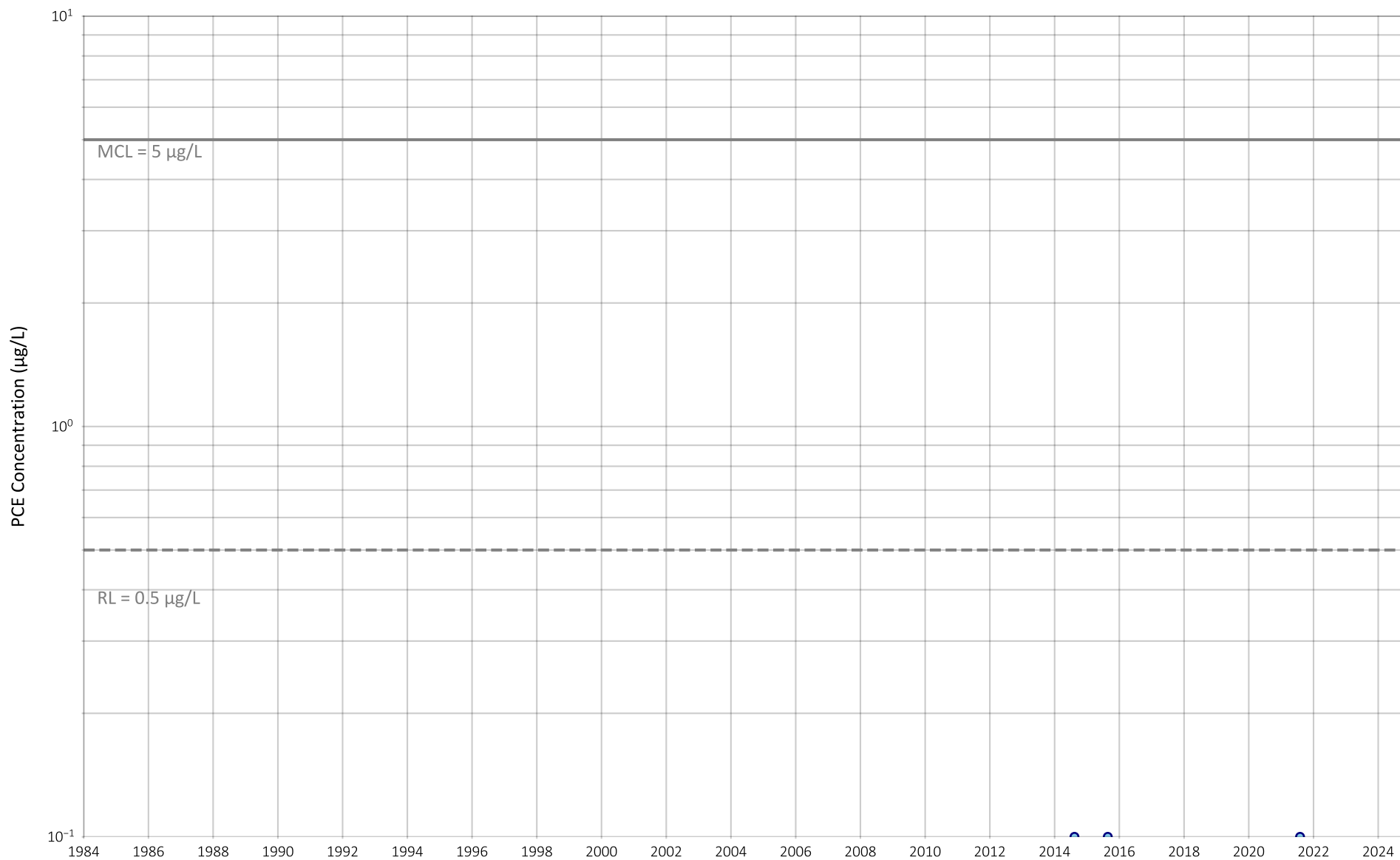
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Well Name: FAIRLAKE I (10')
Well Owner: California American Water - Arden
Figure A.12



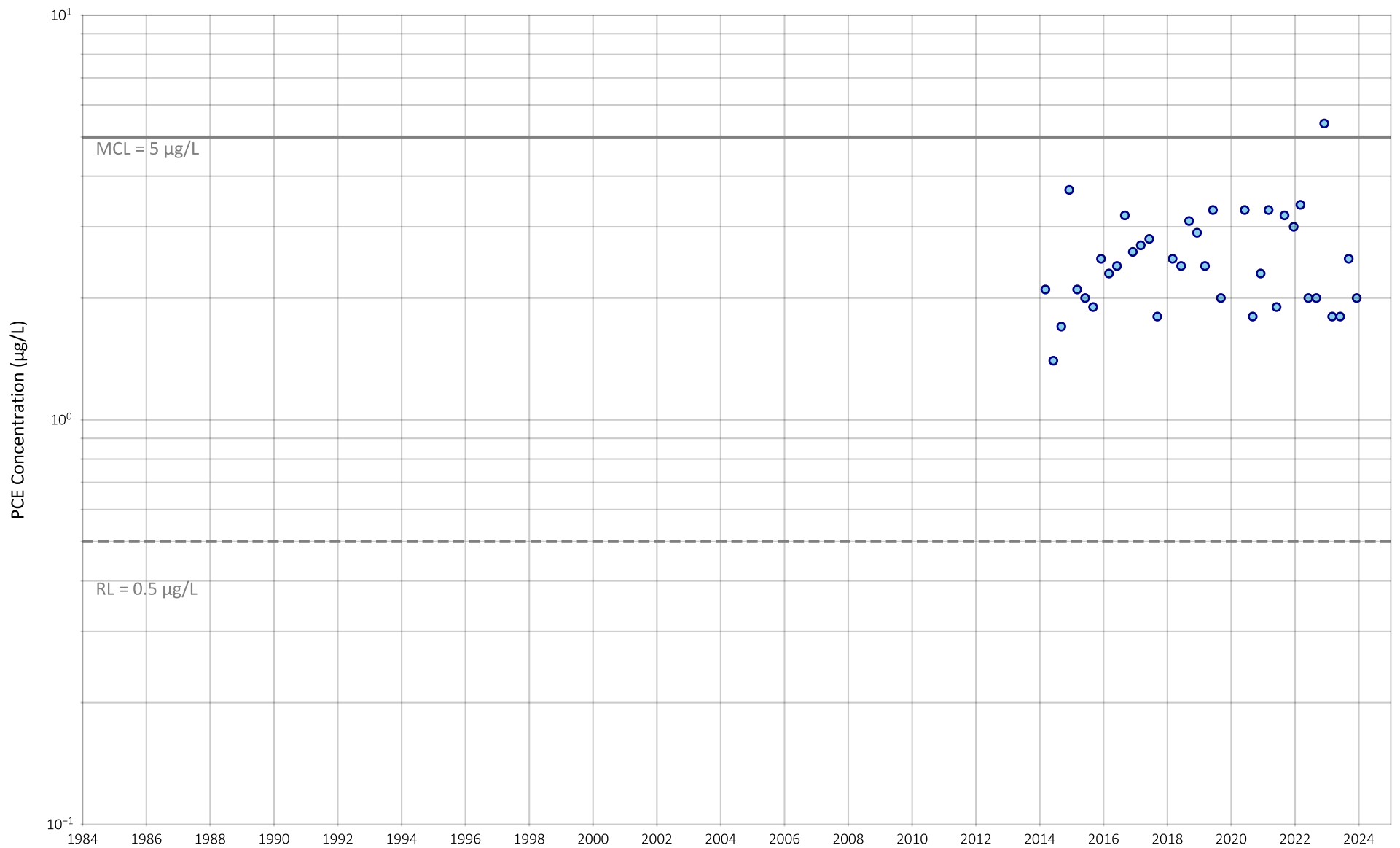
Notes:

1. The maximum contaminant level (MCL) for tetrachloroethylene (PCE) is 5 micrograms per liter (µg/L).
2. The reporting limit (RL) used for PCE is 0.5 µg/L. Samples that were not detected are shown as 0.1 µg/L



Notes:

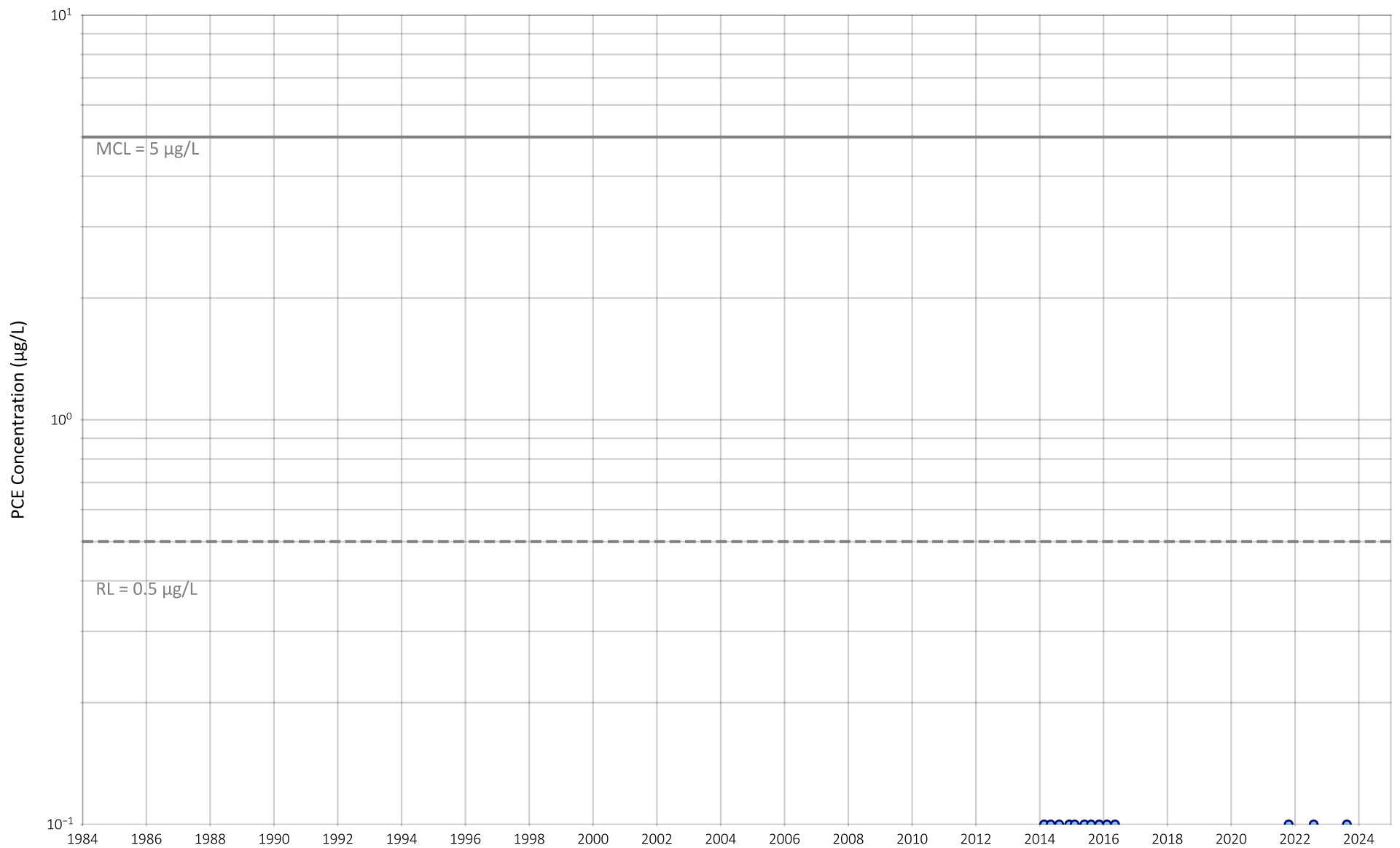
1. The maximum contaminant level (MCL) for tetrachloroethylene (PCE) is 5 micrograms per liter (µg/L).
2. The reporting limit (RL) used for PCE is 0.5 µg/L. Samples that were not detected are shown as 0.1 µg/L



Notes:

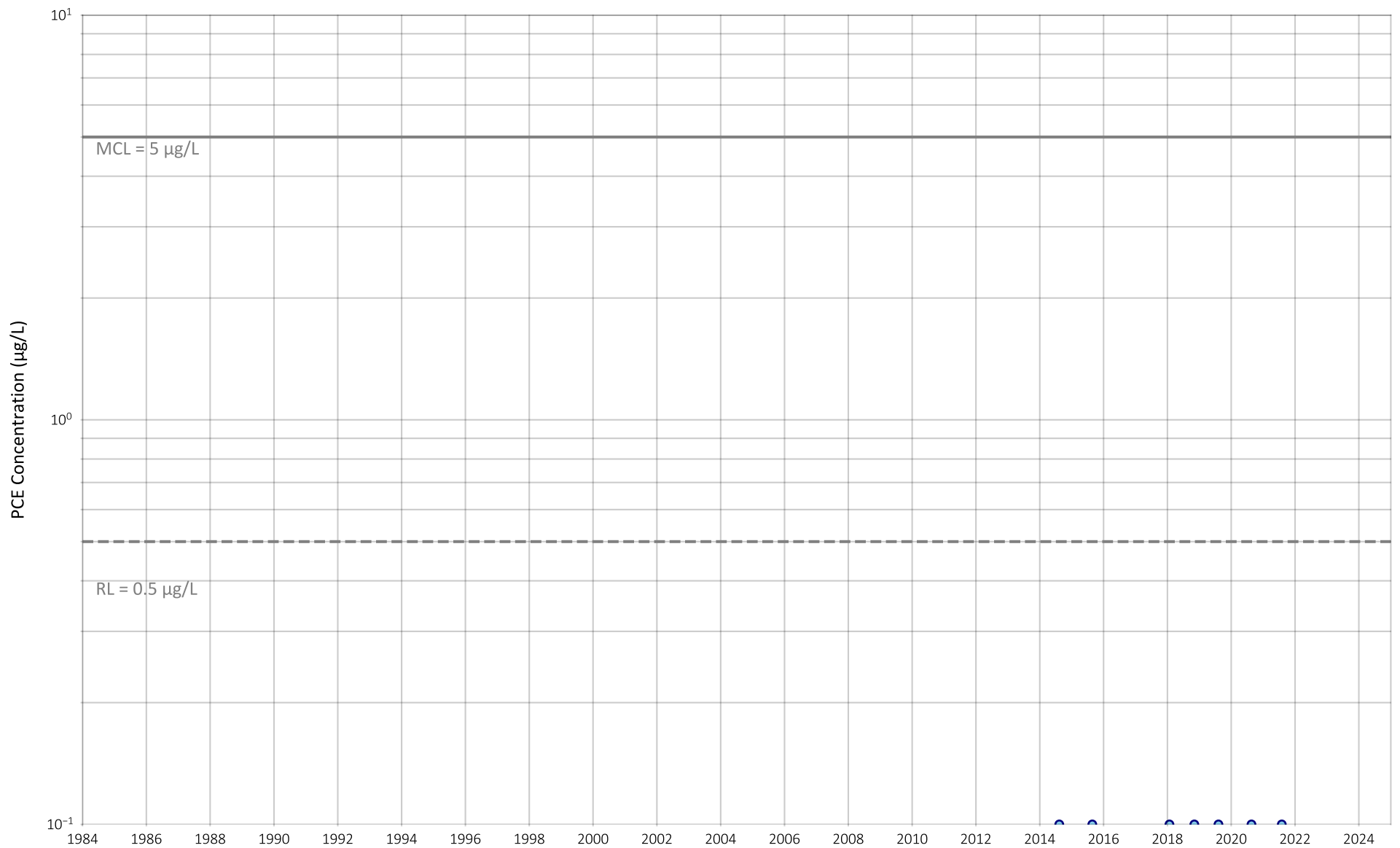
1. The maximum contaminant level (MCL) for tetrachloroethylene (PCE) is 5 micrograms per liter (µg/L).
2. The reporting limit (RL) used for PCE is 0.5 µg/L. Samples that were not detected are shown as 0.1 µg/L

Well Name: GARFIELD WELL (550')
Well Owner: Carmichael Water District
Figure A.15



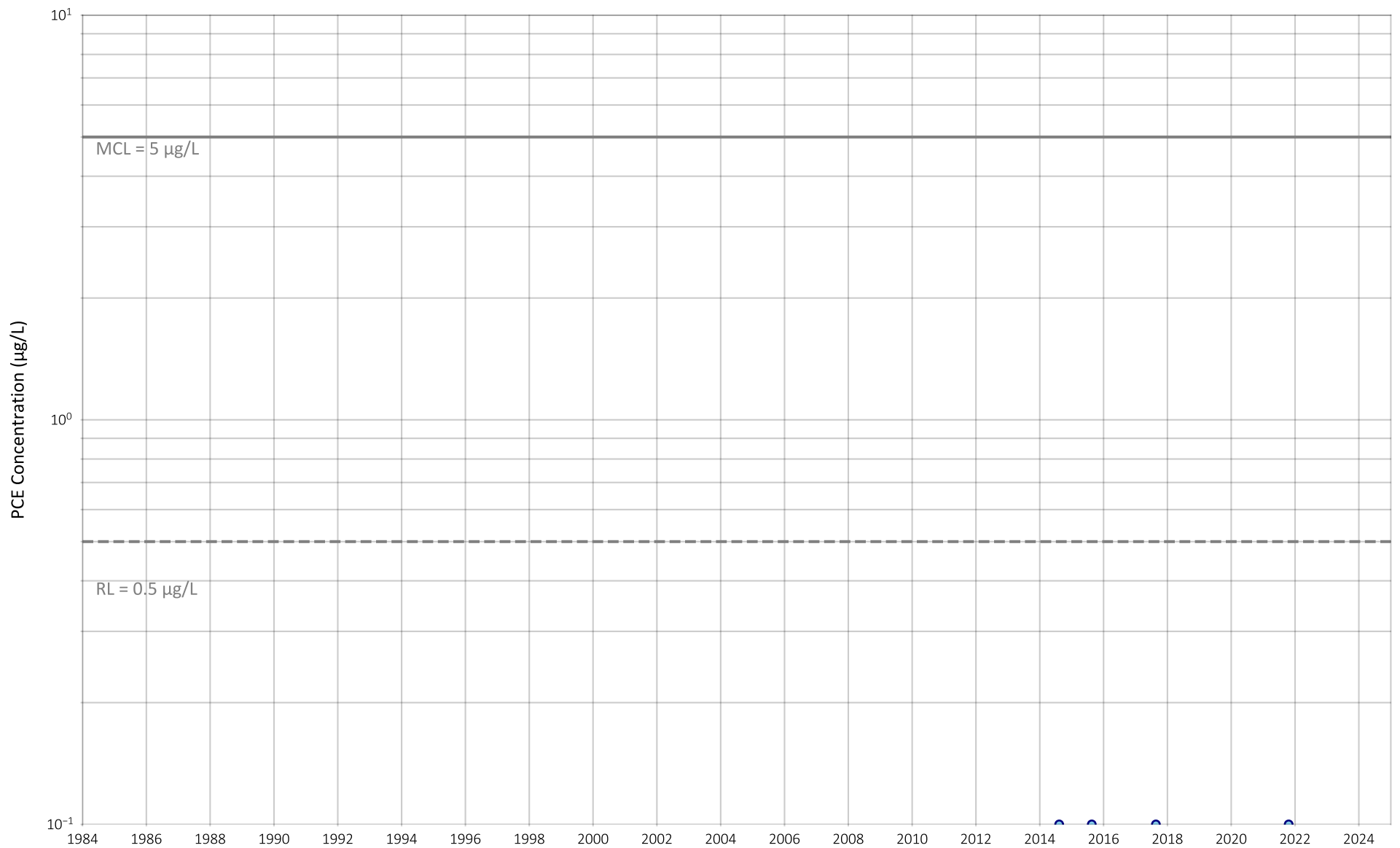
Notes:

1. The maximum contaminant level (MCL) for tetrachloroethylene (PCE) is 5 micrograms per liter (µg/L).
2. The reporting limit (RL) used for PCE is 0.5 µg/L. Samples that were not detected are shown as 0.1 µg/L



Notes:

1. The maximum contaminant level (MCL) for tetrachloroethylene (PCE) is 5 micrograms per liter (µg/L).
2. The reporting limit (RL) used for PCE is 0.5 µg/L. Samples that were not detected are shown as 0.1 µg/L



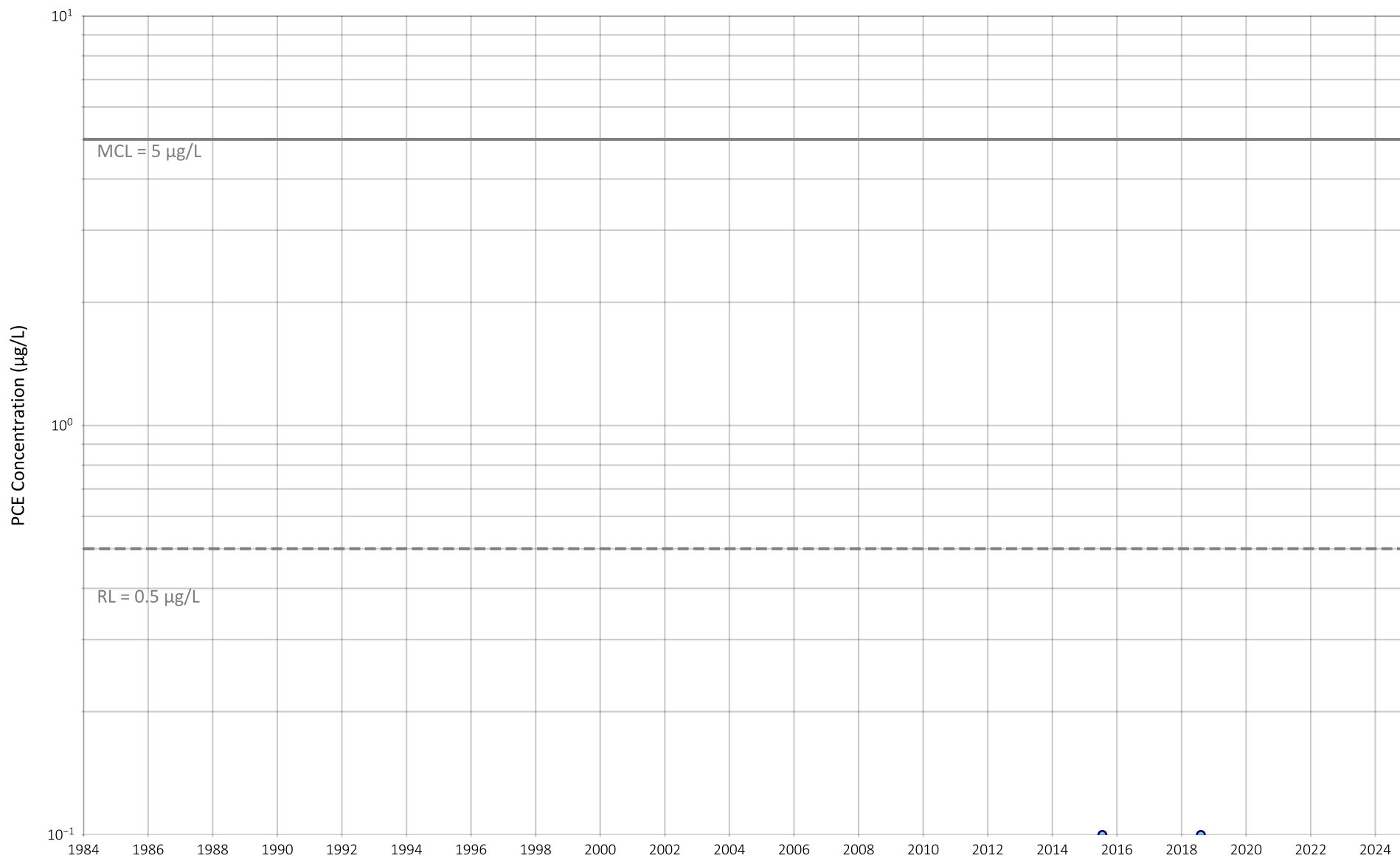
Notes:

1. The maximum contaminant level (MCL) for tetrachloroethylene (PCE) is 5 micrograms per liter (µg/L).
2. The reporting limit (RL) used for PCE is 0.5 µg/L. Samples that were not detected are shown as 0.1 µg/L

WEST YOST

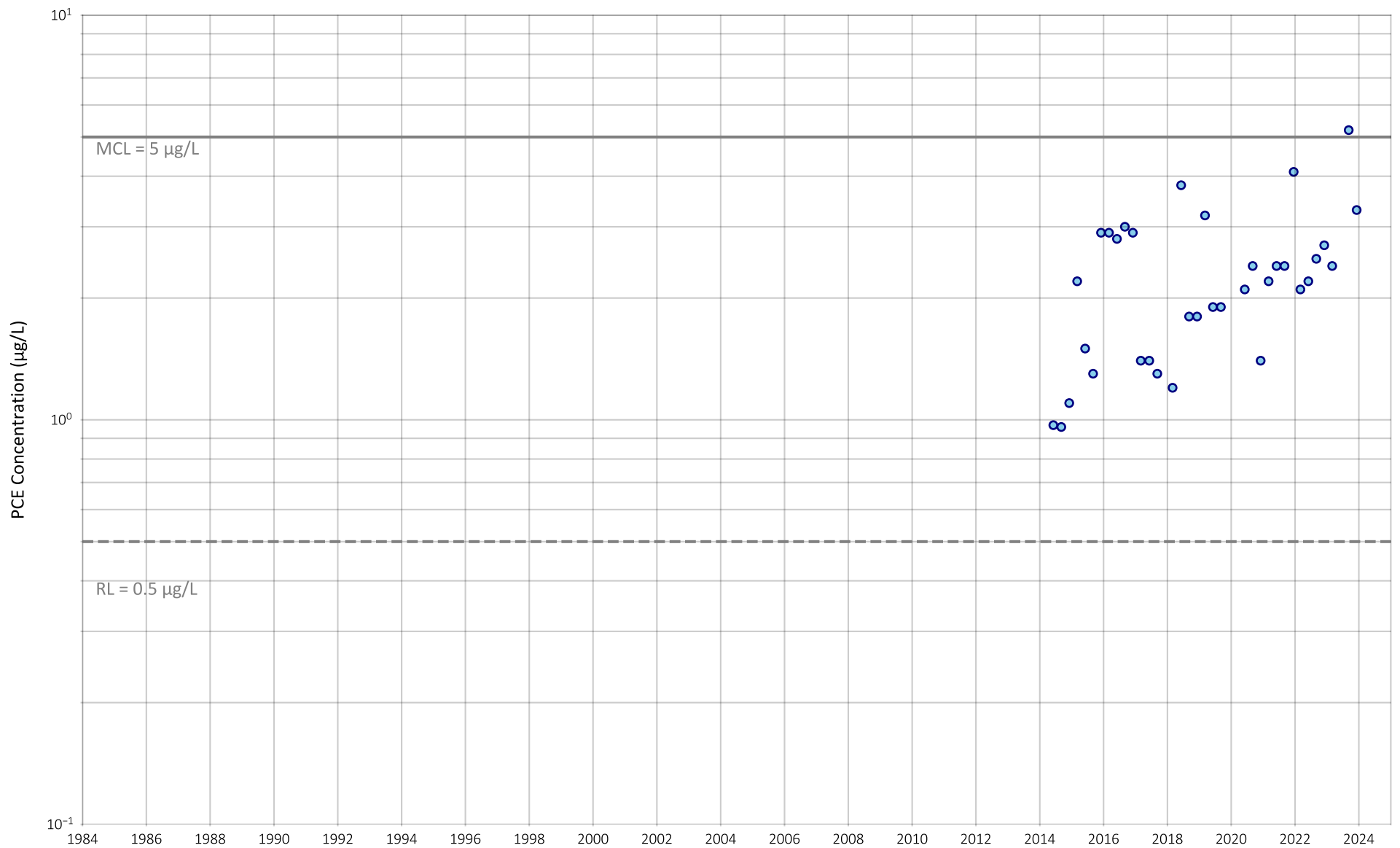
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Well Name: HEMLOCK WELL (188')
Well Owner: California American Water - Lincoln Oaks
Figure A.18



Notes:

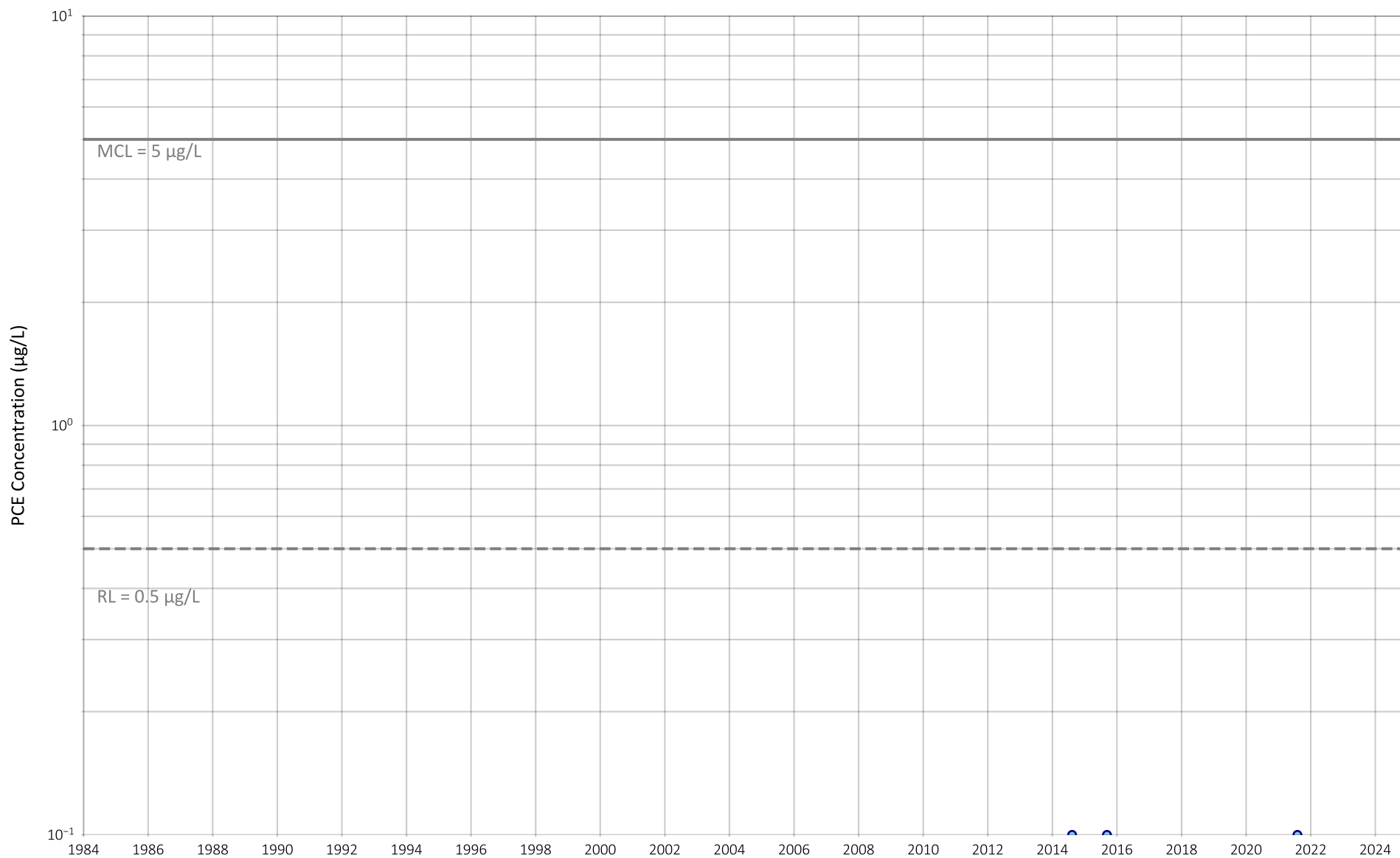
1. The maximum contaminant level (MCL) for tetrachloroethylene (PCE) is 5 micrograms per liter (µg/L).
2. The reporting limit (RL) used for PCE is 0.5 µg/L. Samples that were not detected are shown as 0.1 µg/L



Notes:

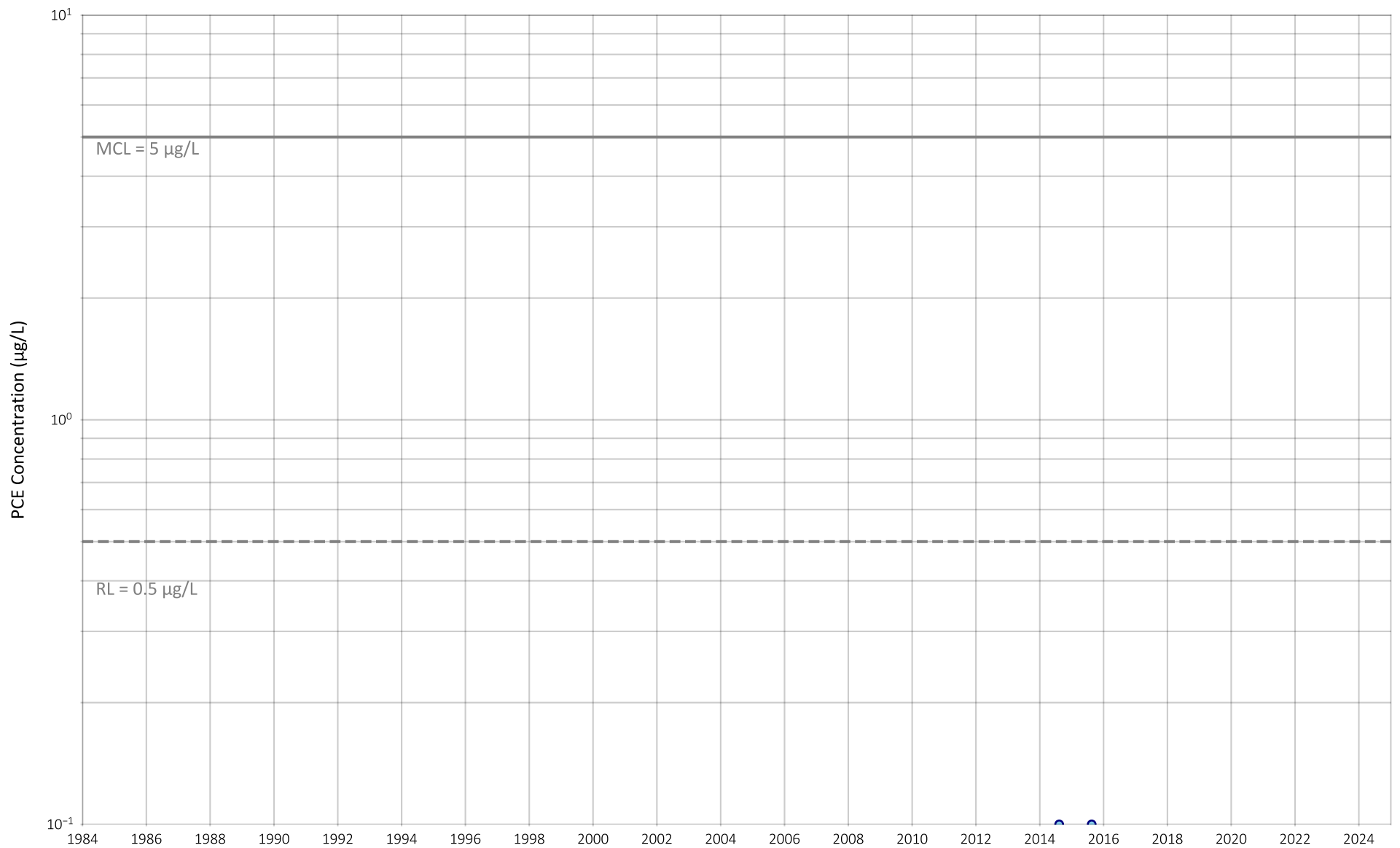
1. The maximum contaminant level (MCL) for tetrachloroethylene (PCE) is 5 micrograms per liter (µg/L).
2. The reporting limit (RL) used for PCE is 0.5 µg/L. Samples that were not detected are shown as 0.1 µg/L

Well Name: LA VISTA WELL (495')
Well Owner: Carmichael Water District
Figure A.20



Notes:

1. The maximum contaminant level (MCL) for tetrachloroethylene (PCE) is 5 micrograms per liter (µg/L).
2. The reporting limit (RL) used for PCE is 0.5 µg/L. Samples that were not detected are shown as 0.1 µg/L



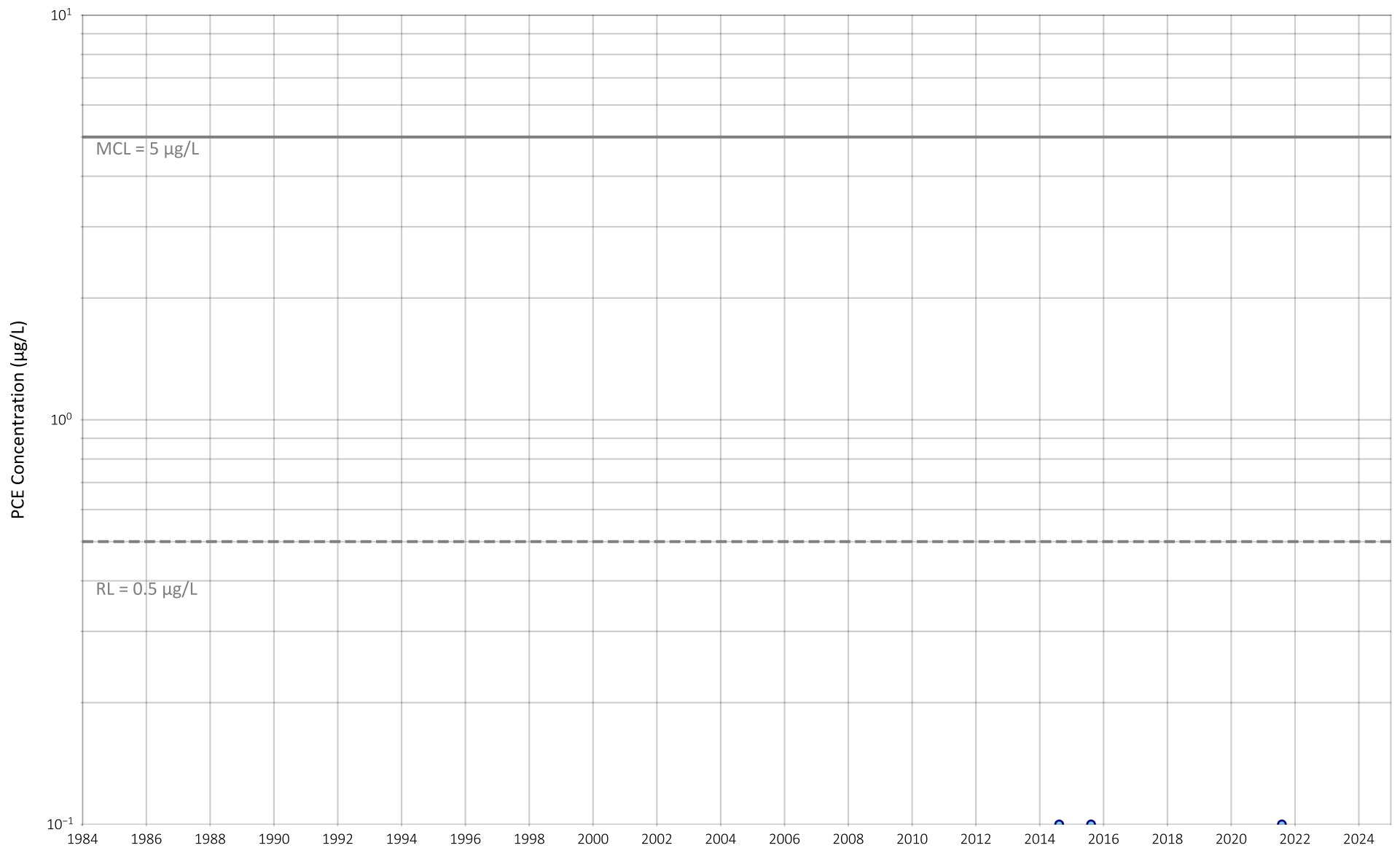
Notes:

1. The maximum contaminant level (MCL) for tetrachloroethylene (PCE) is 5 micrograms per liter (µg/L).
2. The reporting limit (RL) used for PCE is 0.5 µg/L. Samples that were not detected are shown as 0.1 µg/L

WEST YOST

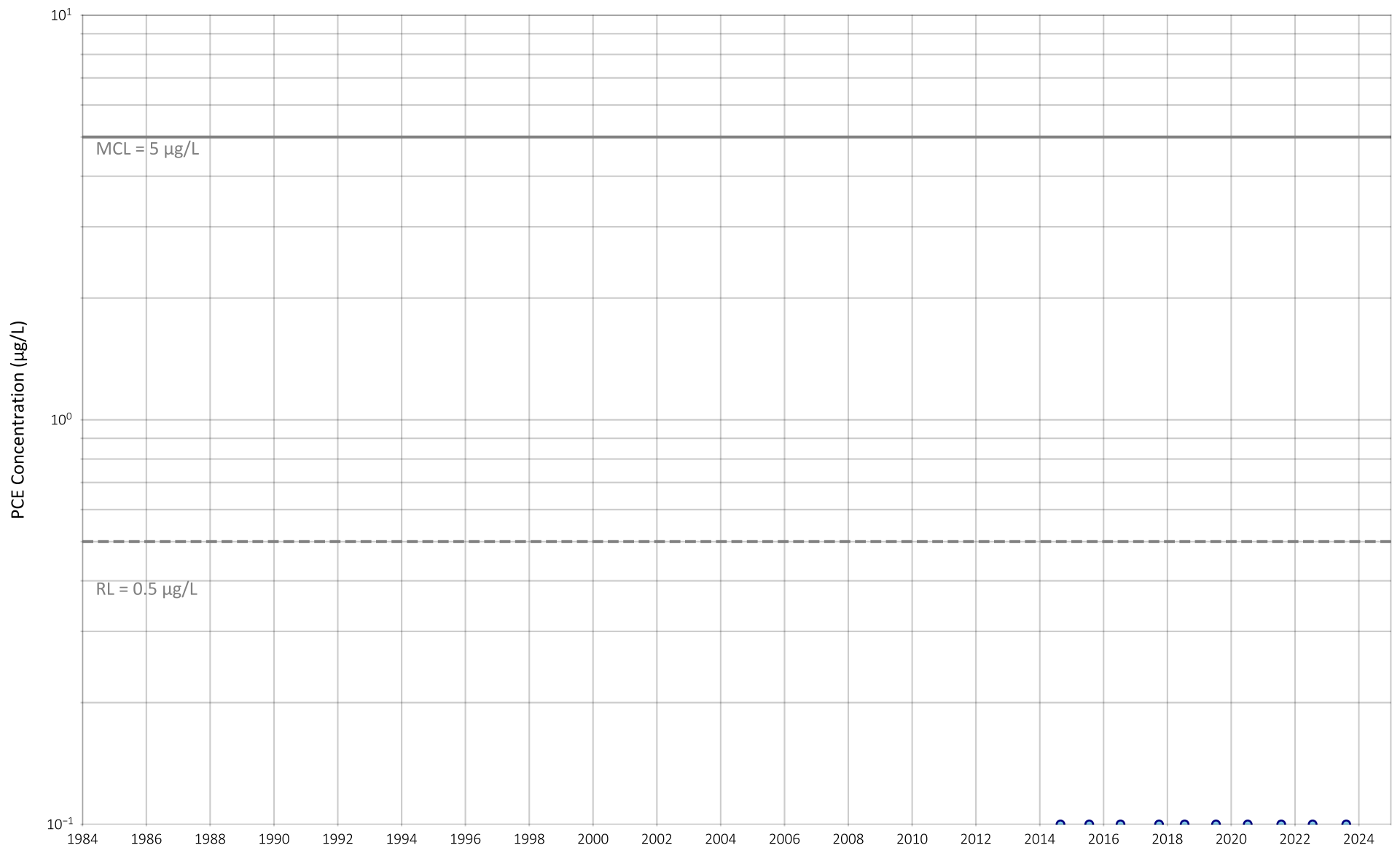
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Well Name: LEMANS WELL (200')
Well Owner: California American Water - Lincoln Oaks
Figure A.22



Notes:

1. The maximum contaminant level (MCL) for tetrachloroethylene (PCE) is 5 micrograms per liter (µg/L).
2. The reporting limit (RL) used for PCE is 0.5 µg/L. Samples that were not detected are shown as 0.1 µg/L



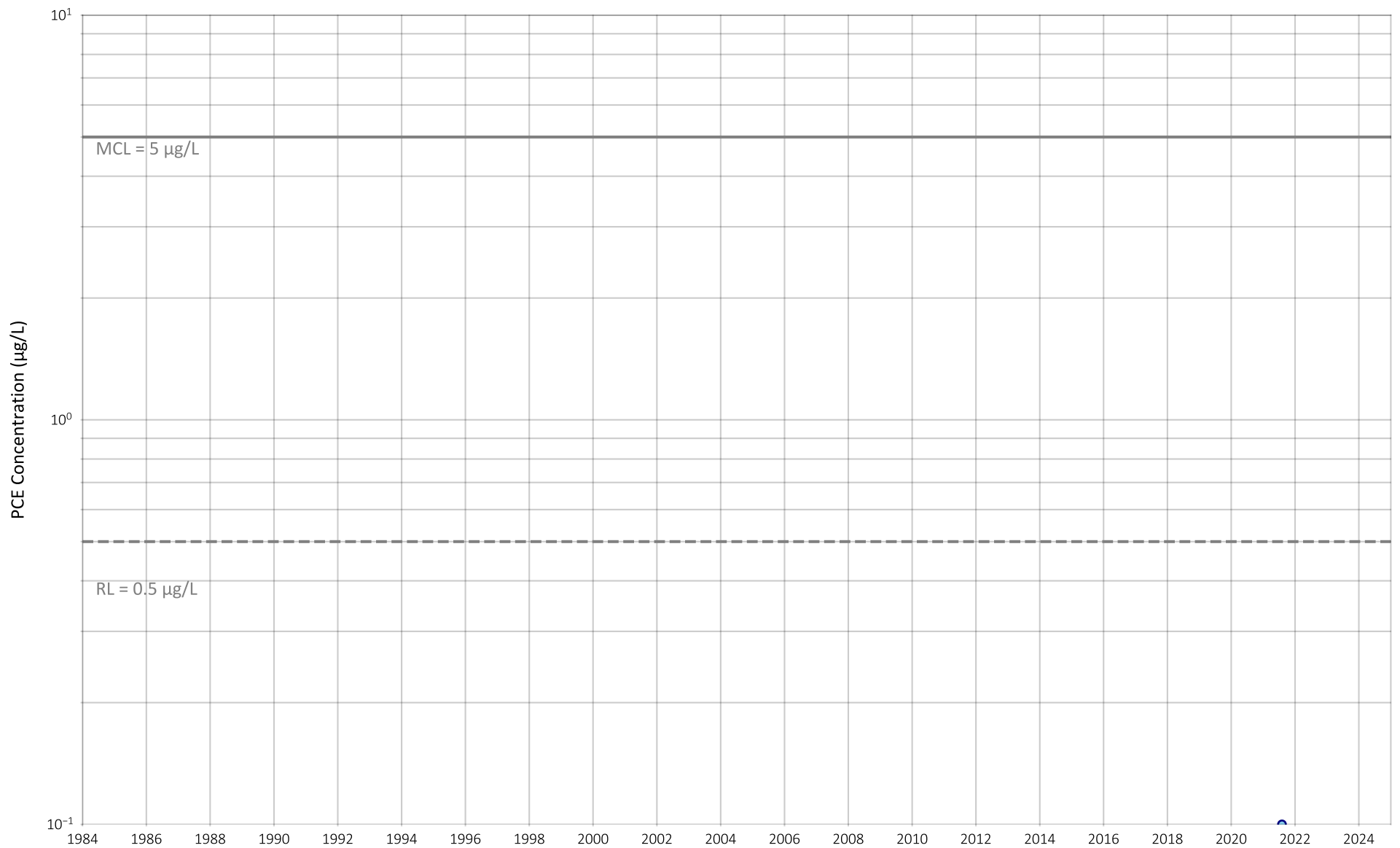
Notes:

1. The maximum contaminant level (MCL) for tetrachloroethylene (PCE) is 5 micrograms per liter ($\mu\text{g/L}$).
2. The reporting limit (RL) used for PCE is $0.5 \mu\text{g/L}$. Samples that were not detected are shown as $0.1 \mu\text{g/L}$.

WEST YOST

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Well Name: MC WELL 10 - Unknown Depth
Well Owner: Sacramento Suburban Water District
Figure A.24



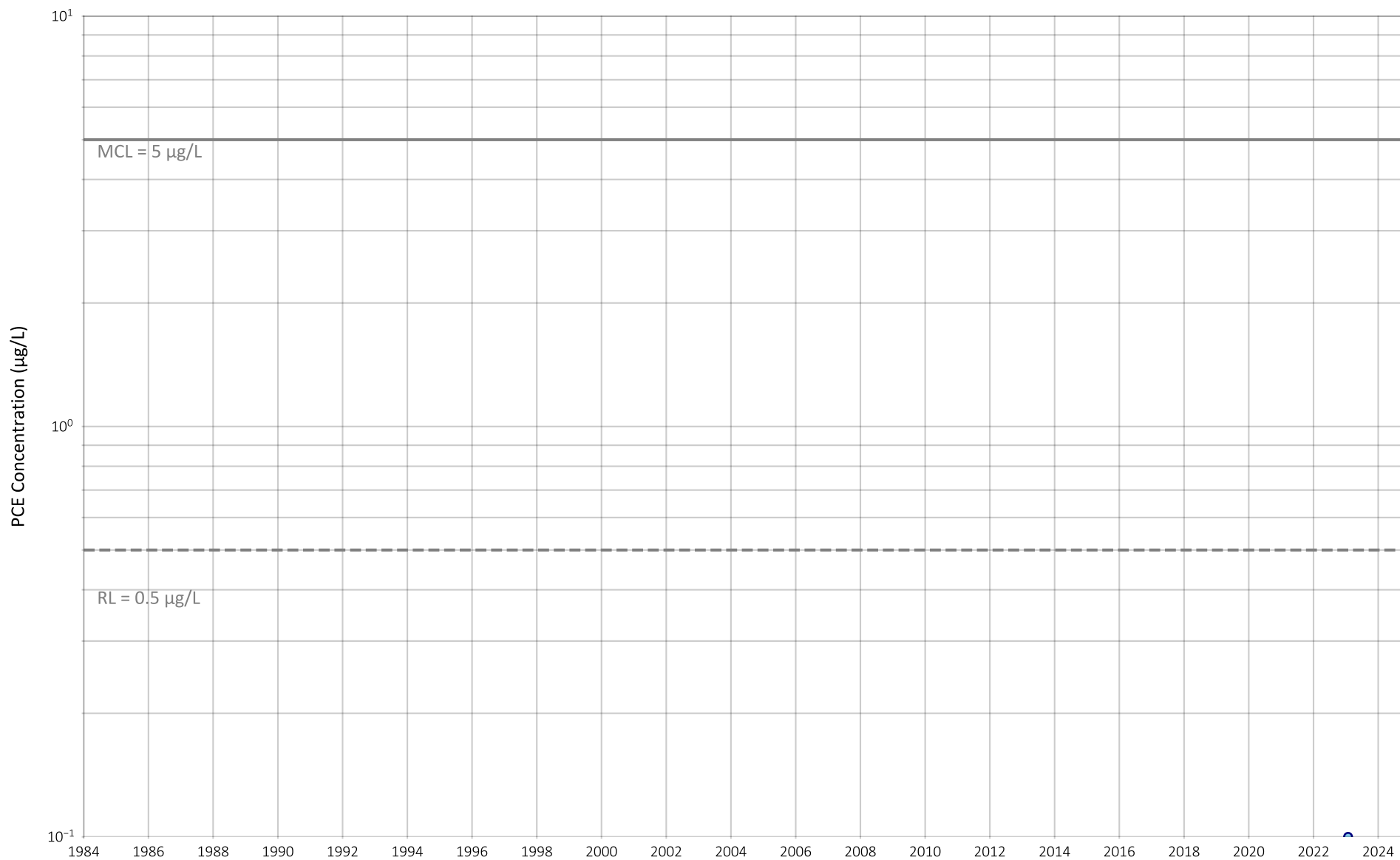
Notes:

1. The maximum contaminant level (MCL) for tetrachloroethylene (PCE) is 5 micrograms per liter ($\mu\text{g/L}$).
2. The reporting limit (RL) used for PCE is 0.5 $\mu\text{g/L}$. Samples that were not detected are shown as 0.1 $\mu\text{g/L}$.

WEST YOST

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Well Name: MC WELL C-1 (500')
Well Owner: Sacramento Suburban Water District
Figure A.25



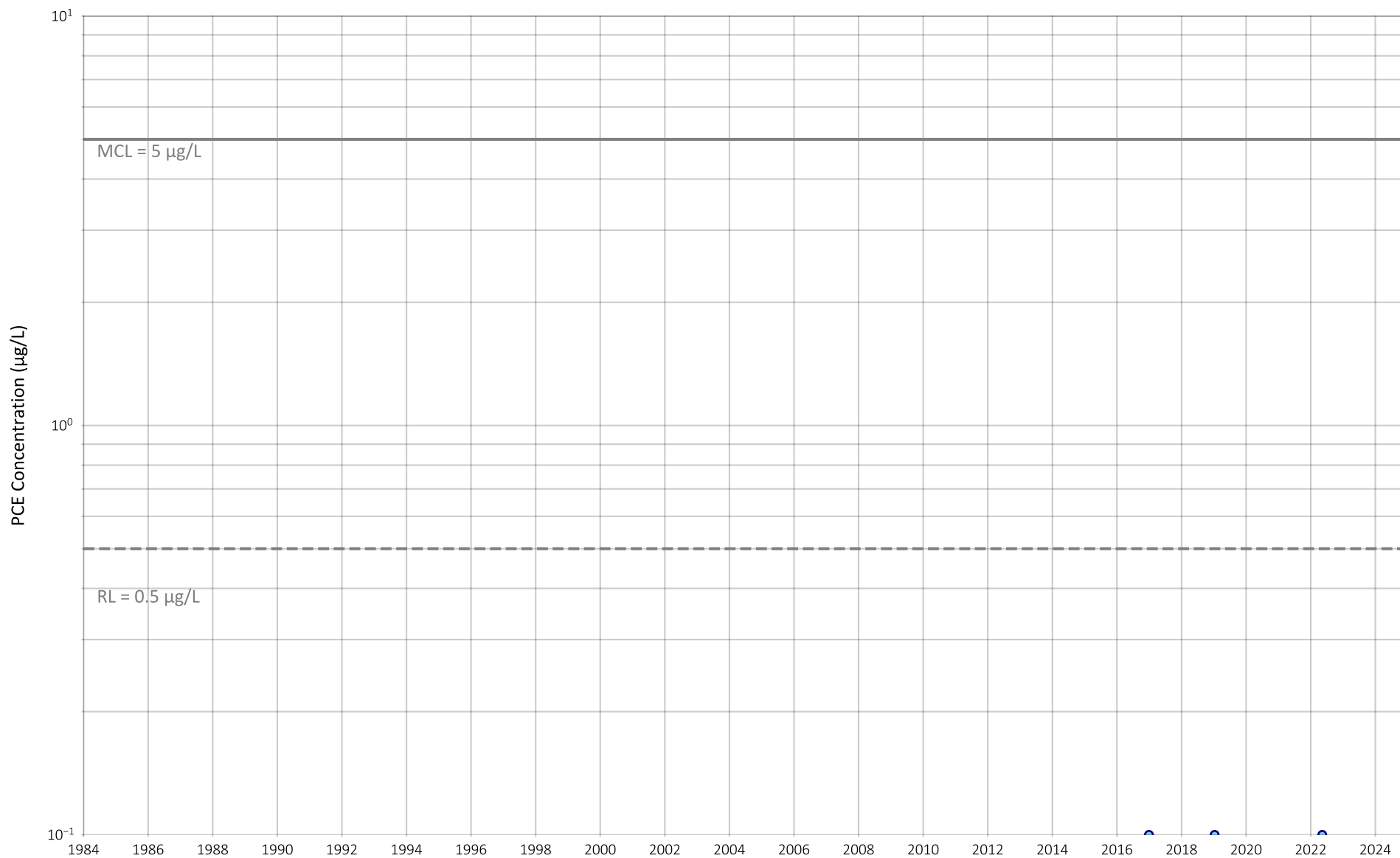
Notes:

1. The maximum contaminant level (MCL) for tetrachloroethylene (PCE) is 5 micrograms per liter ($\mu\text{g/L}$).
2. The reporting limit (RL) used for PCE is 0.5 $\mu\text{g/L}$. Samples that were not detected are shown as 0.1 $\mu\text{g/L}$.

WEST YOST

N-C-1121-80-24-01-WP-SGA Study

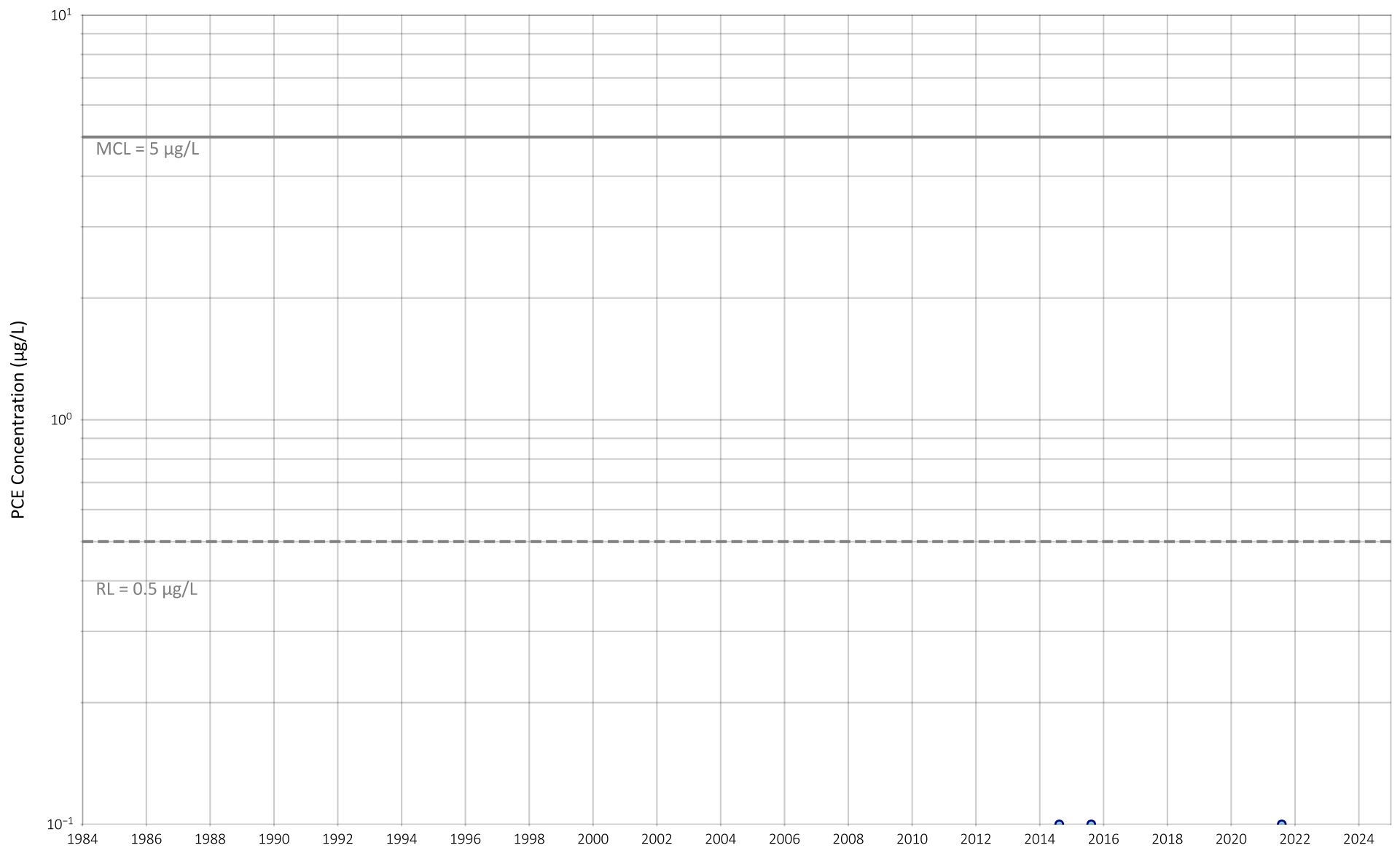
Well Name: MC WELL C-3 (440')
Well Owner: Sacramento Suburban Water District
Figure A.26



Notes:

1. The maximum contaminant level (MCL) for tetrachloroethylene (PCE) is 5 micrograms per liter (µg/L).
2. The reporting limit (RL) used for PCE is 0.5 µg/L. Samples that were not detected are shown as 0.1 µg/L

Well Name: MITCHELL FARMS WELL (65')
Well Owner: Citrus Heights Water District
Figure A.27



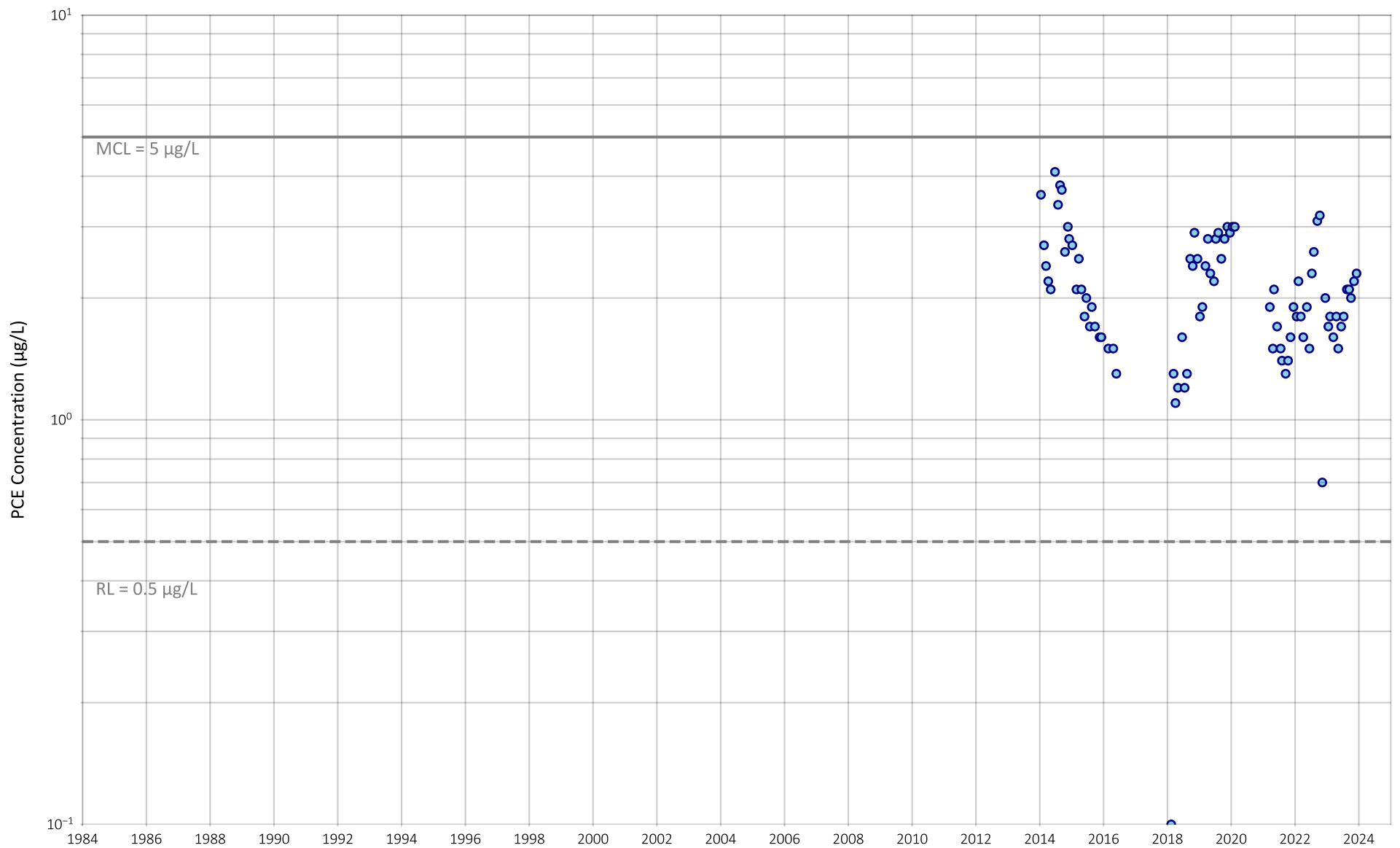
Notes:

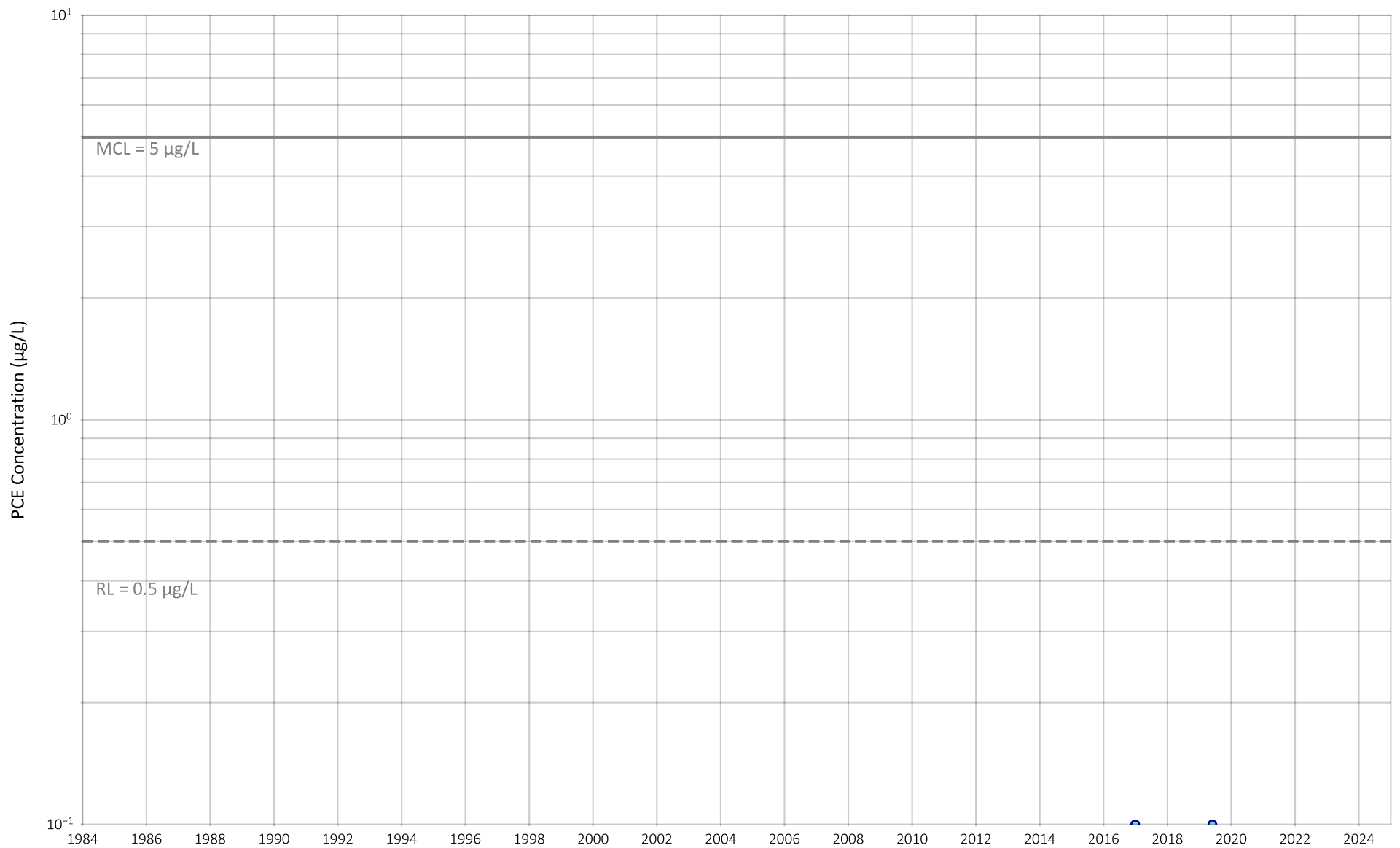
1. The maximum contaminant level (MCL) for tetrachloroethylene (PCE) is 5 micrograms per liter (µg/L).
2. The reporting limit (RL) used for PCE is 0.5 µg/L. Samples that were not detected are shown as 0.1 µg/L

WEST YOST

N-C-1121-80-24-01-WP-SGA Study

Well Name: NEW RUSHMORE (185')
Well Owner: California American Water - Lincoln Oaks
Figure A.28

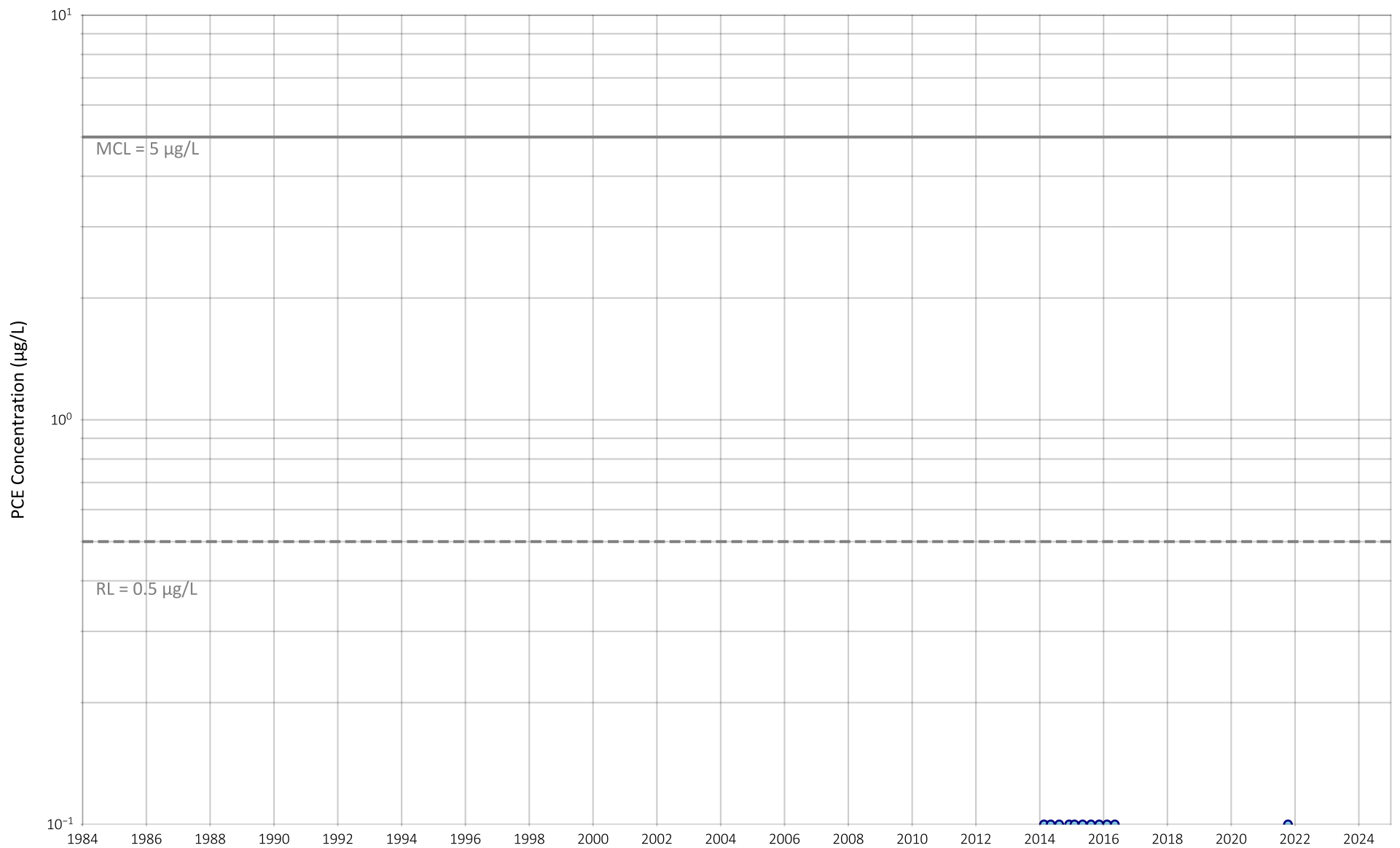




Notes:

1. The maximum contaminant level (MCL) for tetrachloroethylene (PCE) is 5 micrograms per liter (µg/L).
2. The reporting limit (RL) used for PCE is 0.5 µg/L. Samples that were not detected are shown as 0.1 µg/L

Well Name: PALM WELL (396')
Well Owner: Citrus Heights Water District
Figure A.30



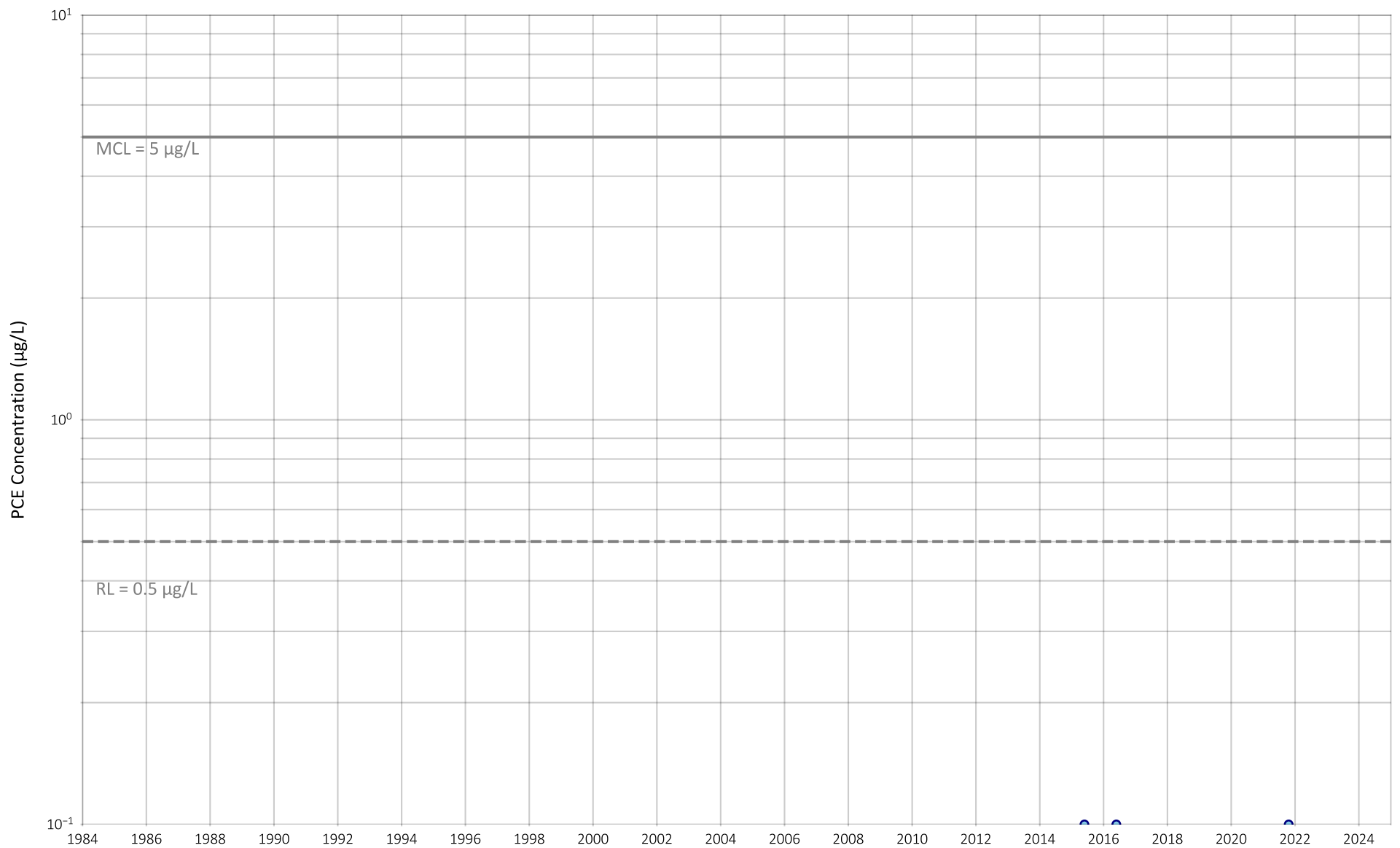
Notes:

1. The maximum contaminant level (MCL) for tetrachloroethylene (PCE) is 5 micrograms per liter (µg/L).
2. The reporting limit (RL) used for PCE is 0.5 µg/L. Samples that were not detected are shown as 0.1 µg/L

WEST YOST

N-C-1121-80-24-01-WP-SGA Study

Well Name: ROSEVILLE ROAD (333')
Well Owner: California American Water - Lincoln Oaks
Figure A.31



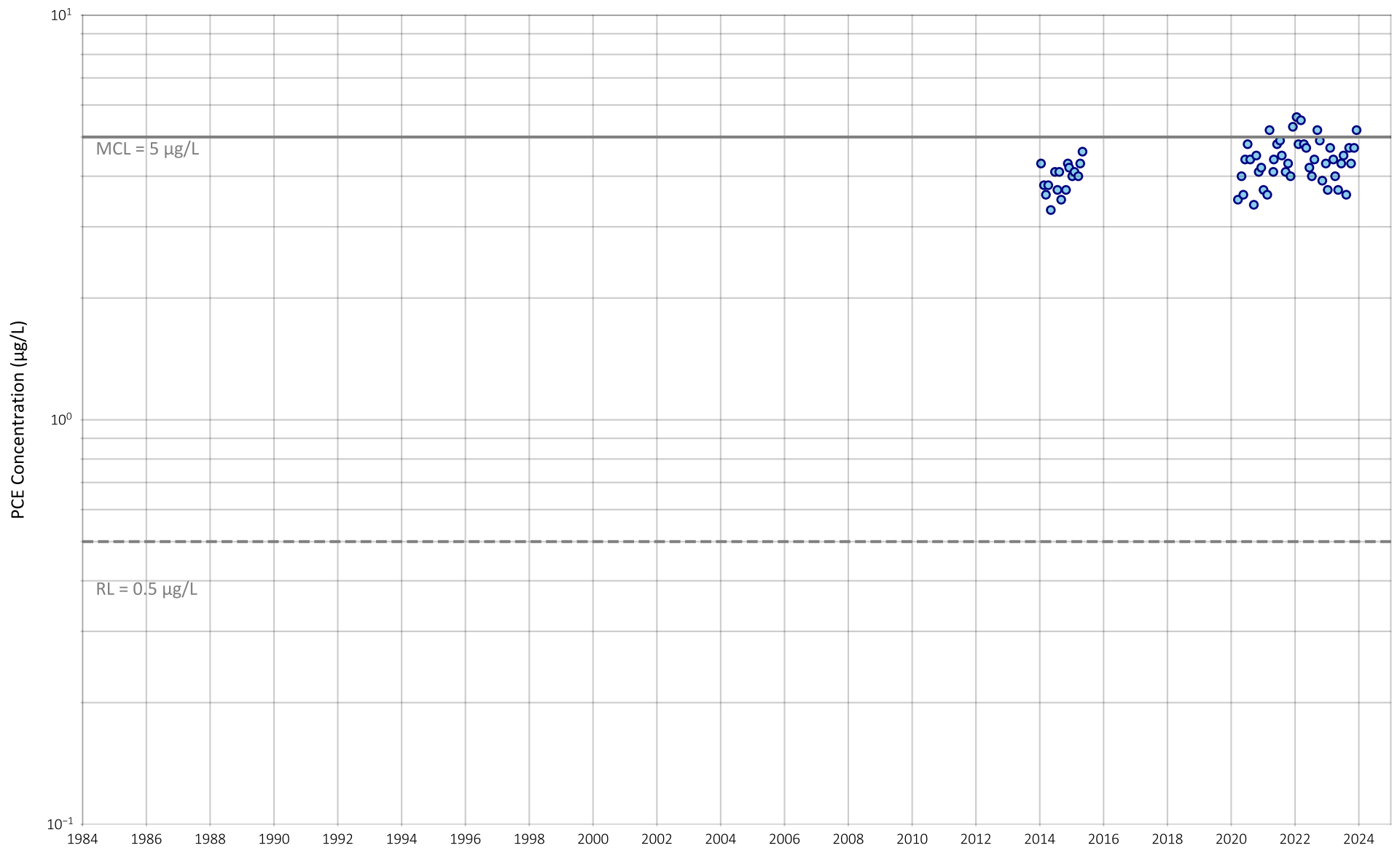
Notes:

1. The maximum contaminant level (MCL) for tetrachloroethylene (PCE) is 5 micrograms per liter (µg/L).
2. The reporting limit (RL) used for PCE is 0.5 µg/L. Samples that were not detected are shown as 0.1 µg/L

WEST YOST

N-C-1121-80-24-01-WP-SGA Study

Well Name: SHENNANDOAH WELL (15')
Well Owner: California American Water - Lincoln Oaks
Figure A.32



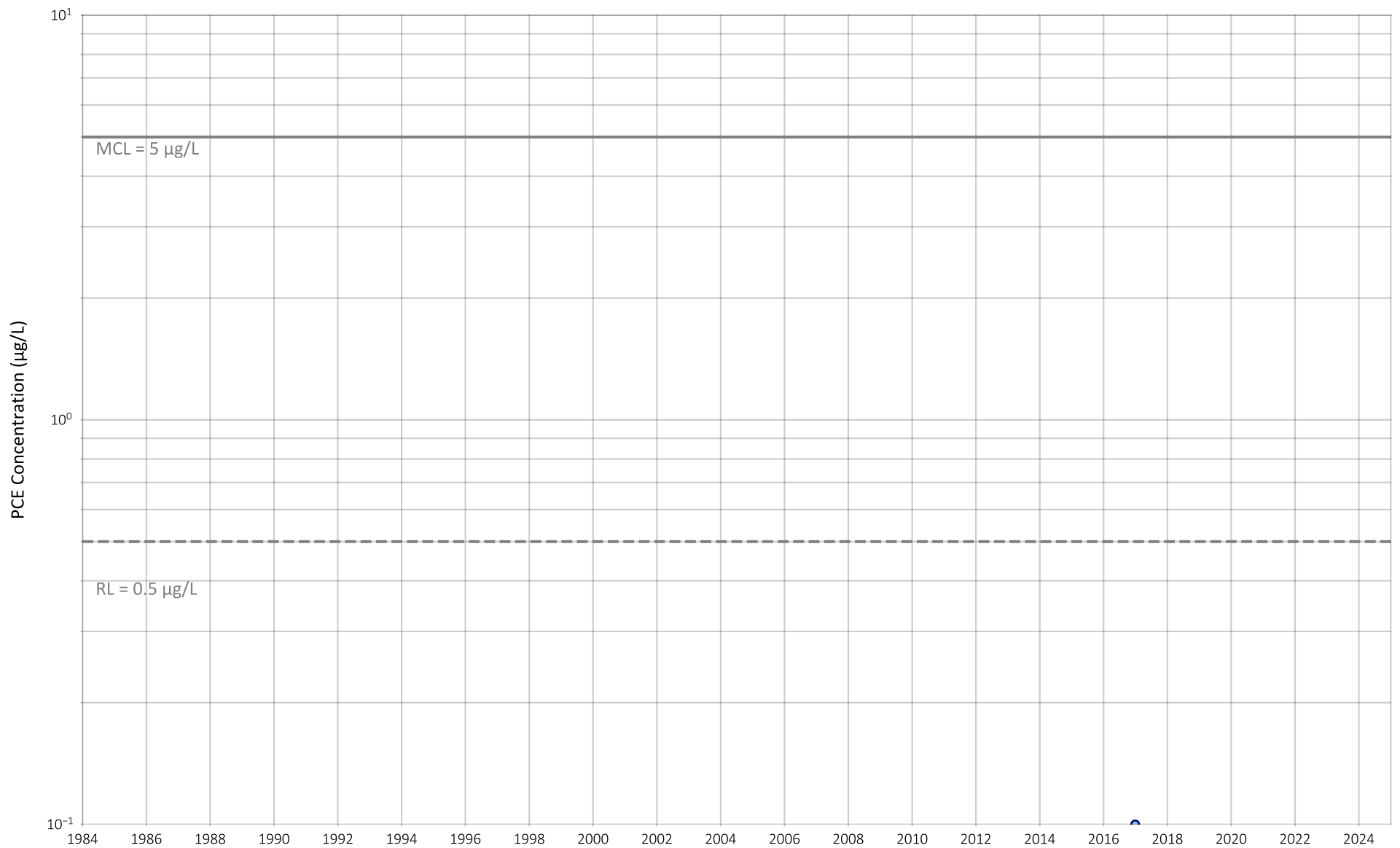
Notes:

1. The maximum contaminant level (MCL) for tetrachloroethylene (PCE) is 5 micrograms per liter (µg/L).
2. The reporting limit (RL) used for PCE is 0.5 µg/L. Samples that were not detected are shown as 0.1 µg/L

WEST YOST

N-C-1121-80-24-01-WP-SGA Study

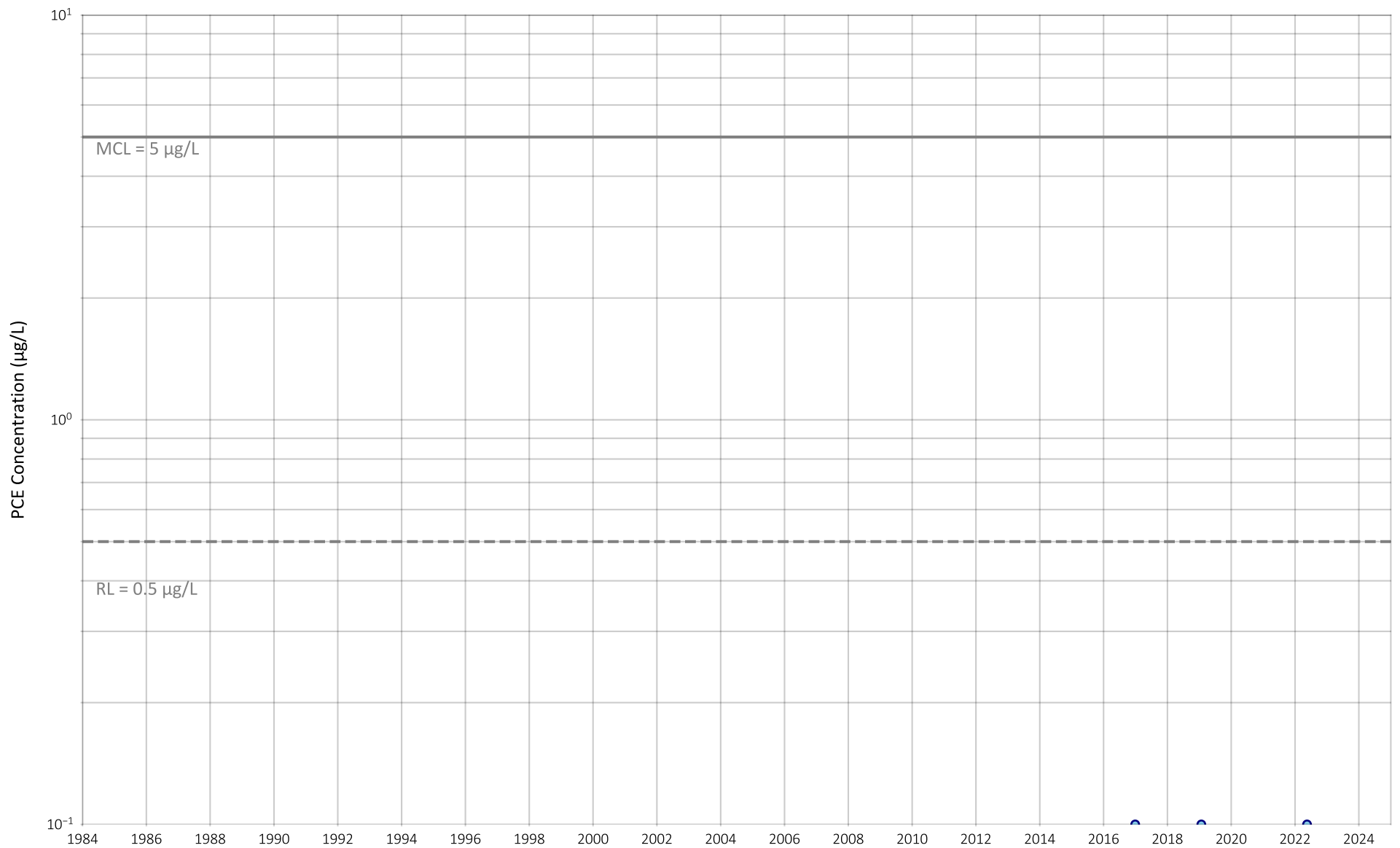
Well Name: SUMMER PLACE WELL (370')
Well Owner: California American Water - Lincoln Oaks
Figure A.33



Notes:

1. The maximum contaminant level (MCL) for tetrachloroethylene (PCE) is 5 micrograms per liter ($\mu\text{g/L}$).
2. The reporting limit (RL) used for PCE is 0.5 $\mu\text{g/L}$. Samples that were not detected are shown as 0.1 $\mu\text{g/L}$.

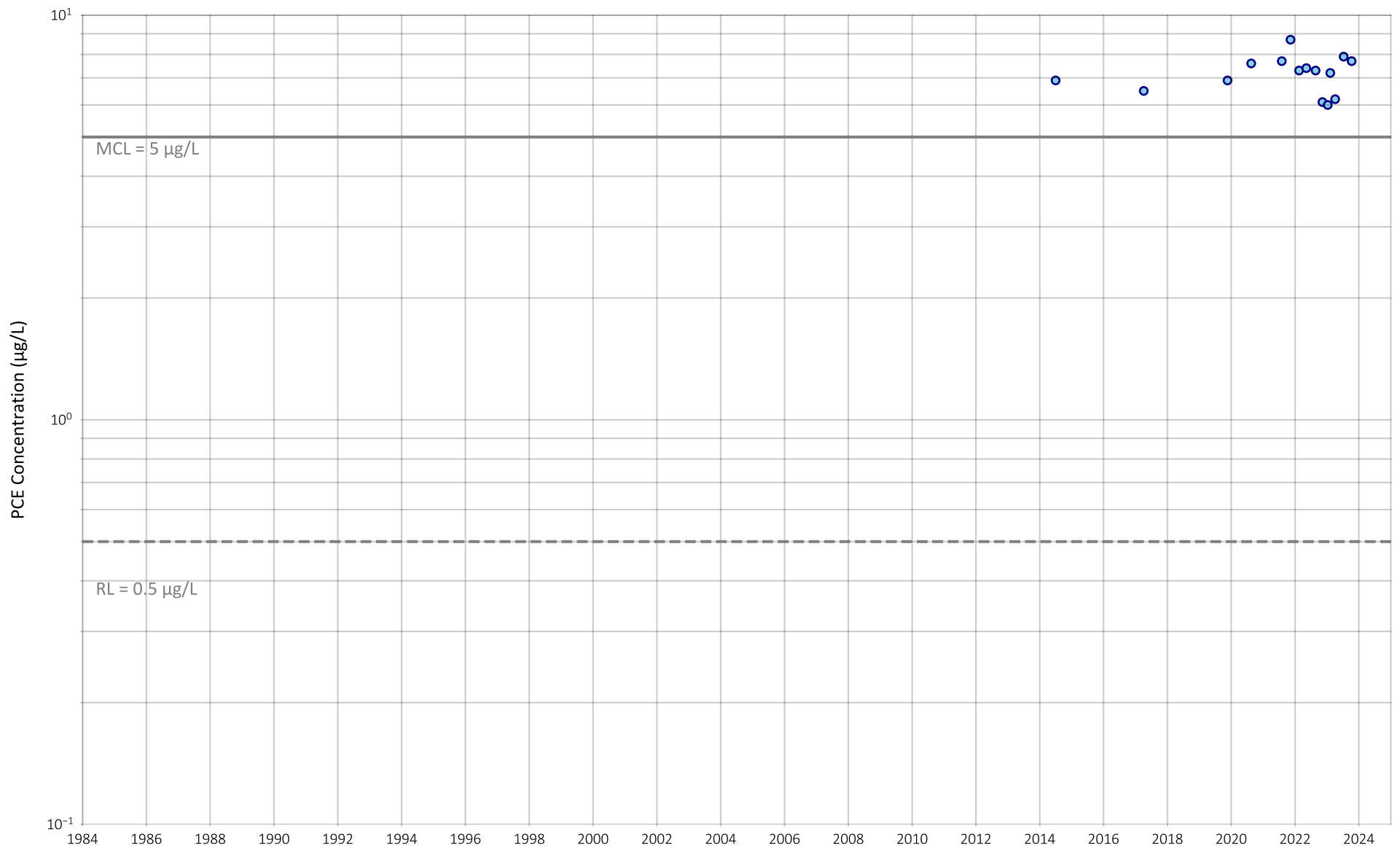
Well Name: SUNRISE WELL (286')
Well Owner: Citrus Heights Water District
Figure A.34



Notes:

1. The maximum contaminant level (MCL) for tetrachloroethylene (PCE) is 5 micrograms per liter (µg/L).
2. The reporting limit (RL) used for PCE is 0.5 µg/L. Samples that were not detected are shown as 0.1 µg/L.

Well Name: SYLVAN WELL (504')
Well Owner: Citrus Heights Water District
Figure A.35



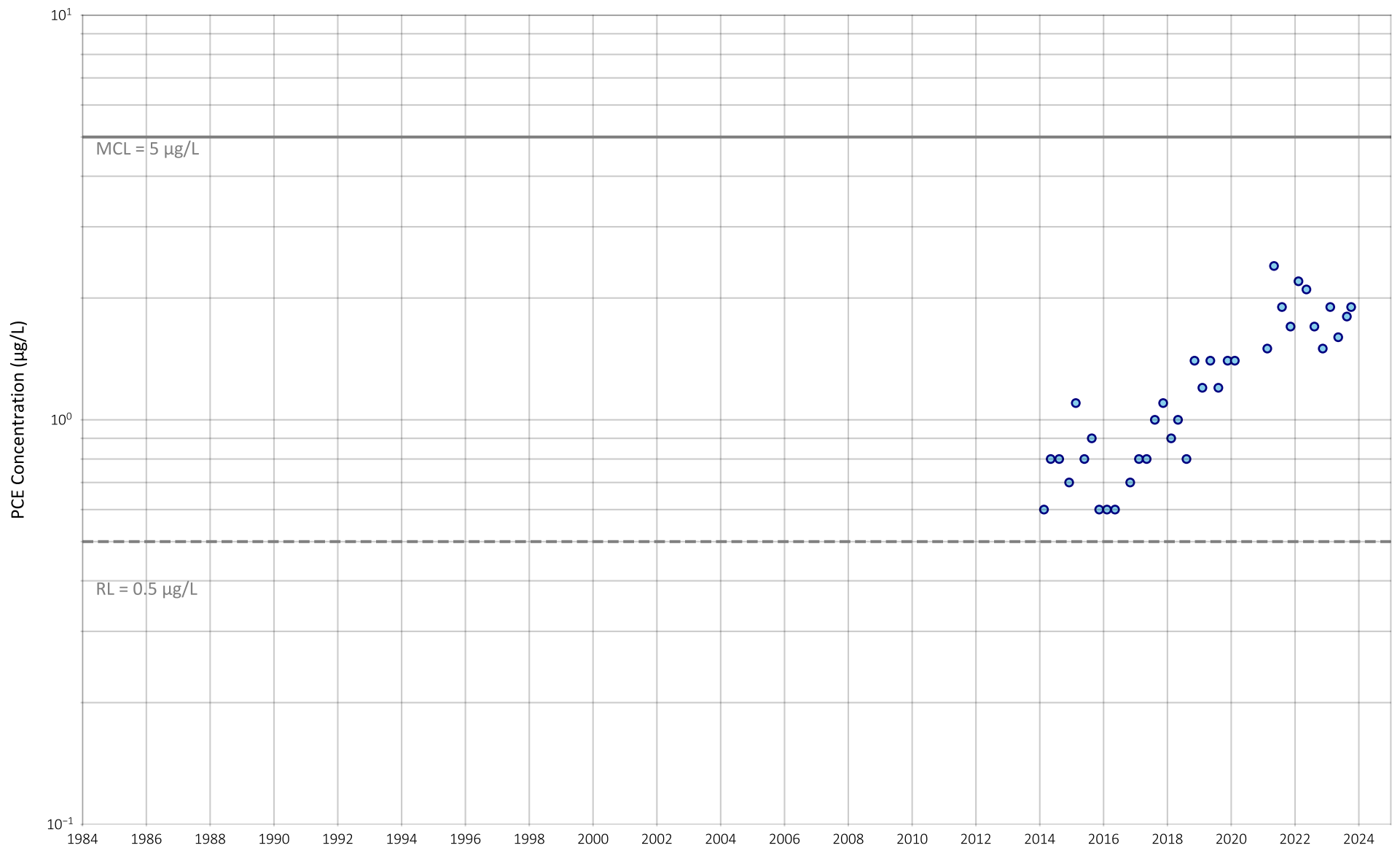
Notes:

1. The maximum contaminant level (MCL) for tetrachloroethylene (PCE) is 5 micrograms per liter (µg/L).
2. The reporting limit (RL) used for PCE is 0.5 µg/L. Samples that were not detected are shown as 0.1 µg/L

WEST YOST

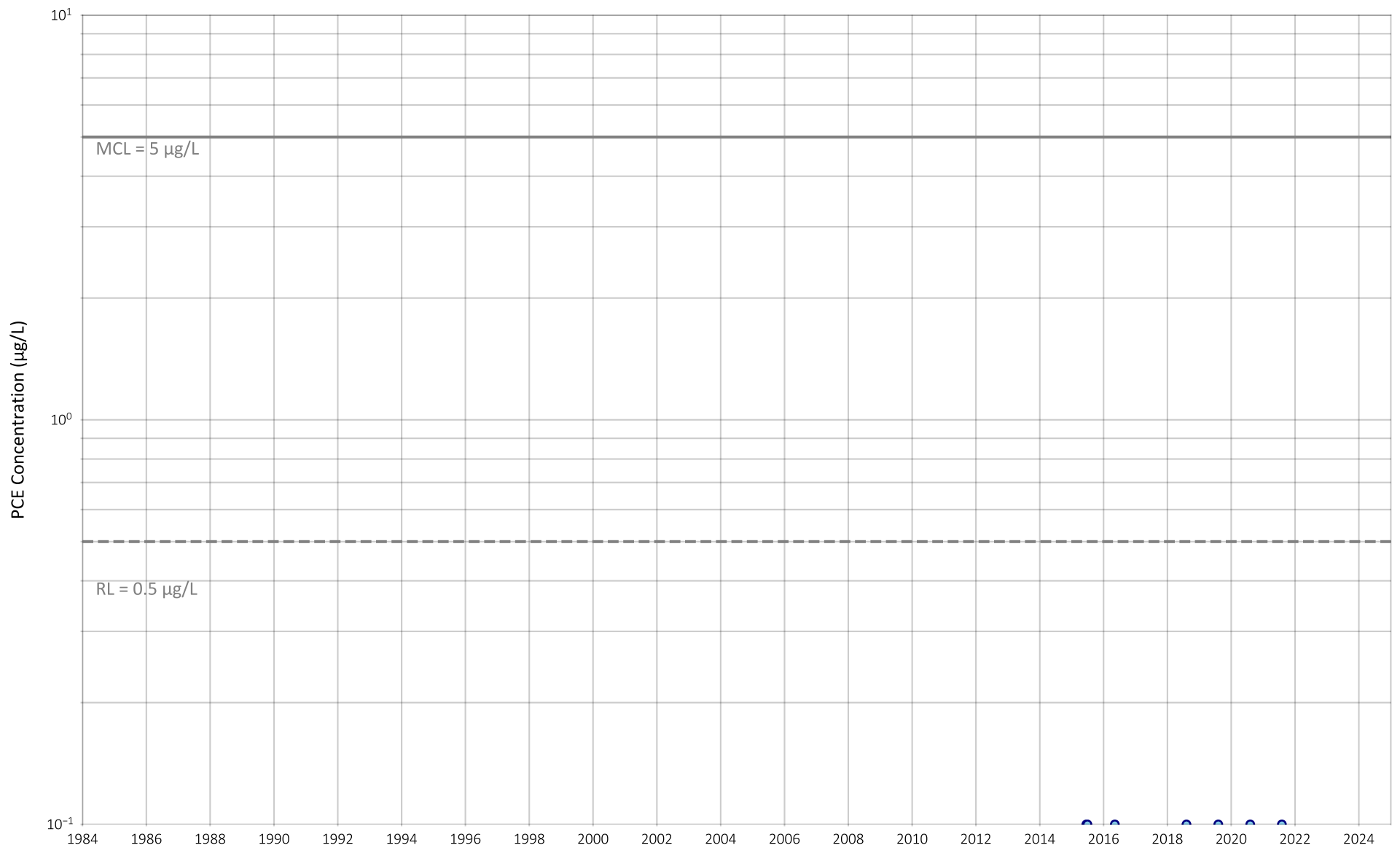
N-C-1121-80-24-01-WP-SGA Study

Well Name: TREELARK WELL (277')
Well Owner: California American Water - Lincoln Oaks
Figure A.36



Notes:

1. The maximum contaminant level (MCL) for tetrachloroethylene (PCE) is 5 micrograms per liter (µg/L).
2. The reporting limit (RL) used for PCE is 0.5 µg/L. Samples that were not detected are shown as 0.1 µg/L



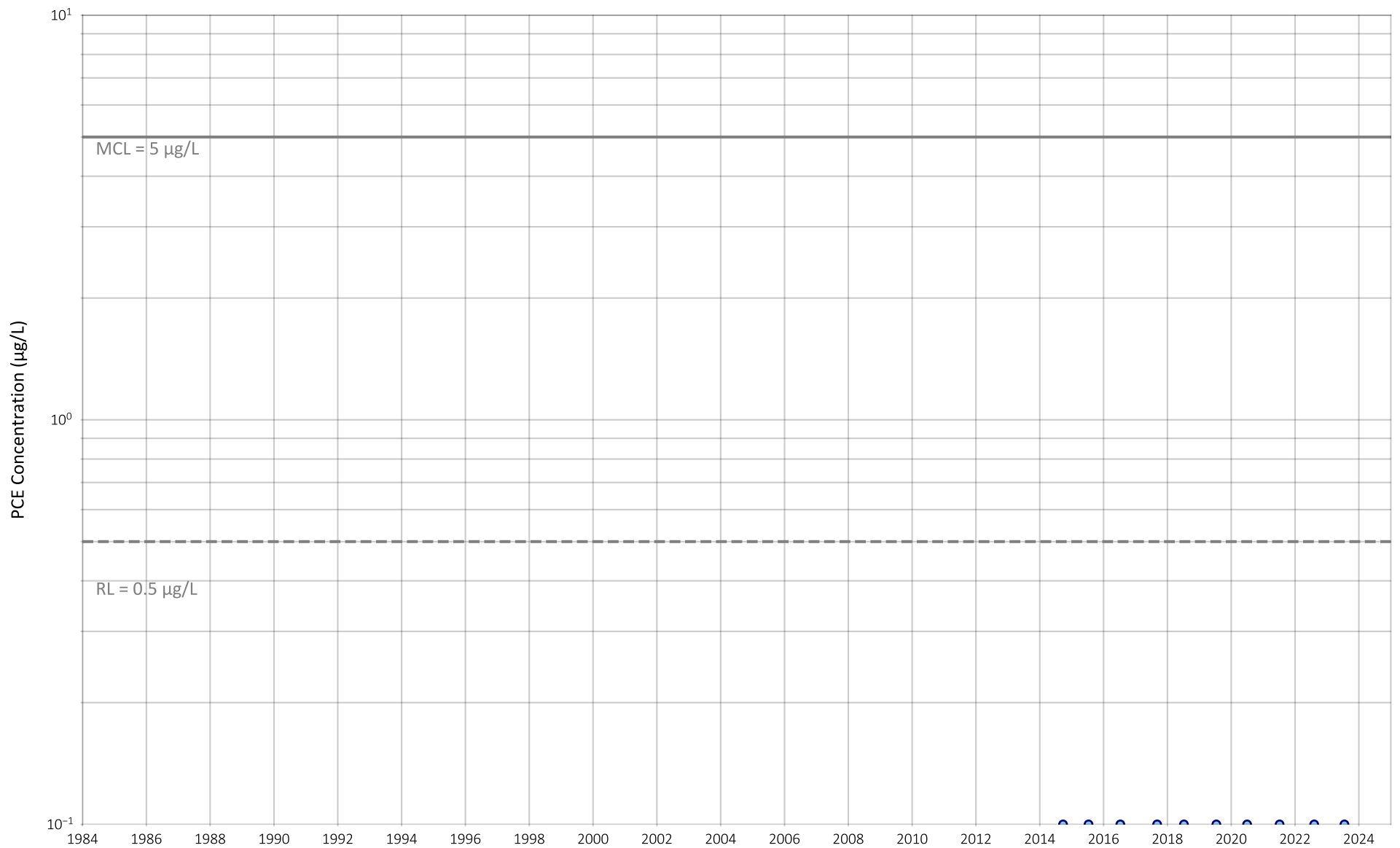
Notes:

1. The maximum contaminant level (MCL) for tetrachloroethylene (PCE) is 5 micrograms per liter (µg/L).
2. The reporting limit (RL) used for PCE is 0.5 µg/L. Samples that were not detected are shown as 0.1 µg/L



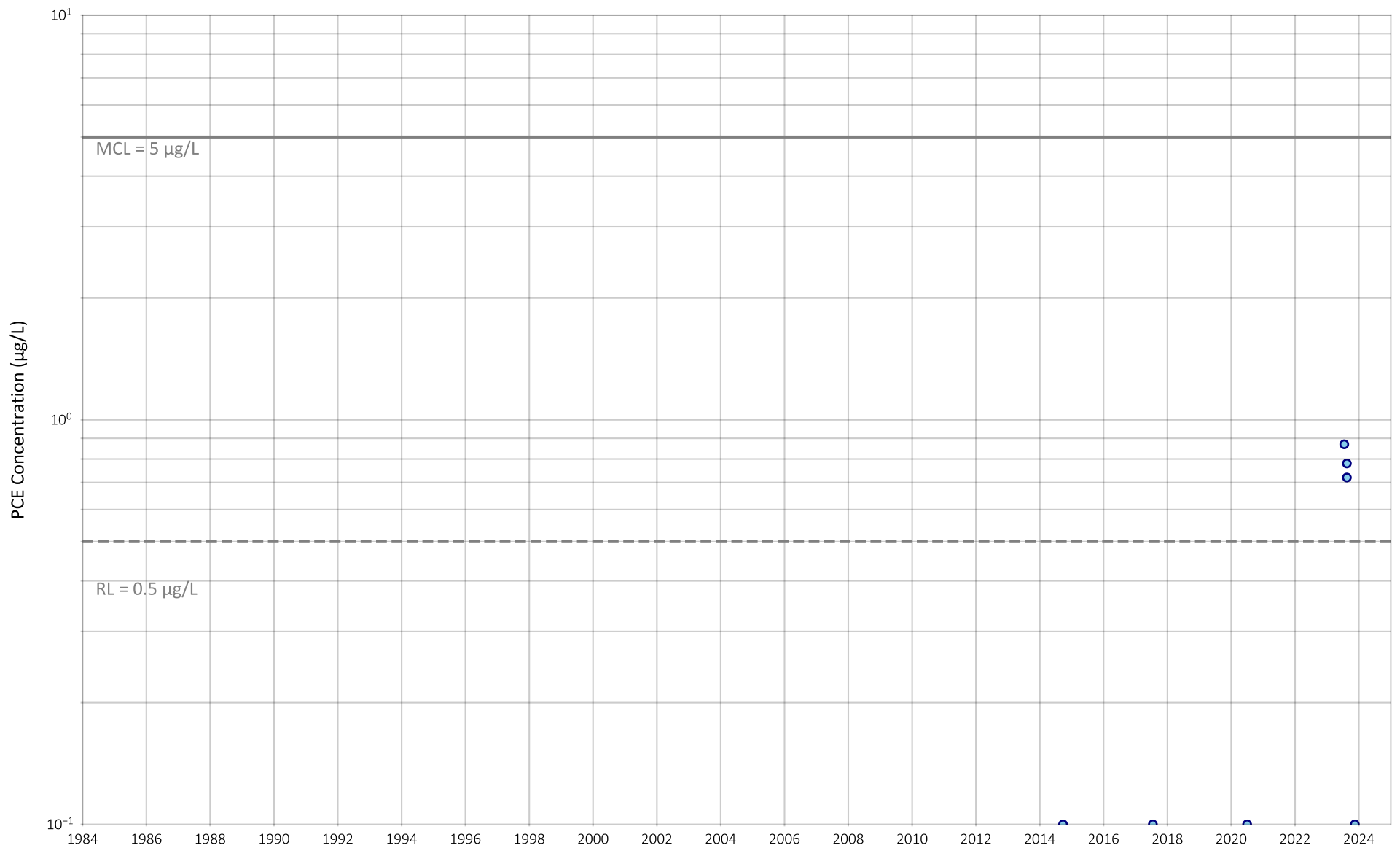
1. The maximum contaminant level (MCL) for tetrachloroethylene (PCE) is 5 micrograms per liter (µg/L).
2. The reporting limit (RL) used for PCE is 0.5 µg/L. Samples that were not detected are shown as 0.1 µg/L

Well Name: VILLAVIEW WELL (424')
Well Owner: California American Water - Lincoln Oaks
Figure A.39



Notes:

1. The maximum contaminant level (MCL) for tetrachloroethylene (PCE) is 5 micrograms per liter (µg/L).
2. The reporting limit (RL) used for PCE is 0.5 µg/L. Samples that were not detected are shown as 0.1 µg/L



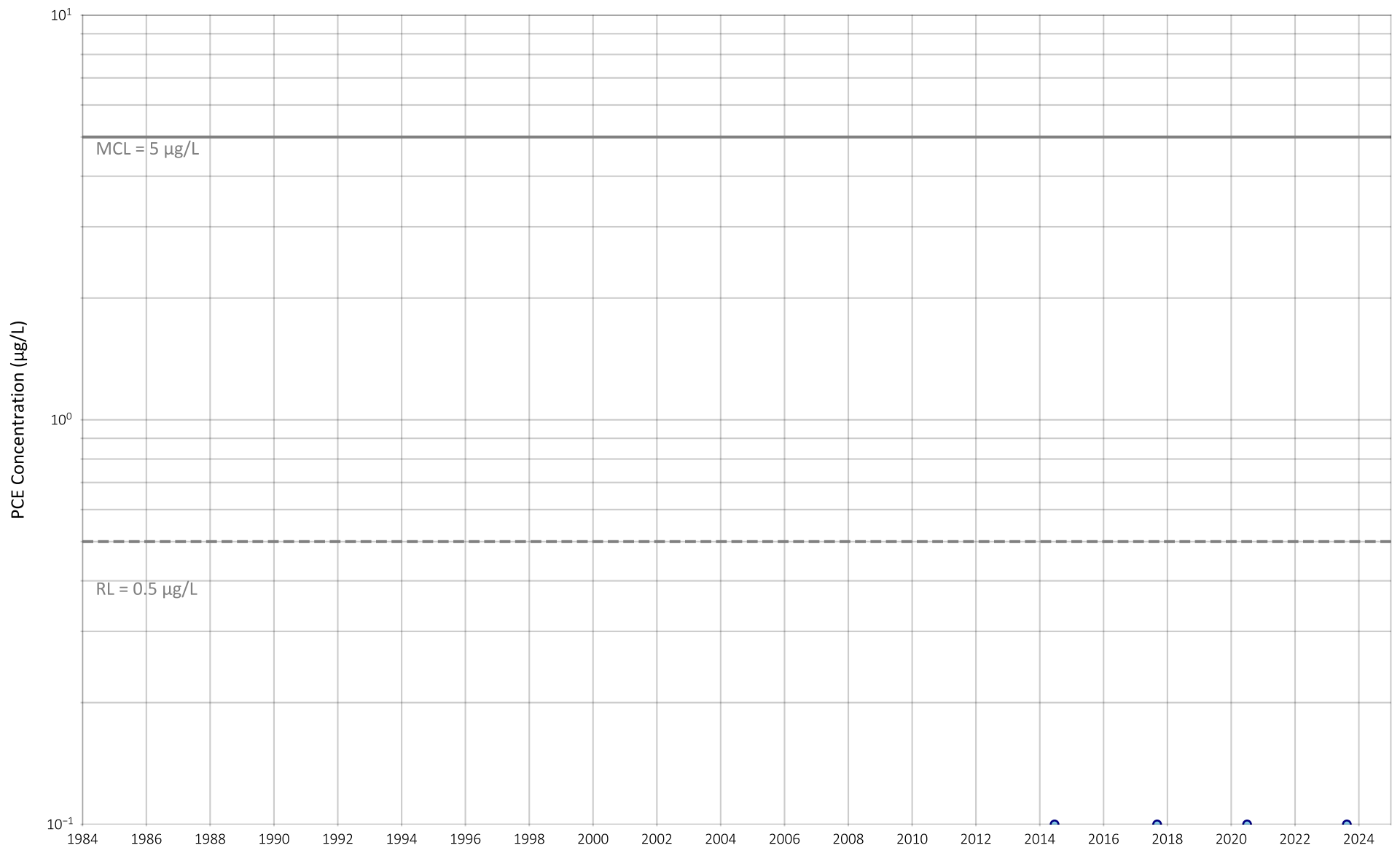
Notes:

1. The maximum contaminant level (MCL) for tetrachloroethylene (PCE) is 5 micrograms per liter (µg/L).
2. The reporting limit (RL) used for PCE is 0.5 µg/L. Samples that were not detected are shown as 0.1 µg/L

WEST YOST

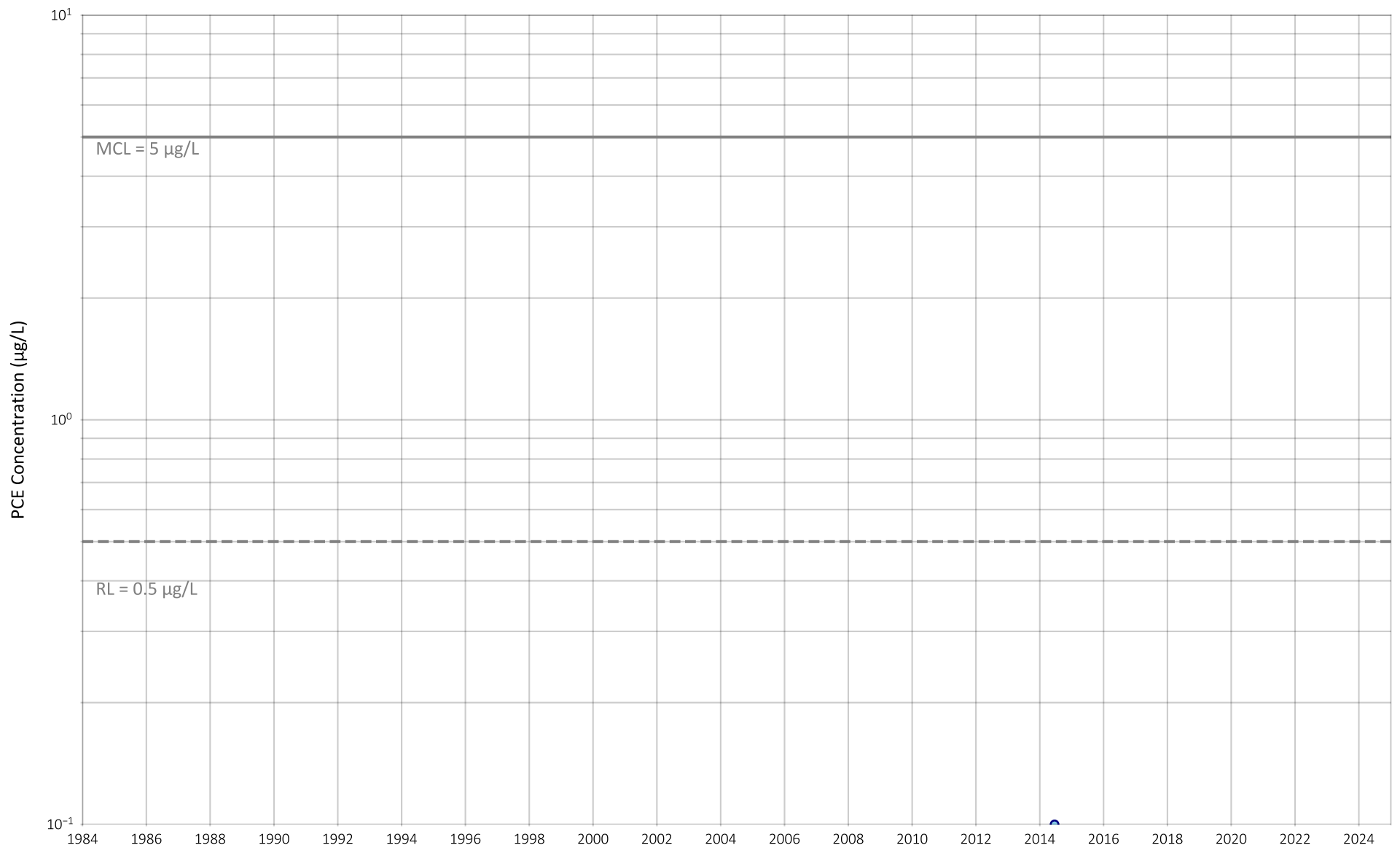
N-C-1121-80-24-01-WP-SGA Study

Well Name: WELL 03A (225')
Well Owner: Sacramento Suburban Water District
Figure A.41



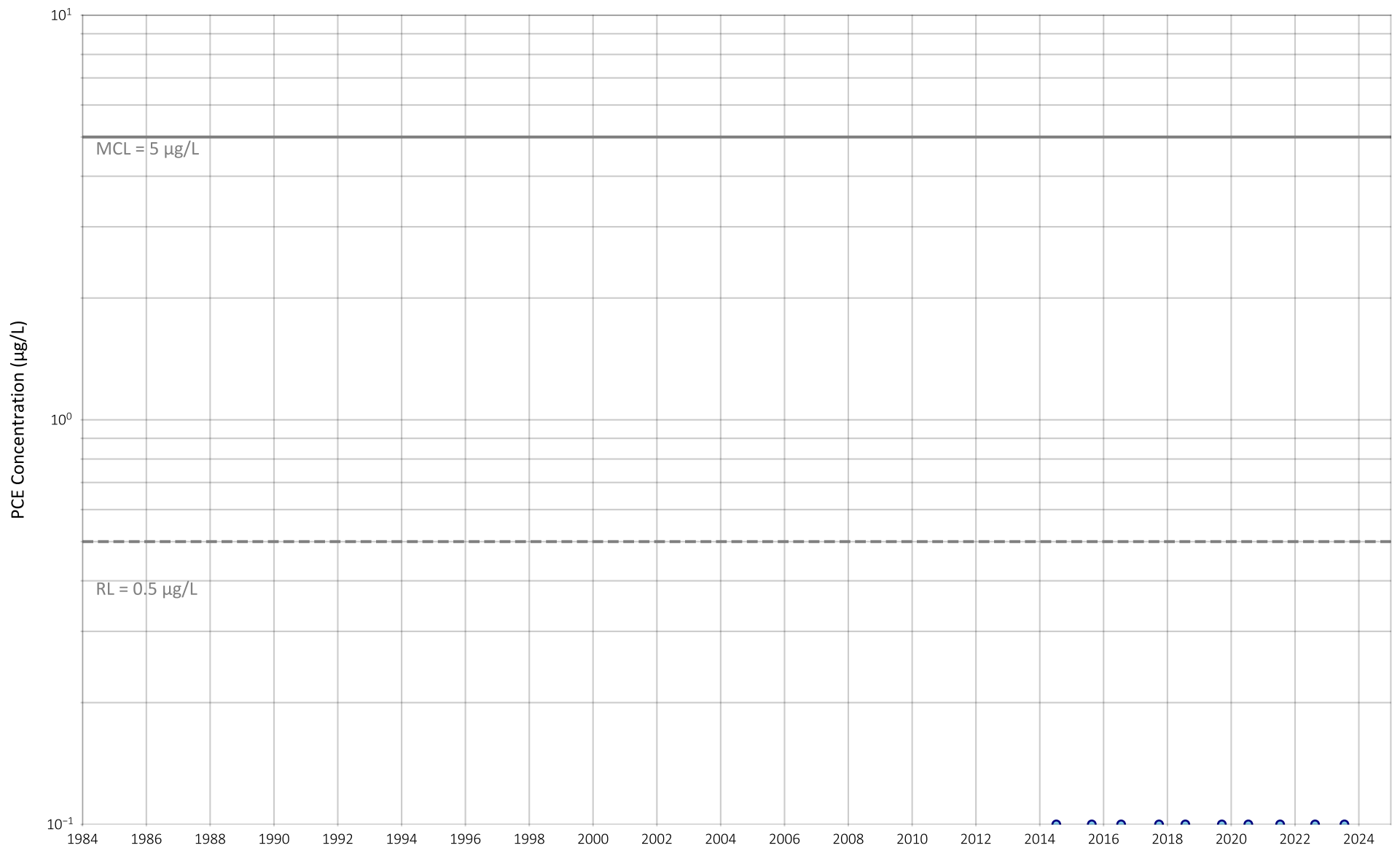
Notes:

1. The maximum contaminant level (MCL) for tetrachloroethylene (PCE) is 5 micrograms per liter (µg/L).
2. The reporting limit (RL) used for PCE is 0.5 µg/L. Samples that were not detected are shown as 0.1 µg/L



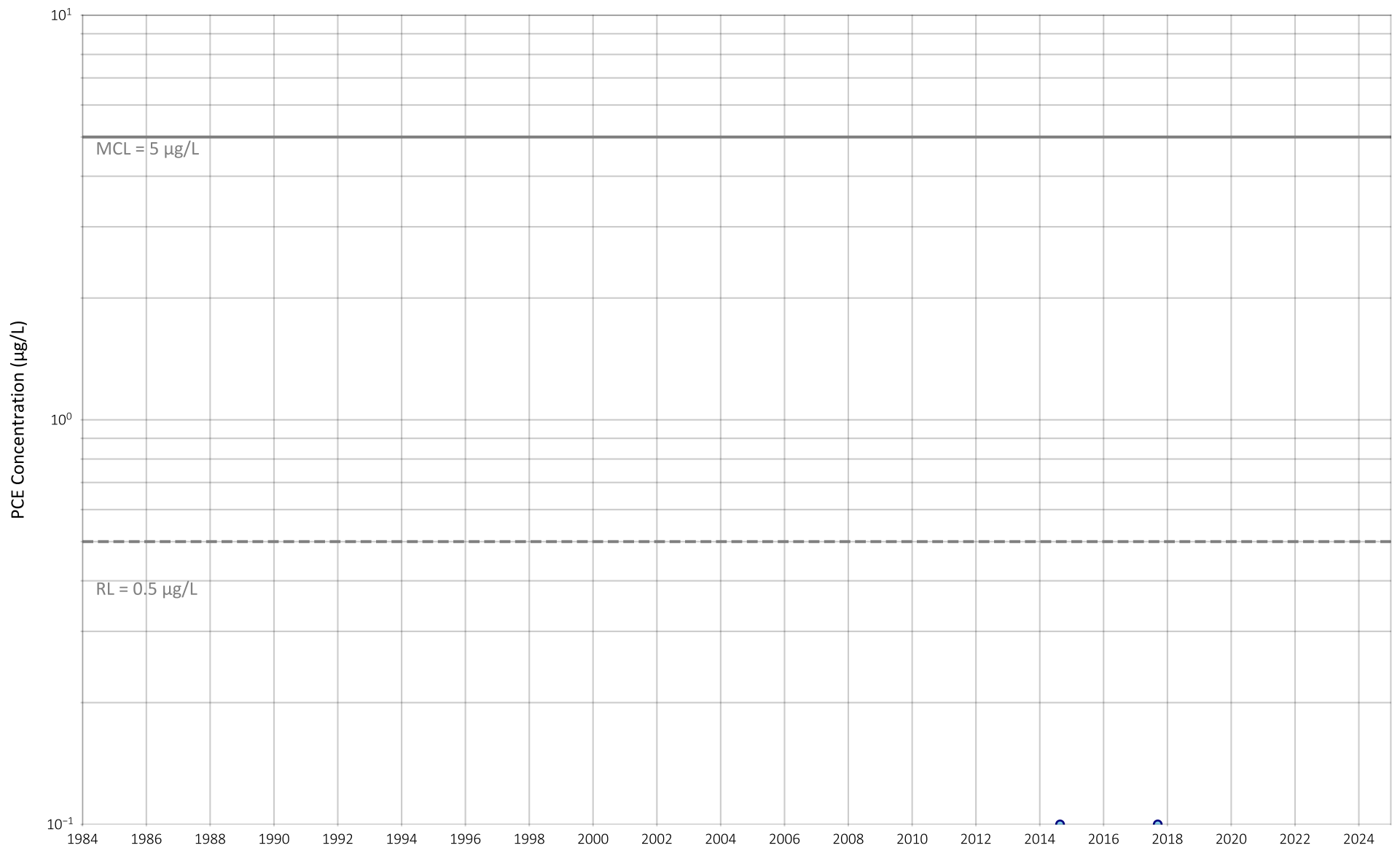
Notes:

1. The maximum contaminant level (MCL) for tetrachloroethylene (PCE) is 5 micrograms per liter (µg/L).
2. The reporting limit (RL) used for PCE is 0.5 µg/L. Samples that were not detected are shown as 0.1 µg/L



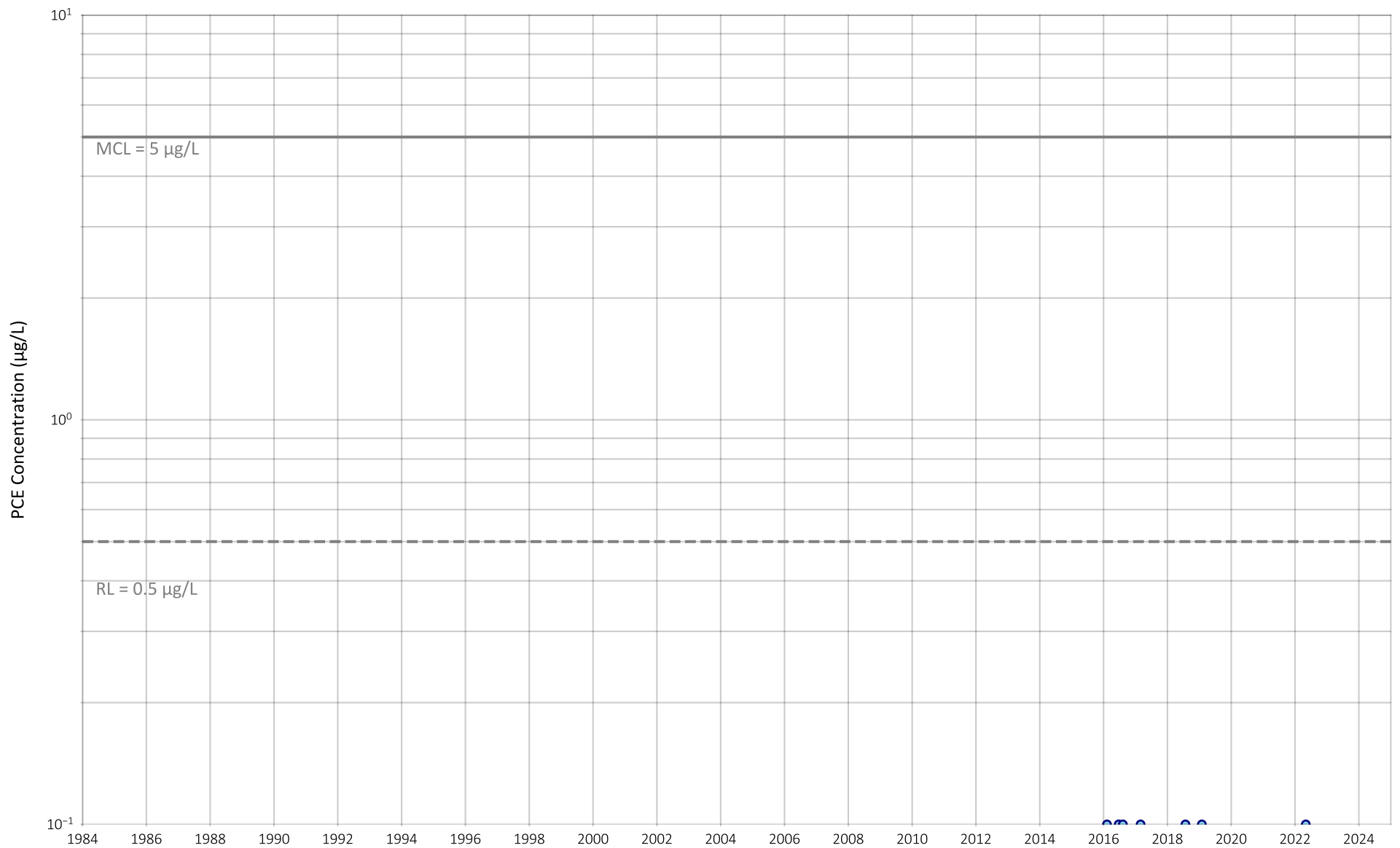
Notes:

1. The maximum contaminant level (MCL) for tetrachloroethylene (PCE) is 5 micrograms per liter (µg/L).
2. The reporting limit (RL) used for PCE is 0.5 µg/L. Samples that were not detected are shown as 0.1 µg/L



Notes:

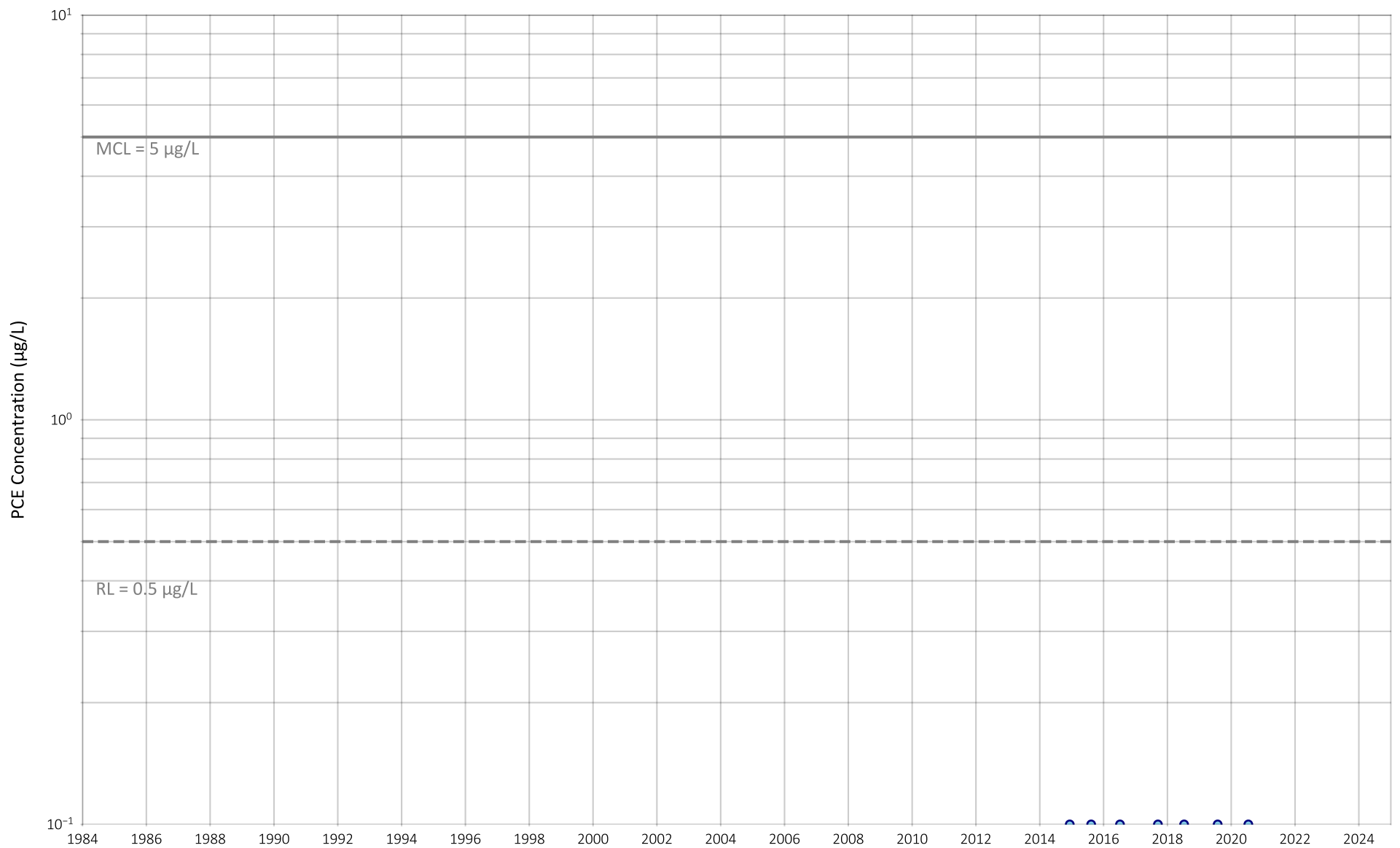
1. The maximum contaminant level (MCL) for tetrachloroethylene (PCE) is 5 micrograms per liter (µg/L).
2. The reporting limit (RL) used for PCE is 0.5 µg/L. Samples that were not detected are shown as 0.1 µg/L



Notes:

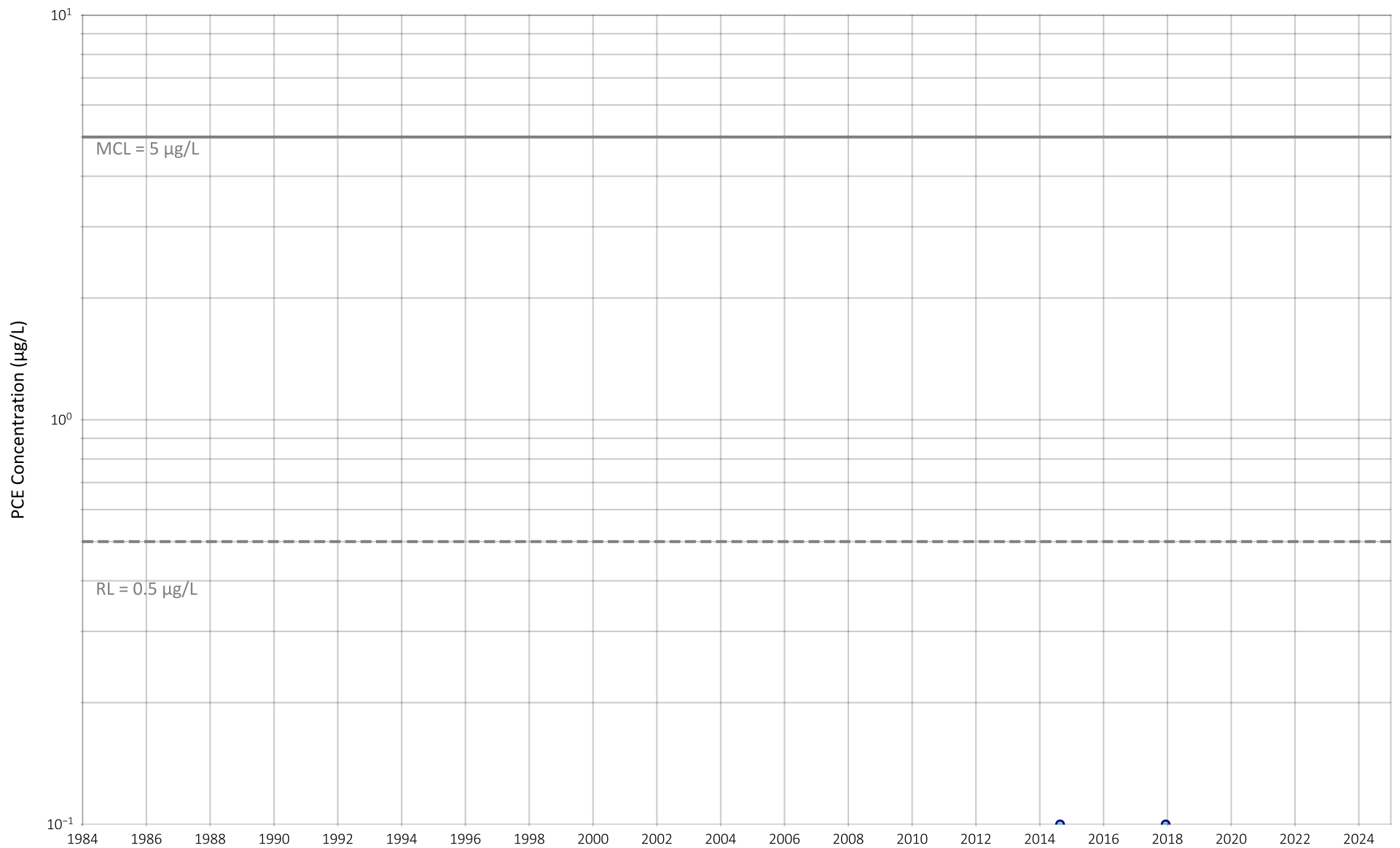
1. The maximum contaminant level (MCL) for tetrachloroethylene (PCE) is 5 micrograms per liter (µg/L).
2. The reporting limit (RL) used for PCE is 0.5 µg/L. Samples that were not detected are shown as 0.1 µg/L

Well Name: WELL 13 (390')
Well Owner: Citrus Heights Water District
Figure A.46



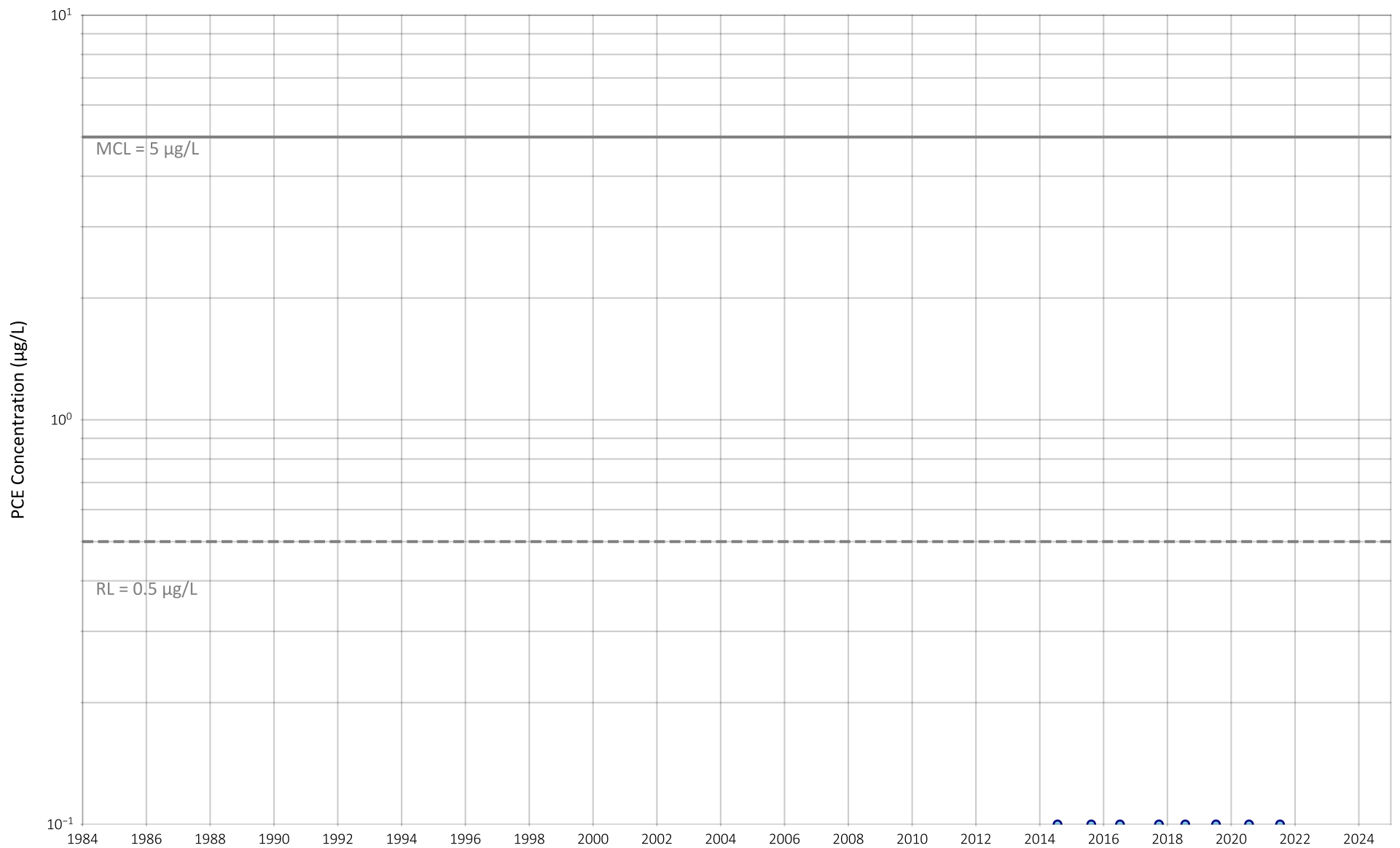
Notes:

1. The maximum contaminant level (MCL) for tetrachloroethylene (PCE) is 5 micrograms per liter (µg/L).
2. The reporting limit (RL) used for PCE is 0.5 µg/L. Samples that were not detected are shown as 0.1 µg/L



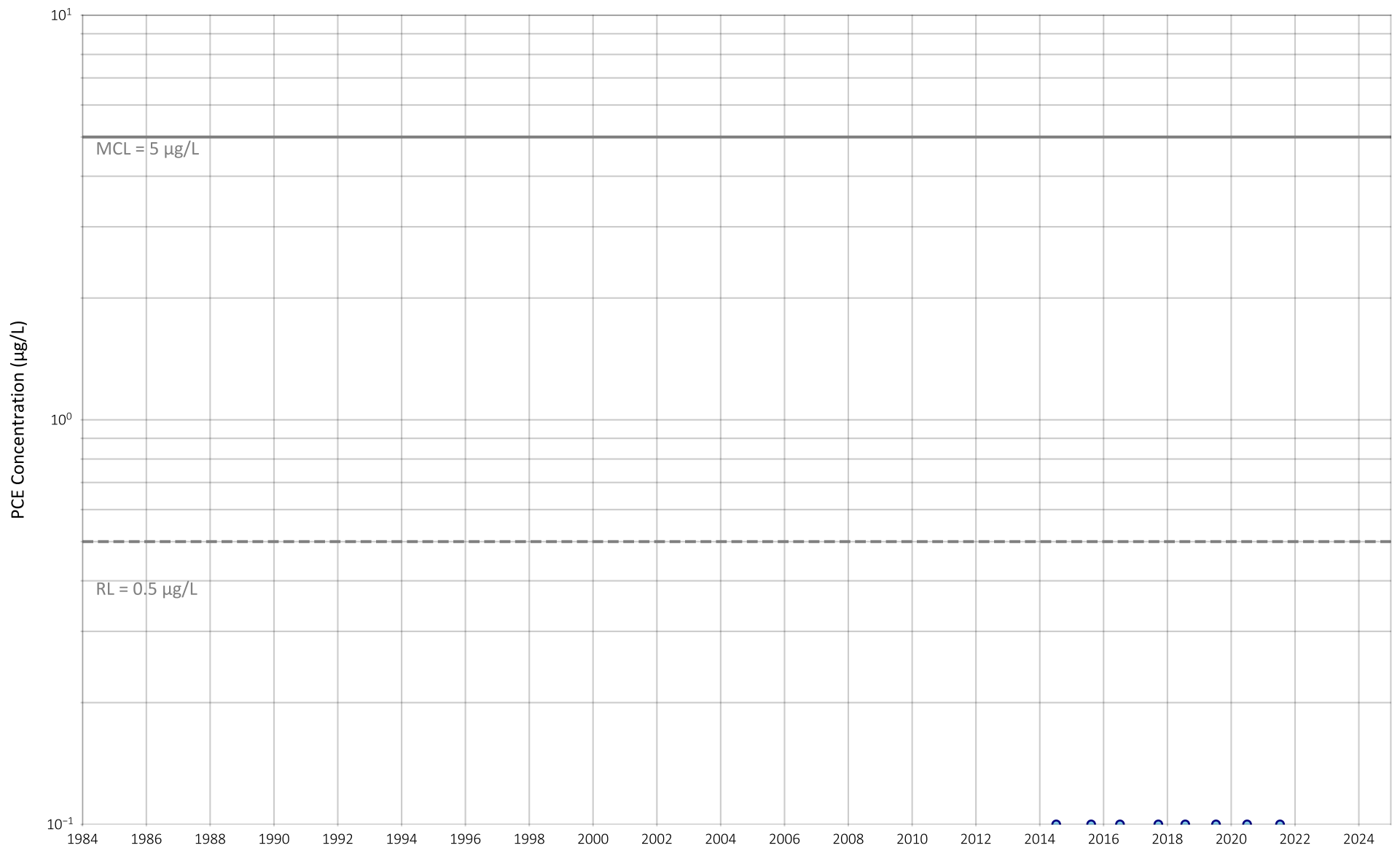
Notes:

1. The maximum contaminant level (MCL) for tetrachloroethylene (PCE) is 5 micrograms per liter (µg/L).
2. The reporting limit (RL) used for PCE is 0.5 µg/L. Samples that were not detected are shown as 0.1 µg/L



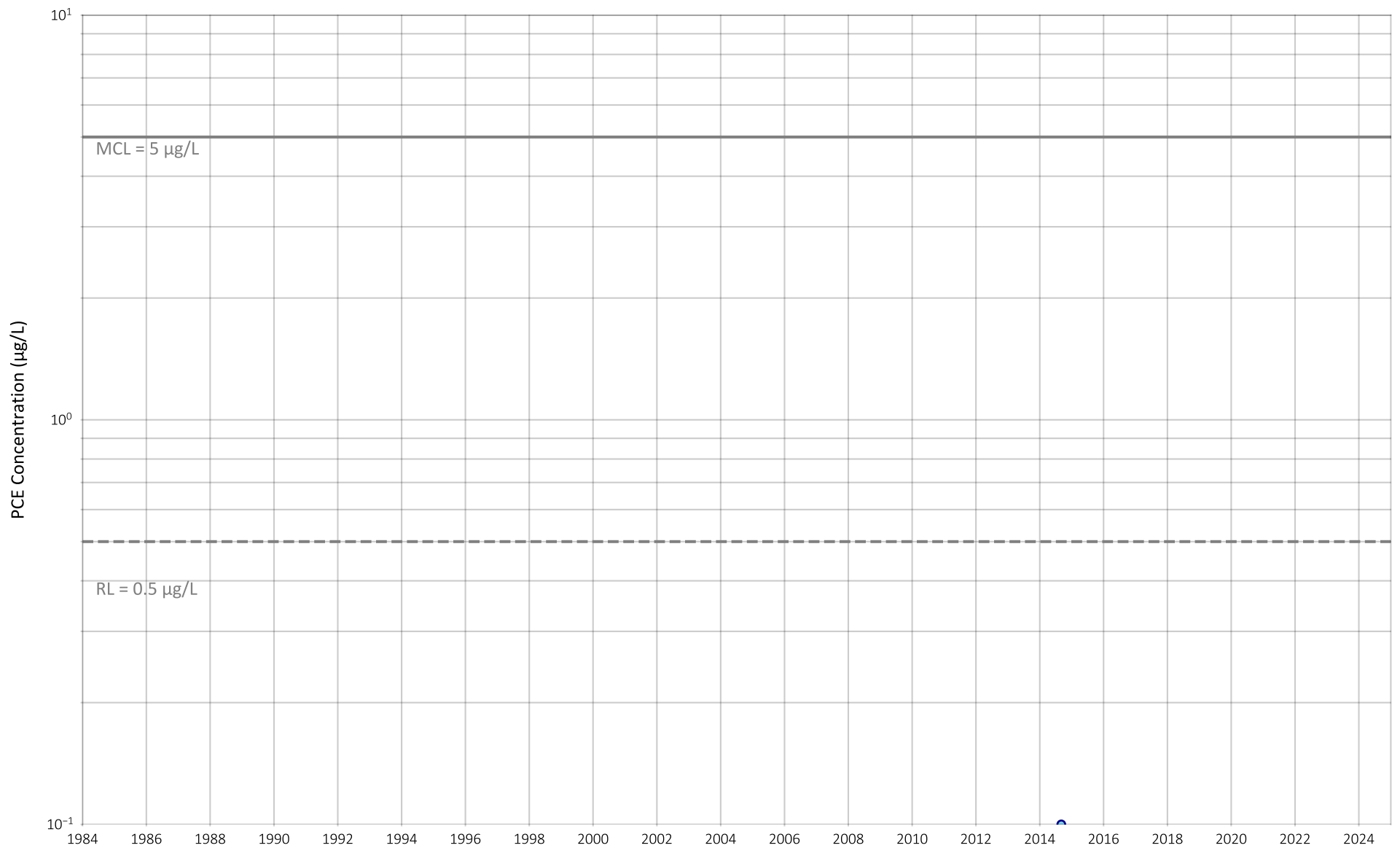
Notes:

1. The maximum contaminant level (MCL) for tetrachloroethylene (PCE) is 5 micrograms per liter (µg/L).
2. The reporting limit (RL) used for PCE is 0.5 µg/L. Samples that were not detected are shown as 0.1 µg/L



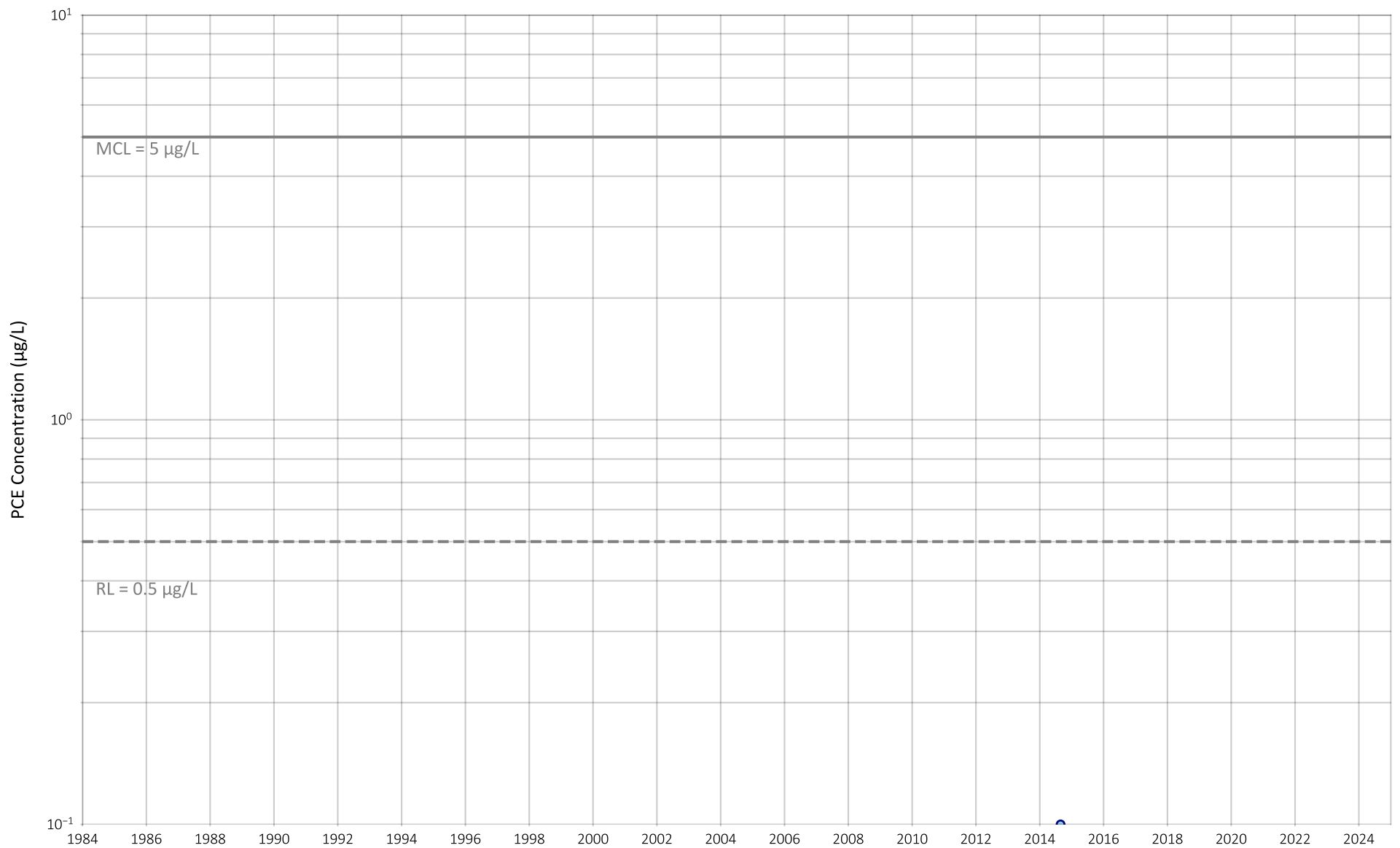
Notes:

1. The maximum contaminant level (MCL) for tetrachloroethylene (PCE) is 5 micrograms per liter (µg/L).
2. The reporting limit (RL) used for PCE is 0.5 µg/L. Samples that were not detected are shown as 0.1 µg/L



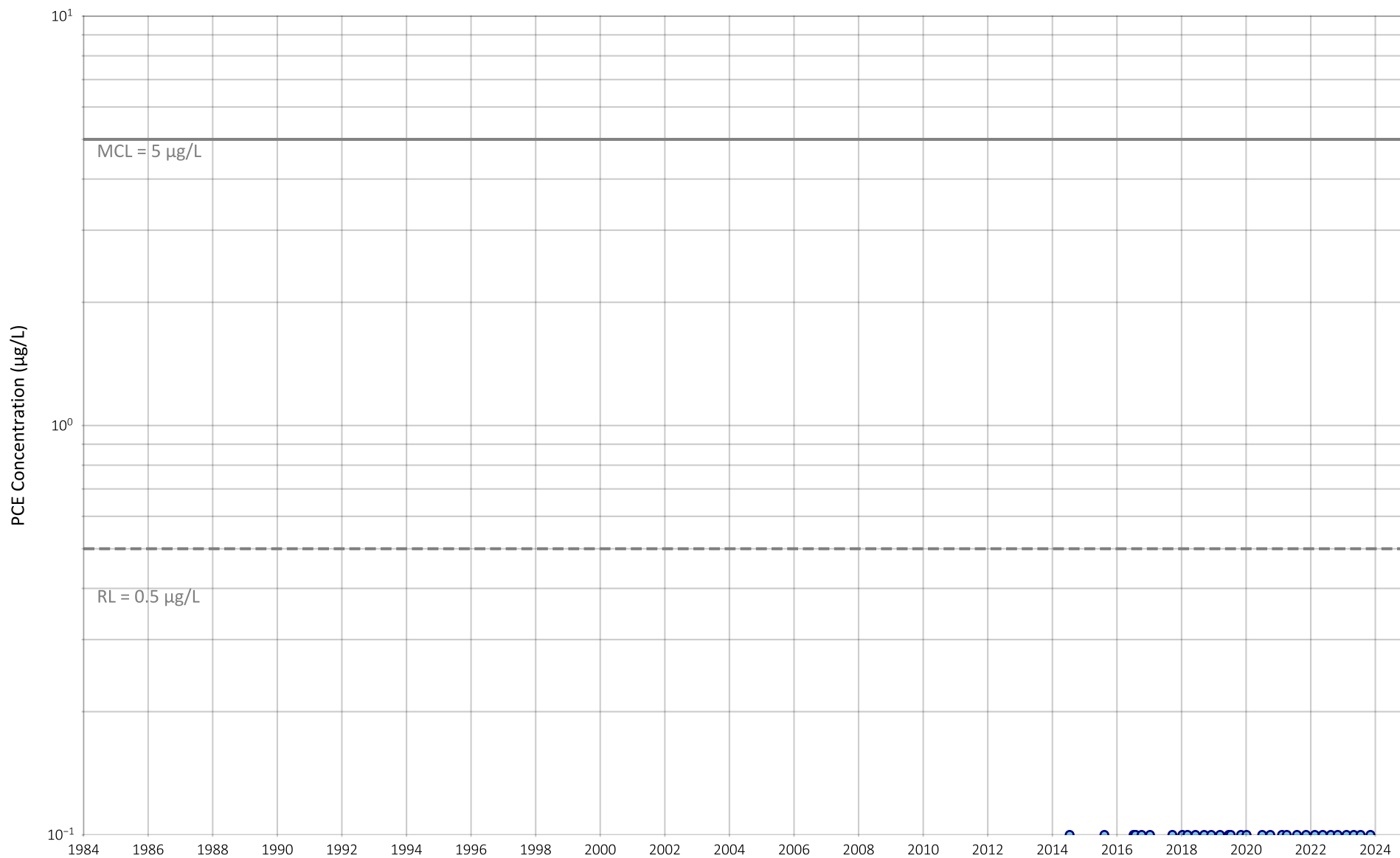
Notes:

1. The maximum contaminant level (MCL) for tetrachloroethylene (PCE) is 5 micrograms per liter ($\mu\text{g/L}$).
2. The reporting limit (RL) used for PCE is 0.5 $\mu\text{g/L}$. Samples that were not detected are shown as 0.1 $\mu\text{g/L}$.



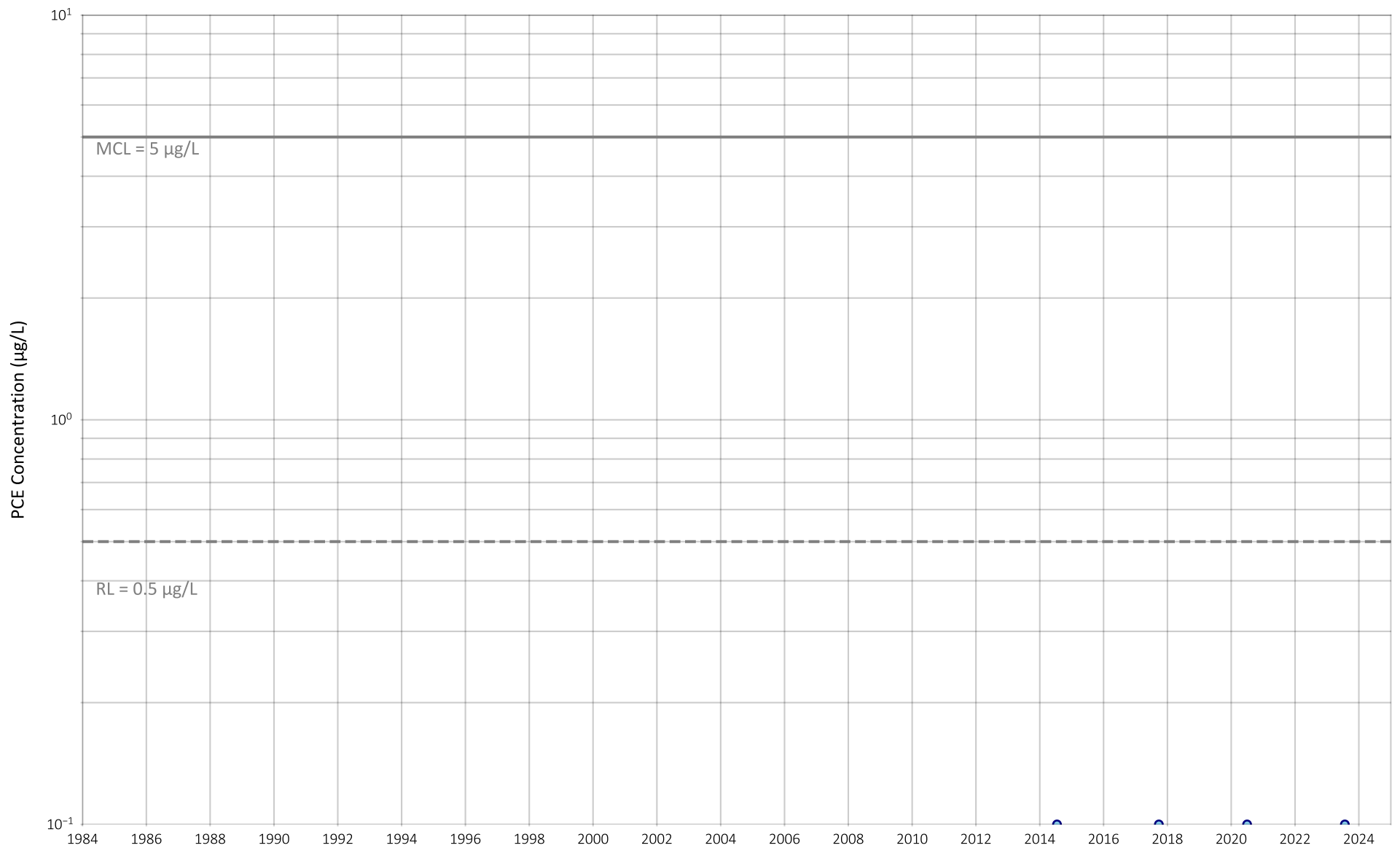
Notes:

1. The maximum contaminant level (MCL) for tetrachloroethylene (PCE) is 5 micrograms per liter ($\mu\text{g/L}$).
2. The reporting limit (RL) used for PCE is 0.5 $\mu\text{g/L}$. Samples that were not detected are shown as 0.1 $\mu\text{g/L}$.



Notes:

1. The maximum contaminant level (MCL) for tetrachloroethylene (PCE) is 5 micrograms per liter (µg/L).
2. The reporting limit (RL) used for PCE is 0.5 µg/L. Samples that were not detected are shown as 0.1 µg/L



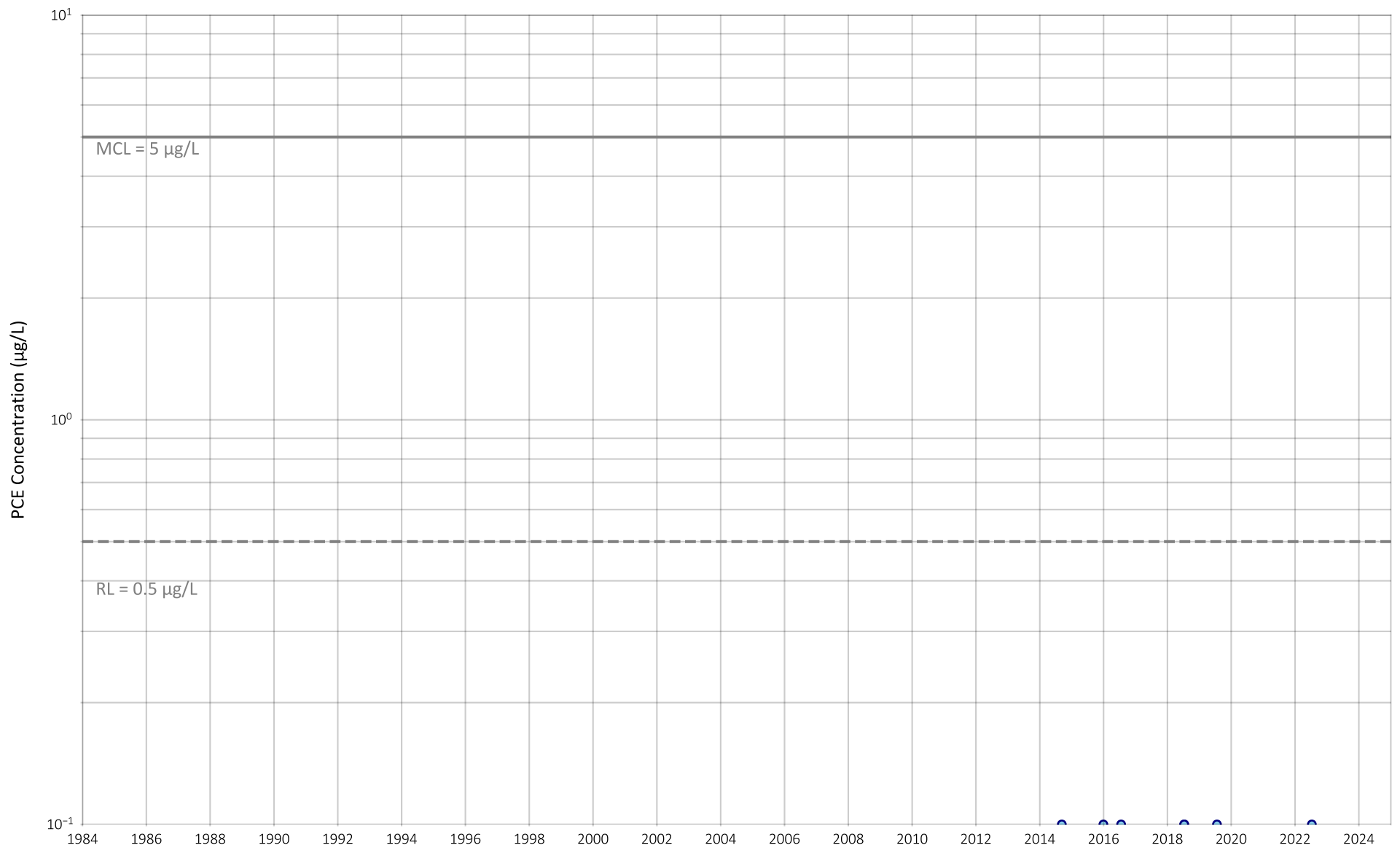
Notes:

1. The maximum contaminant level (MCL) for tetrachloroethylene (PCE) is 5 micrograms per liter (µg/L).
2. The reporting limit (RL) used for PCE is 0.5 µg/L. Samples that were not detected are shown as 0.1 µg/L



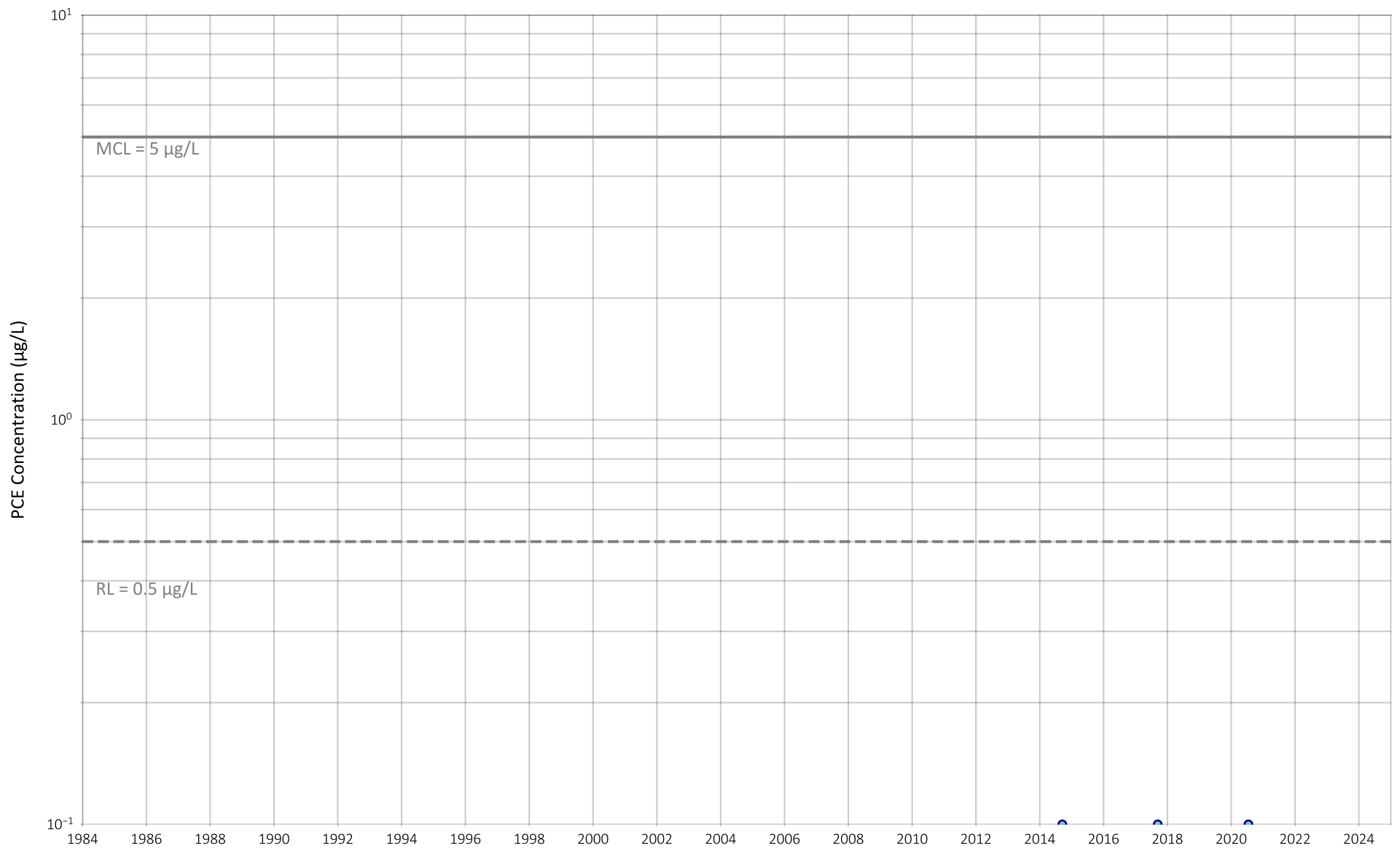
1. The maximum contaminant level (MCL) for tetrachloroethylene (PCE) is 5 micrograms per liter (µg/L).
2. The reporting limit (RL) used for PCE is 0.5 µg/L. Samples that were not detected are shown as 0.1 µg/L

Well Name: WELL 26 (225')
Well Owner: Sacramento Suburban Water District
Figure A.55



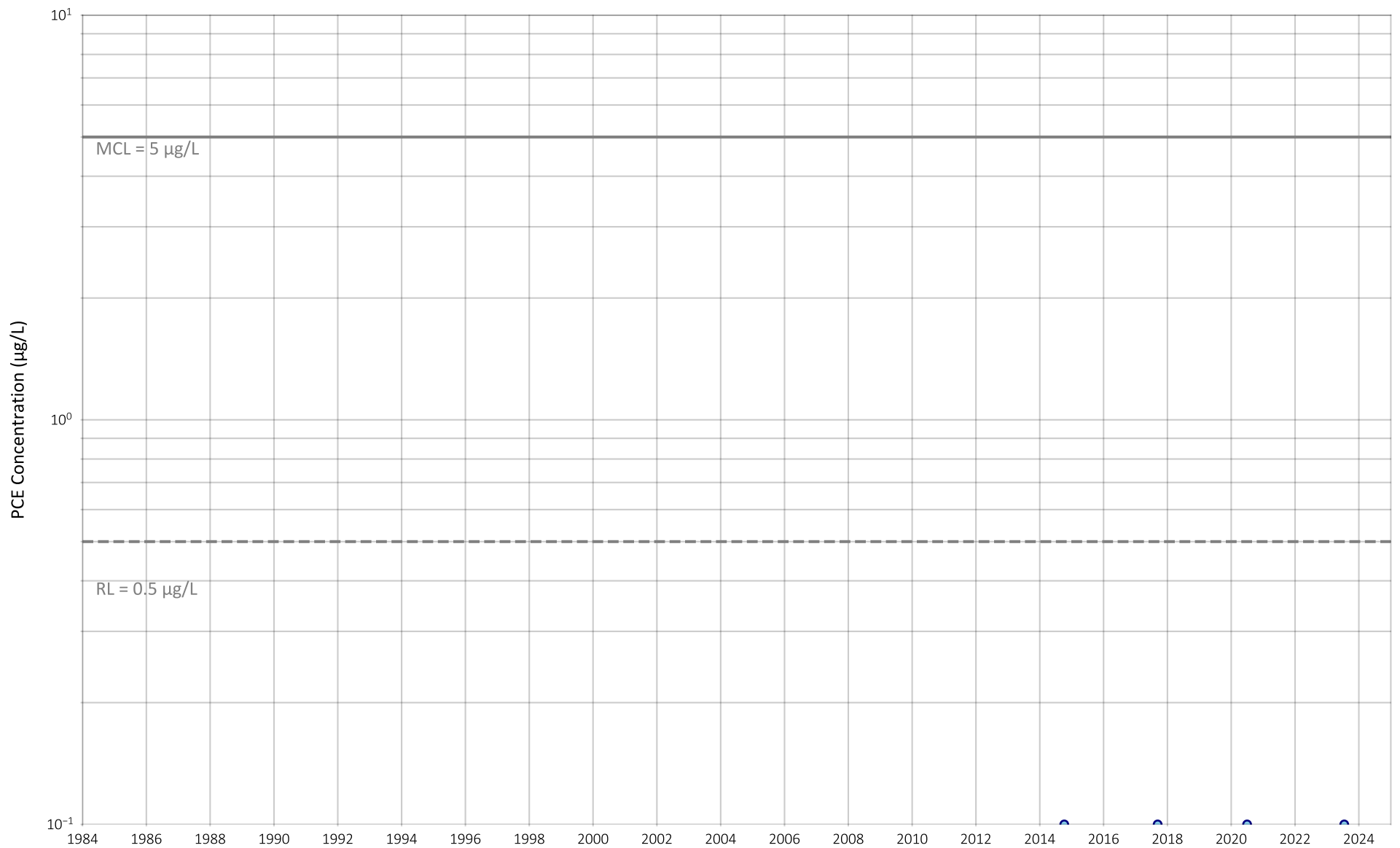
Notes:

1. The maximum contaminant level (MCL) for tetrachloroethylene (PCE) is 5 micrograms per liter ($\mu\text{g/L}$).
2. The reporting limit (RL) used for PCE is $0.5 \mu\text{g/L}$. Samples that were not detected are shown as $0.1 \mu\text{g/L}$.



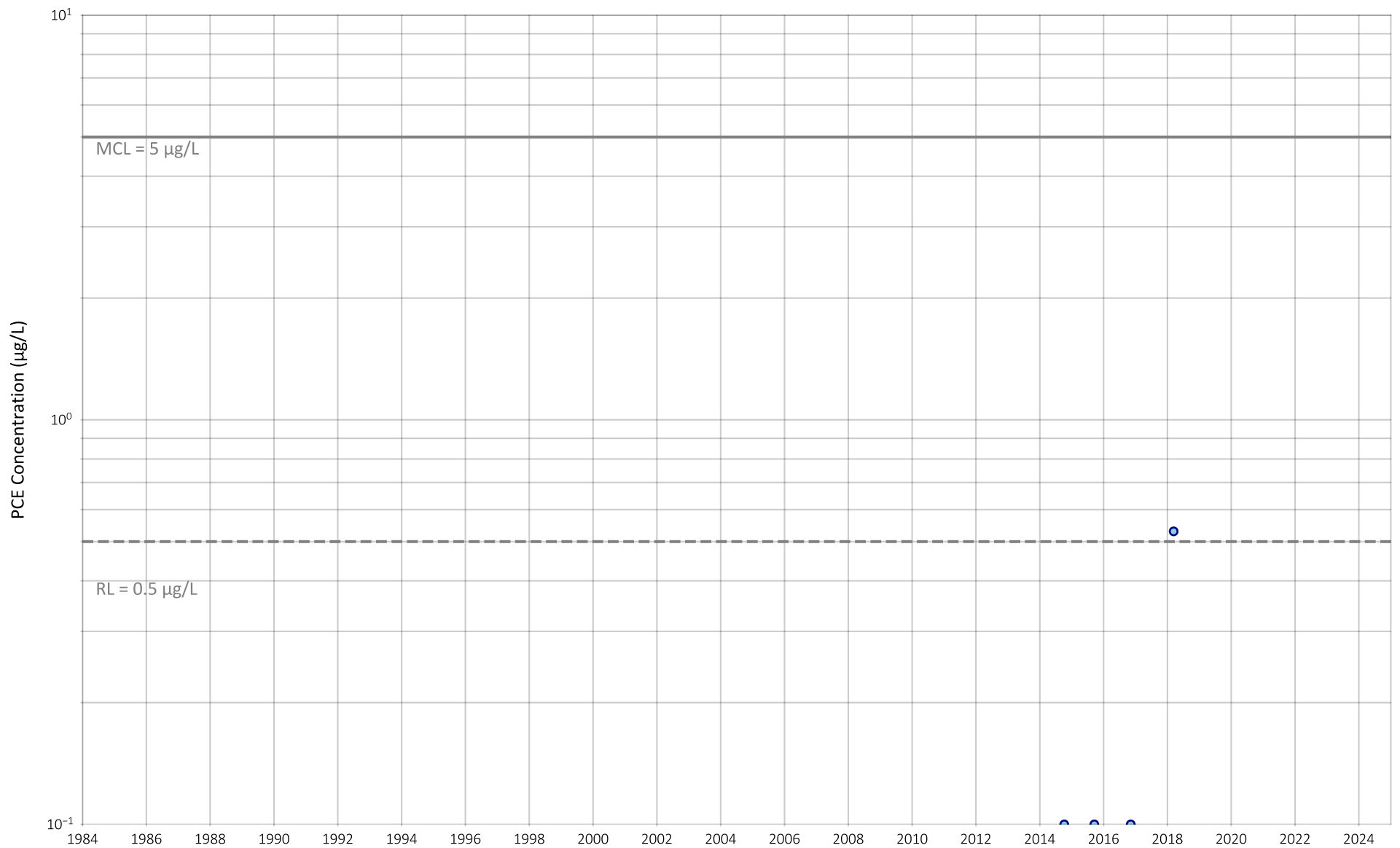
Notes:

1. The maximum contaminant level (MCL) for tetrachloroethylene (PCE) is 5 micrograms per liter (µg/L).
2. The reporting limit (RL) used for PCE is 0.5 µg/L. Samples that were not detected are shown as 0.1 µg/L



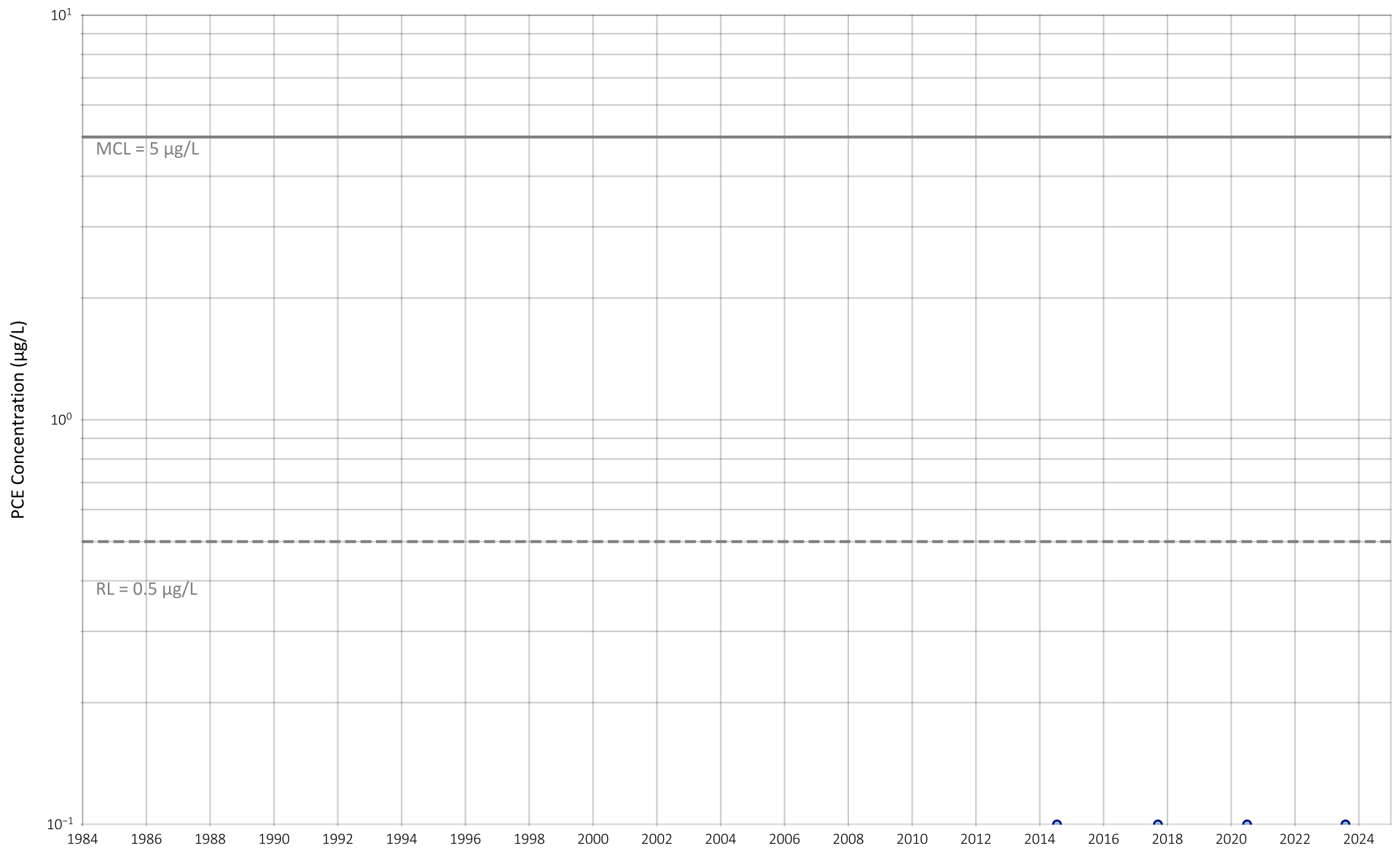
Notes:

1. The maximum contaminant level (MCL) for tetrachloroethylene (PCE) is 5 micrograms per liter (µg/L).
2. The reporting limit (RL) used for PCE is 0.5 µg/L. Samples that were not detected are shown as 0.1 µg/L



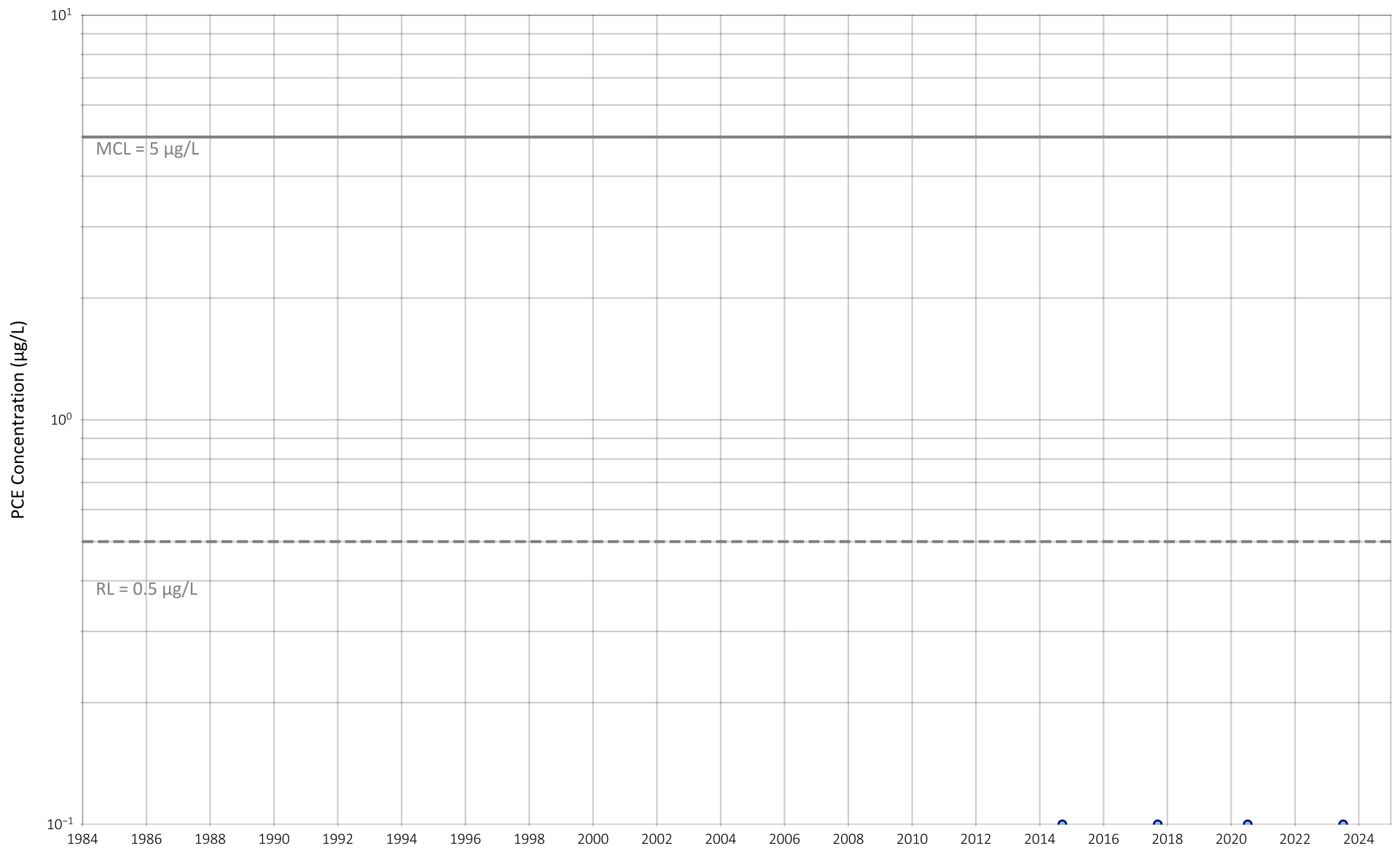
Notes:

1. The maximum contaminant level (MCL) for tetrachloroethylene (PCE) is 5 micrograms per liter (µg/L).
2. The reporting limit (RL) used for PCE is 0.5 µg/L. Samples that were not detected are shown as 0.1 µg/L.



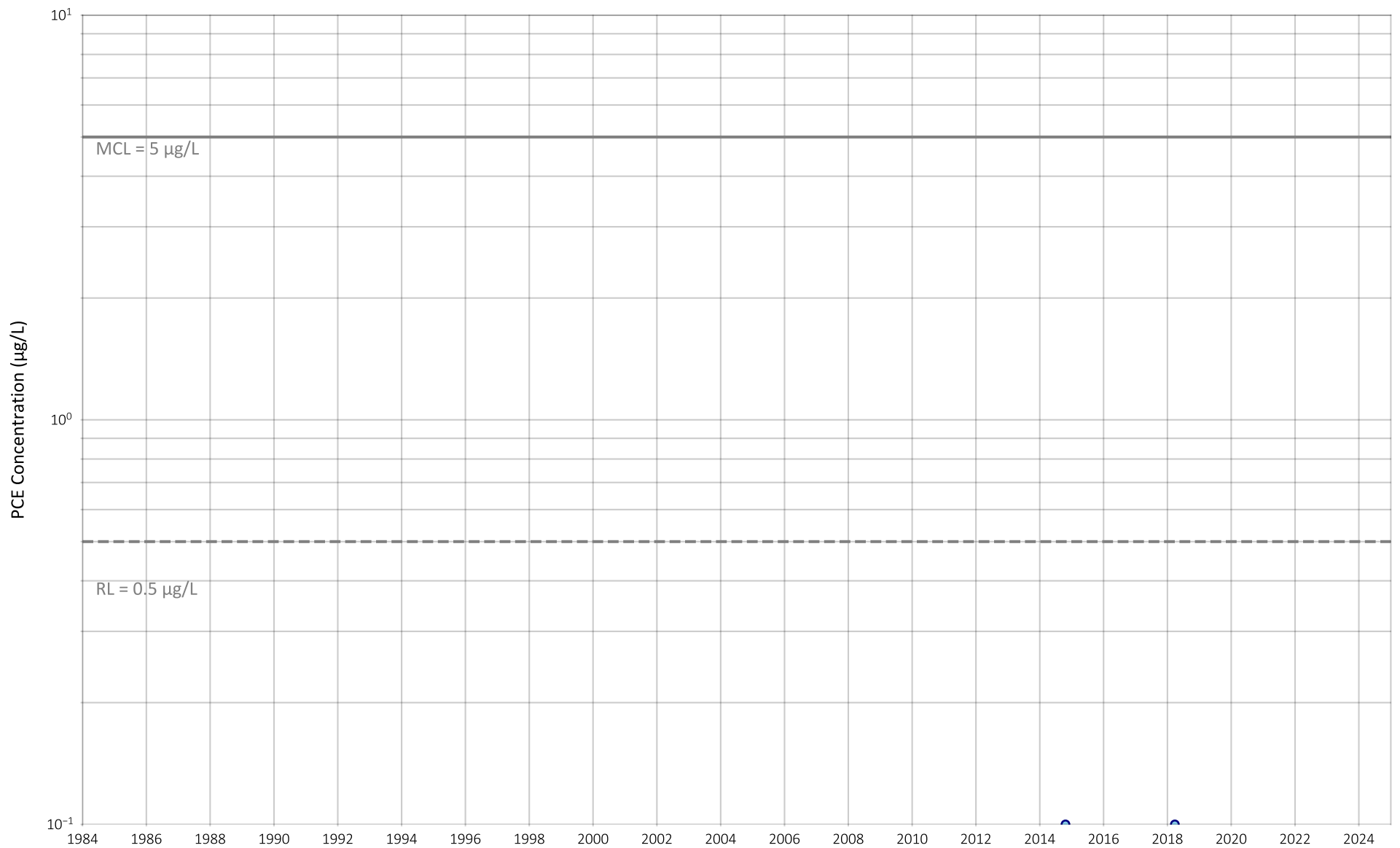
Notes:

1. The maximum contaminant level (MCL) for tetrachloroethylene (PCE) is 5 micrograms per liter (µg/L).
2. The reporting limit (RL) used for PCE is 0.5 µg/L. Samples that were not detected are shown as 0.1 µg/L



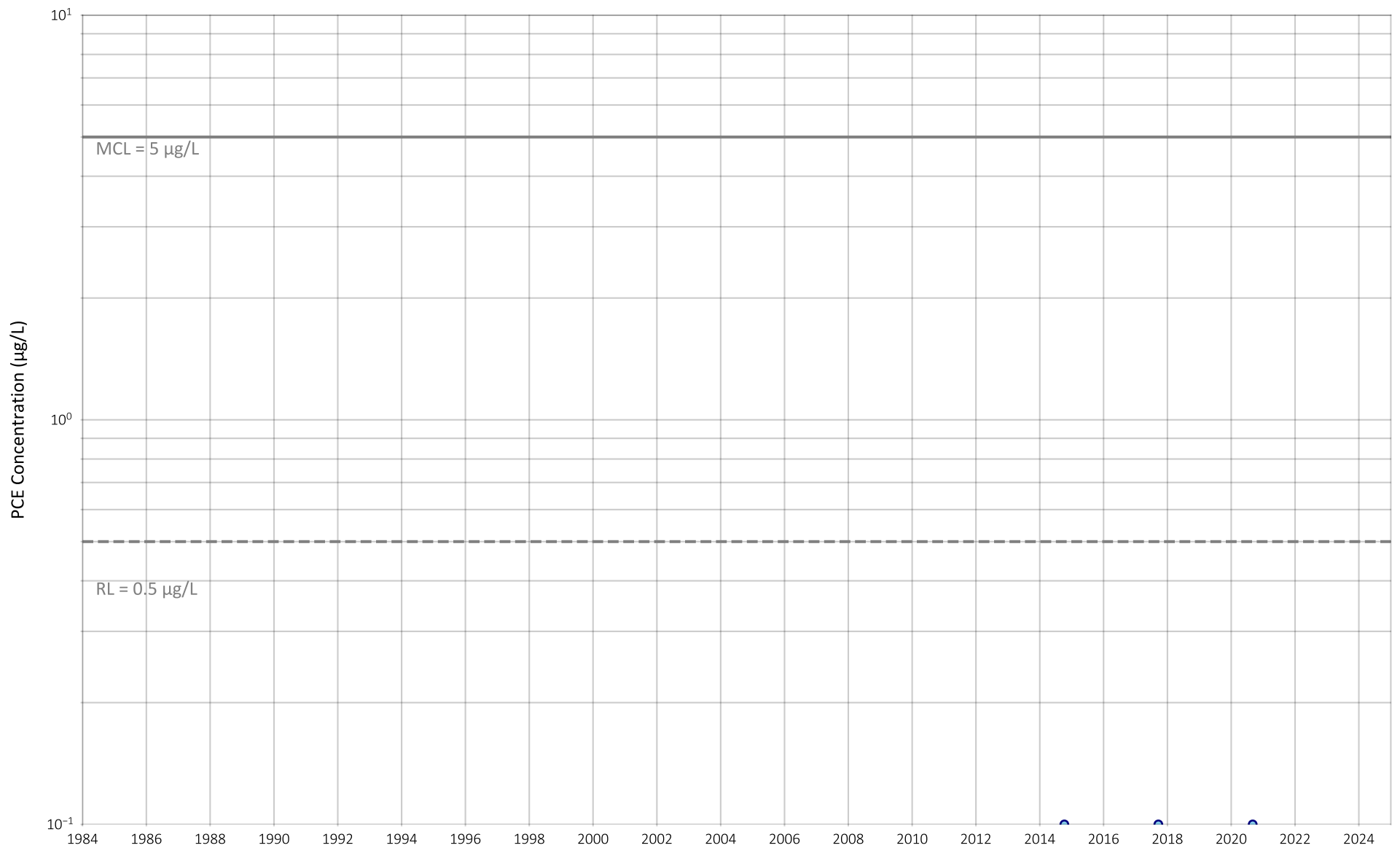
Notes:

1. The maximum contaminant level (MCL) for tetrachloroethylene (PCE) is 5 micrograms per liter (µg/L).
2. The reporting limit (RL) used for PCE is 0.5 µg/L. Samples that were not detected are shown as 0.1 µg/L



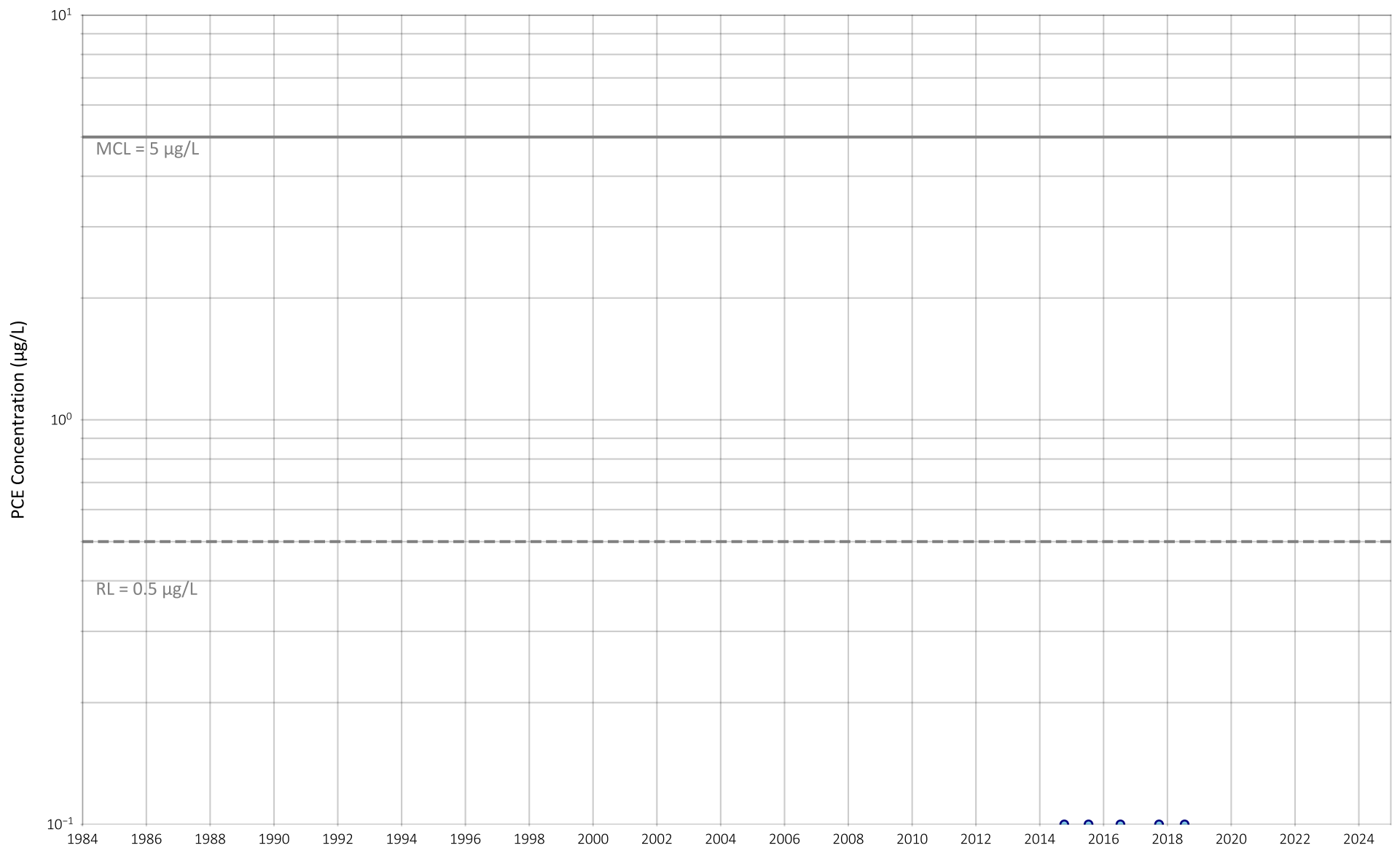
Notes:

1. The maximum contaminant level (MCL) for tetrachloroethylene (PCE) is 5 micrograms per liter (µg/L).
2. The reporting limit (RL) used for PCE is 0.5 µg/L. Samples that were not detected are shown as 0.1 µg/L.



Notes:

1. The maximum contaminant level (MCL) for tetrachloroethylene (PCE) is 5 micrograms per liter (µg/L).
2. The reporting limit (RL) used for PCE is 0.5 µg/L. Samples that were not detected are shown as 0.1 µg/L



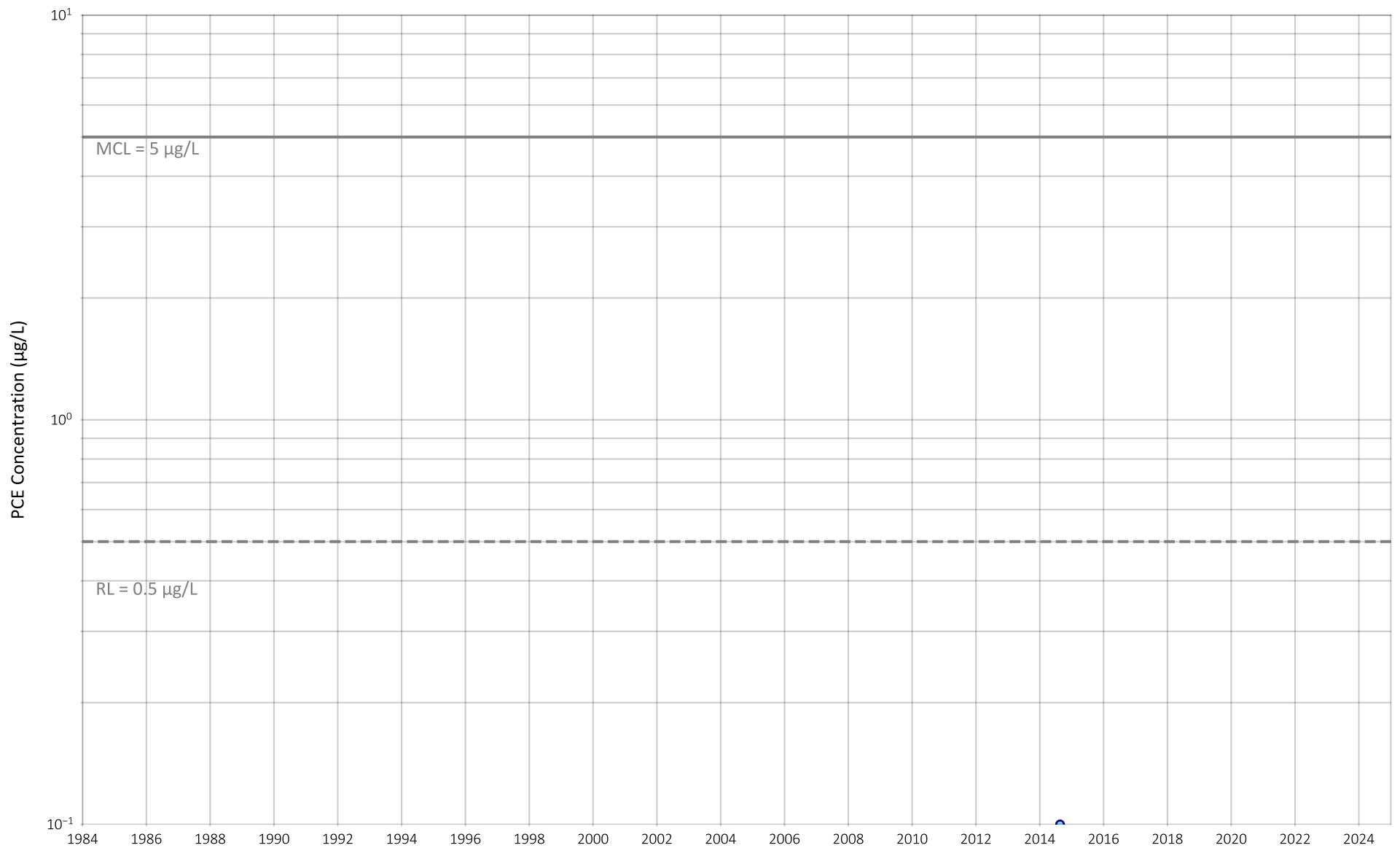
Notes:

1. The maximum contaminant level (MCL) for tetrachloroethylene (PCE) is 5 micrograms per liter (µg/L).
2. The reporting limit (RL) used for PCE is 0.5 µg/L. Samples that were not detected are shown as 0.1 µg/L

WEST YOST

N-C-1121-80-24-01-WP-SGA Study

Well Name: WELL 37 (400')
Well Owner: Sacramento Suburban Water District
Figure A.64



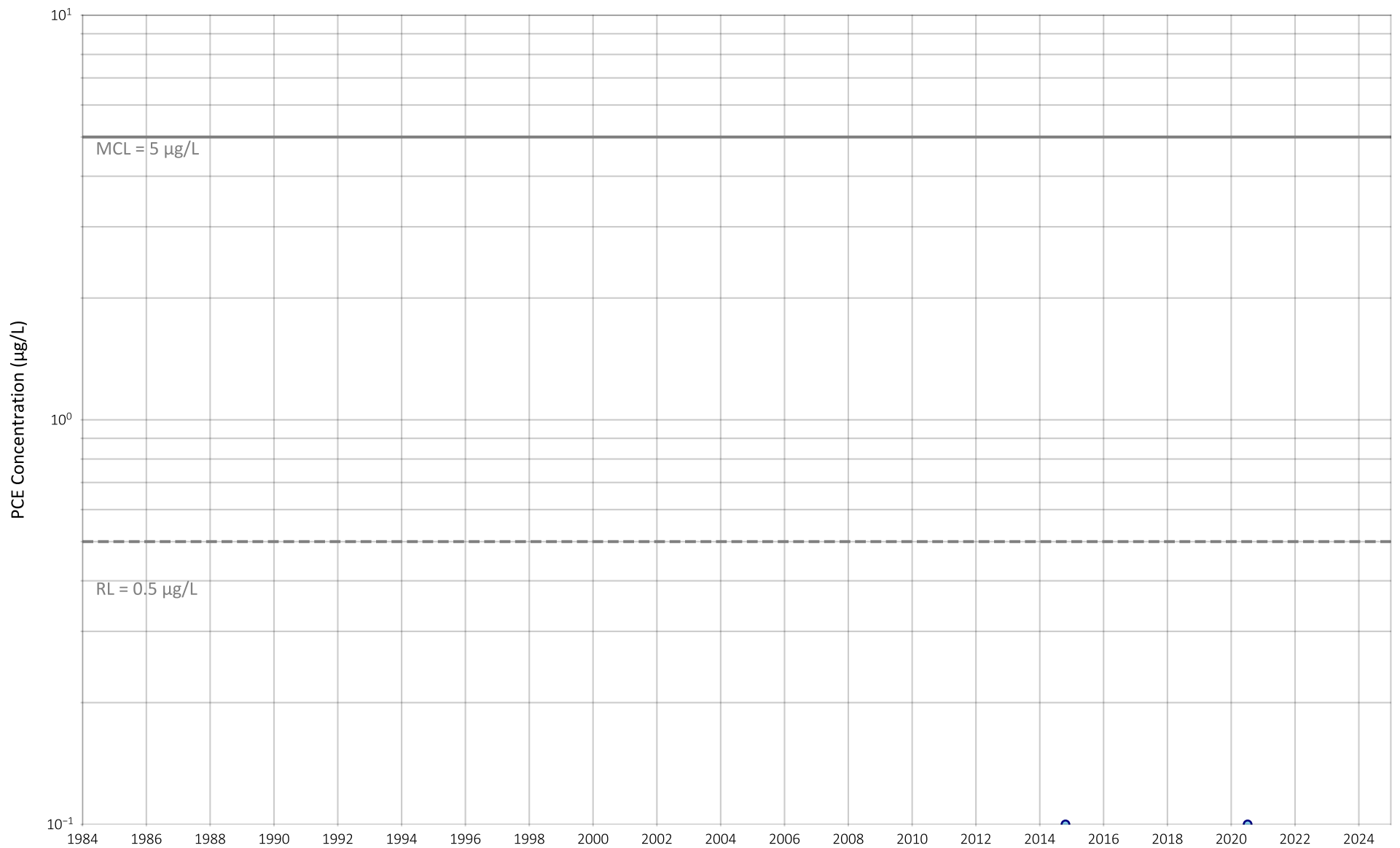
Notes:

1. The maximum contaminant level (MCL) for tetrachloroethylene (PCE) is 5 micrograms per liter ($\mu\text{g/L}$).
2. The reporting limit (RL) used for PCE is 0.5 $\mu\text{g/L}$. Samples that were not detected are shown as 0.1 $\mu\text{g/L}$.

WEST YOST

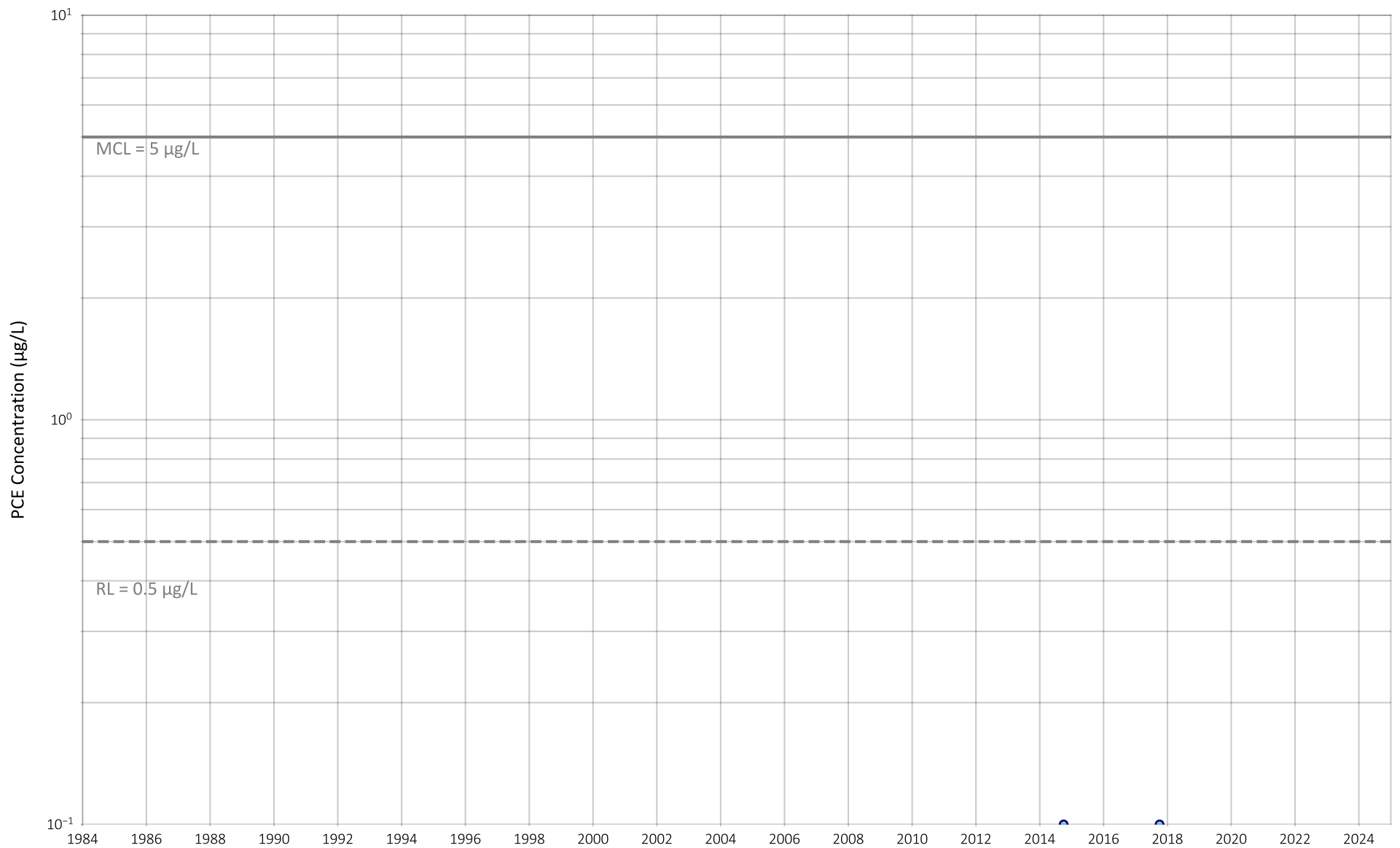
N-C-1121-80-24-01-WP-SGA Study

Well Name: WELL 38 (370')
Well Owner: Sacramento Suburban Water District
Figure A.65



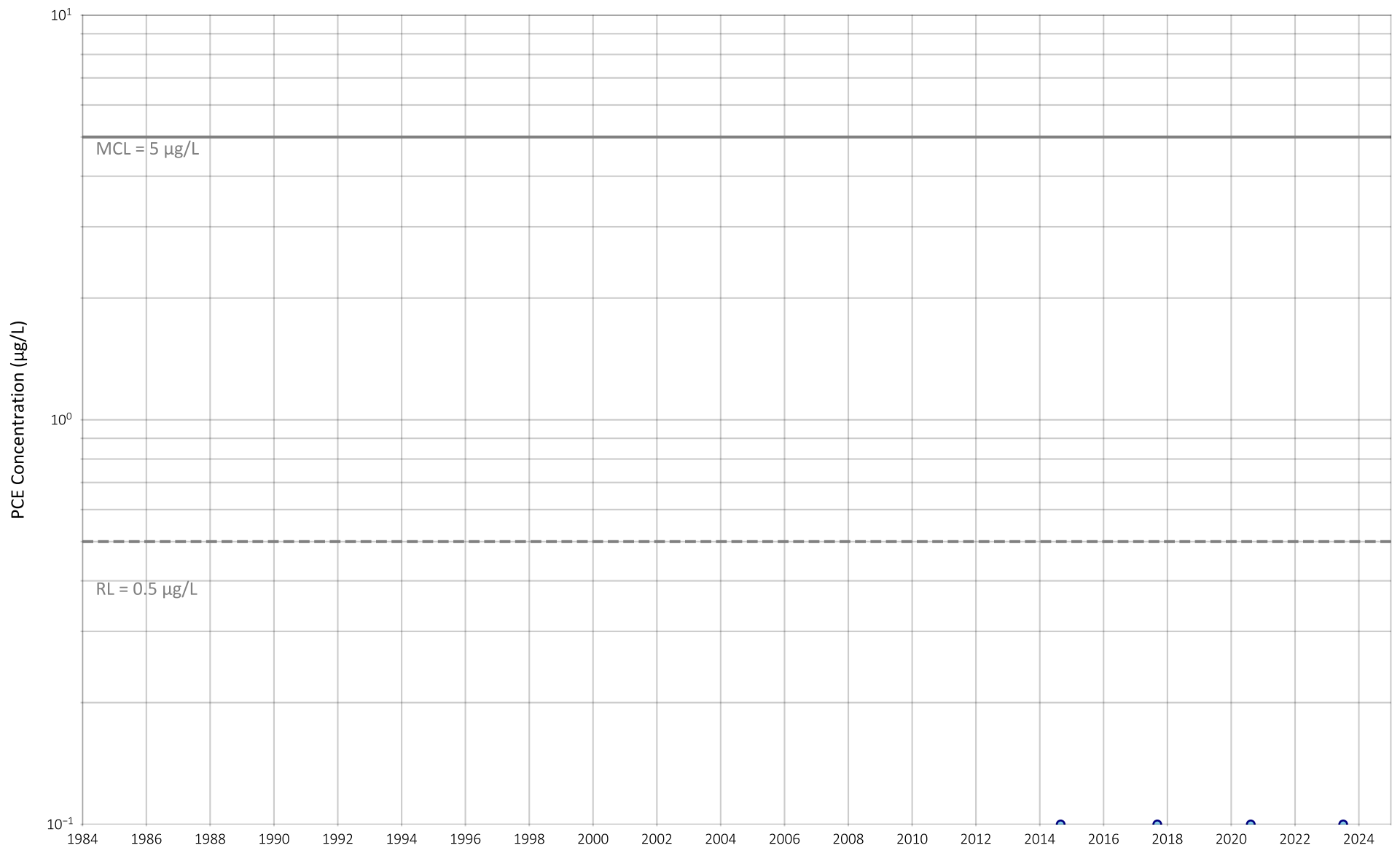
Notes:

1. The maximum contaminant level (MCL) for tetrachloroethylene (PCE) is 5 micrograms per liter (µg/L).
2. The reporting limit (RL) used for PCE is 0.5 µg/L. Samples that were not detected are shown as 0.1 µg/L



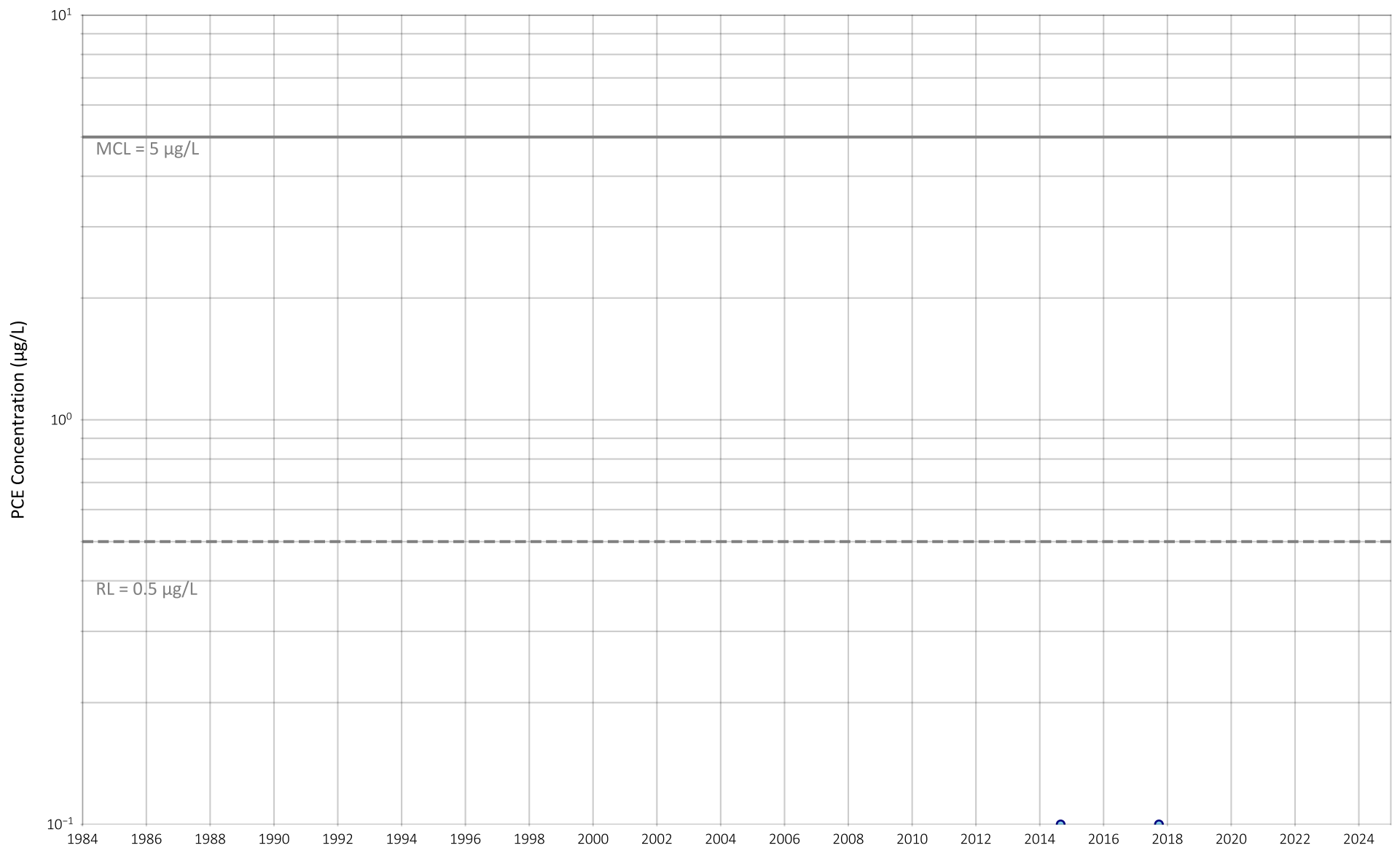
Notes:

1. The maximum contaminant level (MCL) for tetrachloroethylene (PCE) is 5 micrograms per liter (µg/L).
2. The reporting limit (RL) used for PCE is 0.5 µg/L. Samples that were not detected are shown as 0.1 µg/L



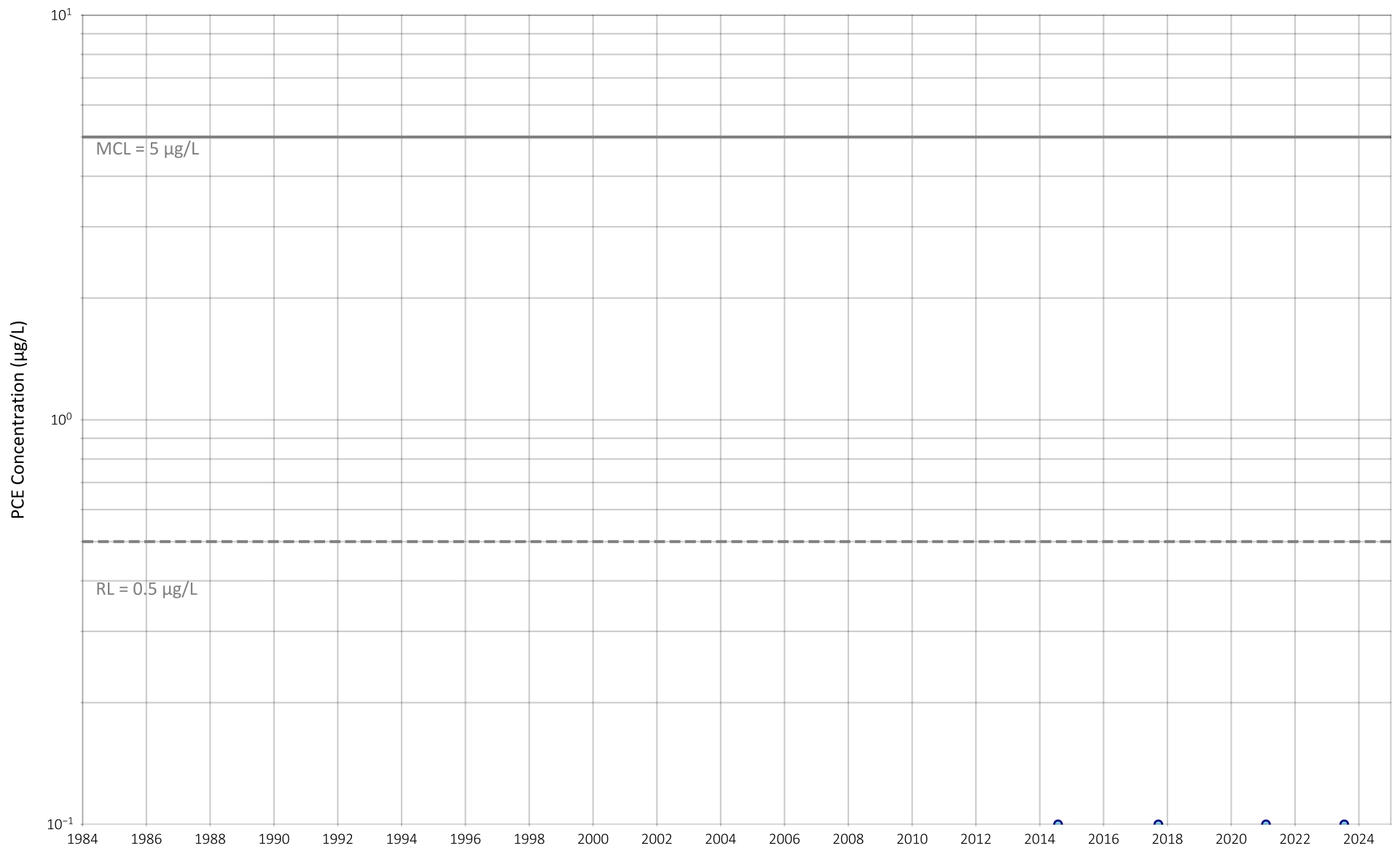
Notes:

1. The maximum contaminant level (MCL) for tetrachloroethylene (PCE) is 5 micrograms per liter (µg/L).
2. The reporting limit (RL) used for PCE is 0.5 µg/L. Samples that were not detected are shown as 0.1 µg/L



Notes:

1. The maximum contaminant level (MCL) for tetrachloroethylene (PCE) is 5 micrograms per liter (µg/L).
2. The reporting limit (RL) used for PCE is 0.5 µg/L. Samples that were not detected are shown as 0.1 µg/L



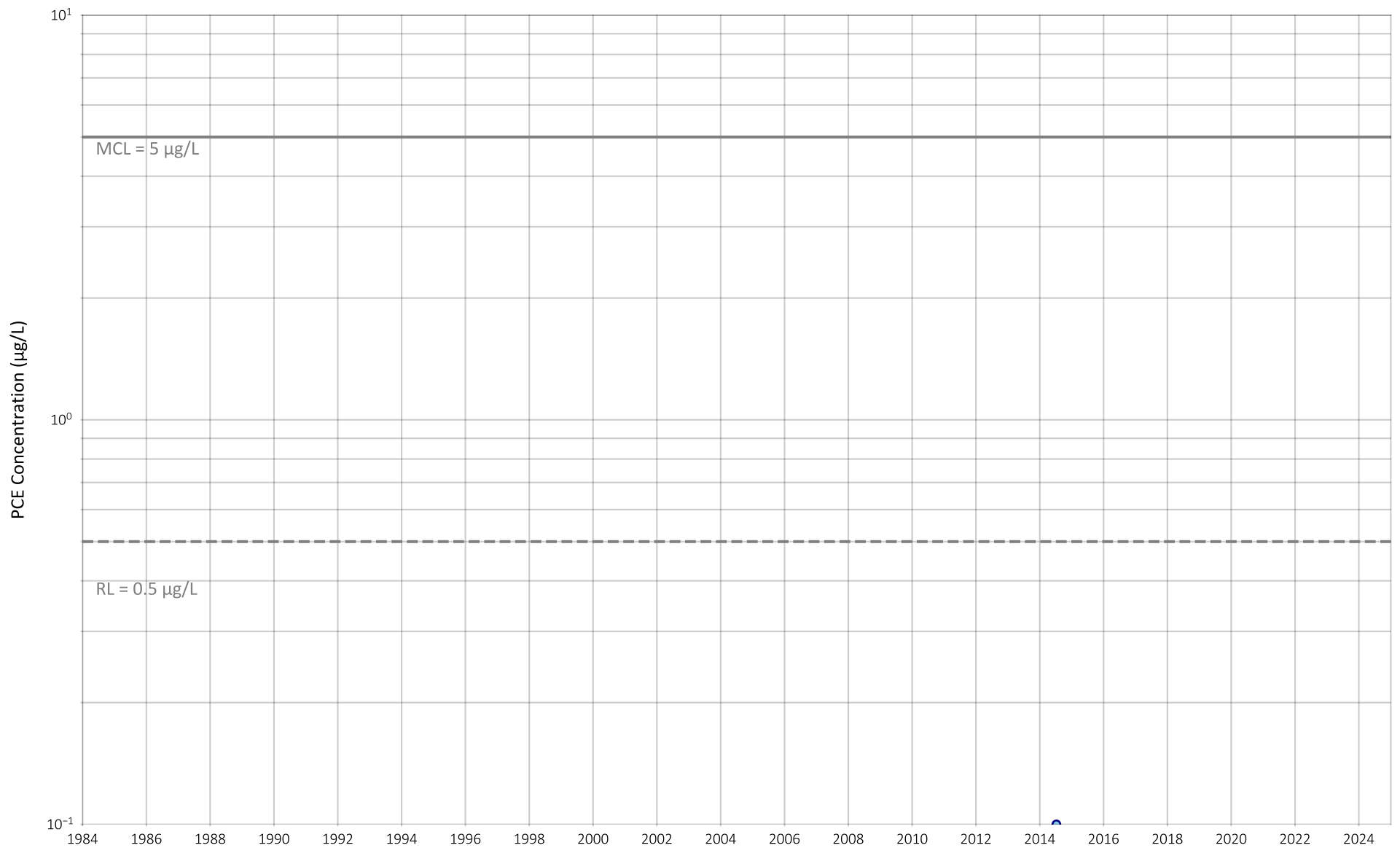
Notes:

1. The maximum contaminant level (MCL) for tetrachloroethylene (PCE) is 5 micrograms per liter (µg/L).
2. The reporting limit (RL) used for PCE is 0.5 µg/L. Samples that were not detected are shown as 0.1 µg/L

WEST YOST

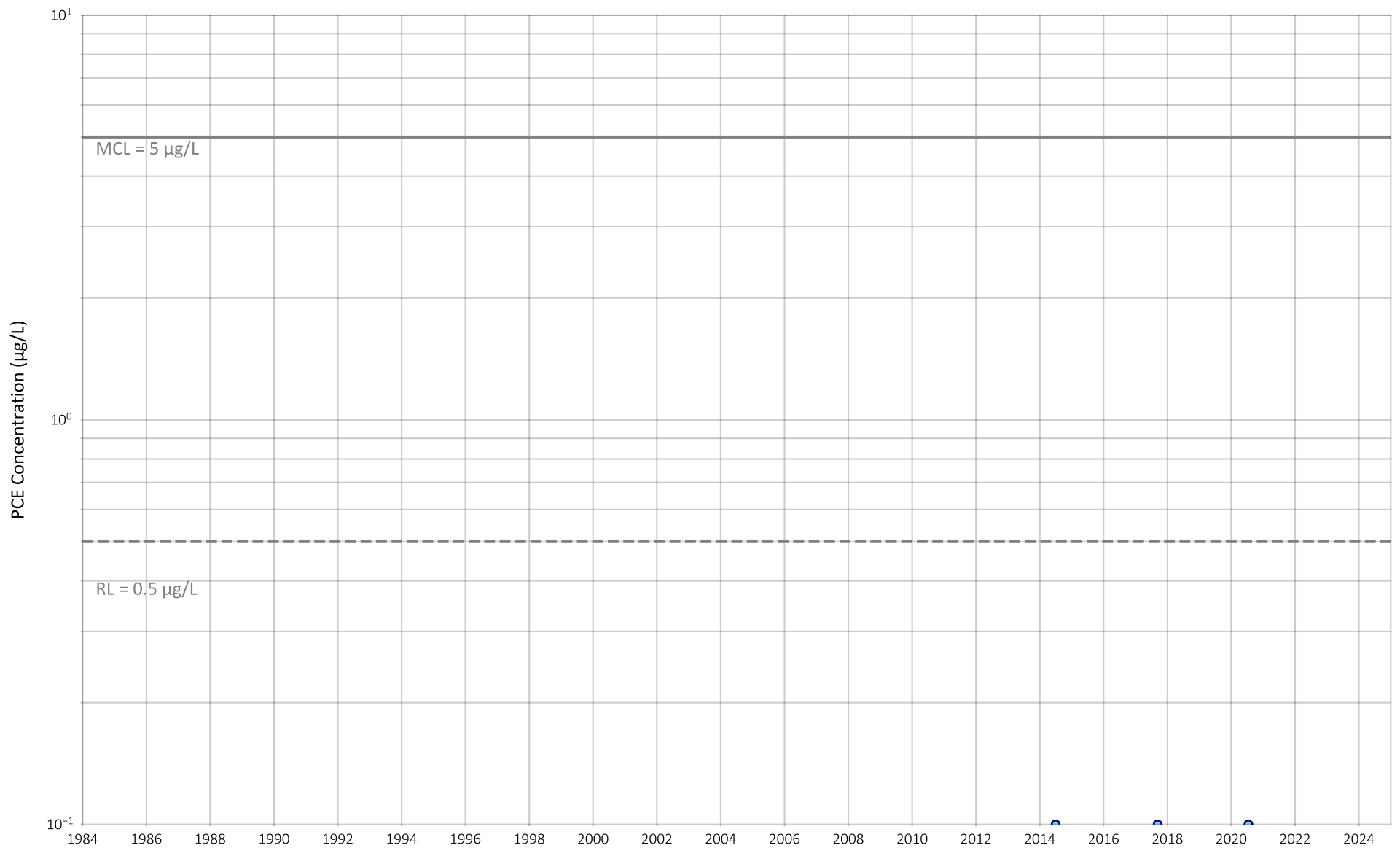
N-C-1121-80-24-01-WP-SGA Study

Well Name: WELL 43 (385')
Well Owner: Sacramento Suburban Water District
Figure A.70



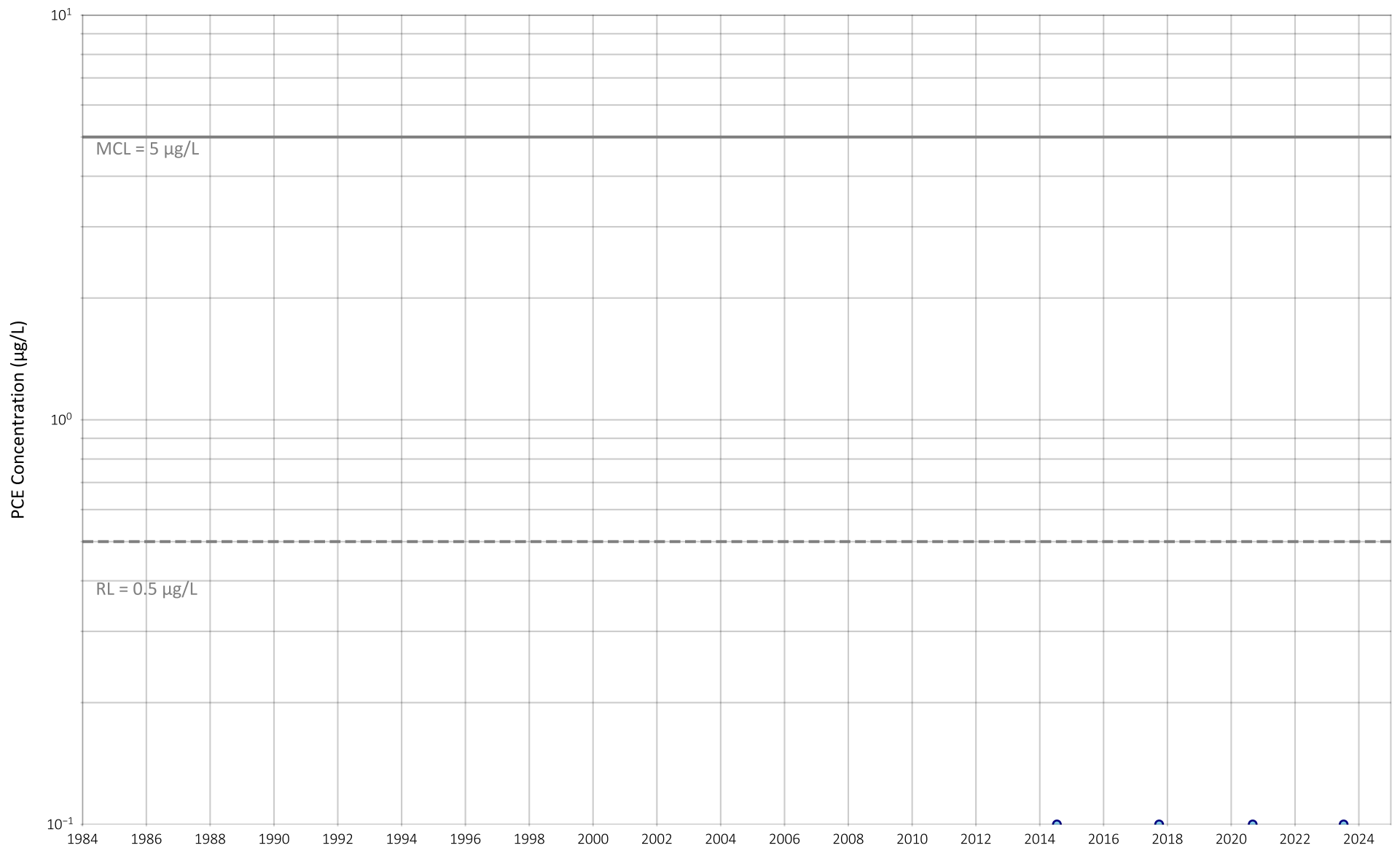
Notes:

1. The maximum contaminant level (MCL) for tetrachloroethylene (PCE) is 5 micrograms per liter ($\mu\text{g/L}$).
2. The reporting limit (RL) used for PCE is 0.5 $\mu\text{g/L}$. Samples that were not detected are shown as 0.1 $\mu\text{g/L}$.



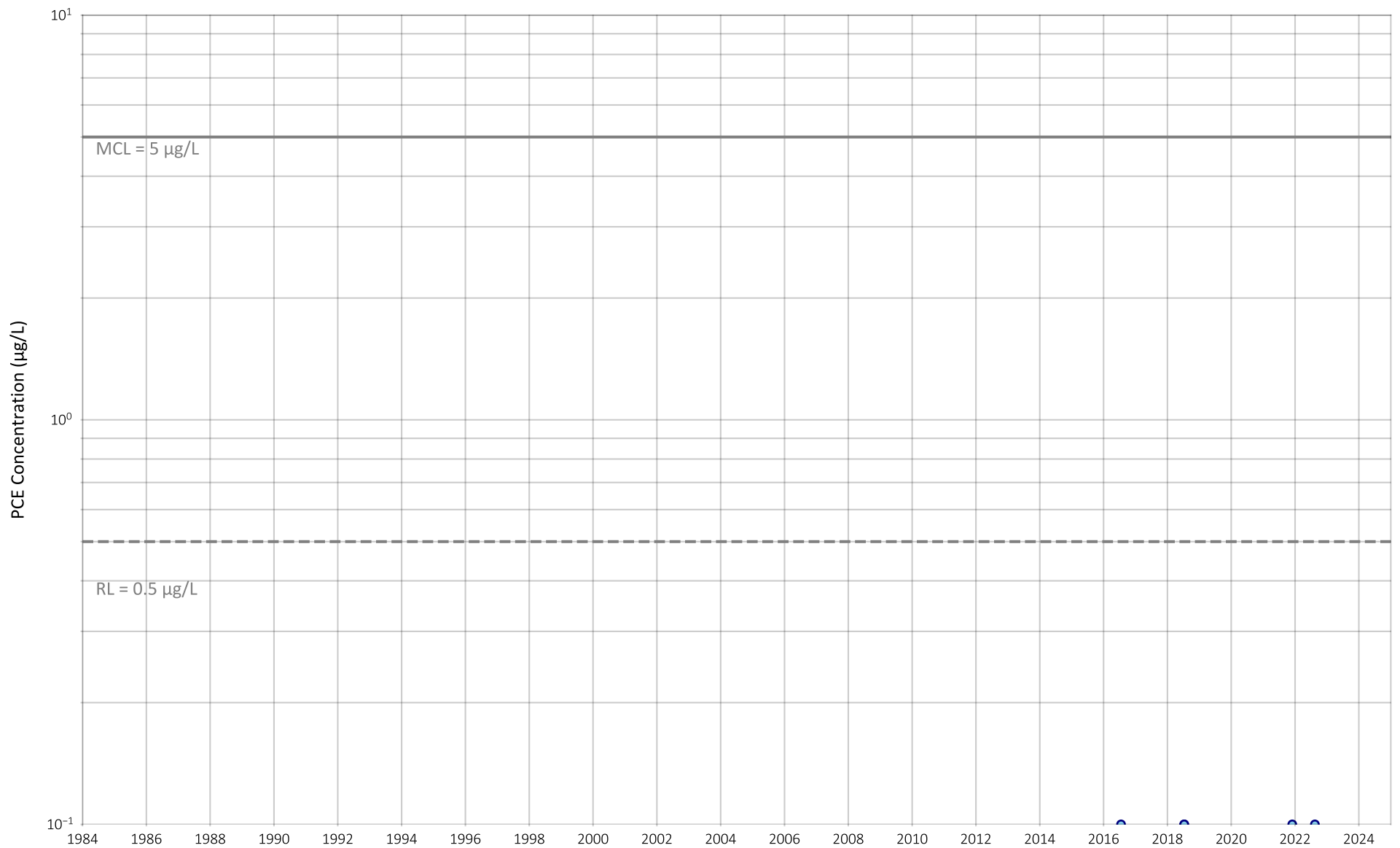
Notes:

1. The maximum contaminant level (MCL) for tetrachloroethylene (PCE) is 5 micrograms per liter (µg/L).
2. The reporting limit (RL) used for PCE is 0.5 µg/L. Samples that were not detected are shown as 0.1 µg/L



Notes:

1. The maximum contaminant level (MCL) for tetrachloroethylene (PCE) is 5 micrograms per liter (µg/L).
2. The reporting limit (RL) used for PCE is 0.5 µg/L. Samples that were not detected are shown as 0.1 µg/L



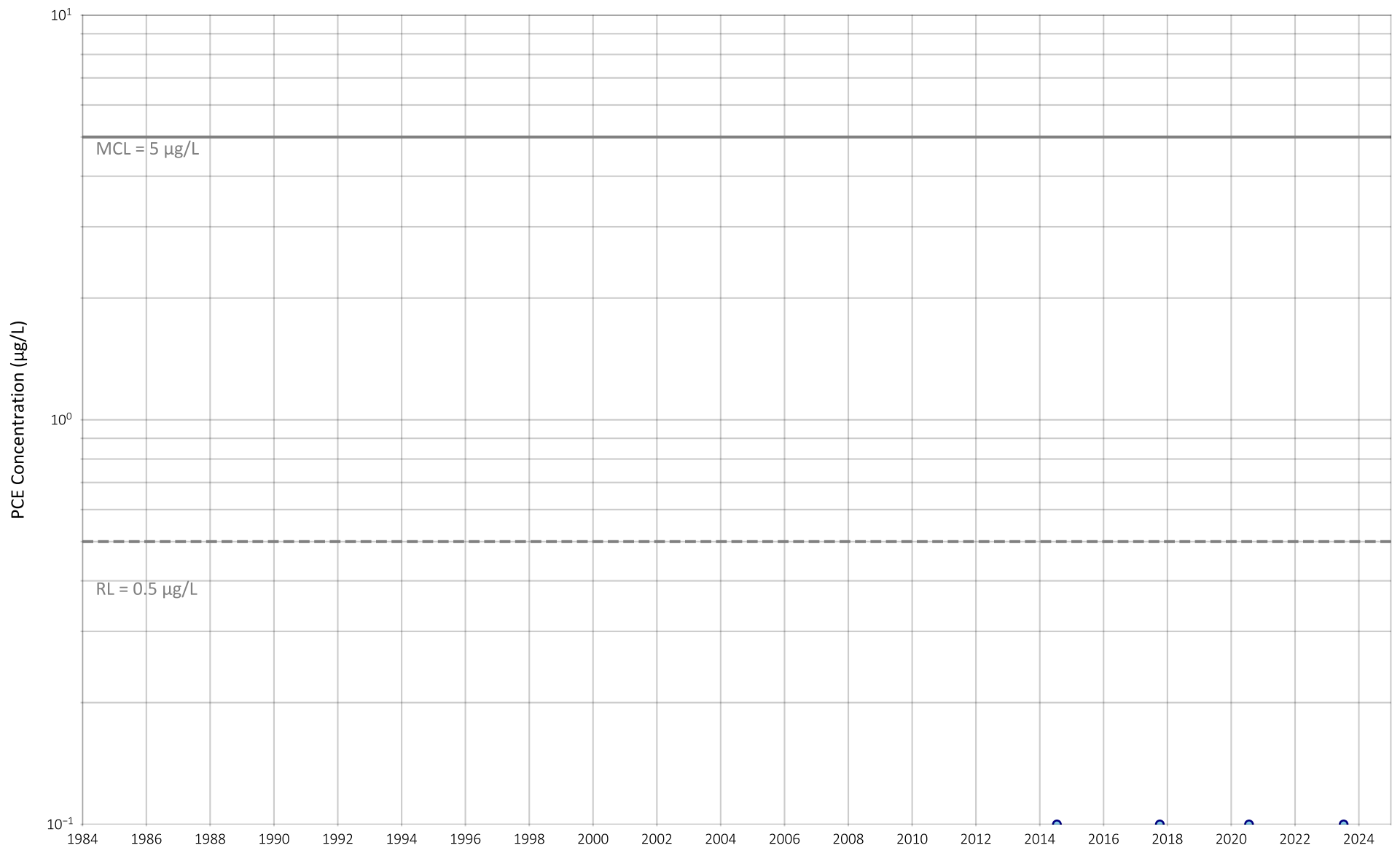
Notes:

1. The maximum contaminant level (MCL) for tetrachloroethylene (PCE) is 5 micrograms per liter (µg/L).
2. The reporting limit (RL) used for PCE is 0.5 µg/L. Samples that were not detected are shown as 0.1 µg/L

WEST YOST

N-C-1121-80-24-01-WP-SGA Study

Well Name: WELL 52 (600')
Well Owner: Sacramento Suburban Water District
Figure A.74



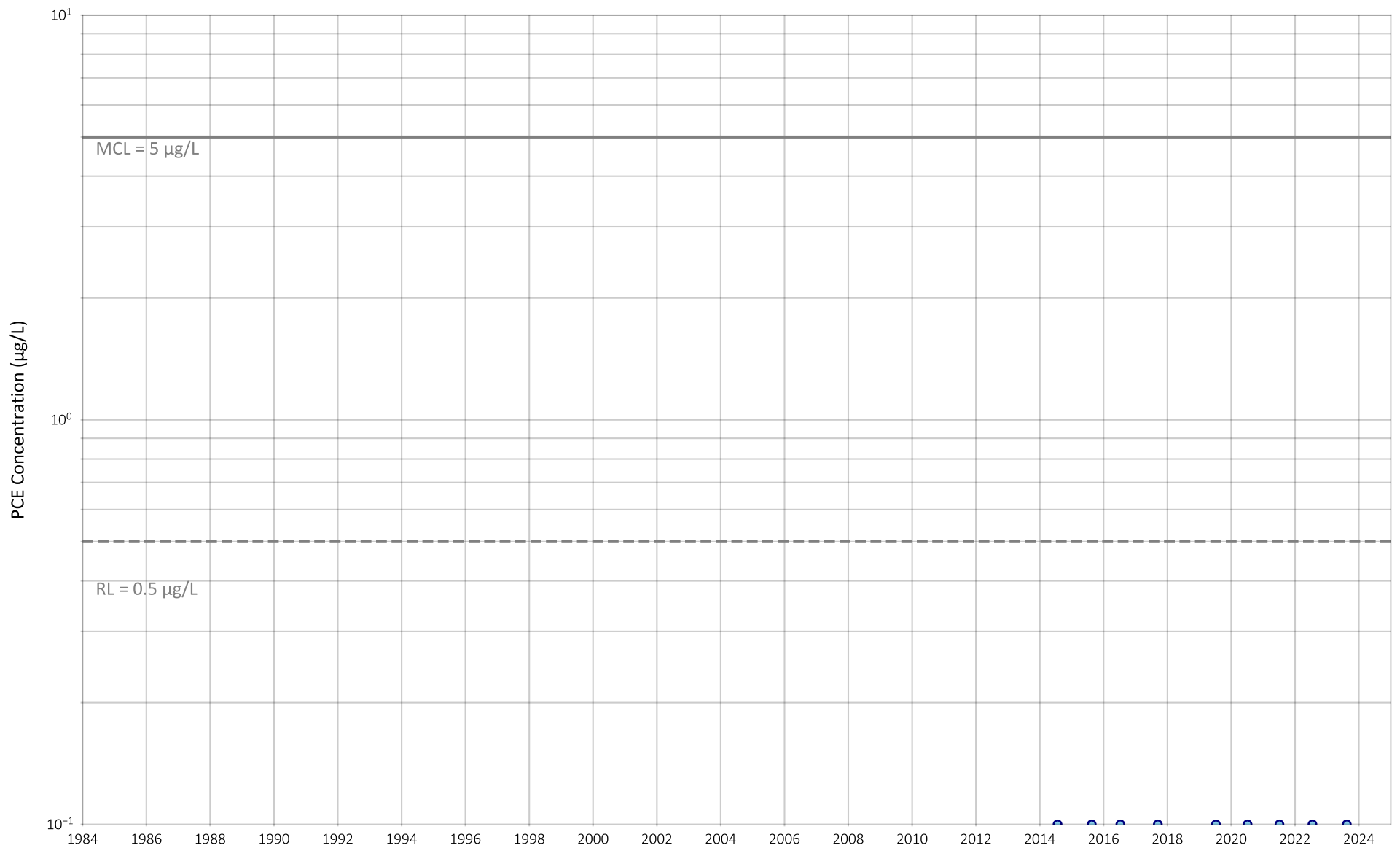
Notes:

1. The maximum contaminant level (MCL) for tetrachloroethylene (PCE) is 5 micrograms per liter (µg/L).
2. The reporting limit (RL) used for PCE is 0.5 µg/L. Samples that were not detected are shown as 0.1 µg/L

WEST YOST

N-C-1121-80-24-01-WP-SGA Study

Well Name: WELL 55A (180')
Well Owner: Sacramento Suburban Water District
Figure A.75



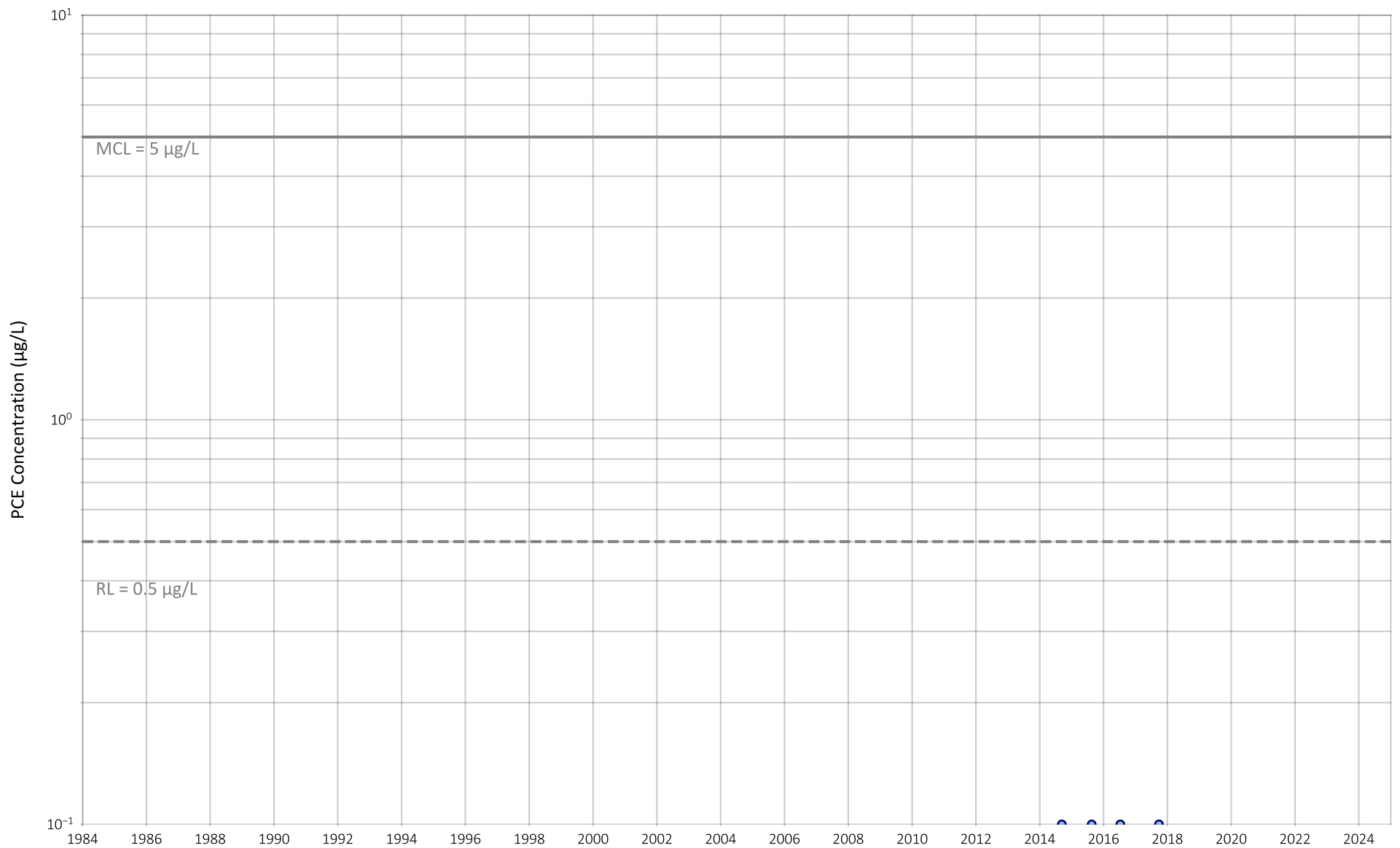
Notes:

1. The maximum contaminant level (MCL) for tetrachloroethylene (PCE) is 5 micrograms per liter (µg/L).
2. The reporting limit (RL) used for PCE is 0.5 µg/L. Samples that were not detected are shown as 0.1 µg/L

WEST YOST

N-C-1121-80-24-01-WP-SGA Study

Well Name: WELL 56A - Unknown Depth
Well Owner: Sacramento Suburban Water District
Figure A.76



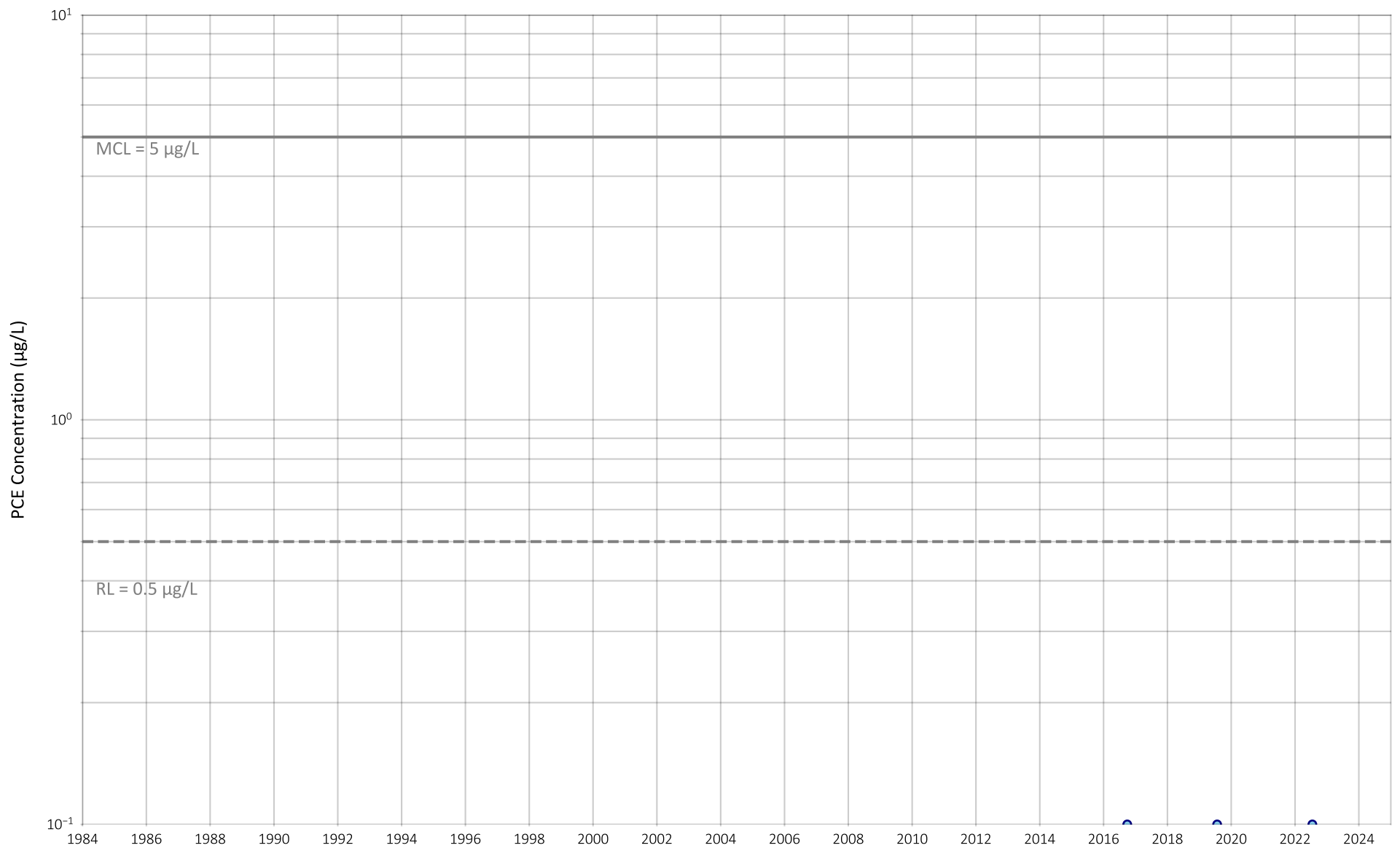
Notes:

1. The maximum contaminant level (MCL) for tetrachloroethylene (PCE) is 5 micrograms per liter (µg/L).
2. The reporting limit (RL) used for PCE is 0.5 µg/L. Samples that were not detected are shown as 0.1 µg/L

WEST YOST

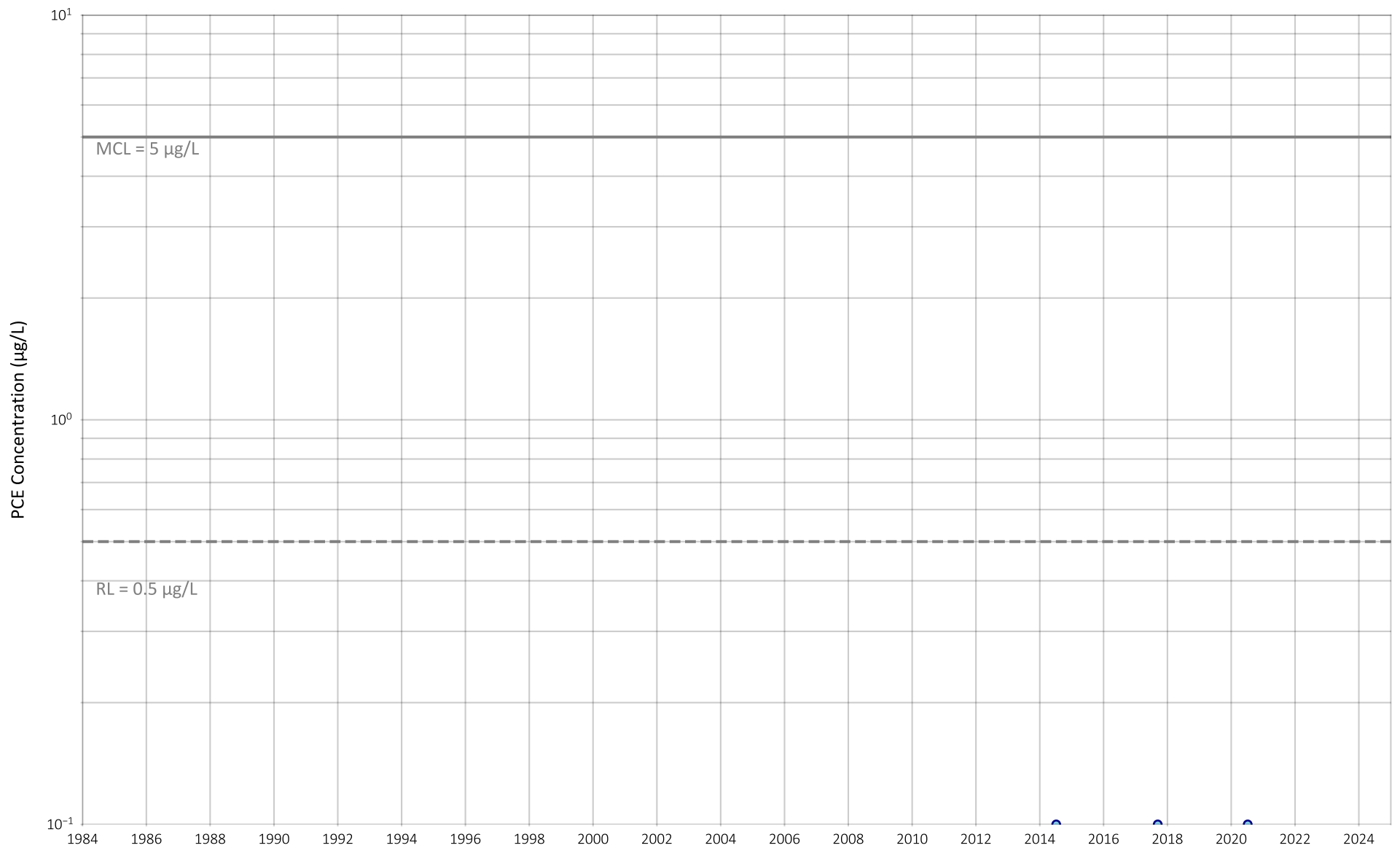
N-C-1121-80-24-01-WP-SGA Study

Well Name: WELL 58 - Unknown Depth
Well Owner: Sacramento Suburban Water District
Figure A.77



Notes:

1. The maximum contaminant level (MCL) for tetrachloroethylene (PCE) is 5 micrograms per liter (µg/L).
2. The reporting limit (RL) used for PCE is 0.5 µg/L. Samples that were not detected are shown as 0.1 µg/L



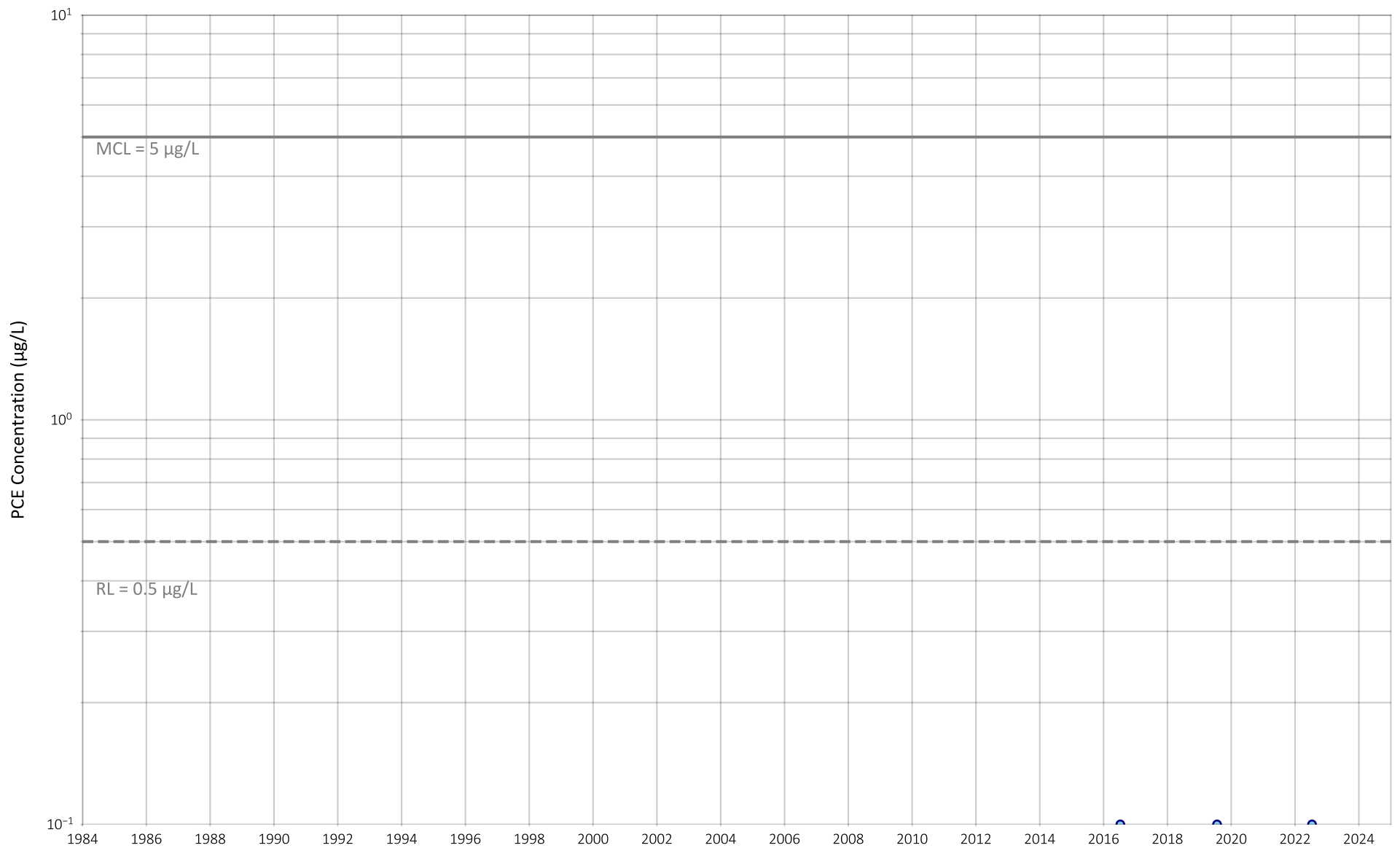
Notes:

1. The maximum contaminant level (MCL) for tetrachloroethylene (PCE) is 5 micrograms per liter (µg/L).
2. The reporting limit (RL) used for PCE is 0.5 µg/L. Samples that were not detected are shown as 0.1 µg/L

WEST YOST

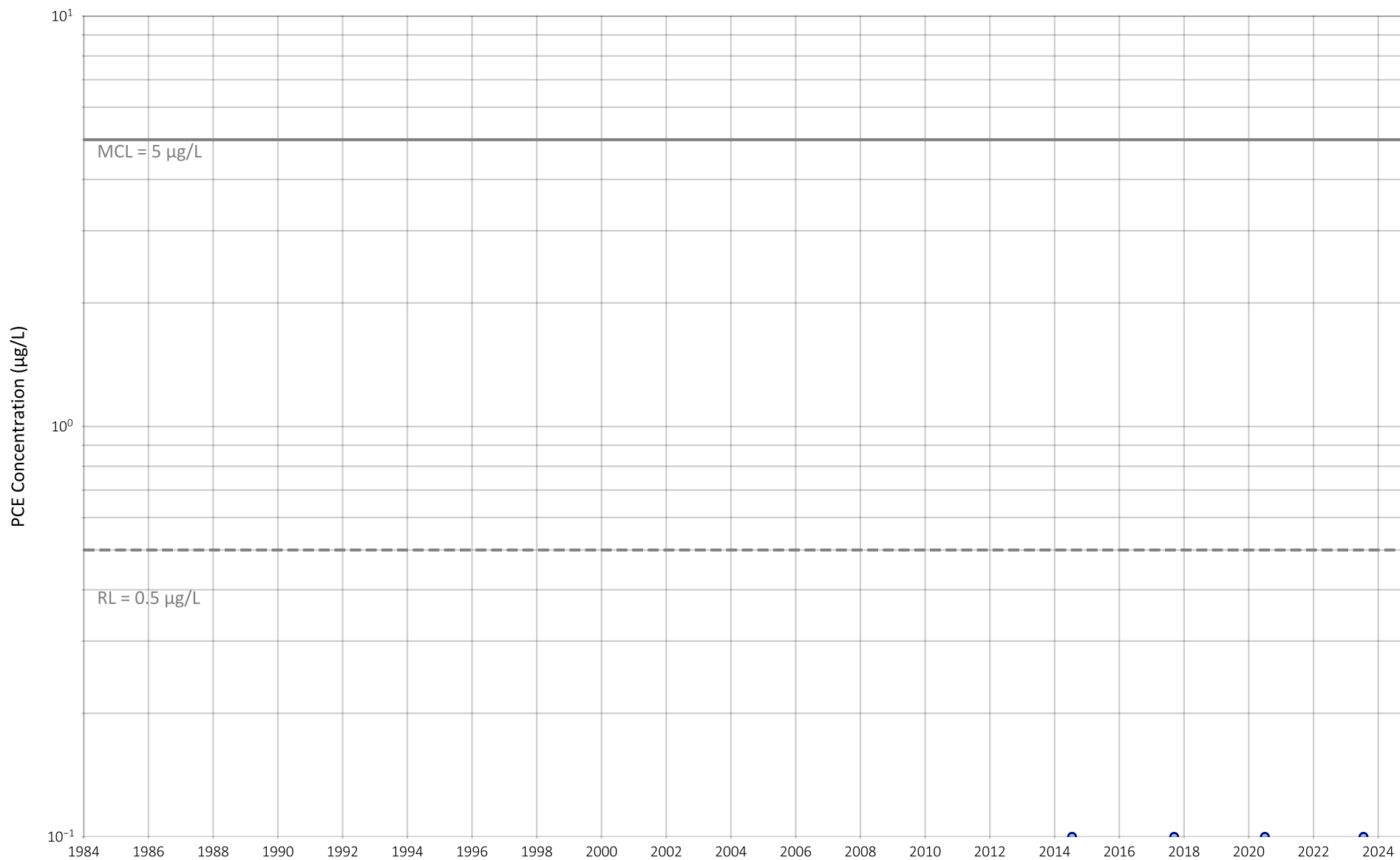
N-C-1121-80-24-01-WP-SGA Study

Well Name: WELL 60 (525')
Well Owner: Sacramento Suburban Water District
Figure A.79



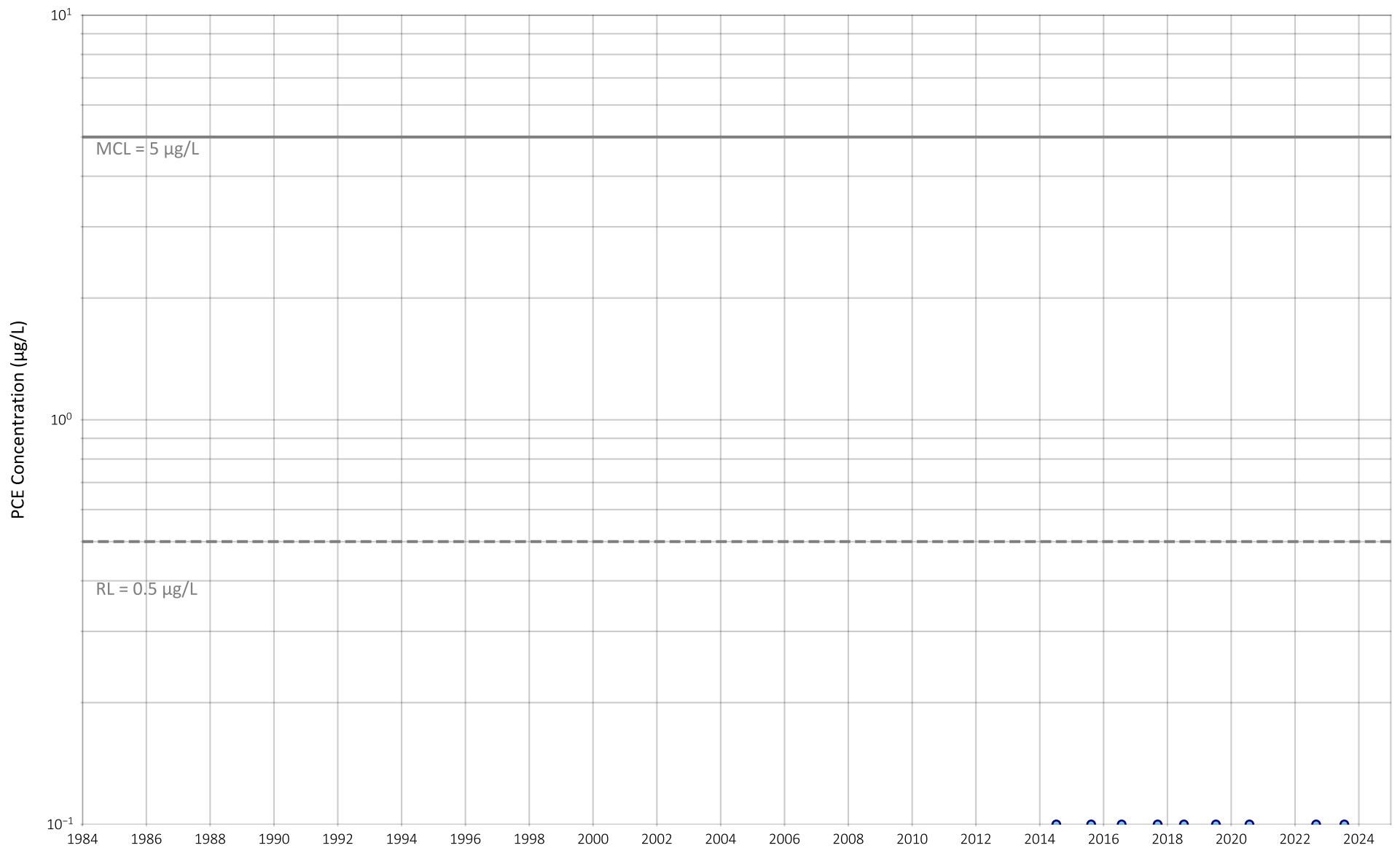
Notes:

1. The maximum contaminant level (MCL) for tetrachloroethylene (PCE) is 5 micrograms per liter (µg/L).
2. The reporting limit (RL) used for PCE is 0.5 µg/L. Samples that were not detected are shown as 0.1 µg/L



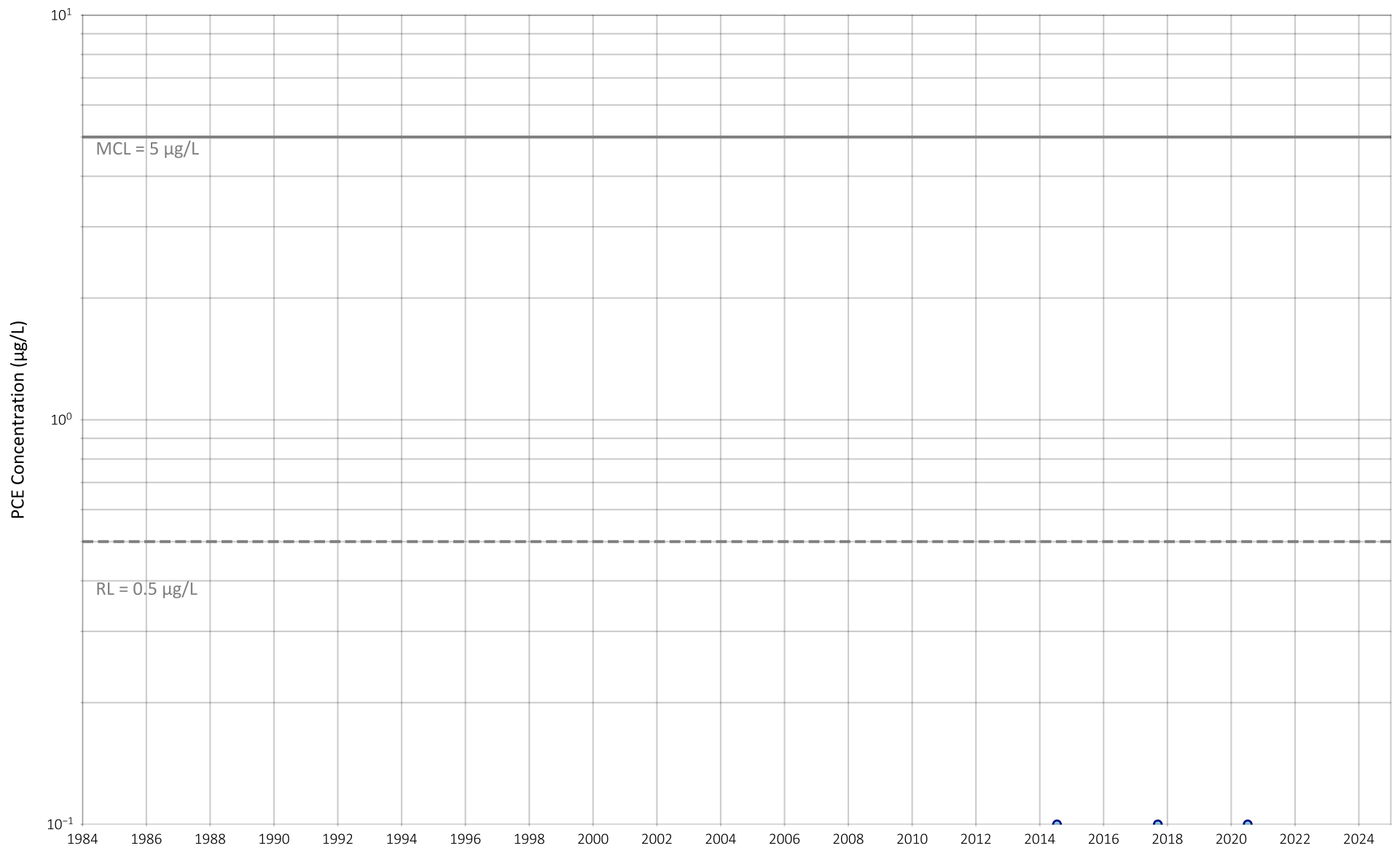
Notes:

1. The maximum contaminant level (MCL) for tetrachloroethylene (PCE) is 5 micrograms per liter (µg/L).
2. The reporting limit (RL) used for PCE is 0.5 µg/L. Samples that were not detected are shown as 0.1 µg/L



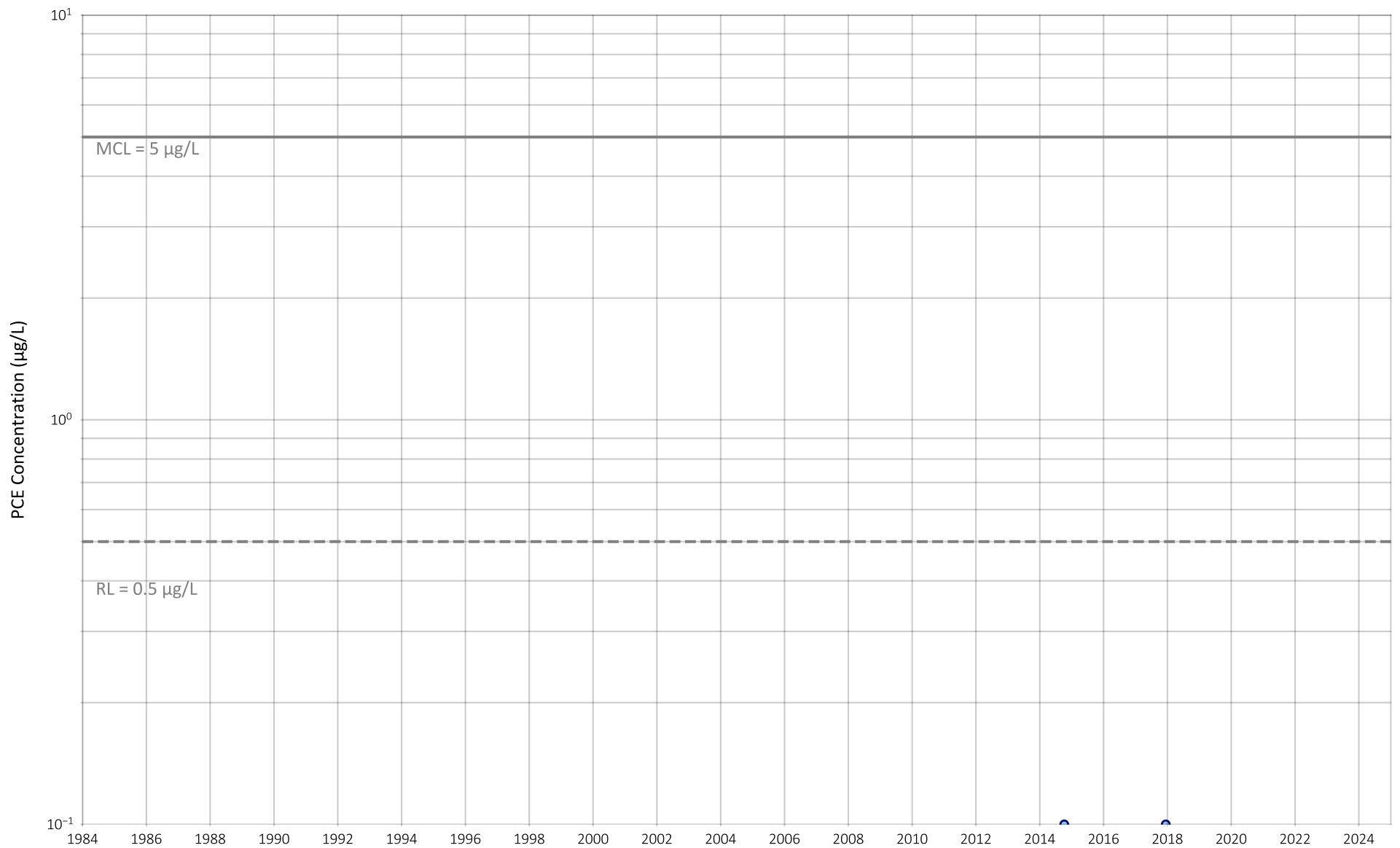
Notes:

1. The maximum contaminant level (MCL) for tetrachloroethylene (PCE) is 5 micrograms per liter (µg/L).
2. The reporting limit (RL) used for PCE is 0.5 µg/L. Samples that were not detected are shown as 0.1 µg/L



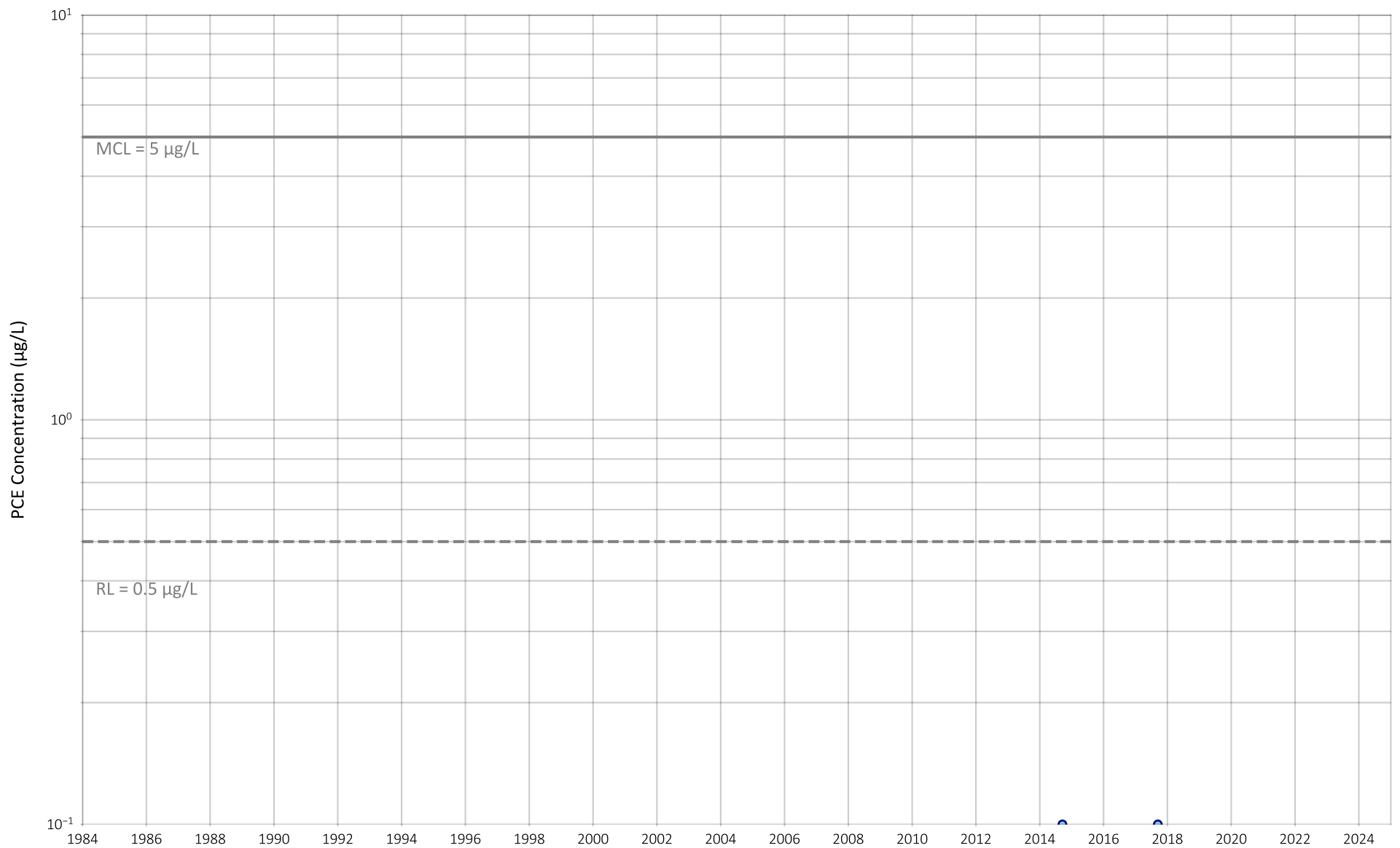
Notes:

1. The maximum contaminant level (MCL) for tetrachloroethylene (PCE) is 5 micrograms per liter (µg/L).
2. The reporting limit (RL) used for PCE is 0.5 µg/L. Samples that were not detected are shown as 0.1 µg/L



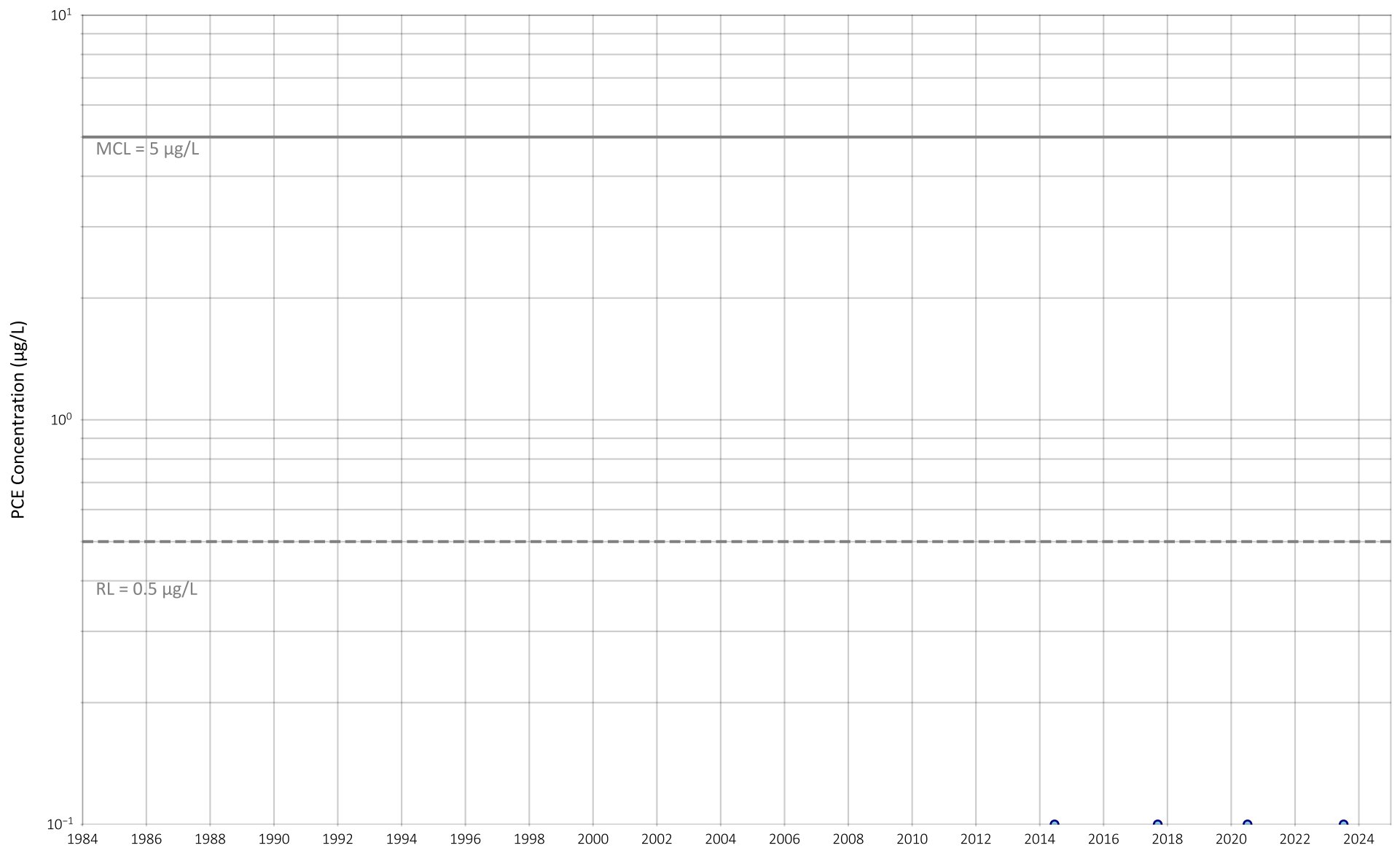
Notes:

1. The maximum contaminant level (MCL) for tetrachloroethylene (PCE) is 5 micrograms per liter (µg/L).
2. The reporting limit (RL) used for PCE is 0.5 µg/L. Samples that were not detected are shown as 0.1 µg/L



Notes:

1. The maximum contaminant level (MCL) for tetrachloroethylene (PCE) is 5 micrograms per liter (µg/L).
2. The reporting limit (RL) used for PCE is 0.5 µg/L. Samples that were not detected are shown as 0.1 µg/L



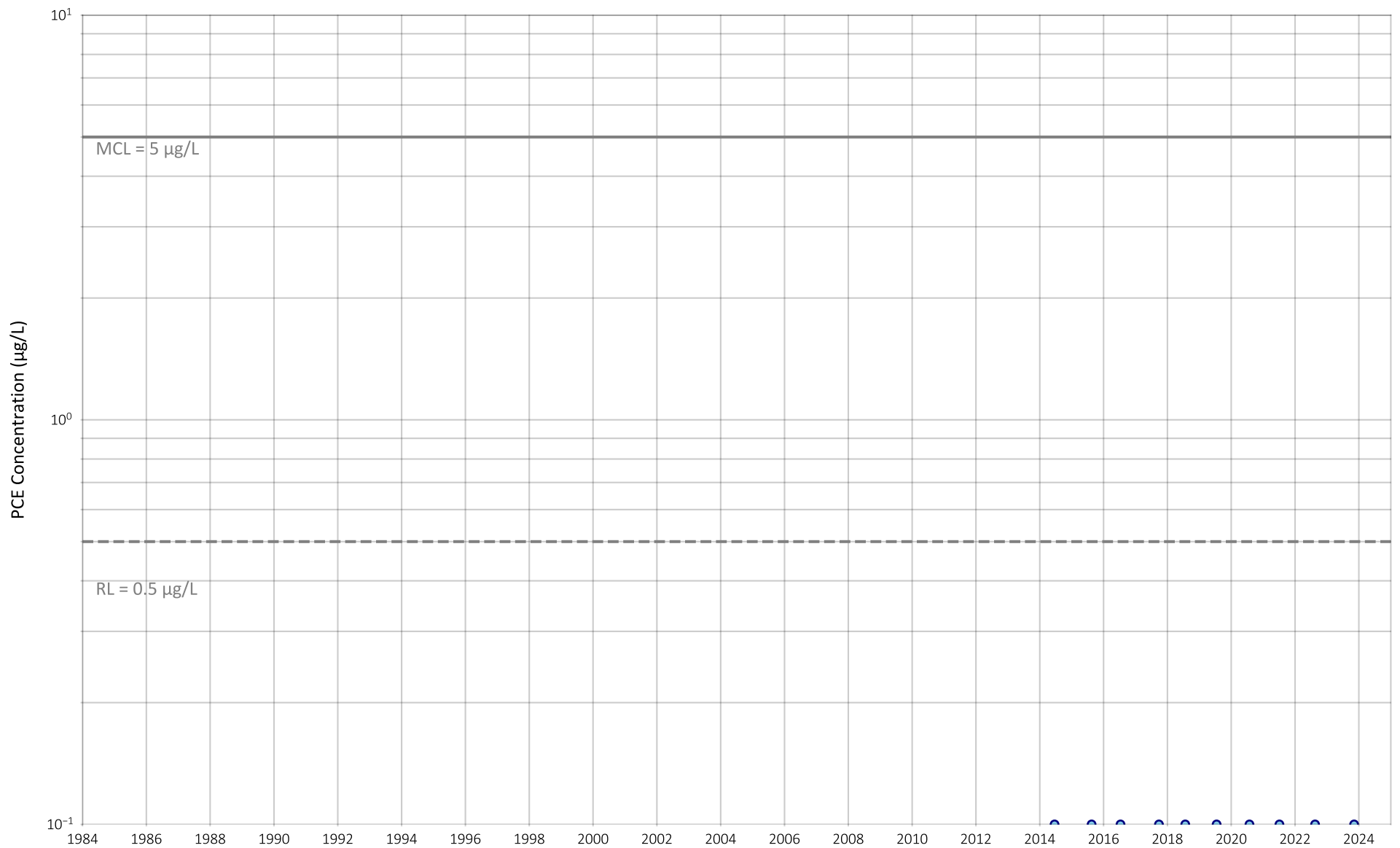
Notes:

1. The maximum contaminant level (MCL) for tetrachloroethylene (PCE) is 5 micrograms per liter (µg/L).
2. The reporting limit (RL) used for PCE is 0.5 µg/L. Samples that were not detected are shown as 0.1 µg/L

WEST YOST

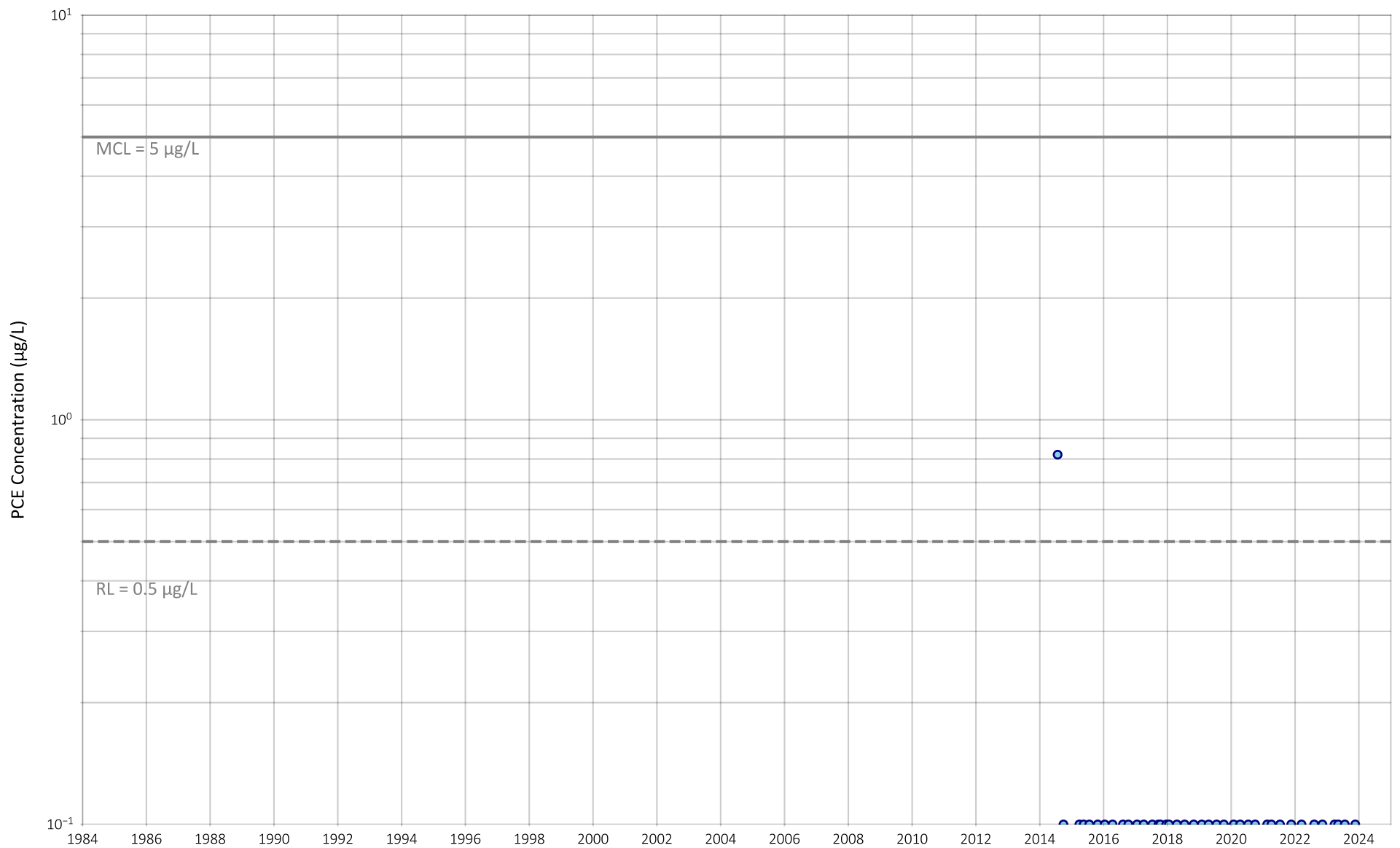
N-C-1121-80-24-01-WP-SGA Study

Well Name: WELL 71 (250')
Well Owner: Sacramento Suburban Water District
Figure A.86



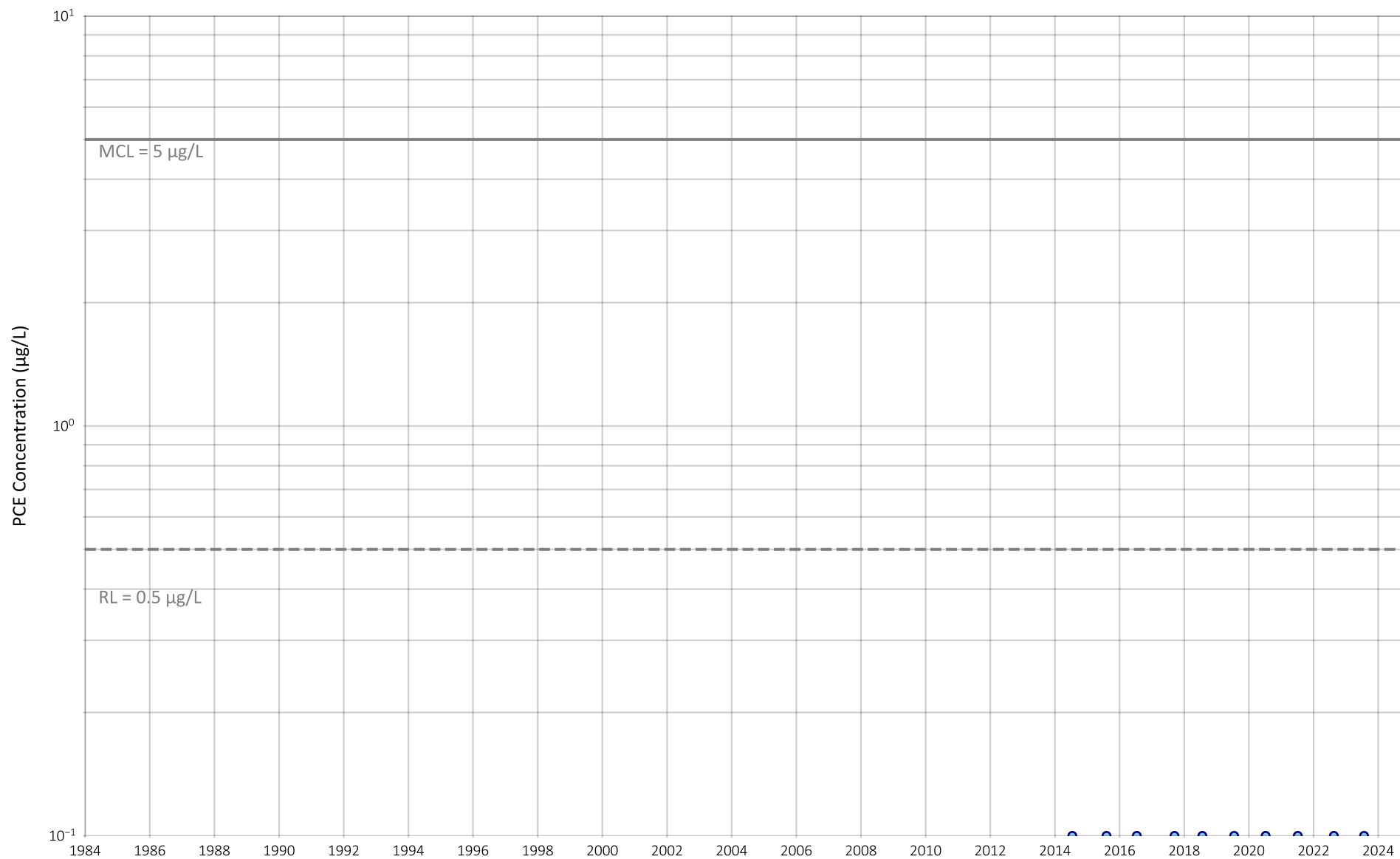
Notes:

1. The maximum contaminant level (MCL) for tetrachloroethylene (PCE) is 5 micrograms per liter (µg/L).
2. The reporting limit (RL) used for PCE is 0.5 µg/L. Samples that were not detected are shown as 0.1 µg/L.



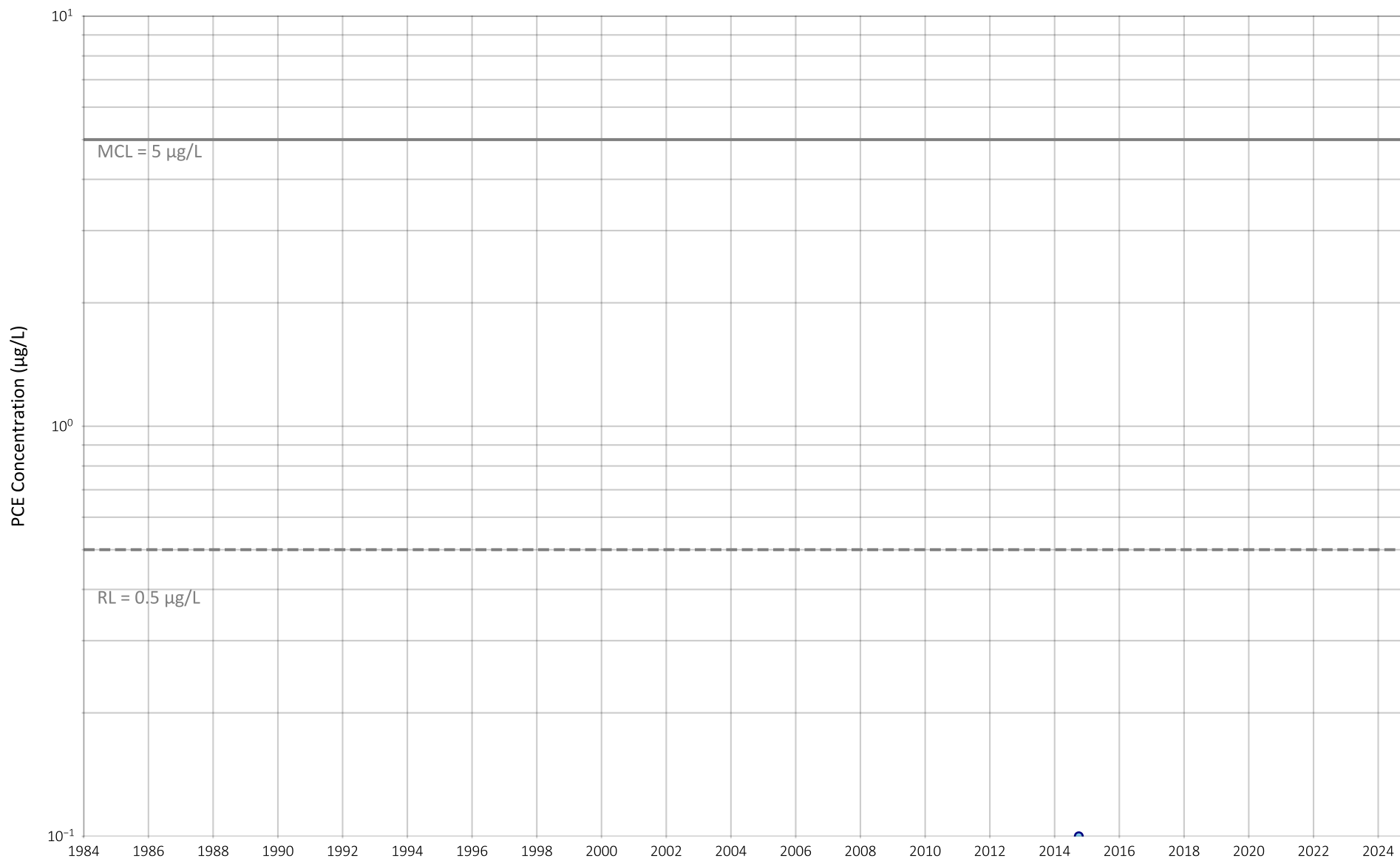
Notes:

1. The maximum contaminant level (MCL) for tetrachloroethylene (PCE) is 5 micrograms per liter (µg/L).
2. The reporting limit (RL) used for PCE is 0.5 µg/L. Samples that were not detected are shown as 0.1 µg/L



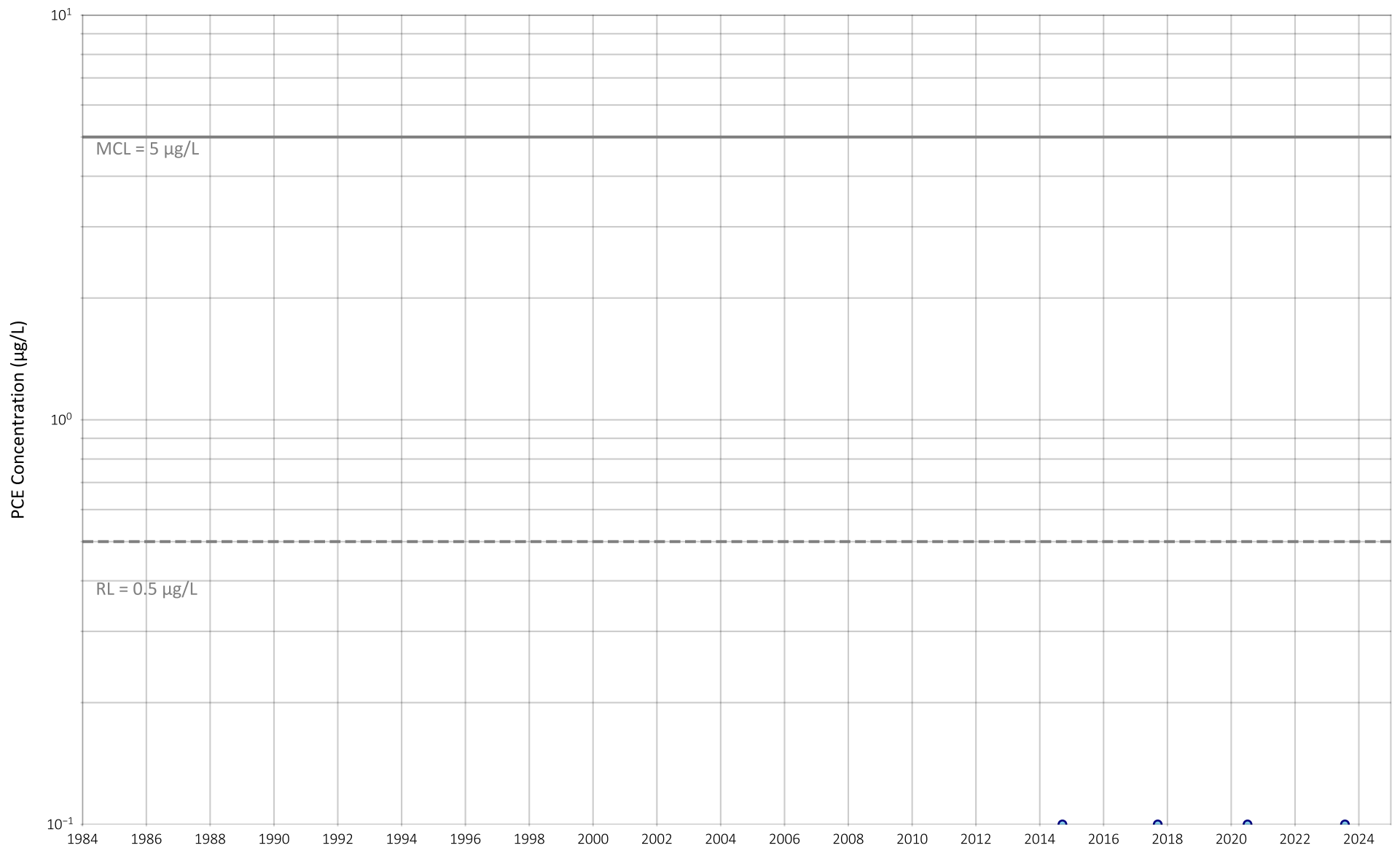
Notes:

1. The maximum contaminant level (MCL) for tetrachloroethylene (PCE) is 5 micrograms per liter (µg/L).
2. The reporting limit (RL) used for PCE is 0.5 µg/L. Samples that were not detected are shown as 0.1 µg/L



Notes:

1. The maximum contaminant level (MCL) for tetrachloroethylene (PCE) is 5 micrograms per liter ($\mu\text{g/L}$).
2. The reporting limit (RL) used for PCE is 0.5 $\mu\text{g/L}$. Samples that were not detected are shown as 0.1 $\mu\text{g/L}$.



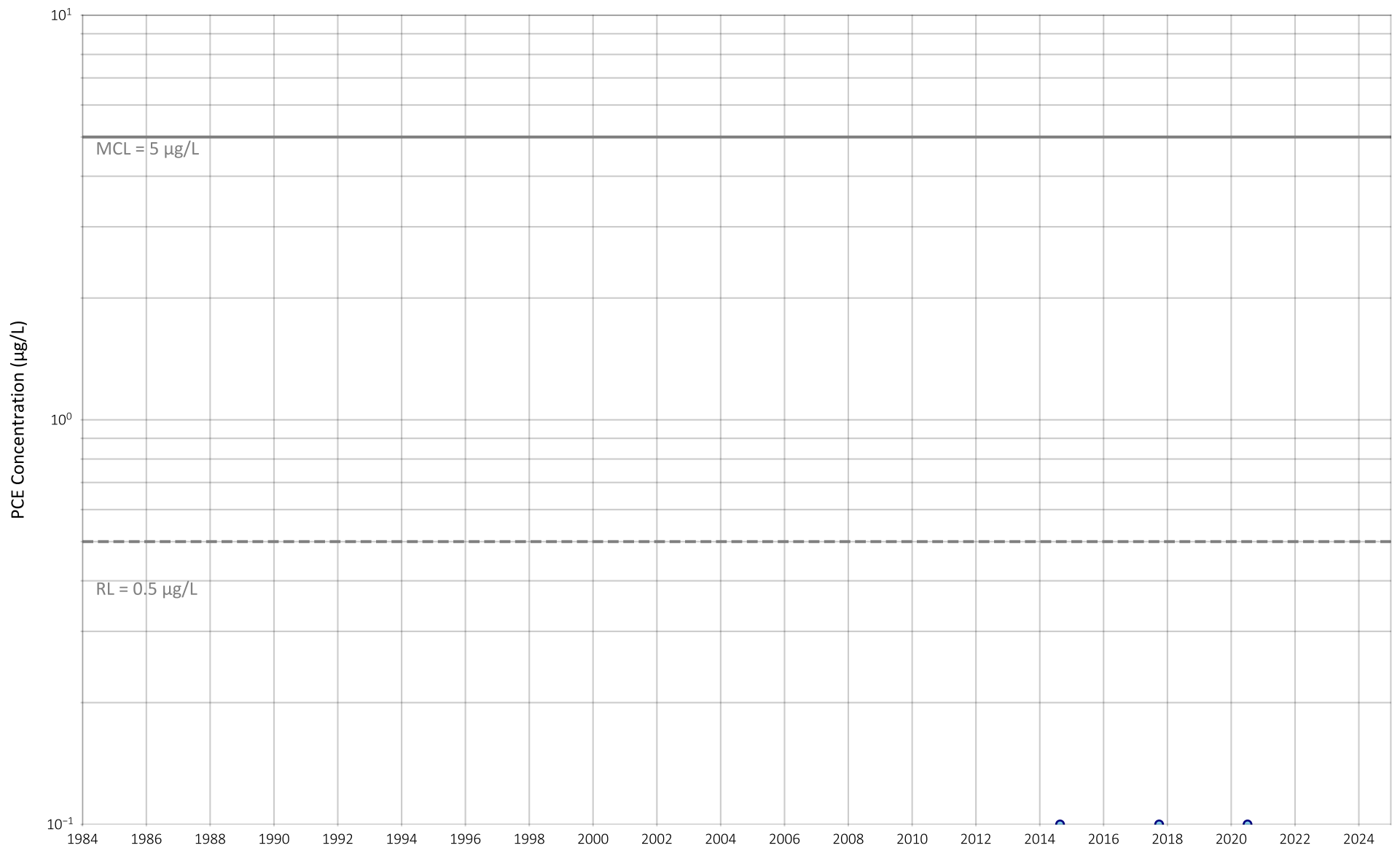
Notes:

1. The maximum contaminant level (MCL) for tetrachloroethylene (PCE) is 5 micrograms per liter (µg/L).
2. The reporting limit (RL) used for PCE is 0.5 µg/L. Samples that were not detected are shown as 0.1 µg/L

WEST YOST

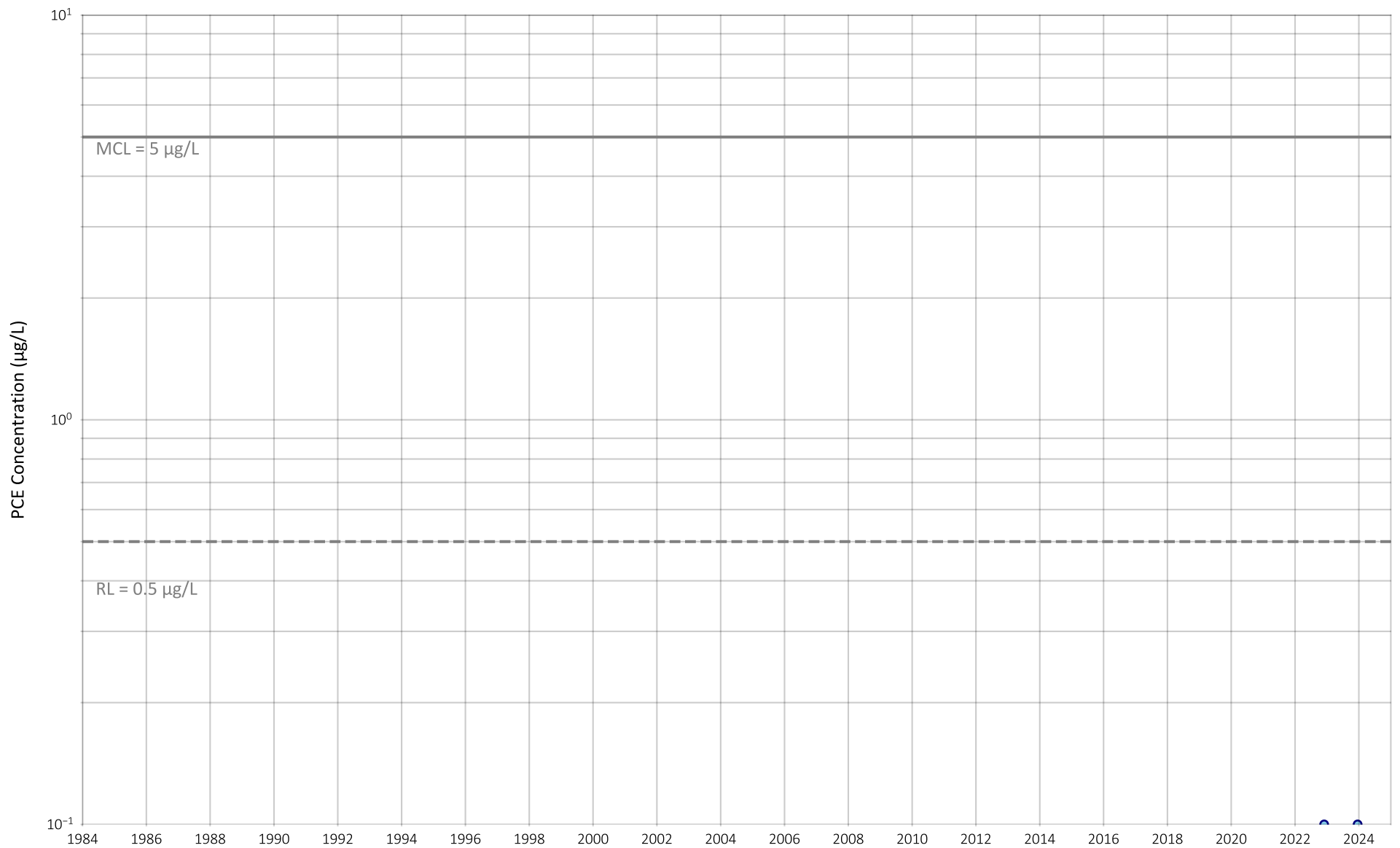
N-C-1121-80-24-01-WP-SGA Study

Well Name: WELL 76 (219')
Well Owner: Sacramento Suburban Water District
Figure A.91



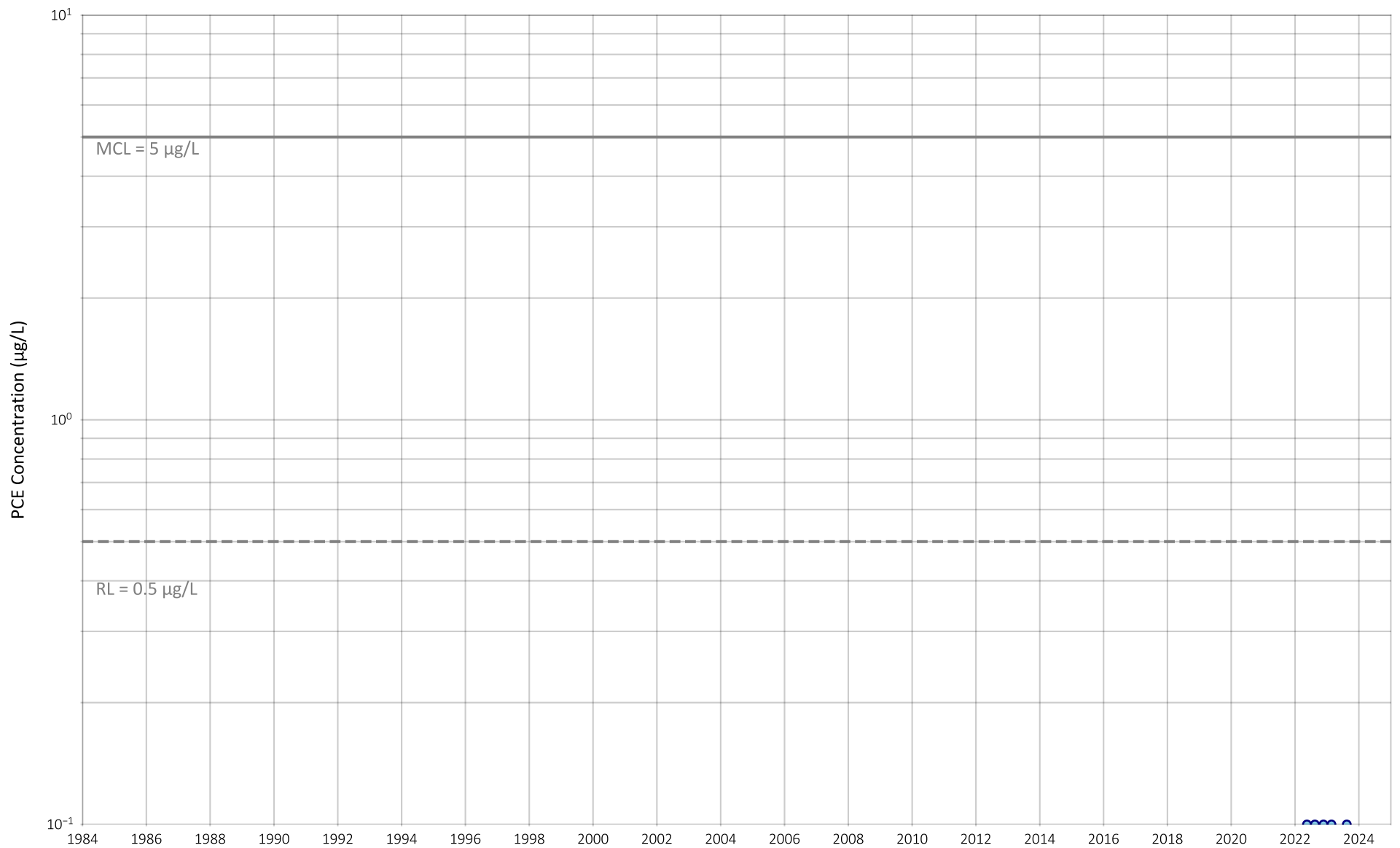
Notes:

1. The maximum contaminant level (MCL) for tetrachloroethylene (PCE) is 5 micrograms per liter (µg/L).
2. The reporting limit (RL) used for PCE is 0.5 µg/L. Samples that were not detected are shown as 0.1 µg/L



Notes:

1. The maximum contaminant level (MCL) for tetrachloroethylene (PCE) is 5 micrograms per liter (µg/L).
2. The reporting limit (RL) used for PCE is 0.5 µg/L. Samples that were not detected are shown as 0.1 µg/L



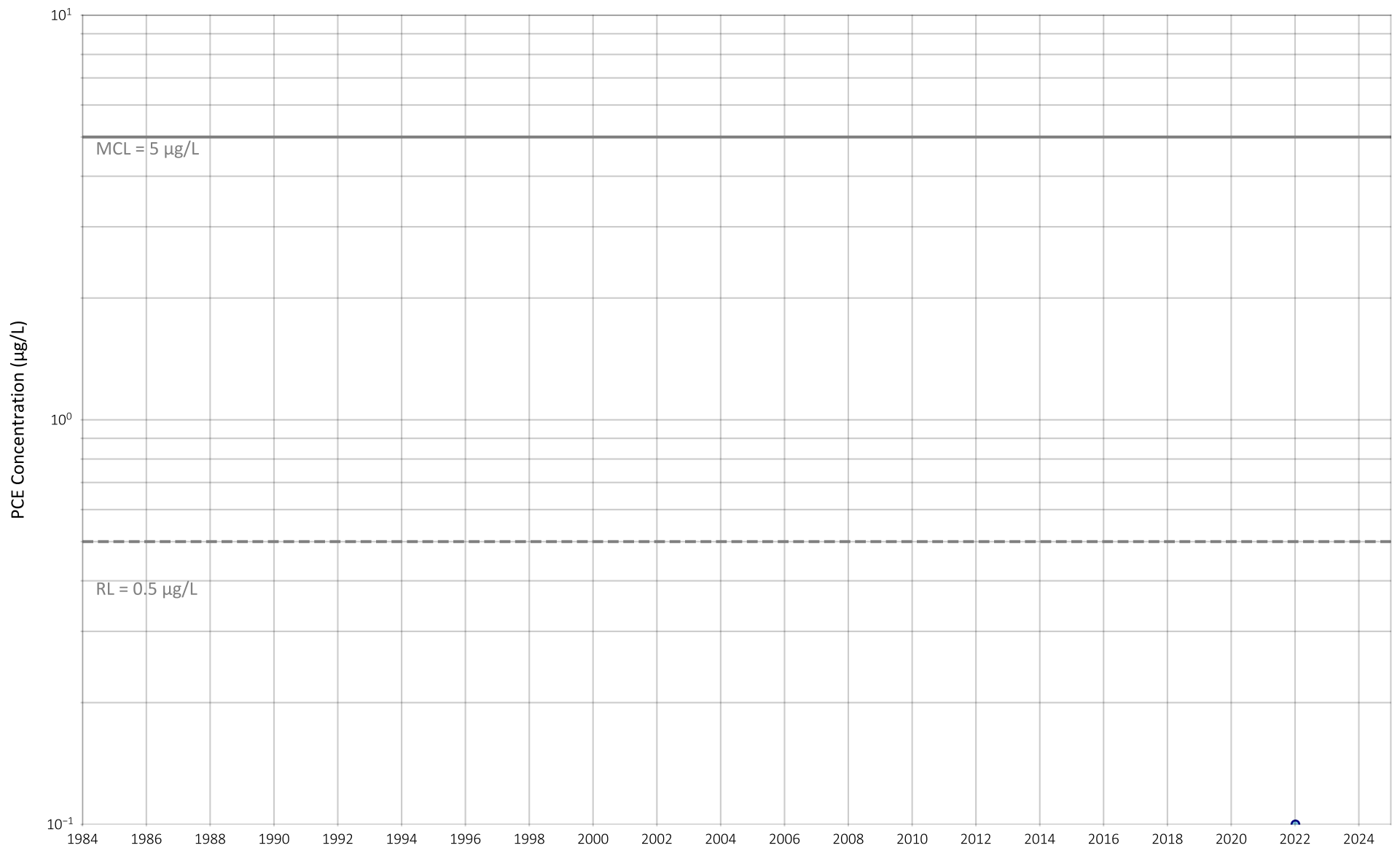
Notes:

1. The maximum contaminant level (MCL) for tetrachloroethylene (PCE) is 5 micrograms per liter (µg/L).
2. The reporting limit (RL) used for PCE is 0.5 µg/L. Samples that were not detected are shown as 0.1 µg/L

WEST YOST

N-C-1121-80-24-01-WP-SGA Study

Well Name: WELL 79 (325')
Well Owner: Sacramento Suburban Water District
Figure A.94



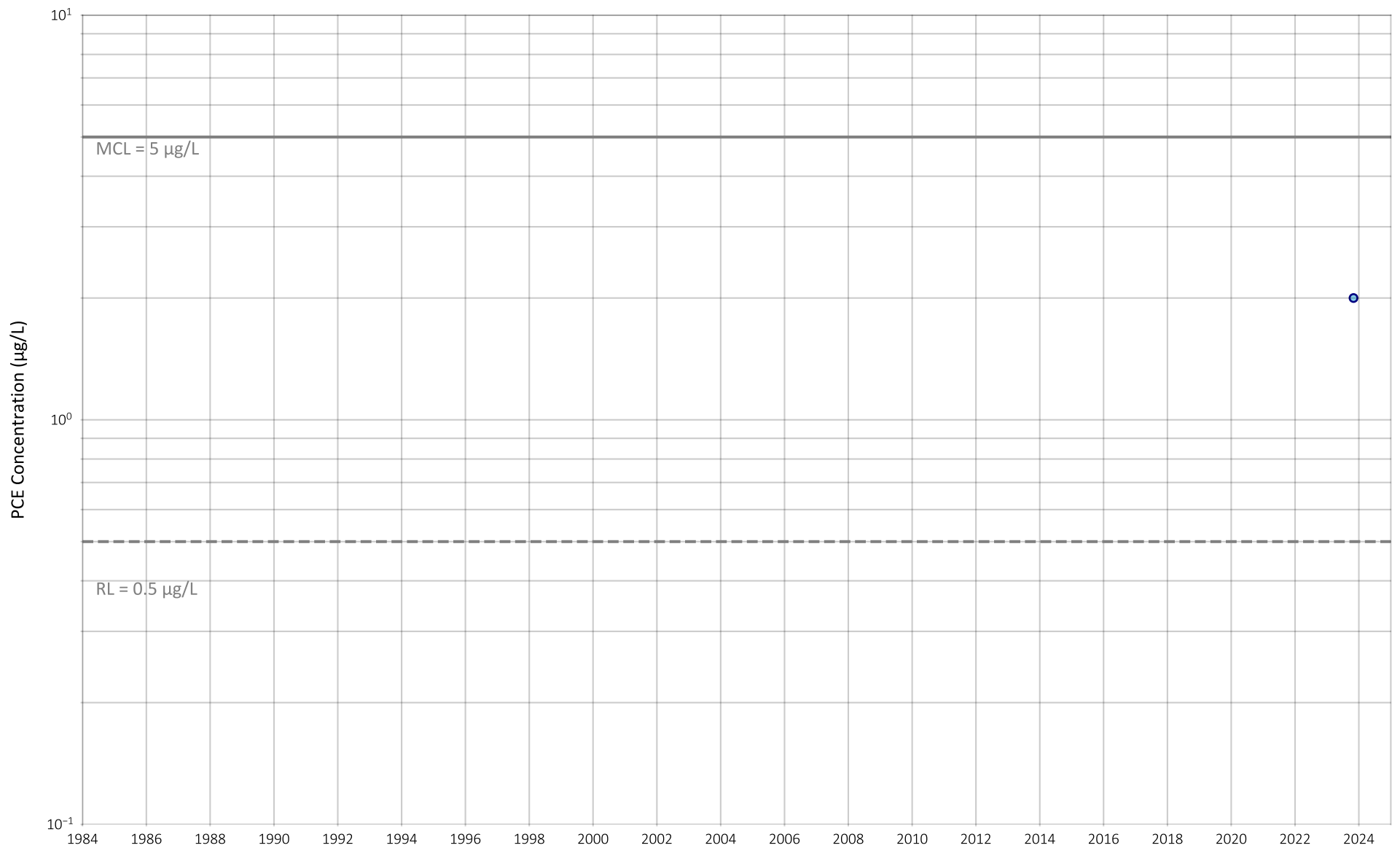
Notes:

1. The maximum contaminant level (MCL) for tetrachloroethylene (PCE) is 5 micrograms per liter (µg/L).
2. The reporting limit (RL) used for PCE is 0.5 µg/L. Samples that were not detected are shown as 0.1 µg/L

WEST YOST

N-C-1121-80-24-01-WP-SGA Study

Well Name: WELL 80 (520')
Well Owner: Sacramento Suburban Water District
Figure A.95



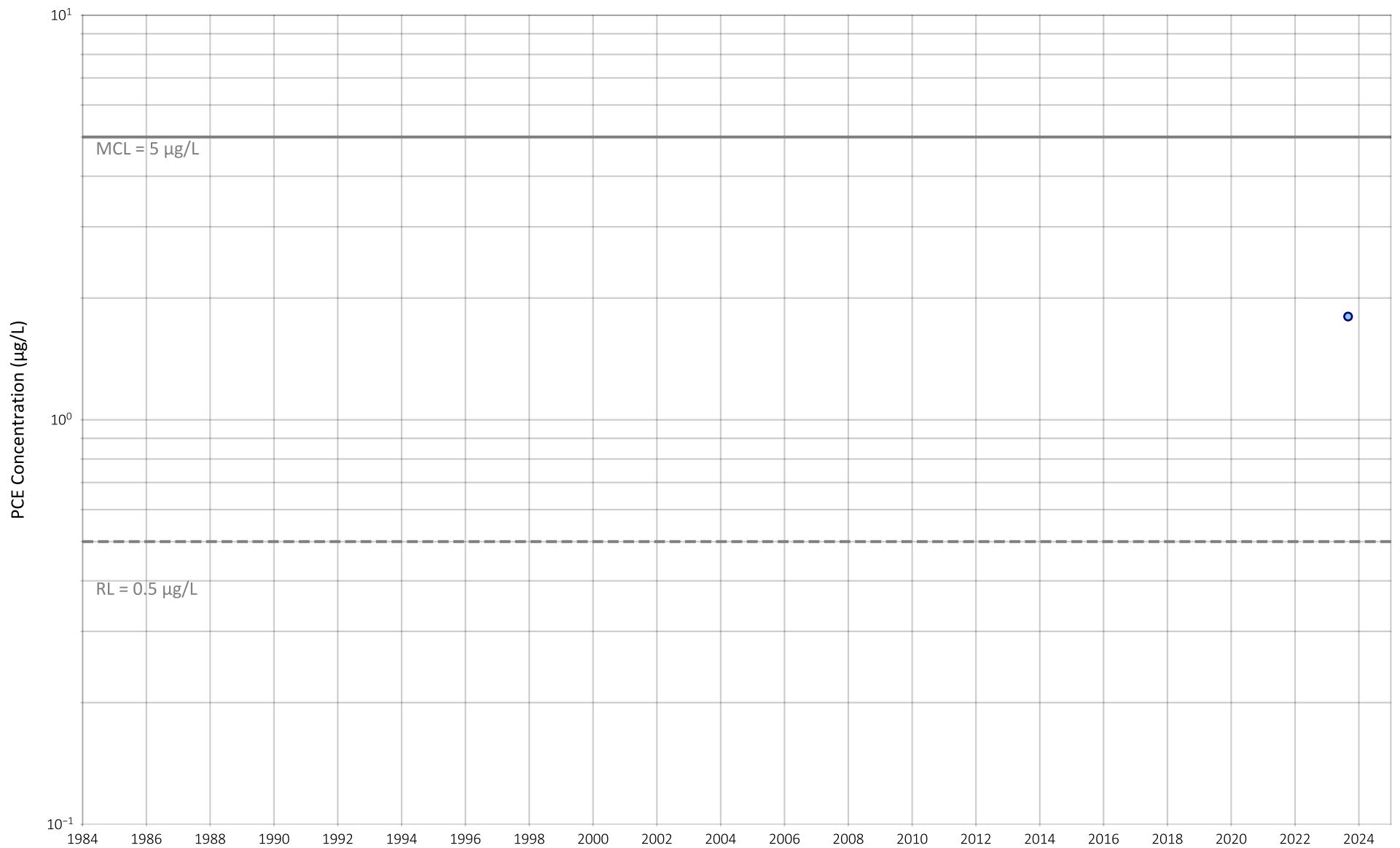
Notes:

1. The maximum contaminant level (MCL) for tetrachloroethylene (PCE) is 5 micrograms per liter (µg/L).
2. The reporting limit (RL) used for PCE is 0.5 µg/L. Samples that were not detected are shown as 0.1 µg/L

WEST YOST

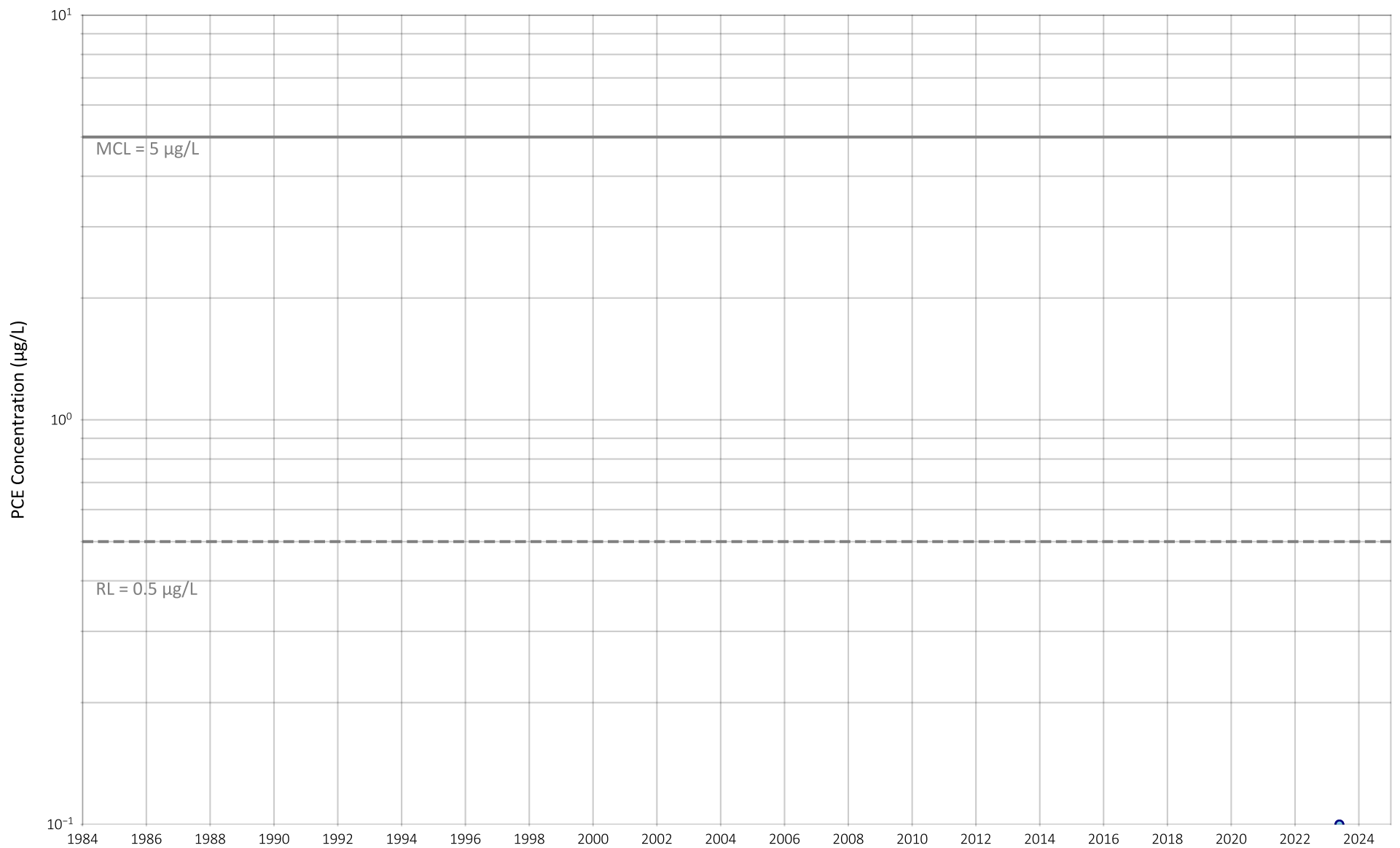
N-C-1121-80-24-01-WP-SGA Study

Well Name: WELL 82 - Unknown Depth
Well Owner: Sacramento Suburban Water District
Figure A.96



Notes:

1. The maximum contaminant level (MCL) for tetrachloroethylene (PCE) is 5 micrograms per liter (µg/L).
2. The reporting limit (RL) used for PCE is 0.5 µg/L. Samples that were not detected are shown as 0.1 µg/L



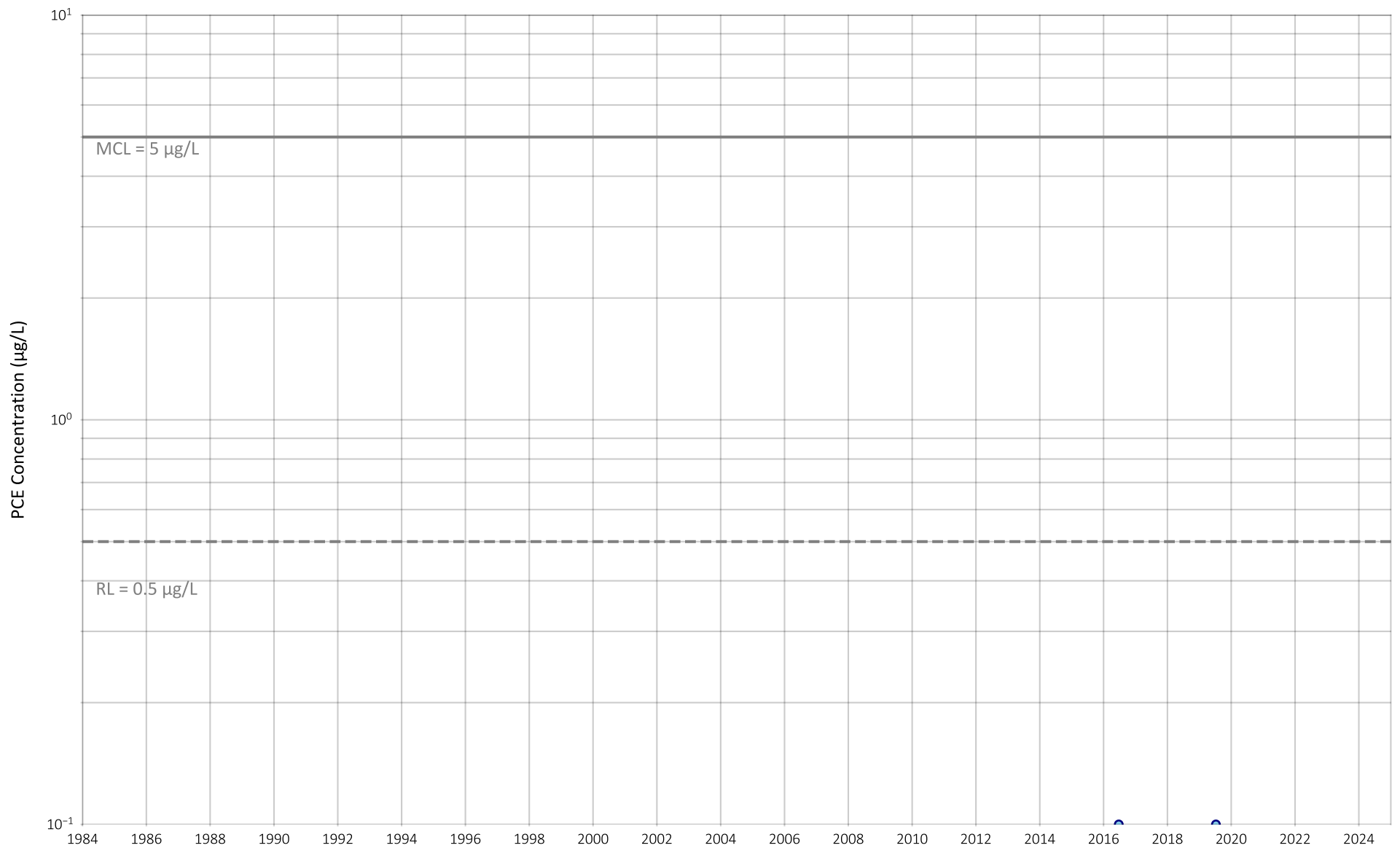
Notes:

1. The maximum contaminant level (MCL) for tetrachloroethylene (PCE) is 5 micrograms per liter ($\mu\text{g/L}$).
2. The reporting limit (RL) used for PCE is 0.5 $\mu\text{g/L}$. Samples that were not detected are shown as 0.1 $\mu\text{g/L}$.

WEST YOST

N-C-1121-80-24-01-WP-SGA Study

Well Name: WELL 84 - Unknown Depth
Well Owner: Sacramento Suburban Water District
Figure A.98



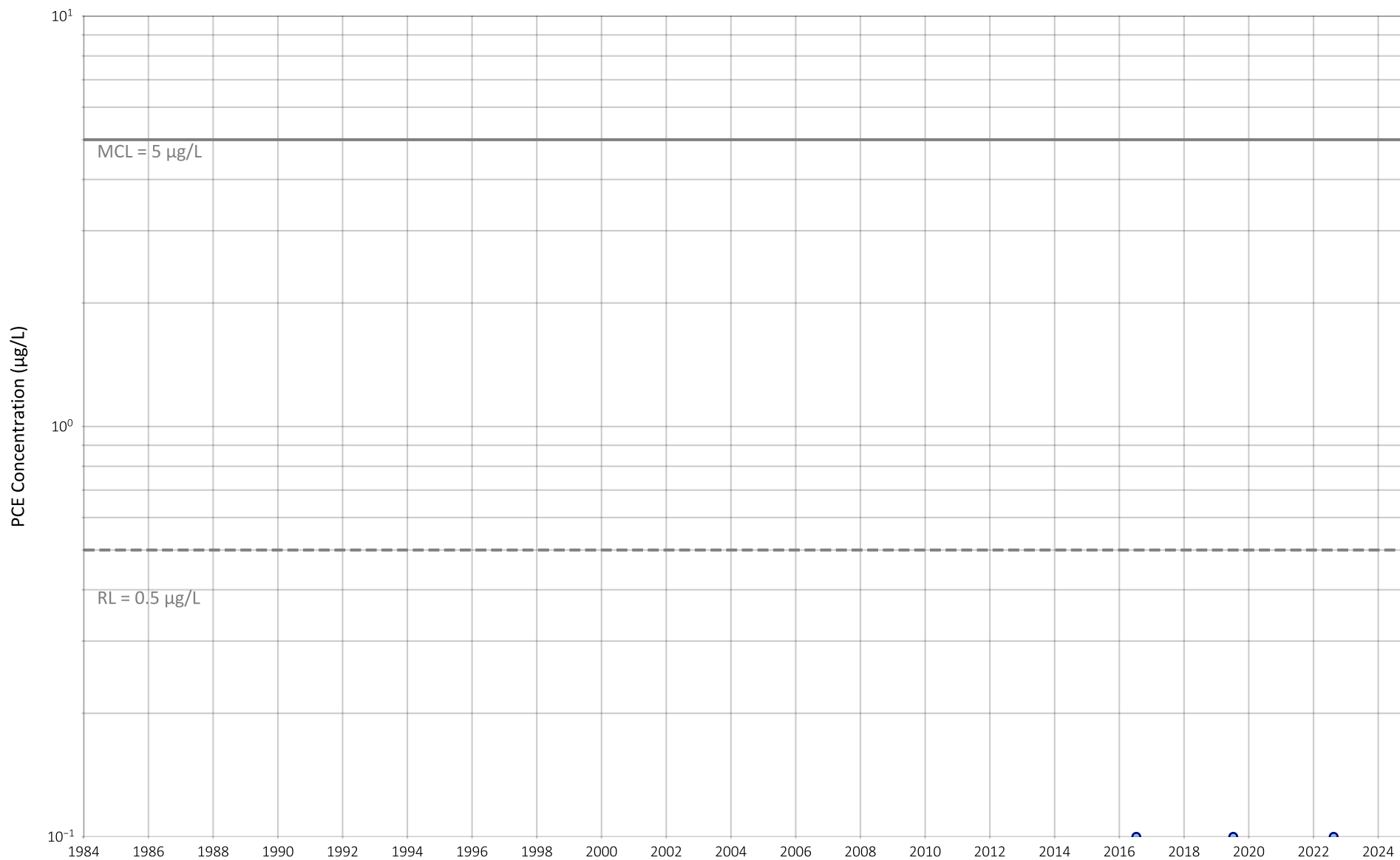
Notes:

1. The maximum contaminant level (MCL) for tetrachloroethylene (PCE) is 5 micrograms per liter ($\mu\text{g/L}$).
2. The reporting limit (RL) used for PCE is $0.5 \mu\text{g/L}$. Samples that were not detected are shown as $0.1 \mu\text{g/L}$.

WEST YOST

N-C-1121-80-24-01-WP-SGA Study

Well Name: WELL N01 - Unknown Depth
Well Owner: Sacramento Suburban Water District
Figure A.99



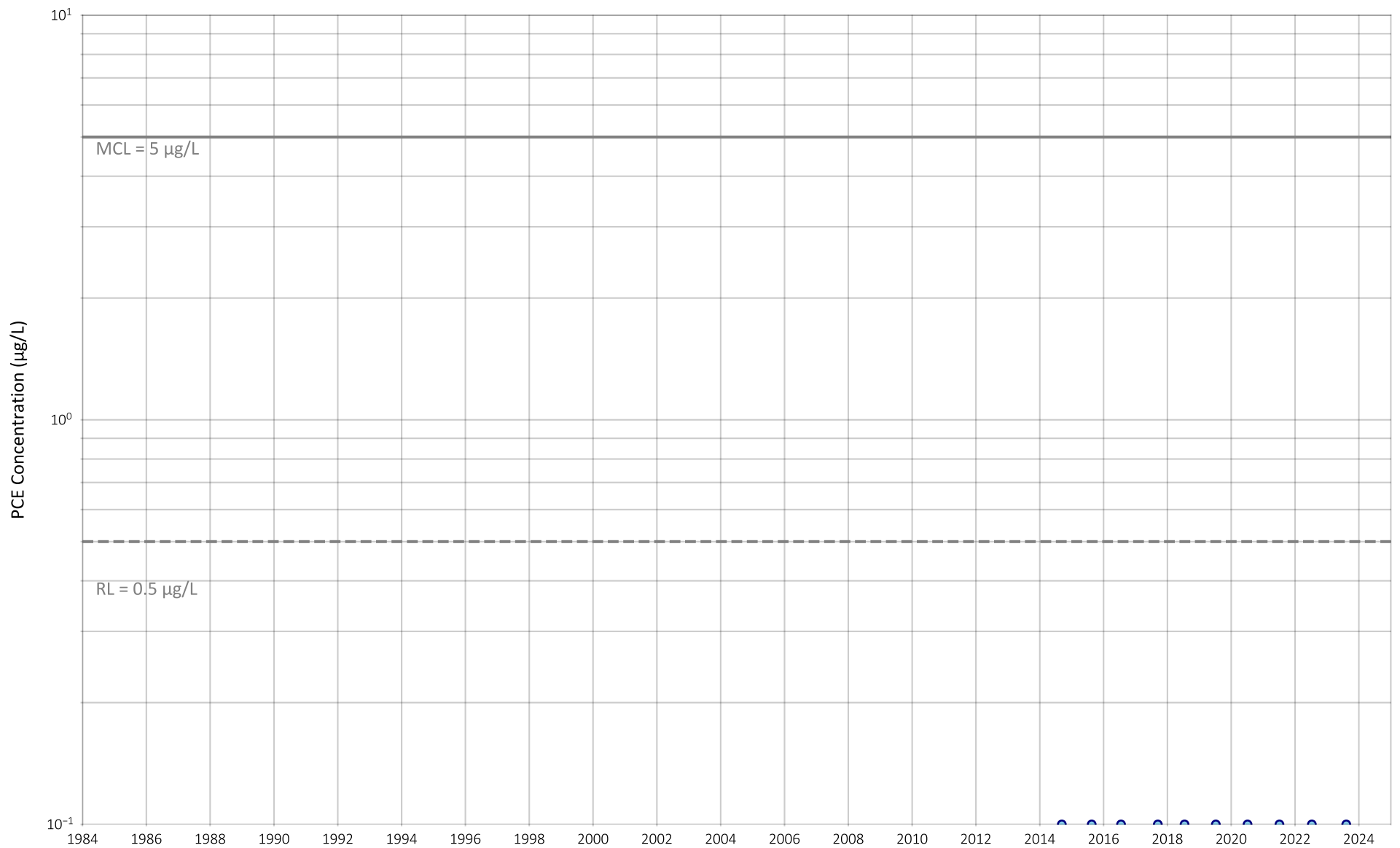
Notes:

1. The maximum contaminant level (MCL) for tetrachloroethylene (PCE) is 5 micrograms per liter (µg/L).
2. The reporting limit (RL) used for PCE is 0.5 µg/L. Samples that were not detected are shown as 0.1 µg/L

WEST YOST

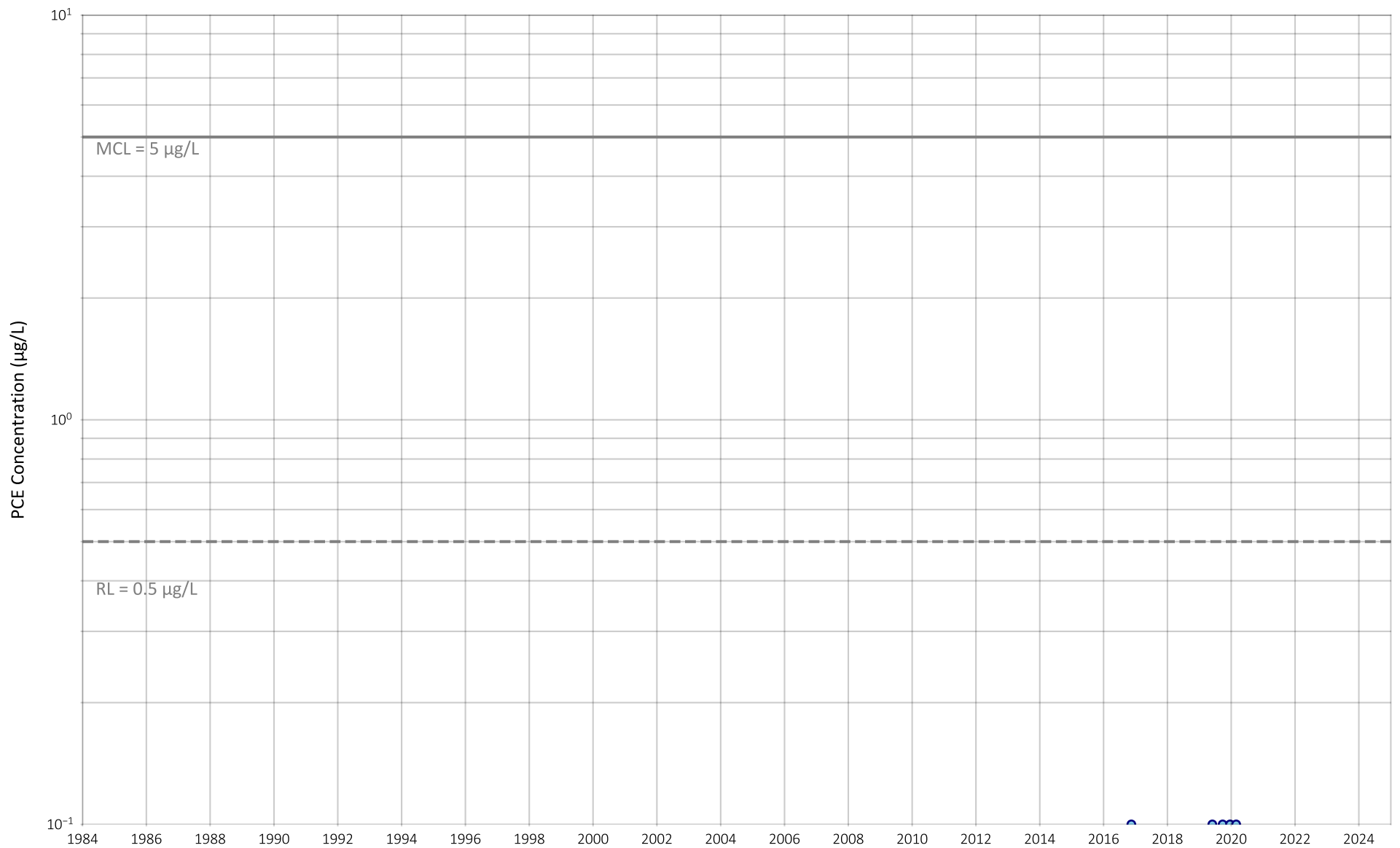
N-C-1121-80-24-01-WP-SGA Study

Well Name: WELL N03 - Unknown Depth
Well Owner: Sacramento Suburban Water District
Figure A.100



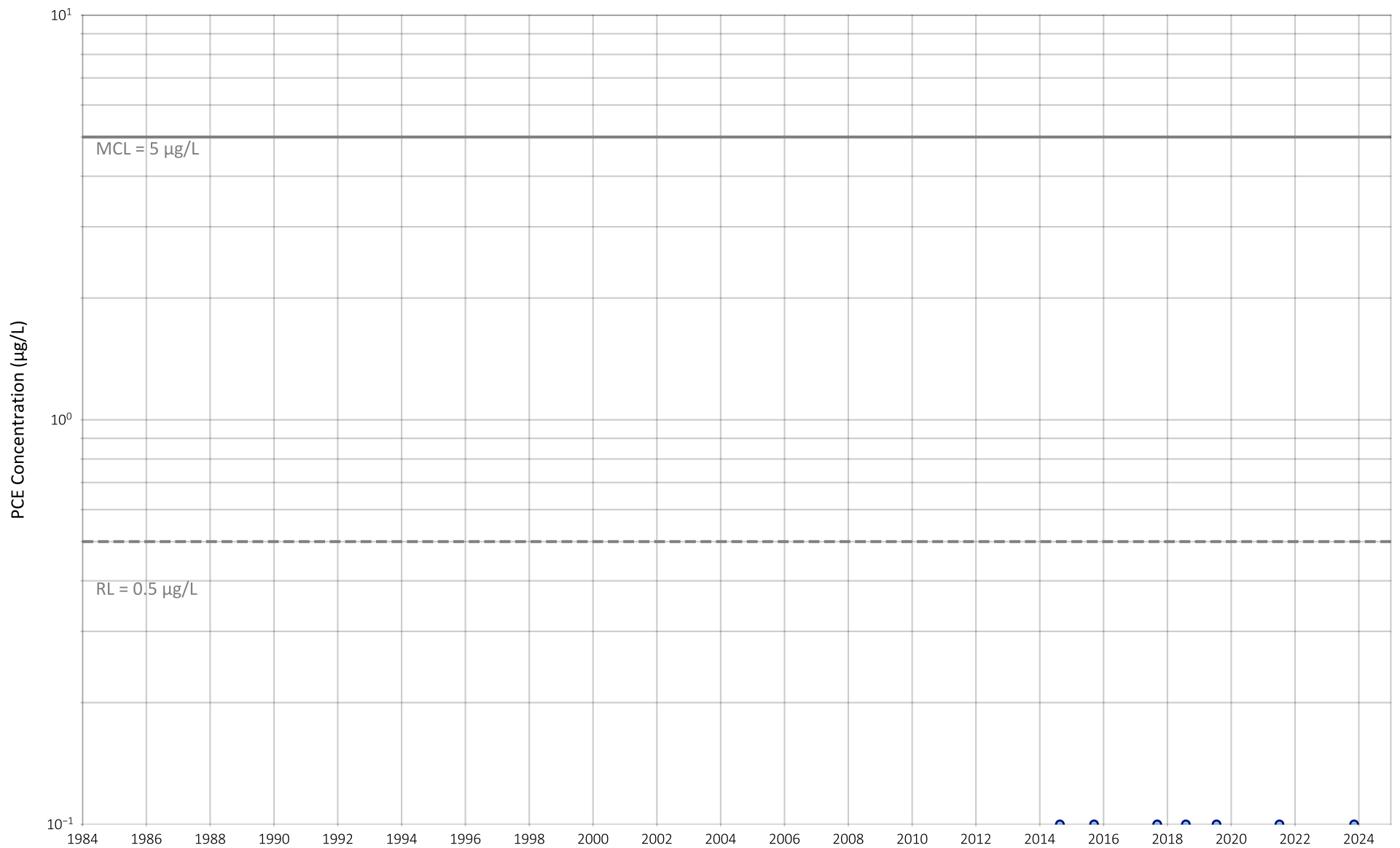
Notes:

1. The maximum contaminant level (MCL) for tetrachloroethylene (PCE) is 5 micrograms per liter (µg/L).
2. The reporting limit (RL) used for PCE is 0.5 µg/L. Samples that were not detected are shown as 0.1 µg/L



Notes:

1. The maximum contaminant level (MCL) for tetrachloroethylene (PCE) is 5 micrograms per liter (µg/L).
2. The reporting limit (RL) used for PCE is 0.5 µg/L. Samples that were not detected are shown as 0.1 µg/L



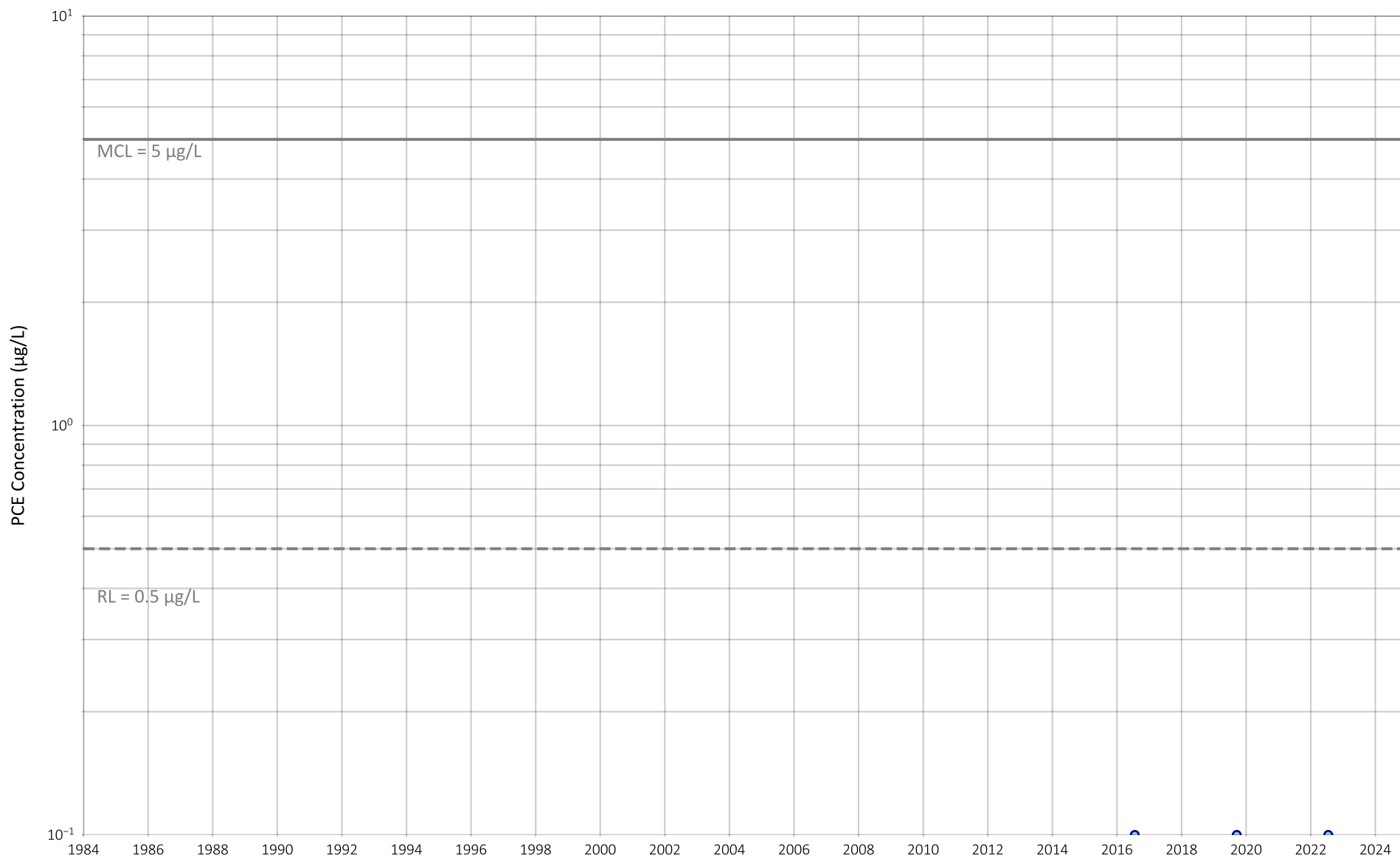
Notes:

1. The maximum contaminant level (MCL) for tetrachloroethylene (PCE) is 5 micrograms per liter (µg/L).
2. The reporting limit (RL) used for PCE is 0.5 µg/L. Samples that were not detected are shown as 0.1 µg/L

WEST YOST

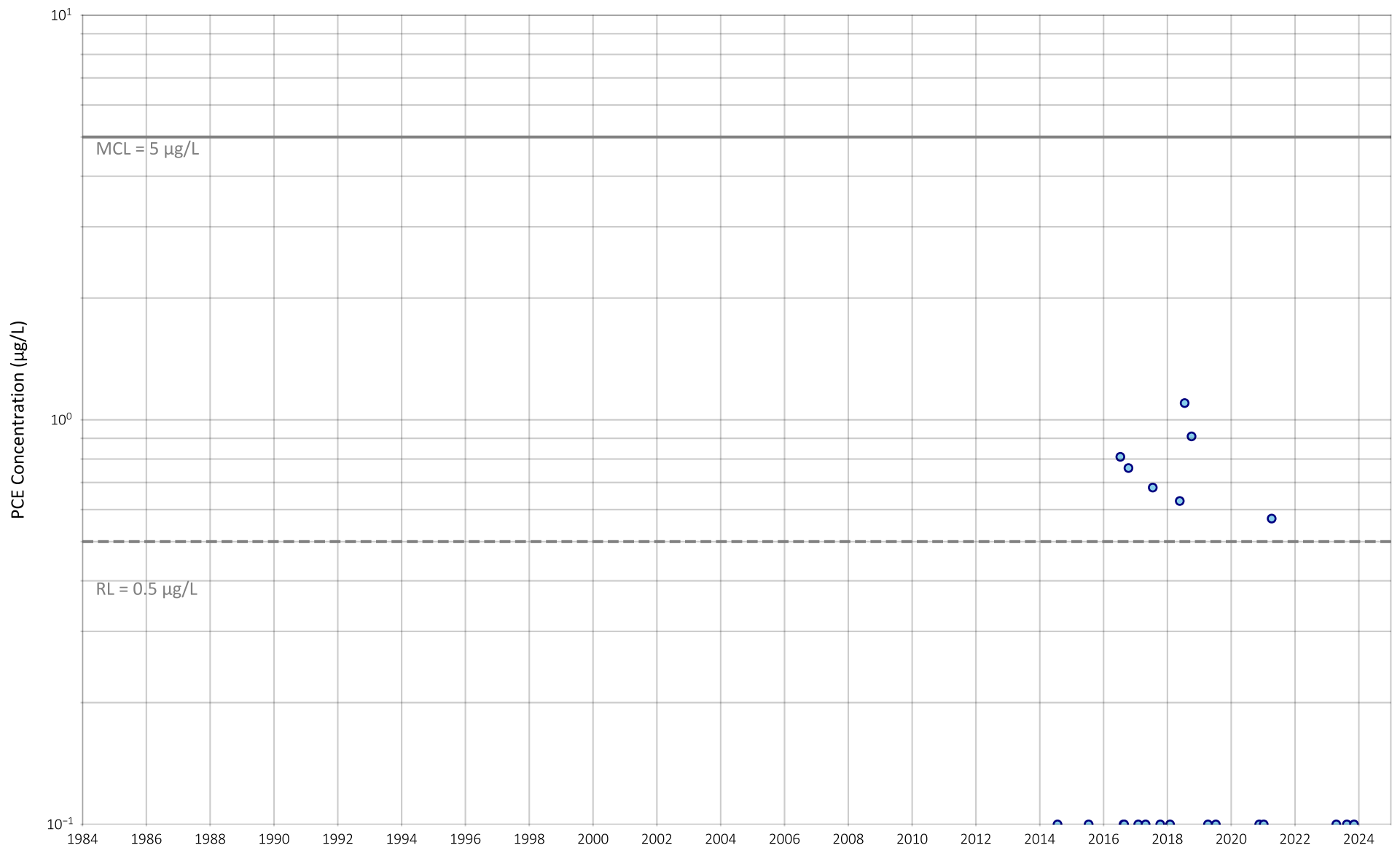
N-C-1121-80-24-01-WP-SGA Study

Well Name: WELL N07 - Unknown Depth
Well Owner: Sacramento Suburban Water District
Figure A.103



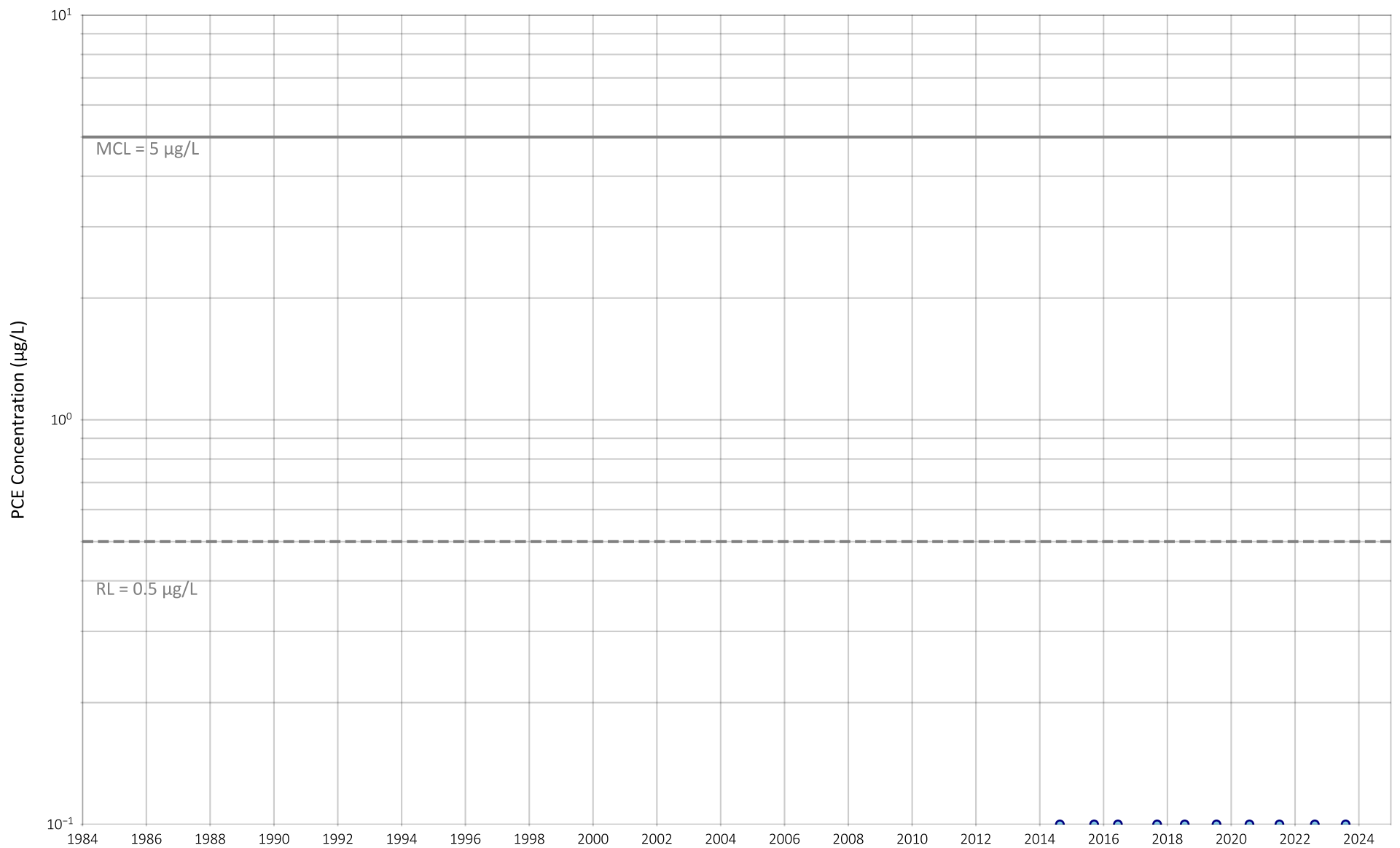
Notes:

1. The maximum contaminant level (MCL) for tetrachloroethylene (PCE) is 5 micrograms per liter (µg/L).
2. The reporting limit (RL) used for PCE is 0.5 µg/L. Samples that were not detected are shown as 0.1 µg/L



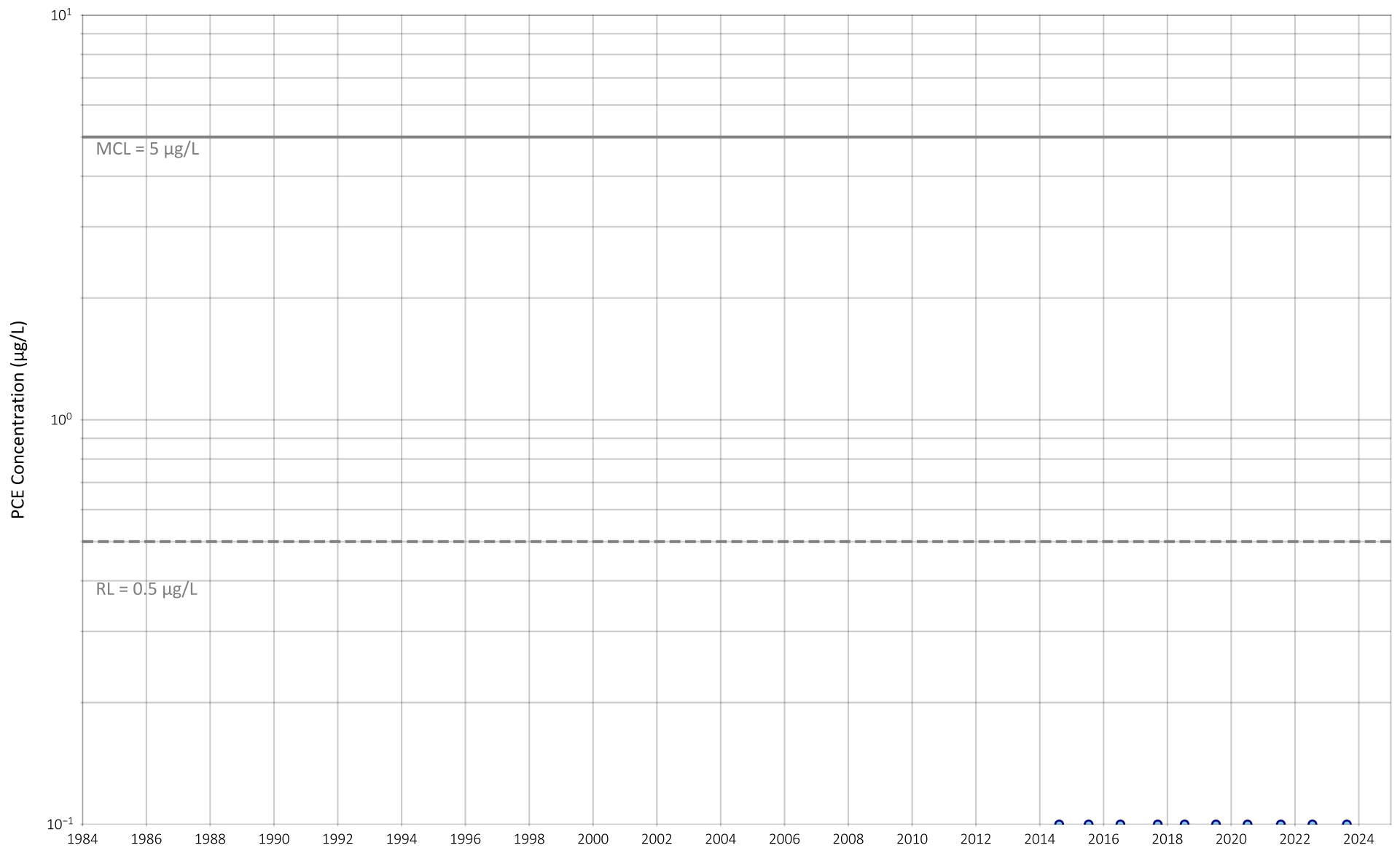
Notes:

1. The maximum contaminant level (MCL) for tetrachloroethylene (PCE) is 5 micrograms per liter (µg/L).
2. The reporting limit (RL) used for PCE is 0.5 µg/L. Samples that were not detected are shown as 0.1 µg/L



Notes:

1. The maximum contaminant level (MCL) for tetrachloroethylene (PCE) is 5 micrograms per liter (µg/L).
2. The reporting limit (RL) used for PCE is 0.5 µg/L. Samples that were not detected are shown as 0.1 µg/L



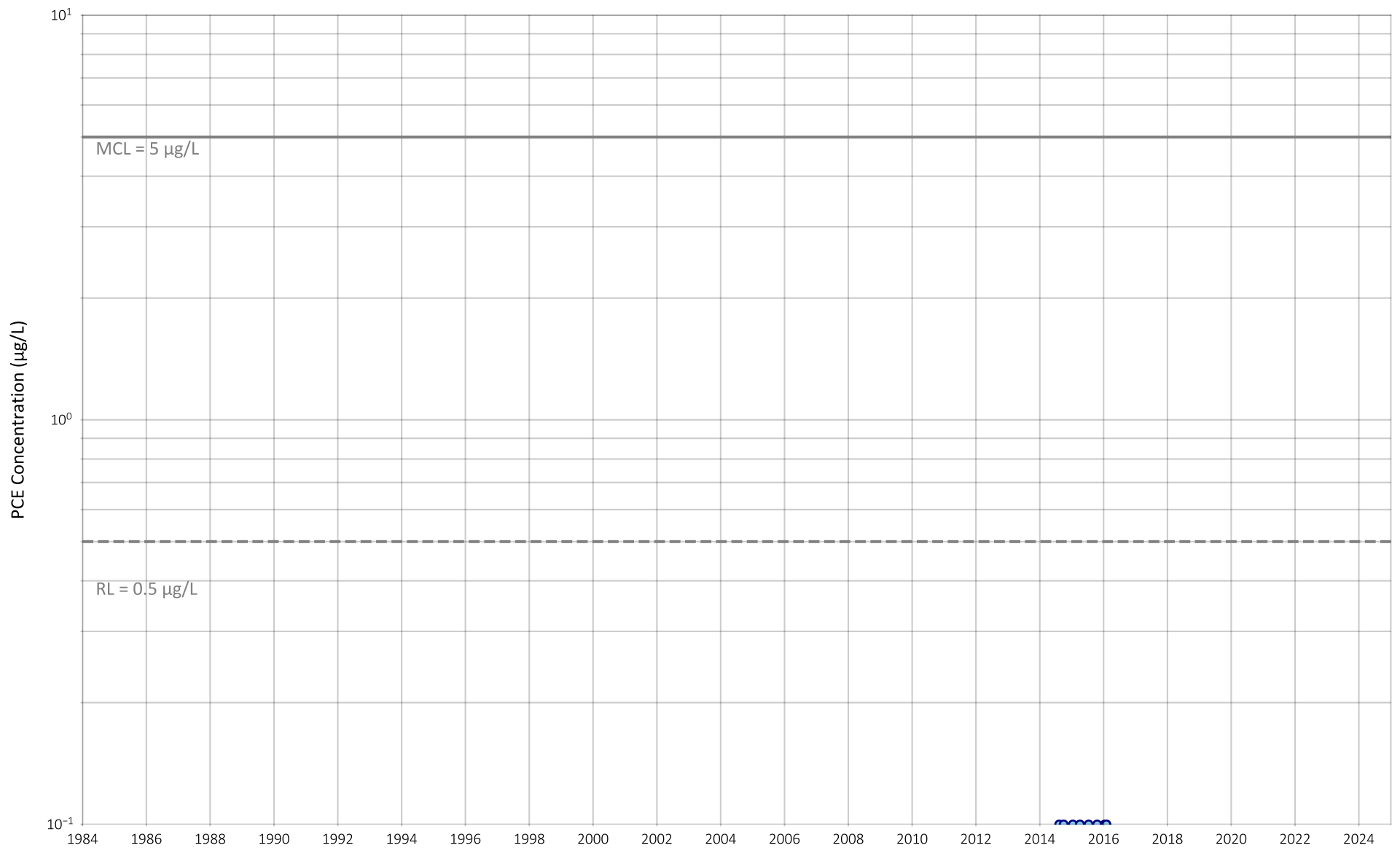
Notes:

1. The maximum contaminant level (MCL) for tetrachloroethylene (PCE) is 5 micrograms per liter (µg/L).
2. The reporting limit (RL) used for PCE is 0.5 µg/L. Samples that were not detected are shown as 0.1 µg/L

WEST YOST

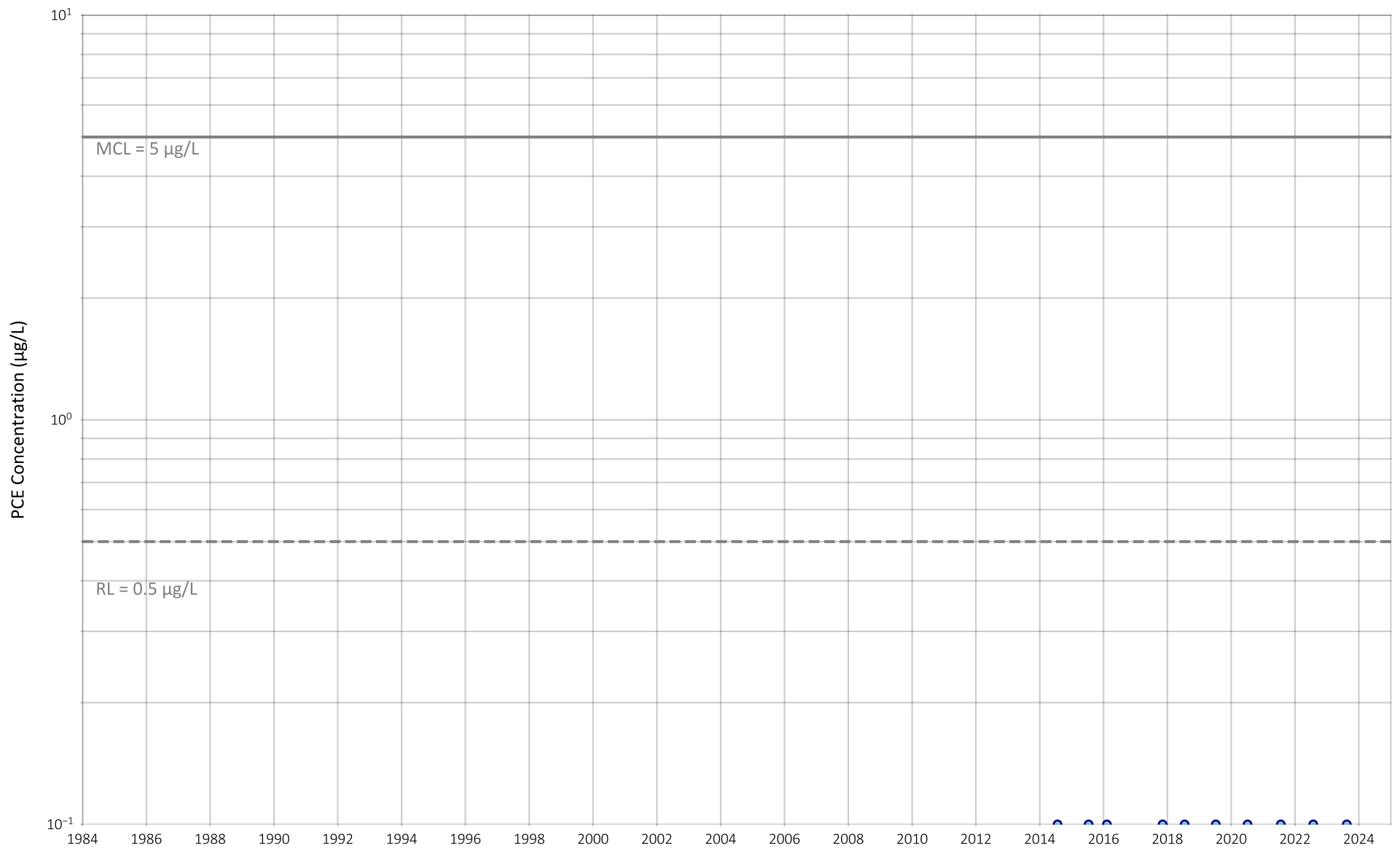
N-C-1121-80-24-01-WP-SGA Study

Well Name: WELL N14 - Unknown Depth
Well Owner: Sacramento Suburban Water District
Figure A.108



Notes:

1. The maximum contaminant level (MCL) for tetrachloroethylene (PCE) is 5 micrograms per liter (µg/L).
2. The reporting limit (RL) used for PCE is 0.5 µg/L. Samples that were not detected are shown as 0.1 µg/L



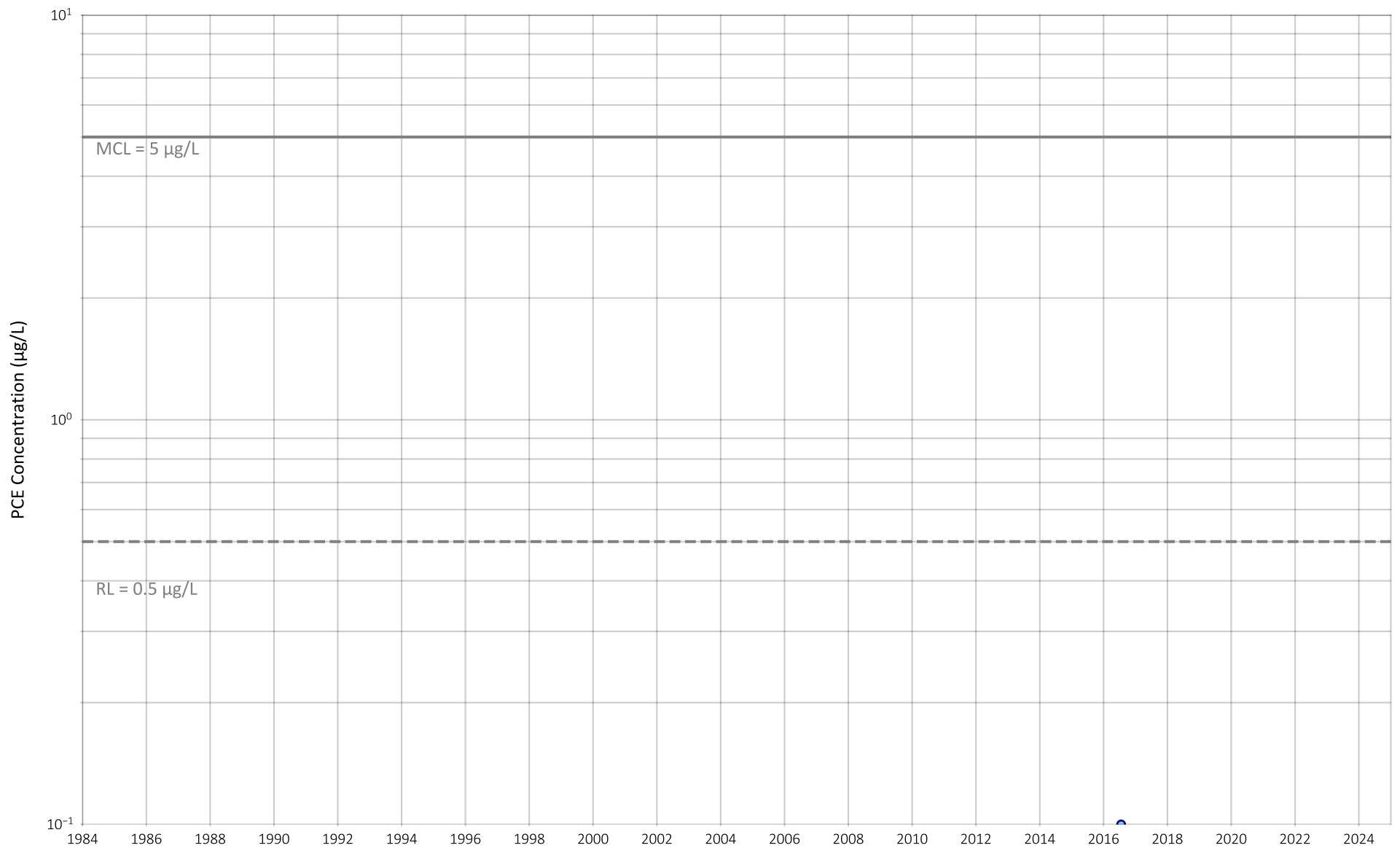
Notes:

1. The maximum contaminant level (MCL) for tetrachloroethylene (PCE) is 5 micrograms per liter (µg/L).
2. The reporting limit (RL) used for PCE is 0.5 µg/L. Samples that were not detected are shown as 0.1 µg/L

WEST YOST

N-C-1121-80-24-01-WP-SGA Study

Well Name: WELL N17 - Unknown Depth
Well Owner: Sacramento Suburban Water District
Figure A.110



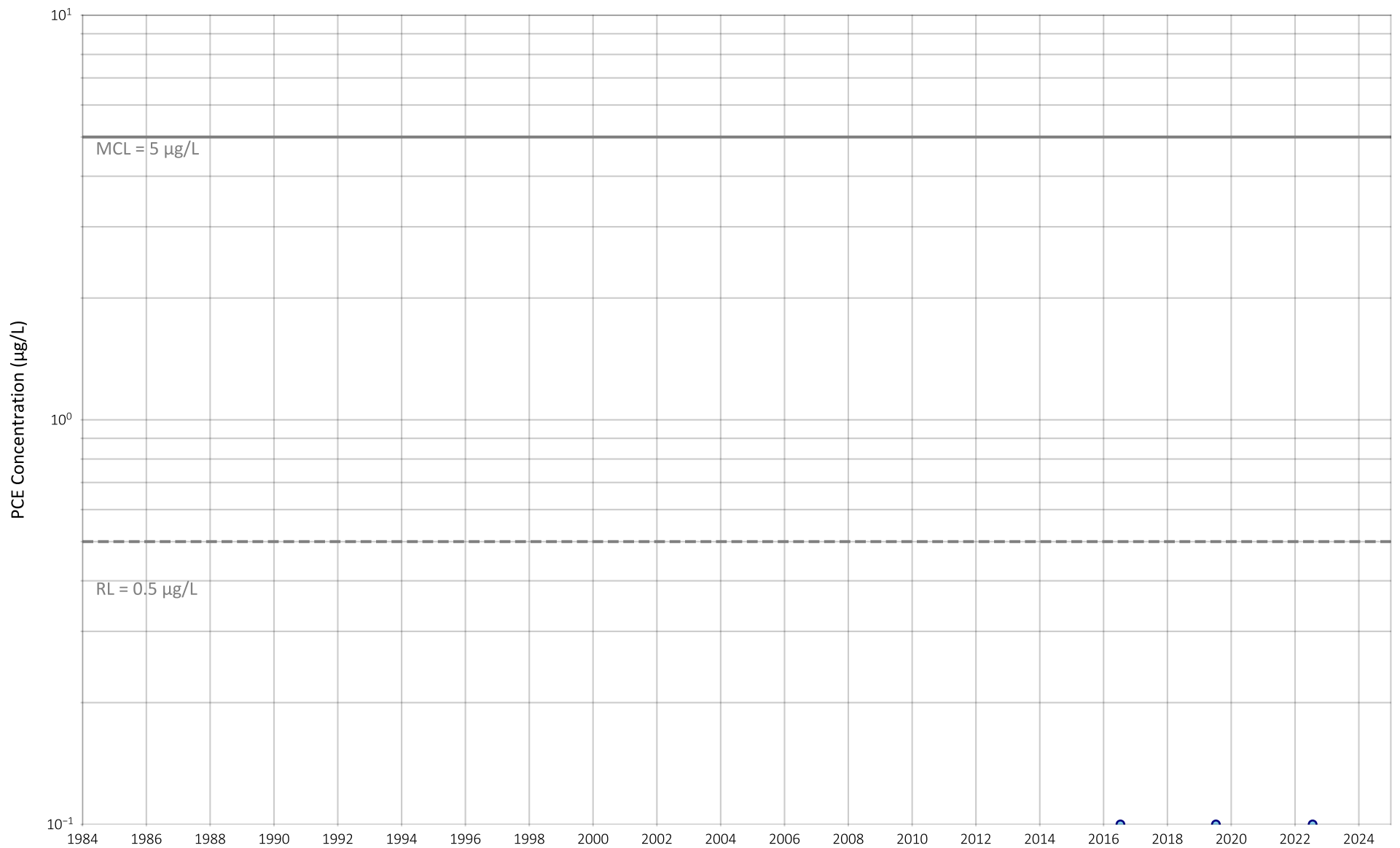
Notes:

1. The maximum contaminant level (MCL) for tetrachloroethylene (PCE) is 5 micrograms per liter ($\mu\text{g/L}$).
2. The reporting limit (RL) used for PCE is 0.5 $\mu\text{g/L}$. Samples that were not detected are shown as 0.1 $\mu\text{g/L}$.

WEST YOST

N-C-1121-80-24-01-WP-SGA Study

Well Name: WELL N20 (600')
Well Owner: Sacramento Suburban Water District
Figure A.111



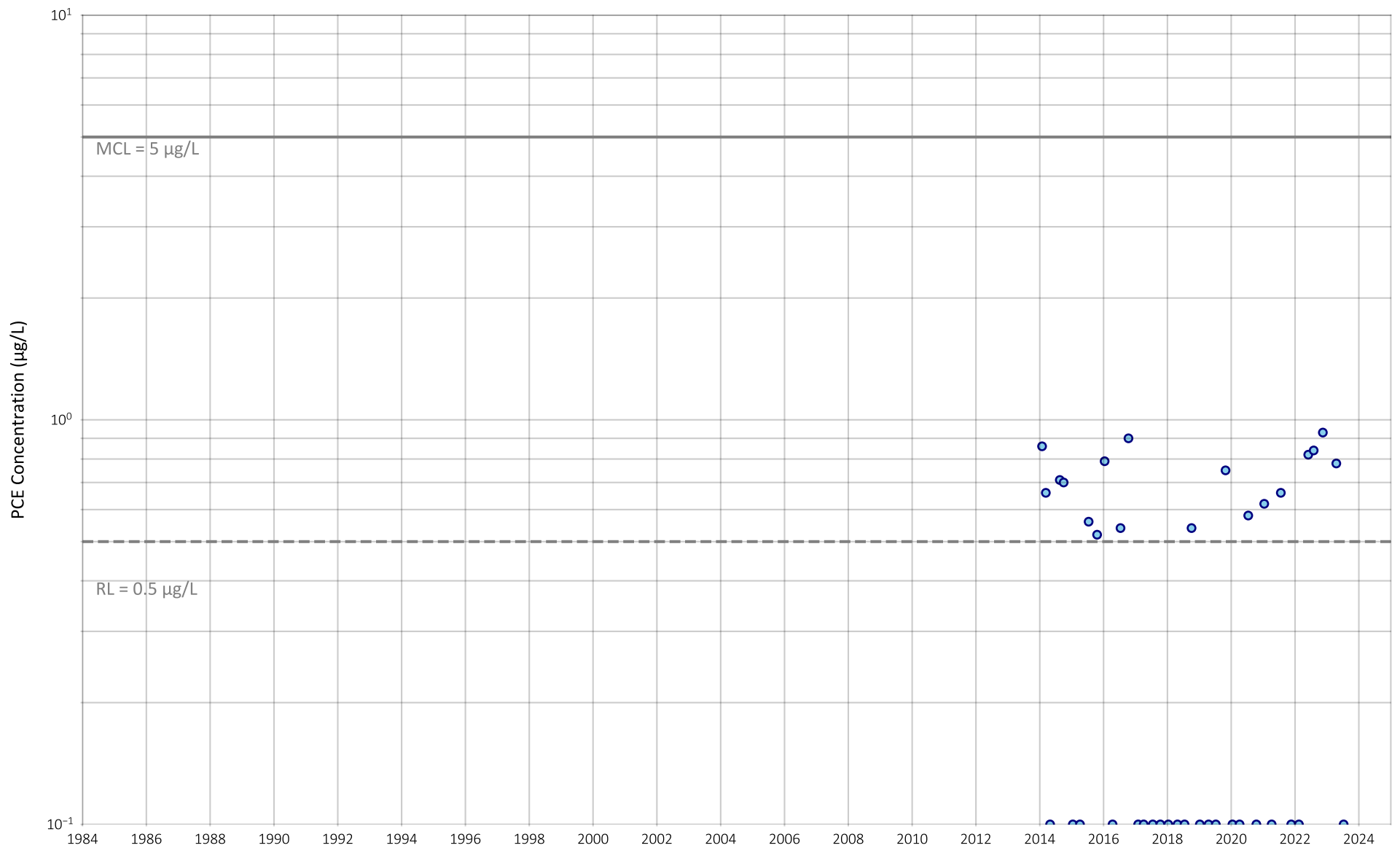
Notes:

1. The maximum contaminant level (MCL) for tetrachloroethylene (PCE) is 5 micrograms per liter (µg/L).
2. The reporting limit (RL) used for PCE is 0.5 µg/L. Samples that were not detected are shown as 0.1 µg/L

WEST YOST

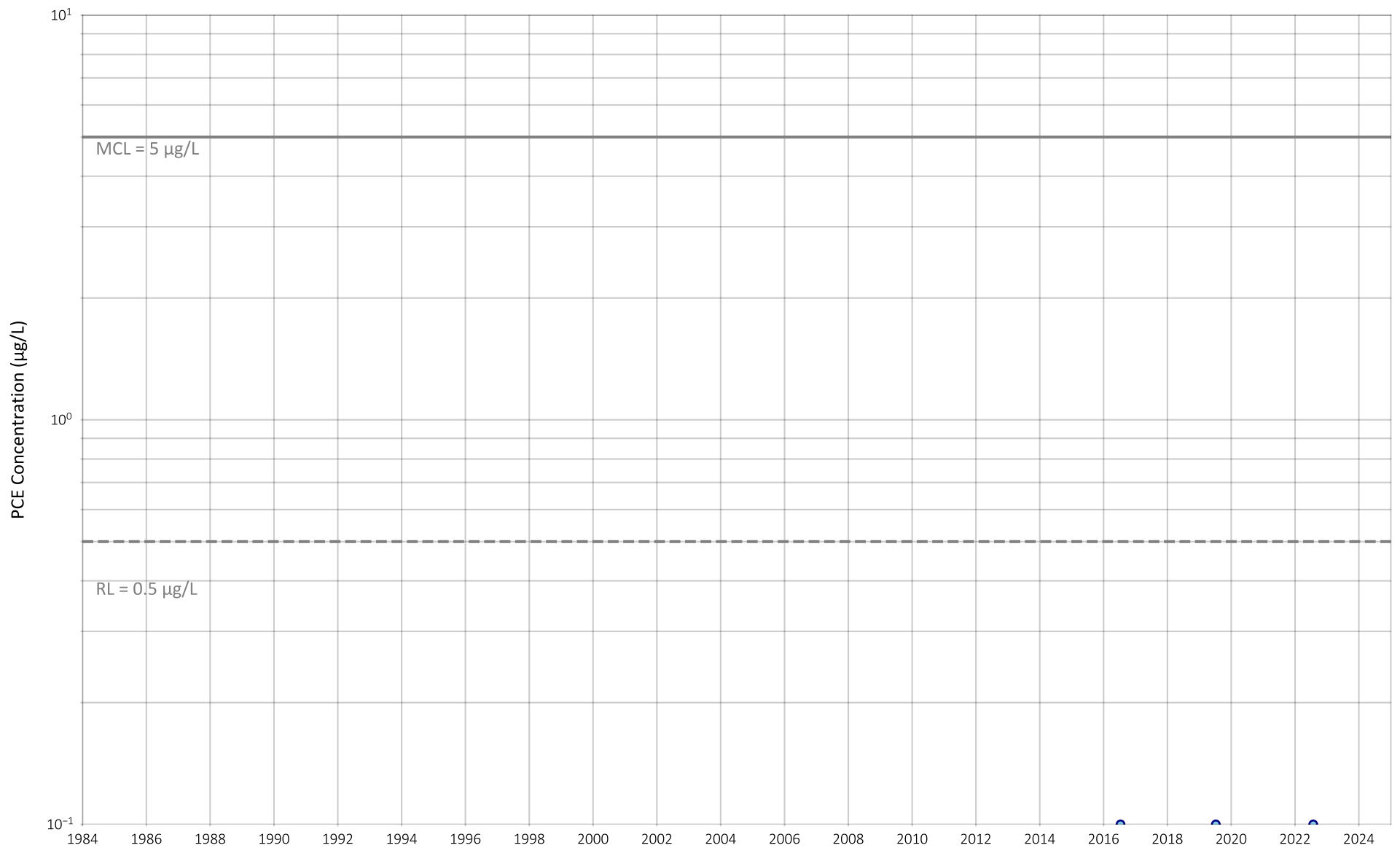
N-C-1121-80-24-01-WP-SGA Study

Well Name: WELL N22 - Unknown Depth
Well Owner: Sacramento Suburban Water District
Figure A.112



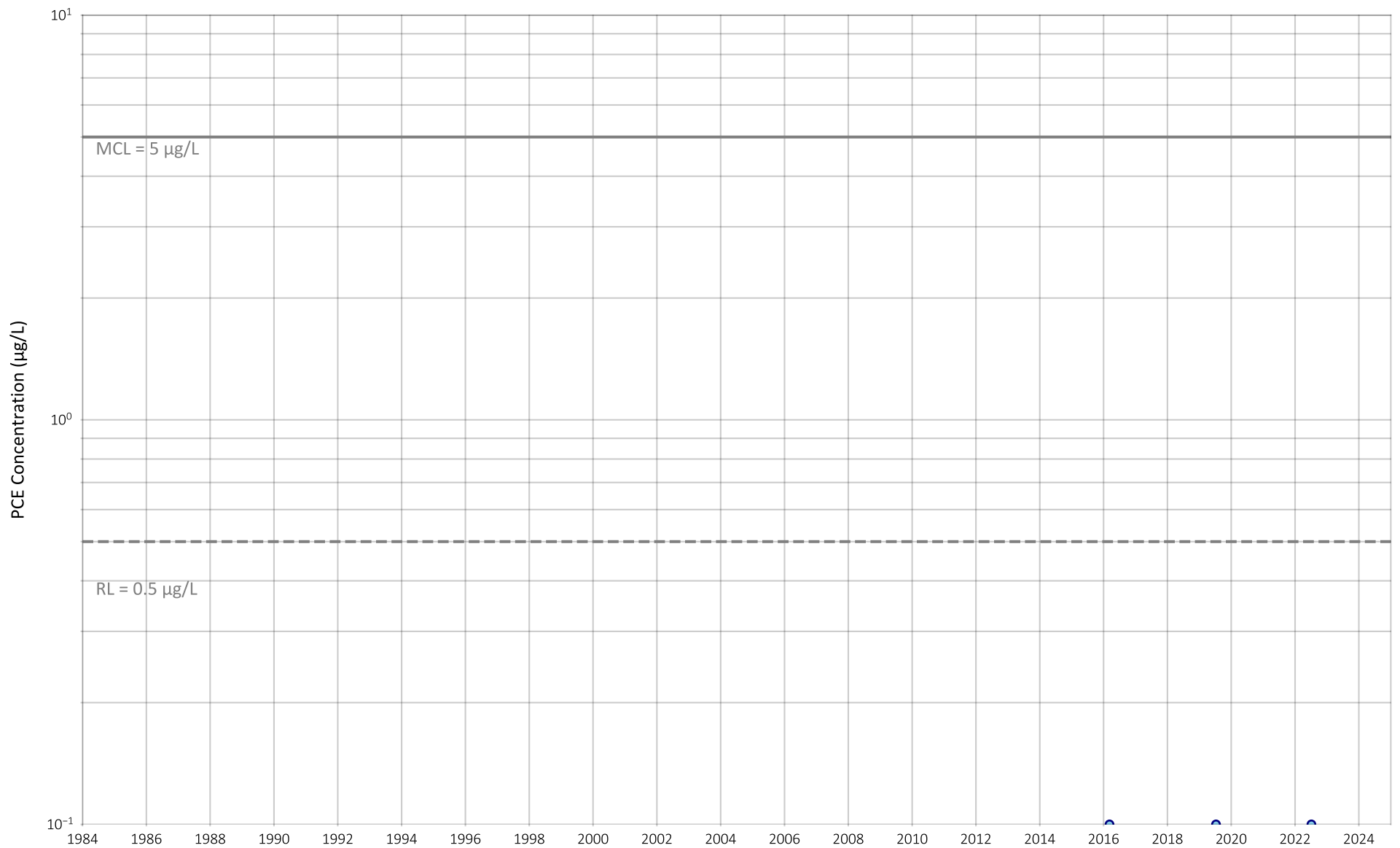
Notes:

1. The maximum contaminant level (MCL) for tetrachloroethylene (PCE) is 5 micrograms per liter (µg/L).
2. The reporting limit (RL) used for PCE is 0.5 µg/L. Samples that were not detected are shown as 0.1 µg/L



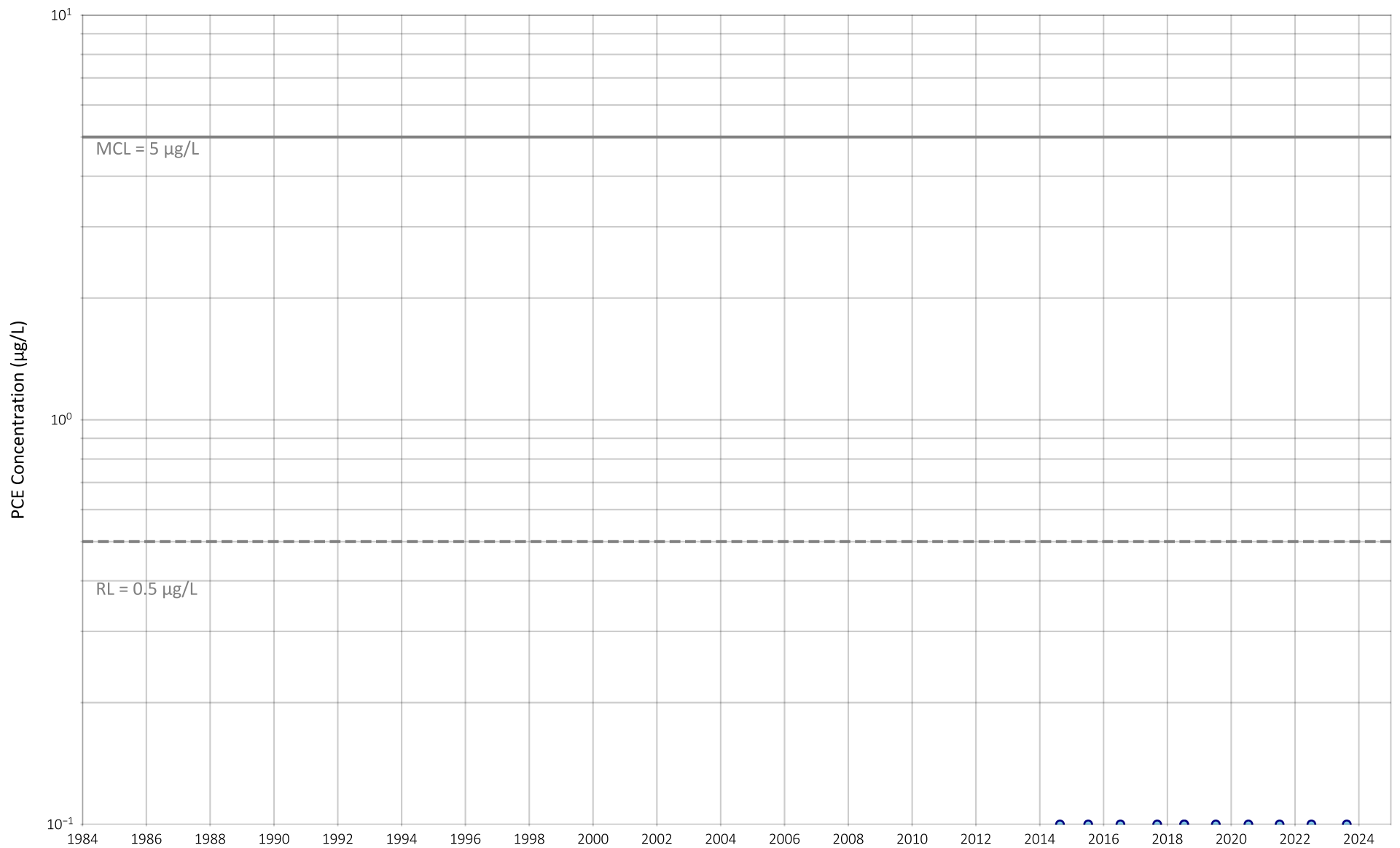
Notes:

1. The maximum contaminant level (MCL) for tetrachloroethylene (PCE) is 5 micrograms per liter (µg/L).
2. The reporting limit (RL) used for PCE is 0.5 µg/L. Samples that were not detected are shown as 0.1 µg/L



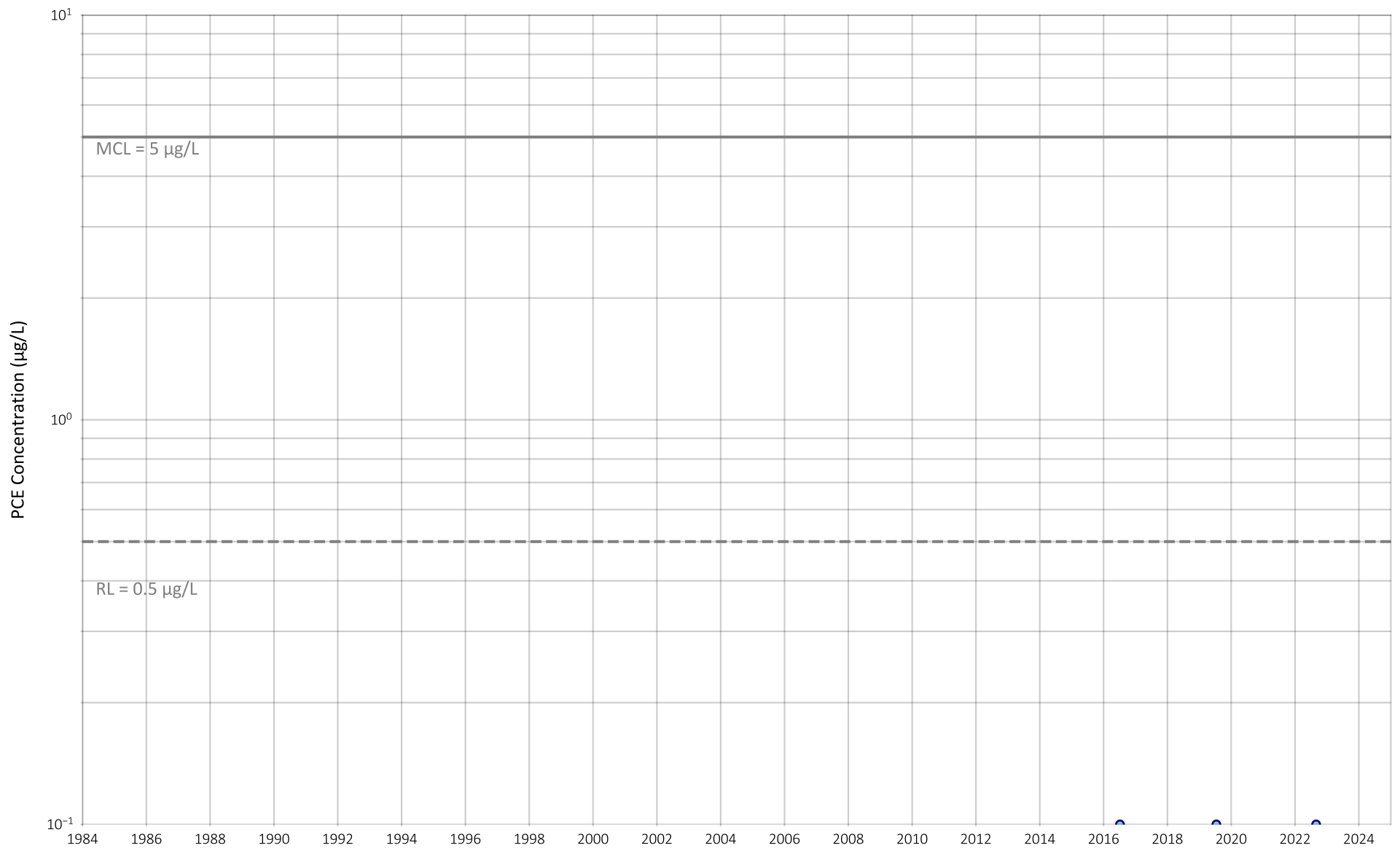
Notes:

1. The maximum contaminant level (MCL) for tetrachloroethylene (PCE) is 5 micrograms per liter (µg/L).
2. The reporting limit (RL) used for PCE is 0.5 µg/L. Samples that were not detected are shown as 0.1 µg/L



Notes:

1. The maximum contaminant level (MCL) for tetrachloroethylene (PCE) is 5 micrograms per liter (µg/L).
2. The reporting limit (RL) used for PCE is 0.5 µg/L. Samples that were not detected are shown as 0.1 µg/L



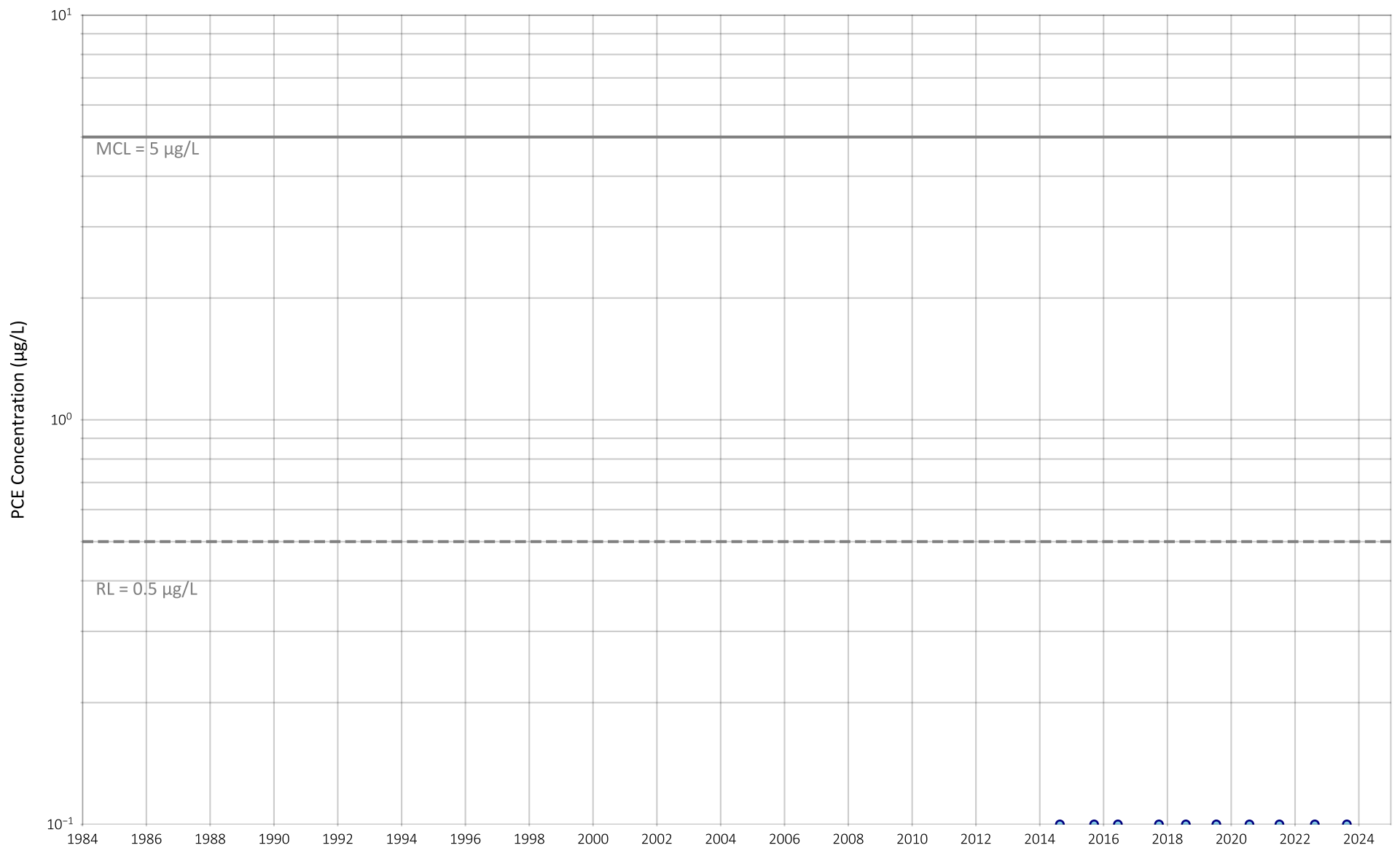
Notes:

1. The maximum contaminant level (MCL) for tetrachloroethylene (PCE) is 5 micrograms per liter (µg/L).
2. The reporting limit (RL) used for PCE is 0.5 µg/L. Samples that were not detected are shown as 0.1 µg/L

WEST YOST

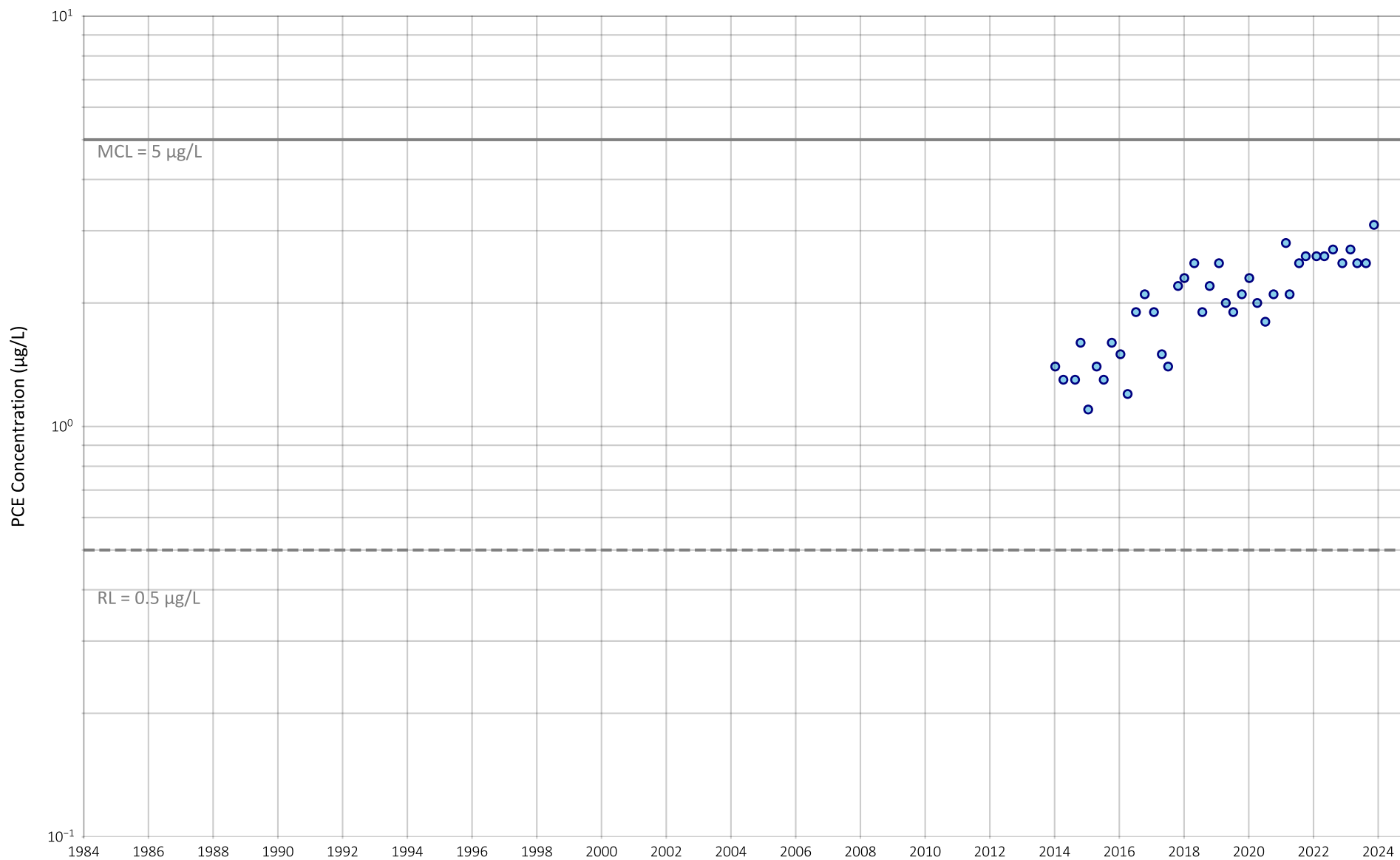
N-C-1121-80-24-01-WP-SGA Study

Well Name: WELL N29 (501')
Well Owner: Sacramento Suburban Water District
Figure A.117



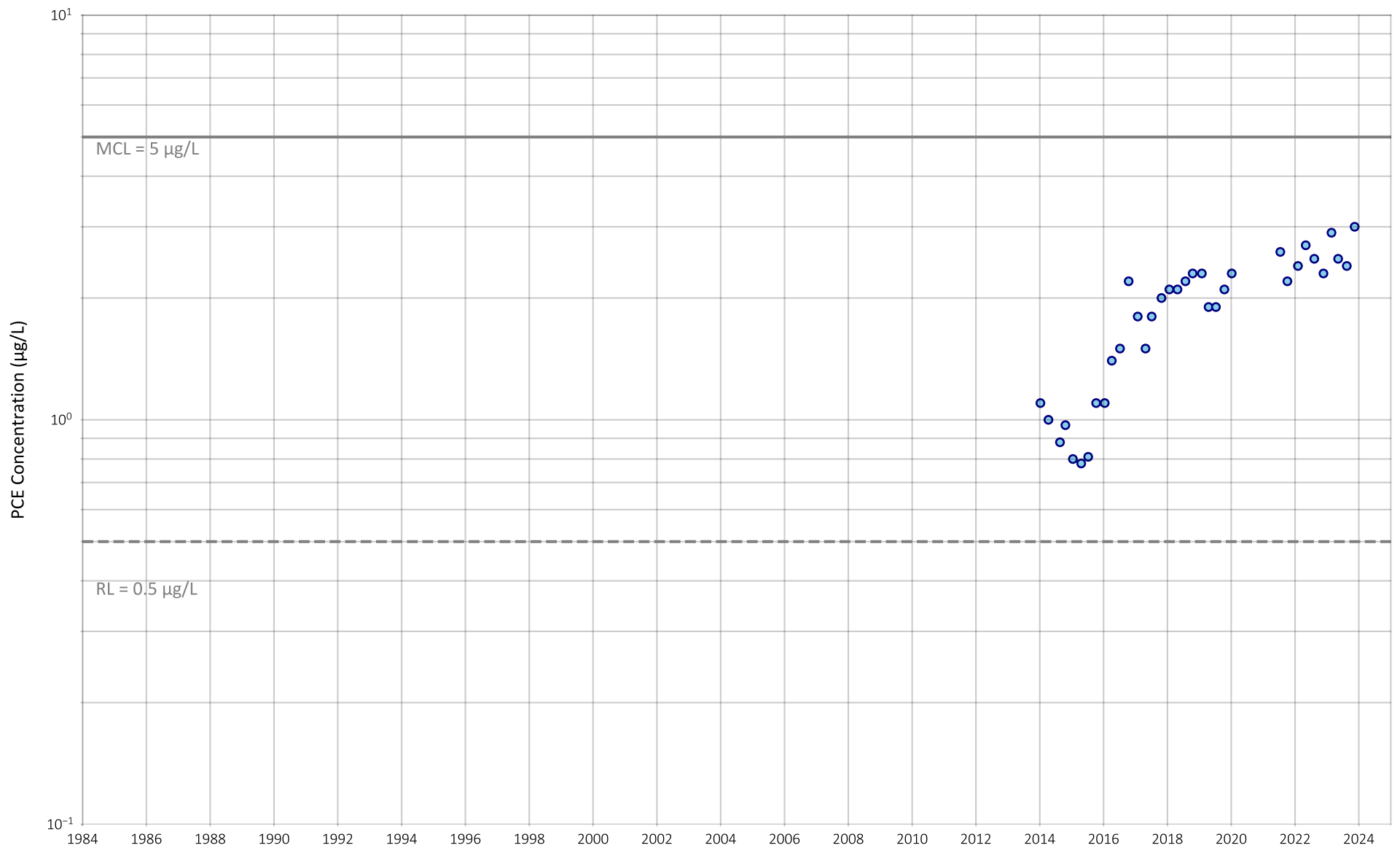
Notes:

1. The maximum contaminant level (MCL) for tetrachloroethylene (PCE) is 5 micrograms per liter (µg/L).
2. The reporting limit (RL) used for PCE is 0.5 µg/L. Samples that were not detected are shown as 0.1 µg/L



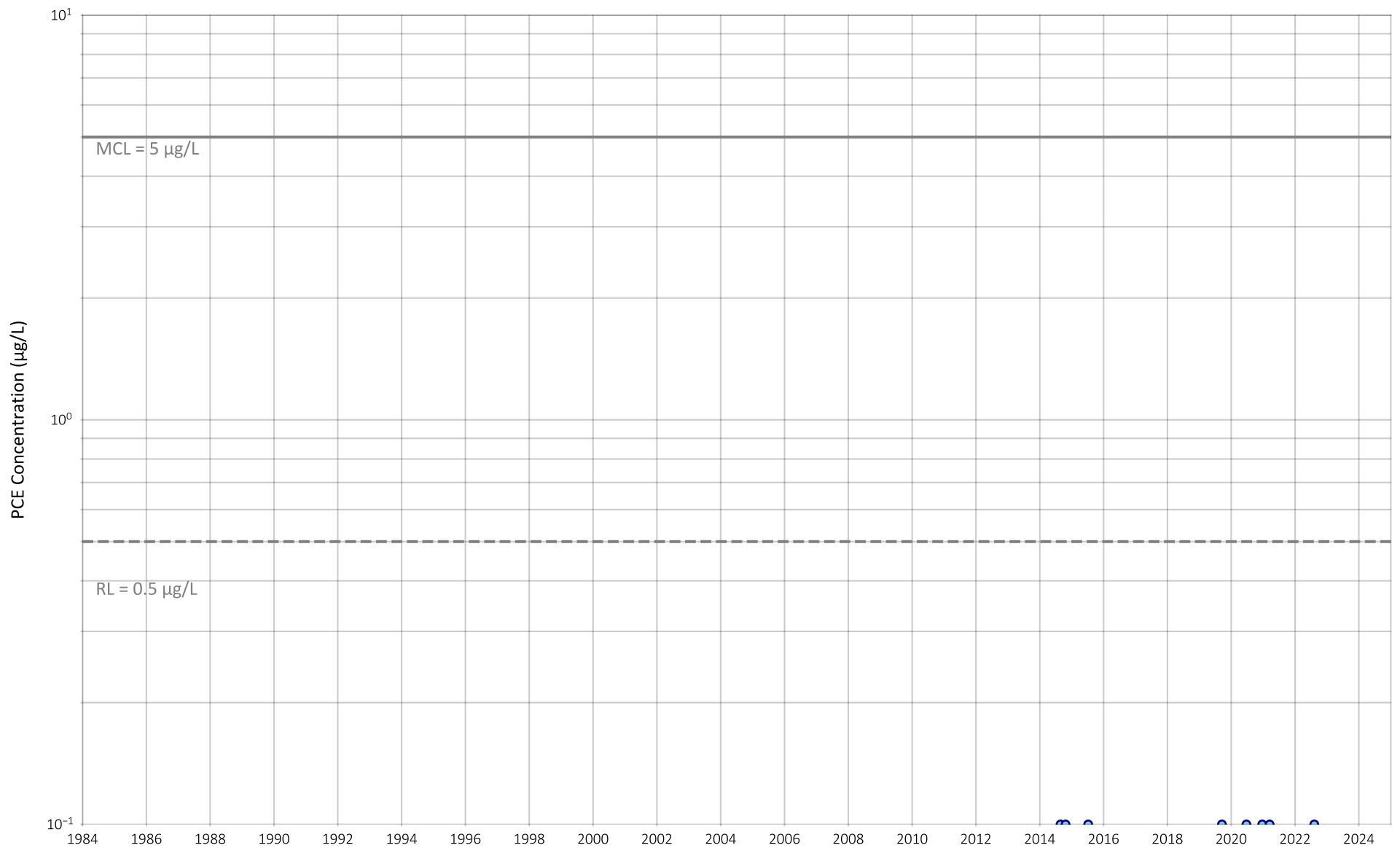
Notes:

1. The maximum contaminant level (MCL) for tetrachloroethylene (PCE) is 5 micrograms per liter (µg/L).
2. The reporting limit (RL) used for PCE is 0.5 µg/L. Samples that were not detected are shown as 0.1 µg/L



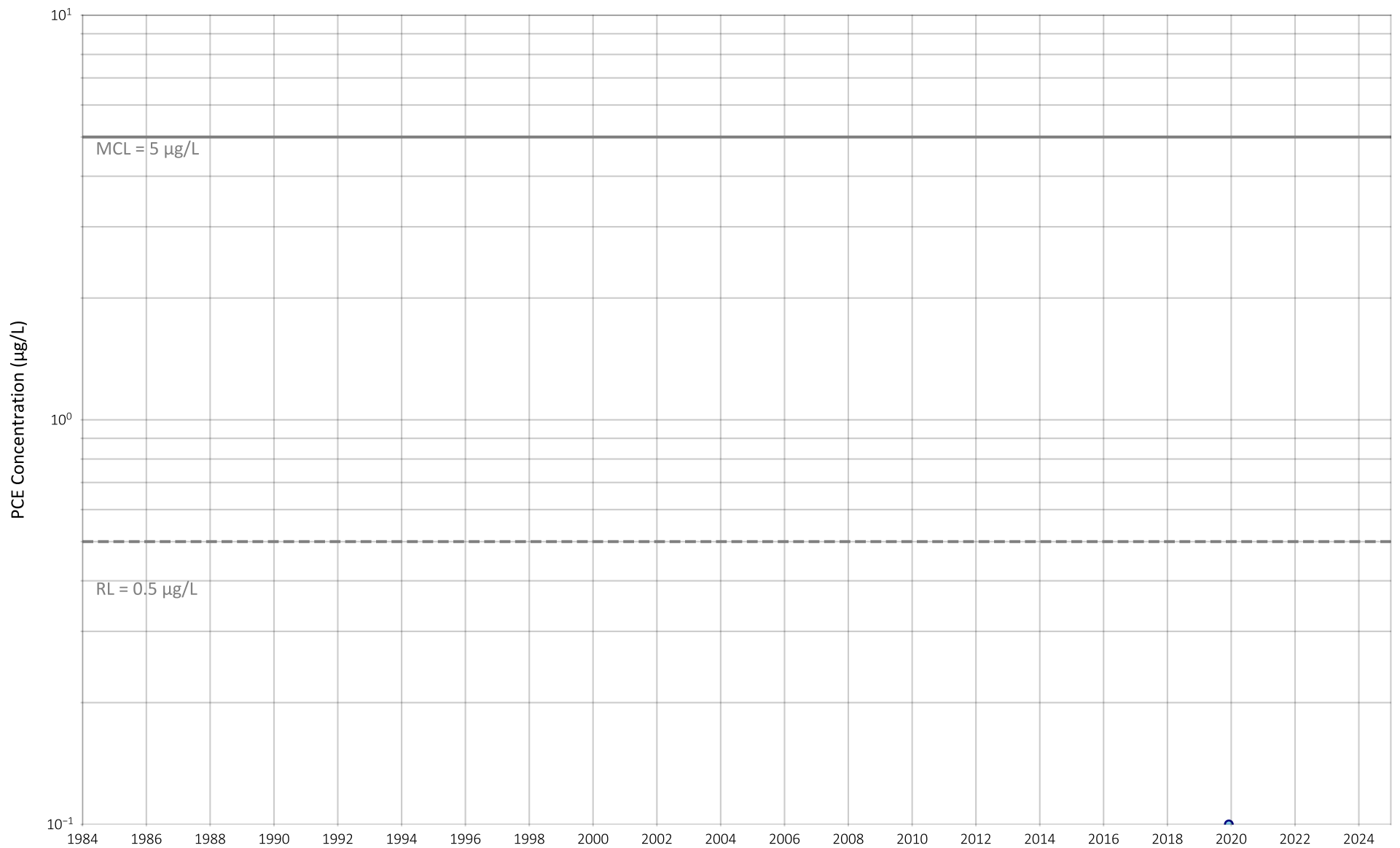
Notes:

1. The maximum contaminant level (MCL) for tetrachloroethylene (PCE) is 5 micrograms per liter (µg/L).
2. The reporting limit (RL) used for PCE is 0.5 µg/L. Samples that were not detected are shown as 0.1 µg/L



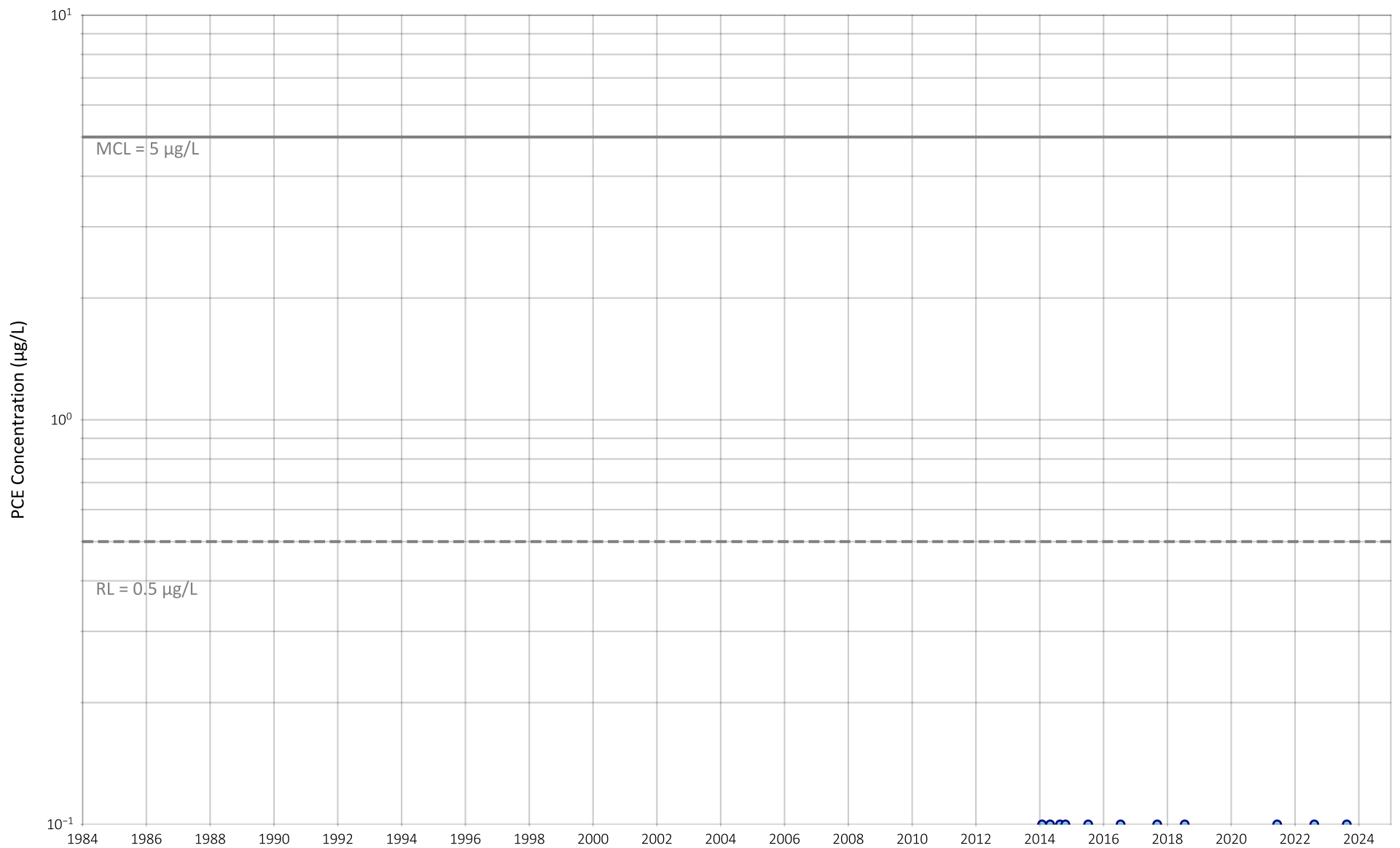
Notes:

1. The maximum contaminant level (MCL) for tetrachloroethylene (PCE) is 5 micrograms per liter (µg/L).
2. The reporting limit (RL) used for PCE is 0.5 µg/L. Samples that were not detected are shown as 0.1 µg/L



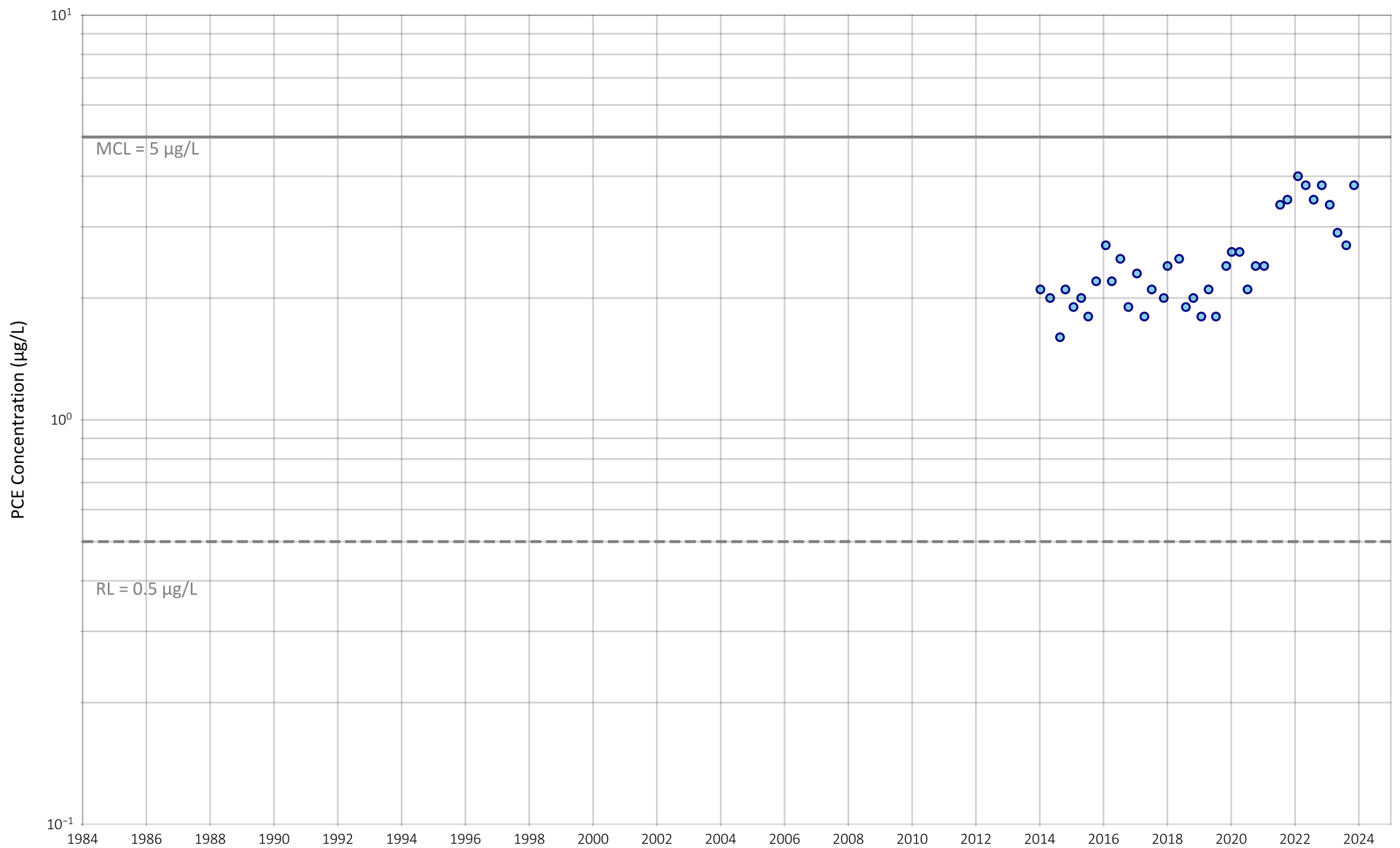
Notes:

1. The maximum contaminant level (MCL) for tetrachloroethylene (PCE) is 5 micrograms per liter ($\mu\text{g/L}$).
2. The reporting limit (RL) used for PCE is 0.5 $\mu\text{g/L}$. Samples that were not detected are shown as 0.1 $\mu\text{g/L}$.



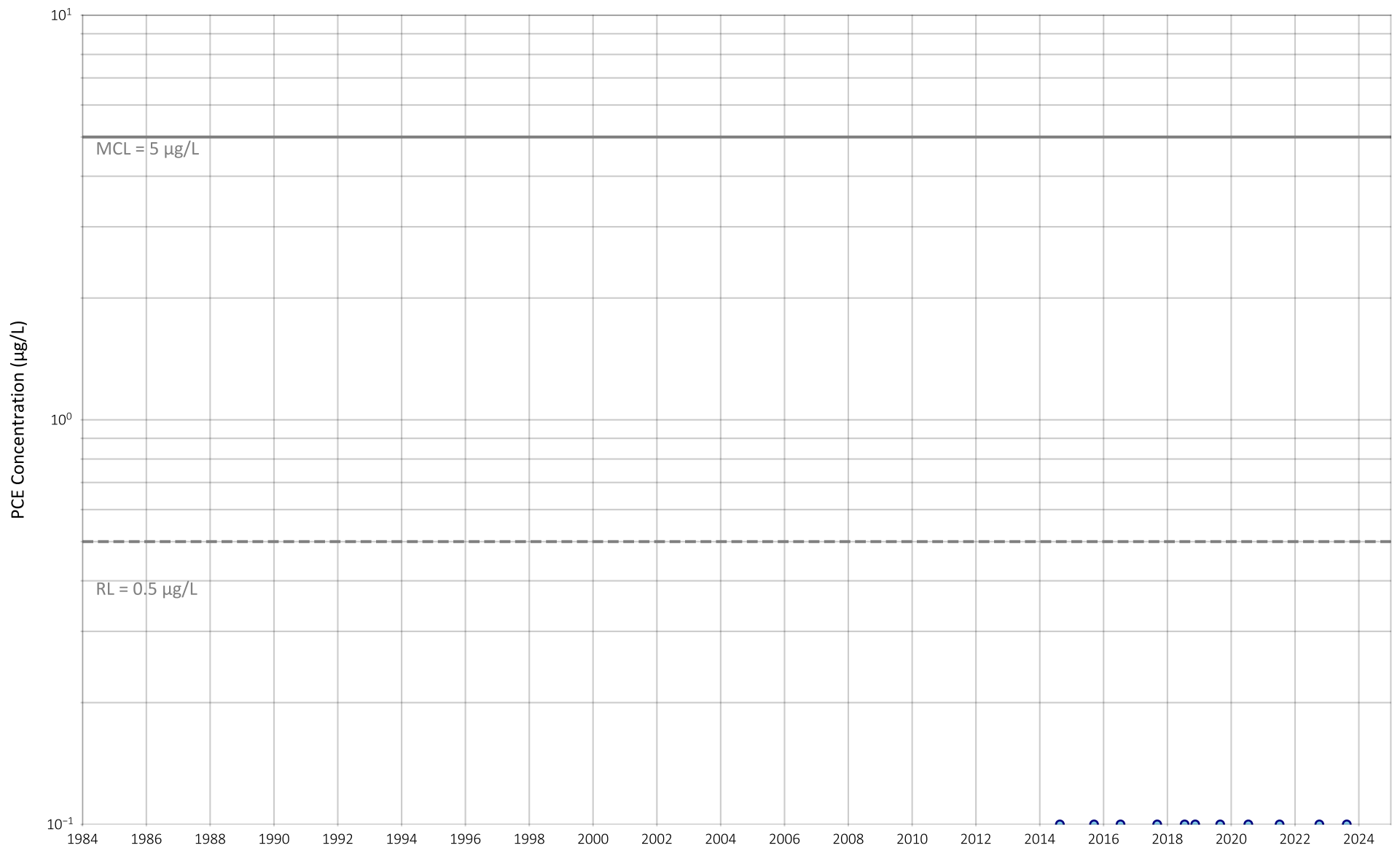
Notes:

1. The maximum contaminant level (MCL) for tetrachloroethylene (PCE) is 5 micrograms per liter (µg/L).
2. The reporting limit (RL) used for PCE is 0.5 µg/L. Samples that were not detected are shown as 0.1 µg/L



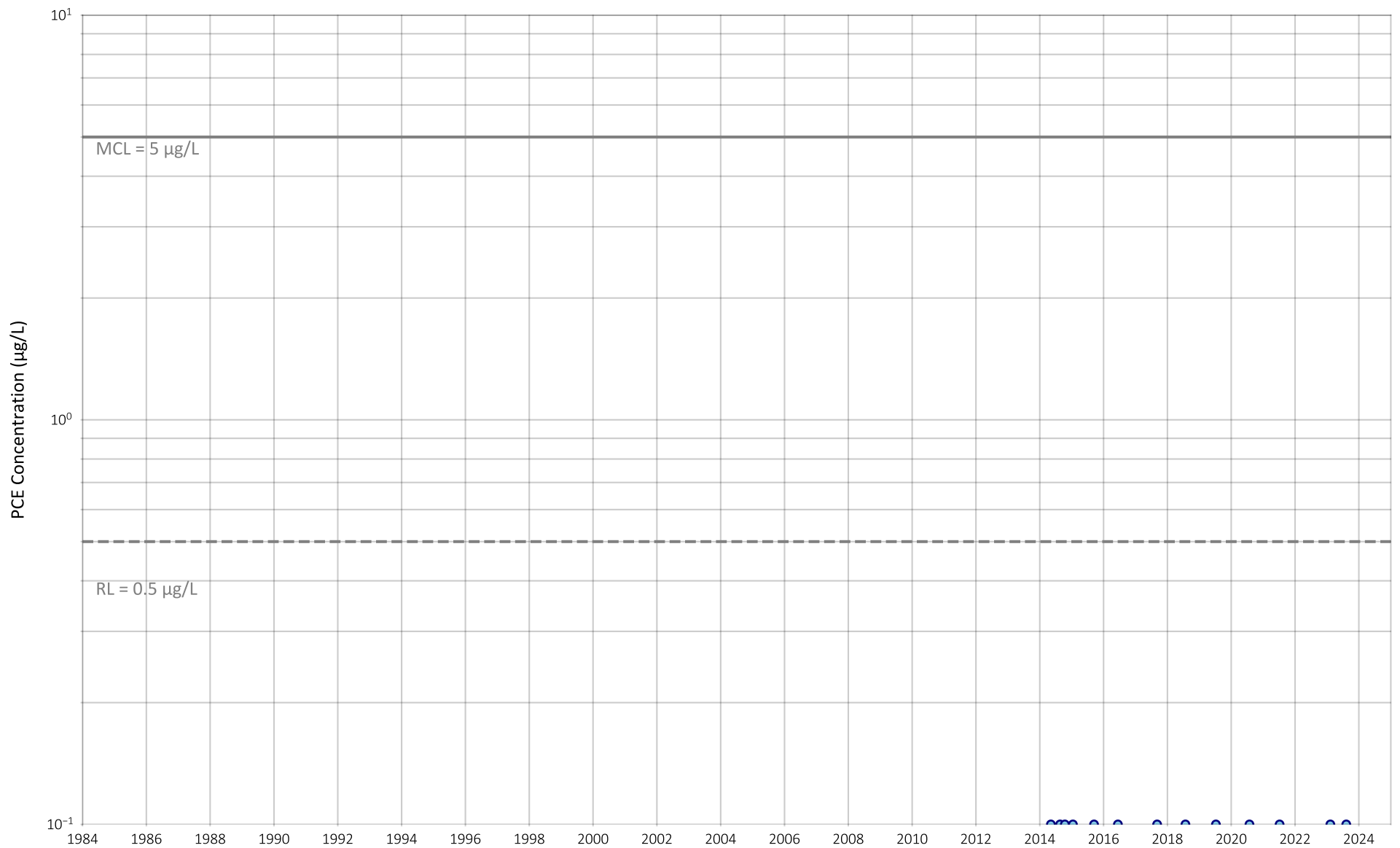
Notes:

1. The maximum contaminant level (MCL) for tetrachloroethylene (PCE) is 5 micrograms per liter (µg/L).
2. The reporting limit (RL) used for PCE is 0.5 µg/L. Samples that were not detected are shown as 0.1 µg/L



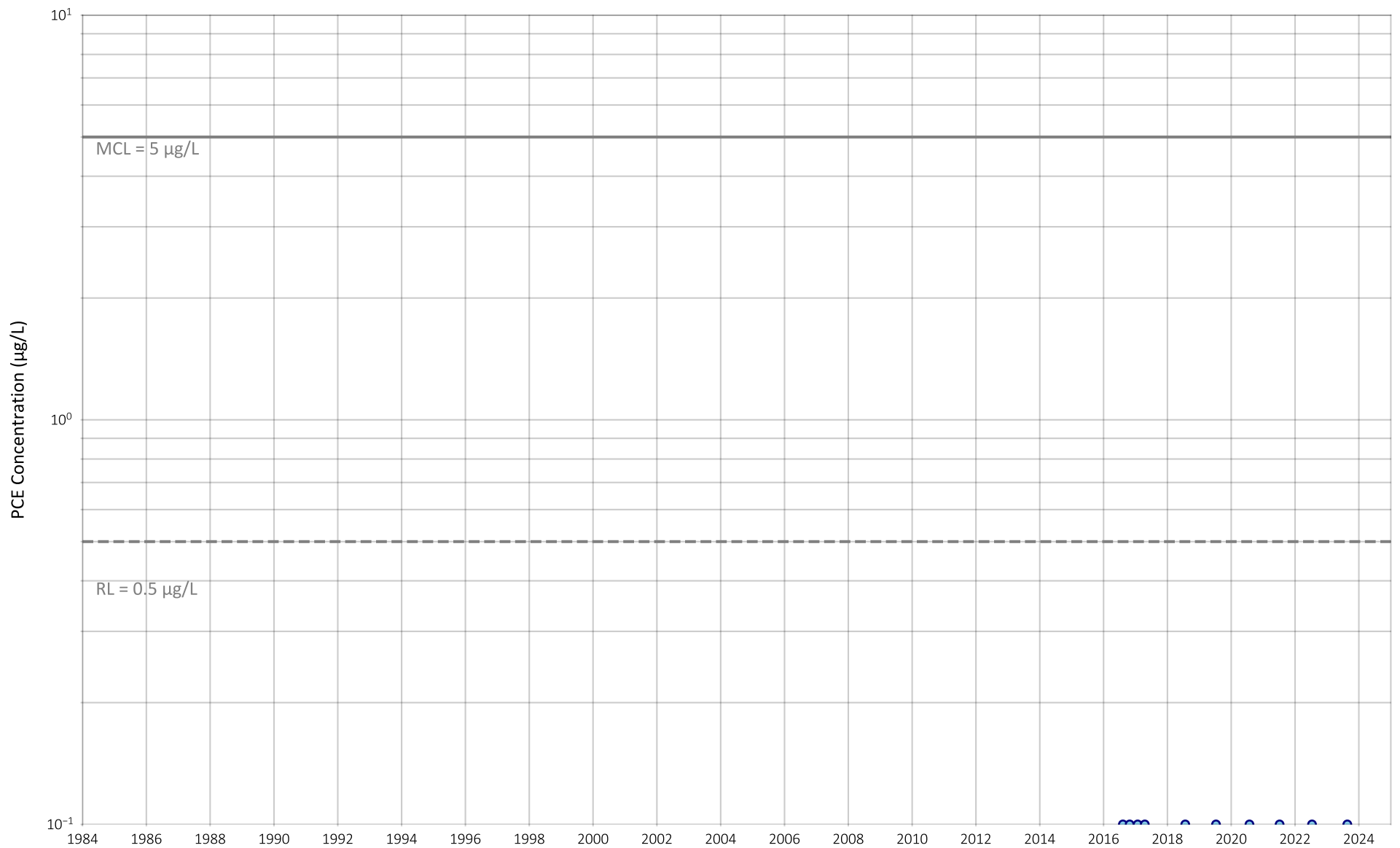
Notes:

1. The maximum contaminant level (MCL) for tetrachloroethylene (PCE) is 5 micrograms per liter (µg/L).
2. The reporting limit (RL) used for PCE is 0.5 µg/L. Samples that were not detected are shown as 0.1 µg/L



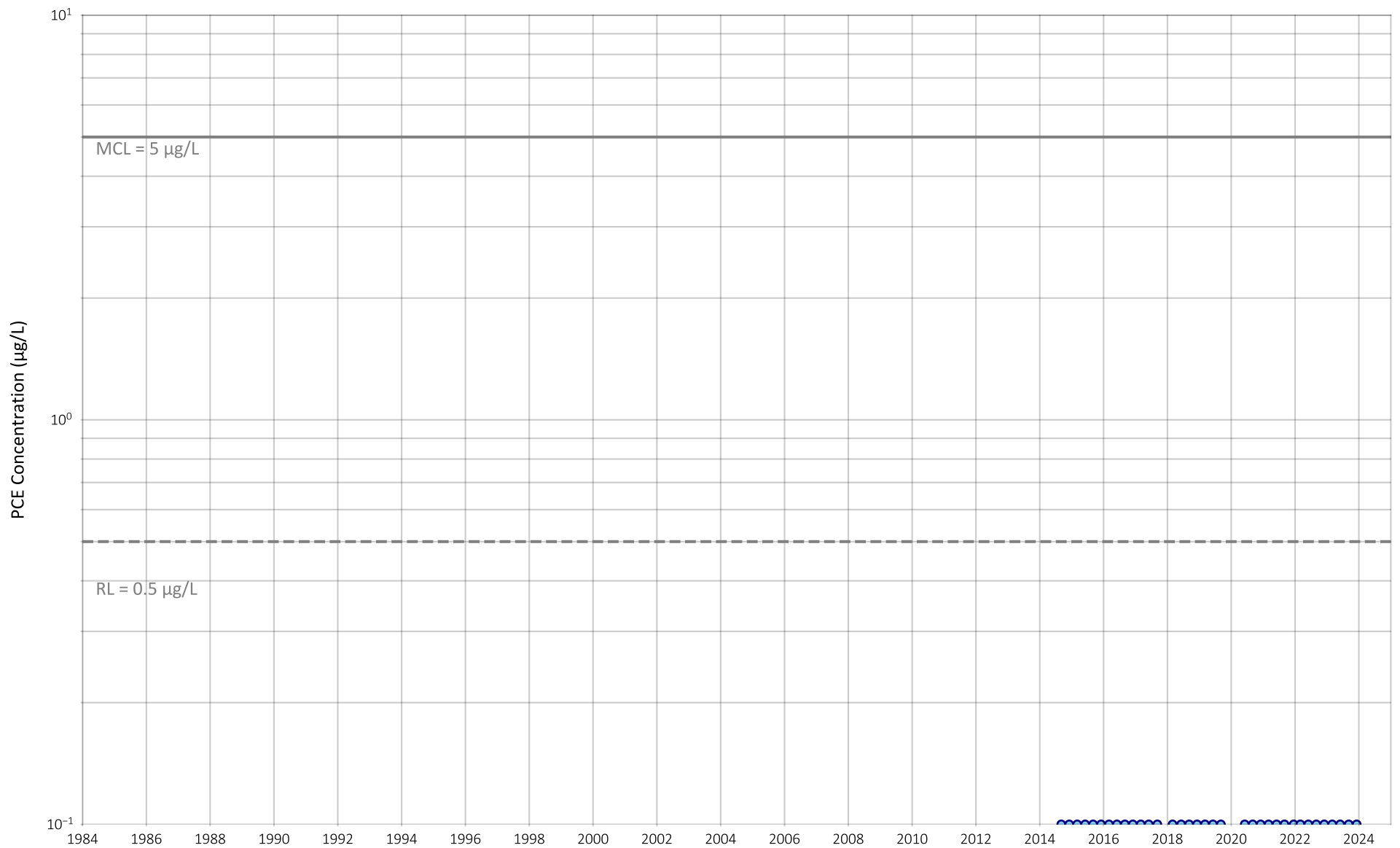
Notes:

1. The maximum contaminant level (MCL) for tetrachloroethylene (PCE) is 5 micrograms per liter (µg/L).
2. The reporting limit (RL) used for PCE is 0.5 µg/L. Samples that were not detected are shown as 0.1 µg/L



Notes:

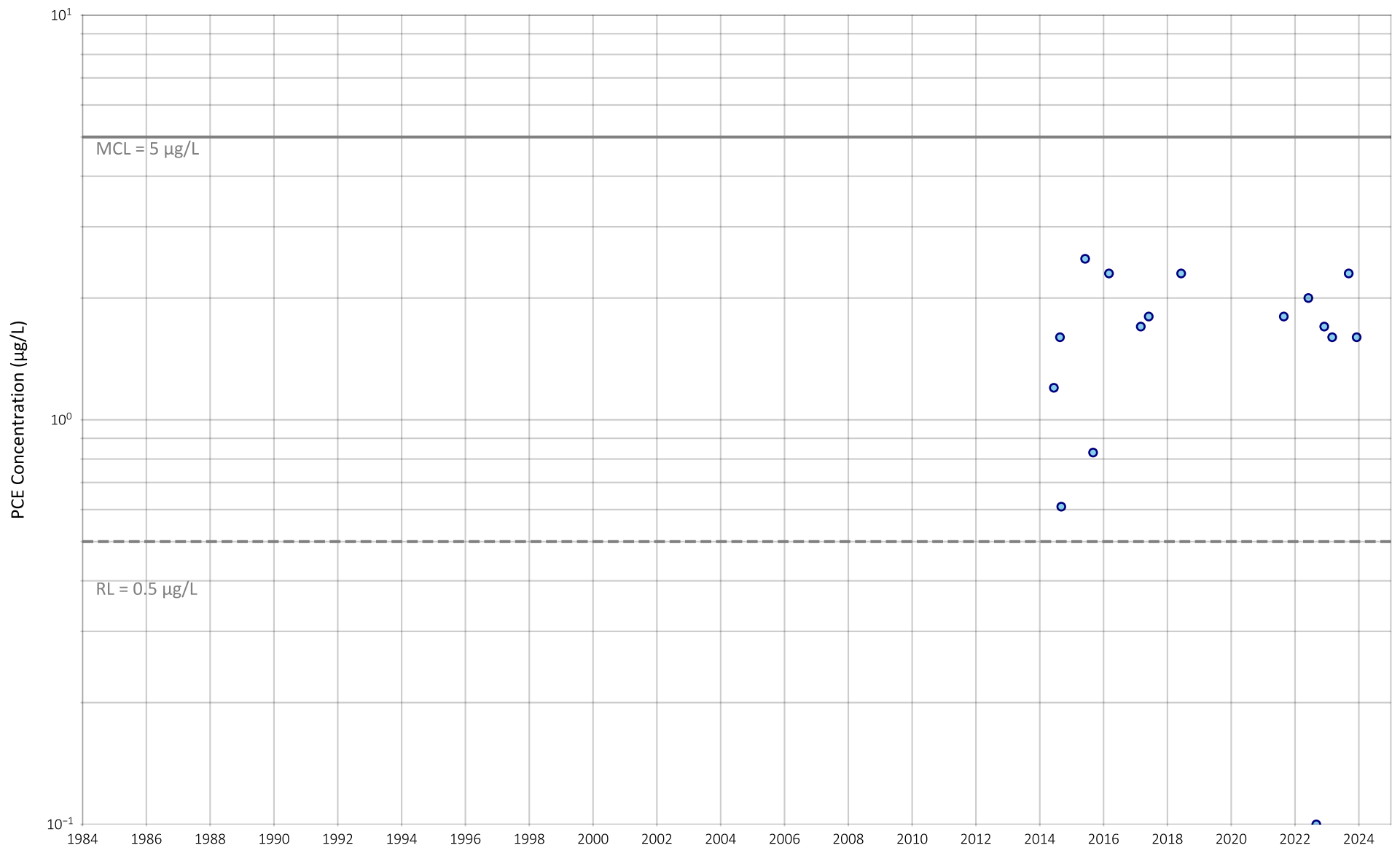
1. The maximum contaminant level (MCL) for tetrachloroethylene (PCE) is 5 micrograms per liter (µg/L).
2. The reporting limit (RL) used for PCE is 0.5 µg/L. Samples that were not detected are shown as 0.1 µg/L



Notes:

1. The maximum contaminant level (MCL) for tetrachloroethylene (PCE) is 5 micrograms per liter (µg/L).
2. The reporting limit (RL) used for PCE is 0.5 µg/L. Samples that were not detected are shown as 0.1 µg/L

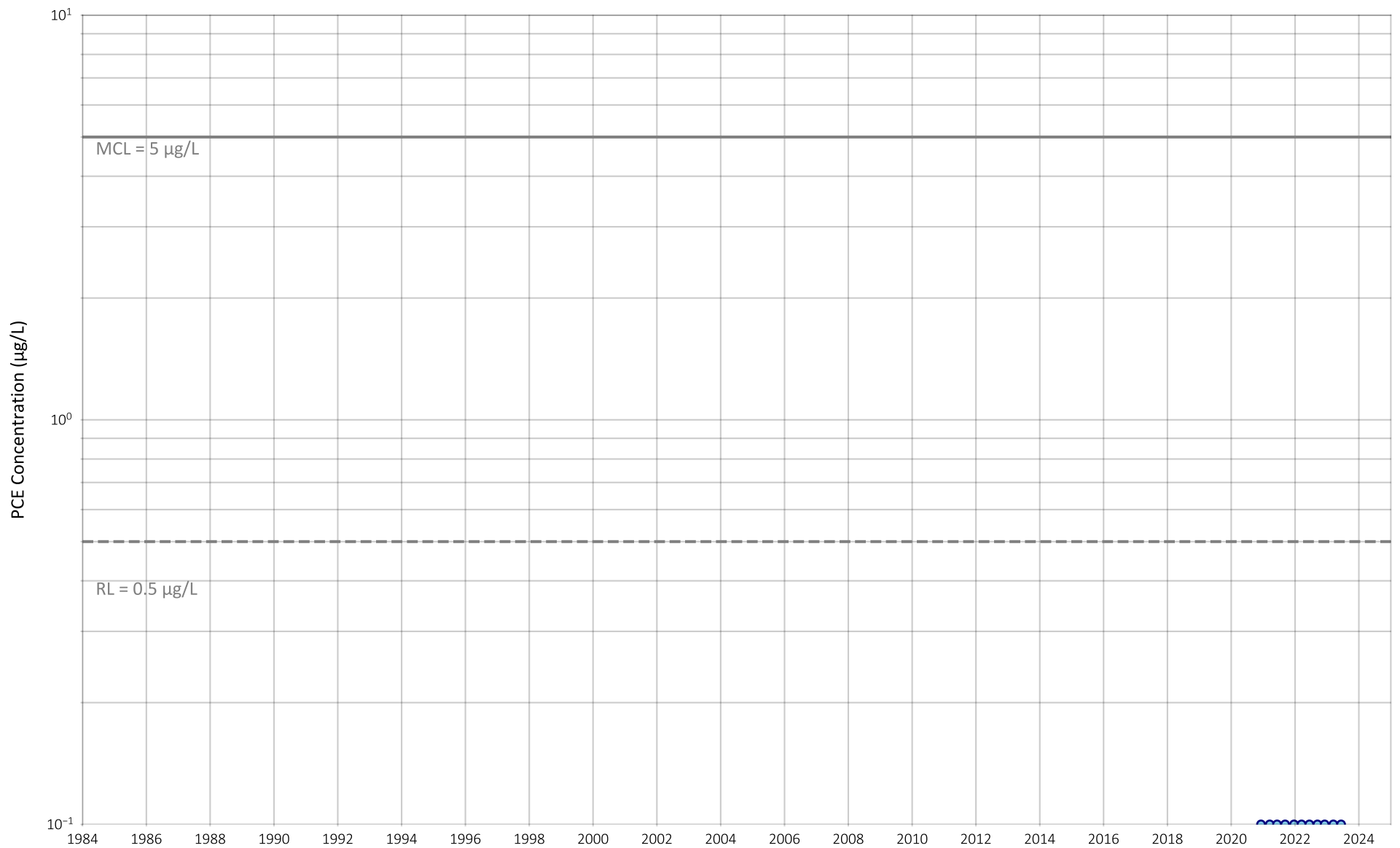
Well Name: WILLOW PARK WELL (260')
Well Owner: Carmichael Water District
Figure A.128



Notes:

1. The maximum contaminant level (MCL) for tetrachloroethylene (PCE) is 5 micrograms per liter (µg/L).
2. The reporting limit (RL) used for PCE is 0.5 µg/L. Samples that were not detected are shown as 0.1 µg/L

Well Name: Winding Way Well (595')
Well Owner: Carmichael Water District
Figure A.129



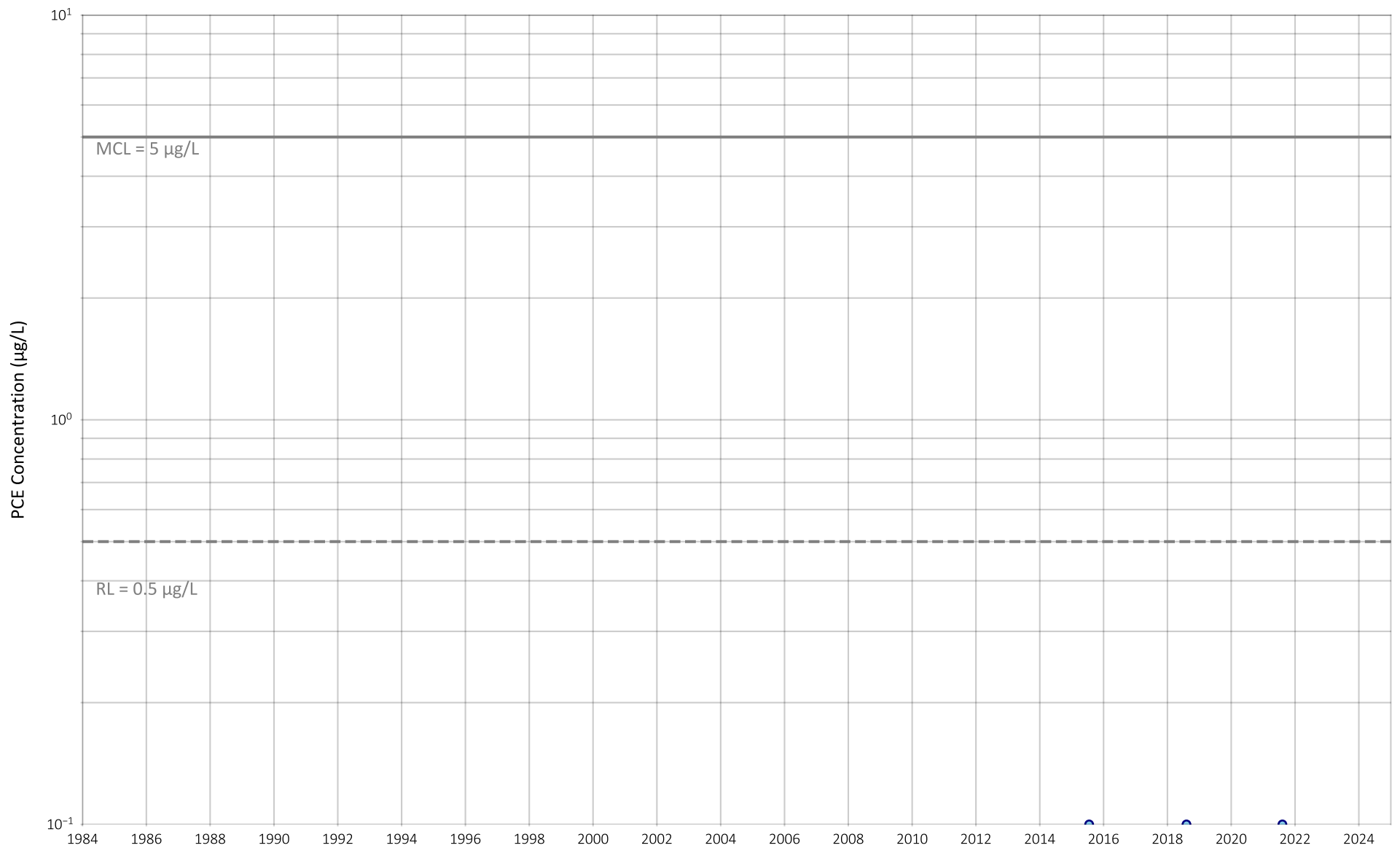
Notes:

1. The maximum contaminant level (MCL) for tetrachloroethylene (PCE) is 5 micrograms per liter (µg/L).
2. The reporting limit (RL) used for PCE is 0.5 µg/L. Samples that were not detected are shown as 0.1 µg/L

WEST YOST

N-C-1121-80-24-01-WP-SGA Study

Well Name: WITTKOP 2 WELL (315')
Well Owner: California American Water - Arden
Figure A.130



Notes:

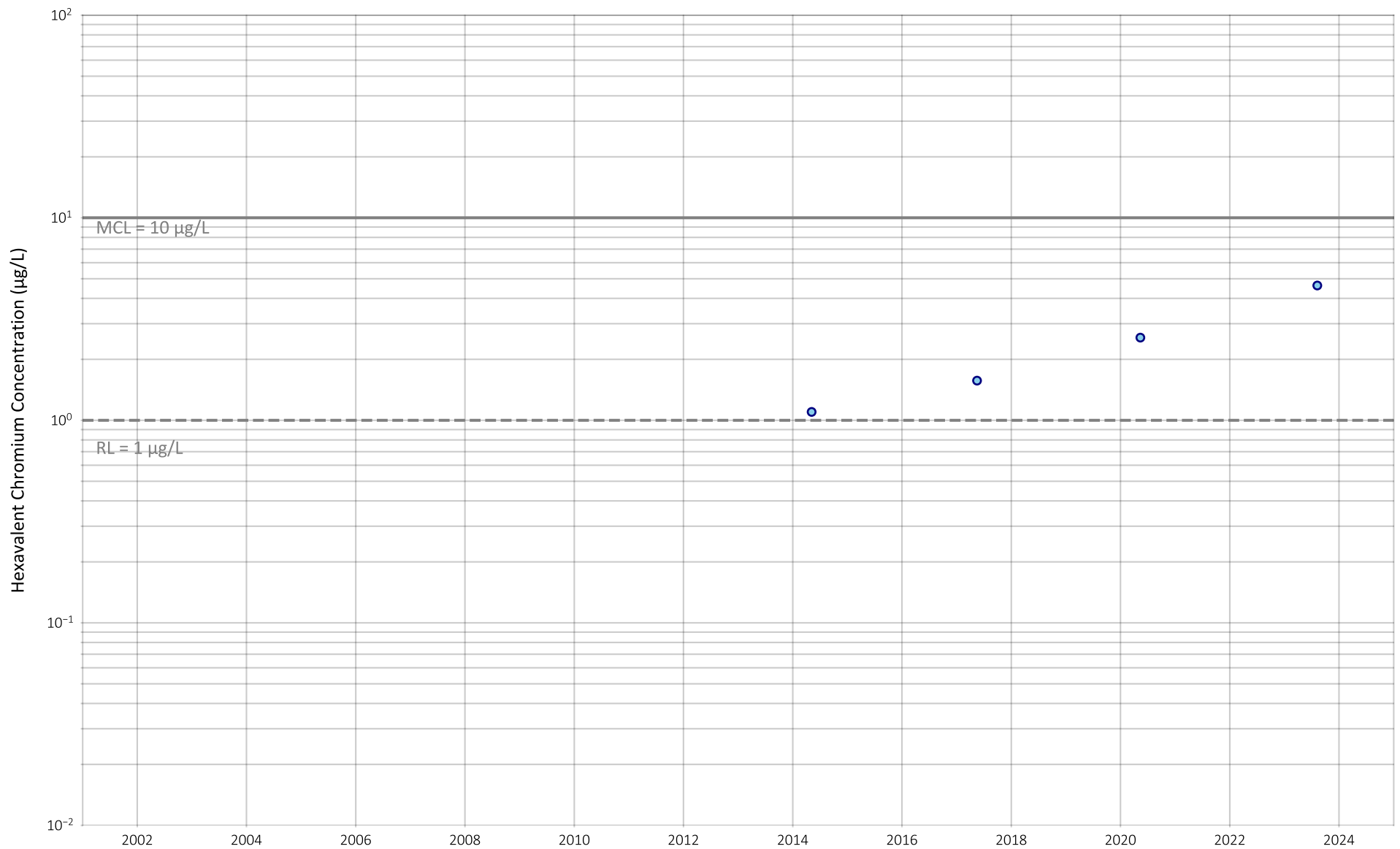
1. The maximum contaminant level (MCL) for tetrachloroethylene (PCE) is 5 micrograms per liter (µg/L).
2. The reporting limit (RL) used for PCE is 0.5 µg/L. Samples that were not detected are shown as 0.1 µg/L.

WEST YOST

N-C-1121-80-24-01-WP-SGA Study

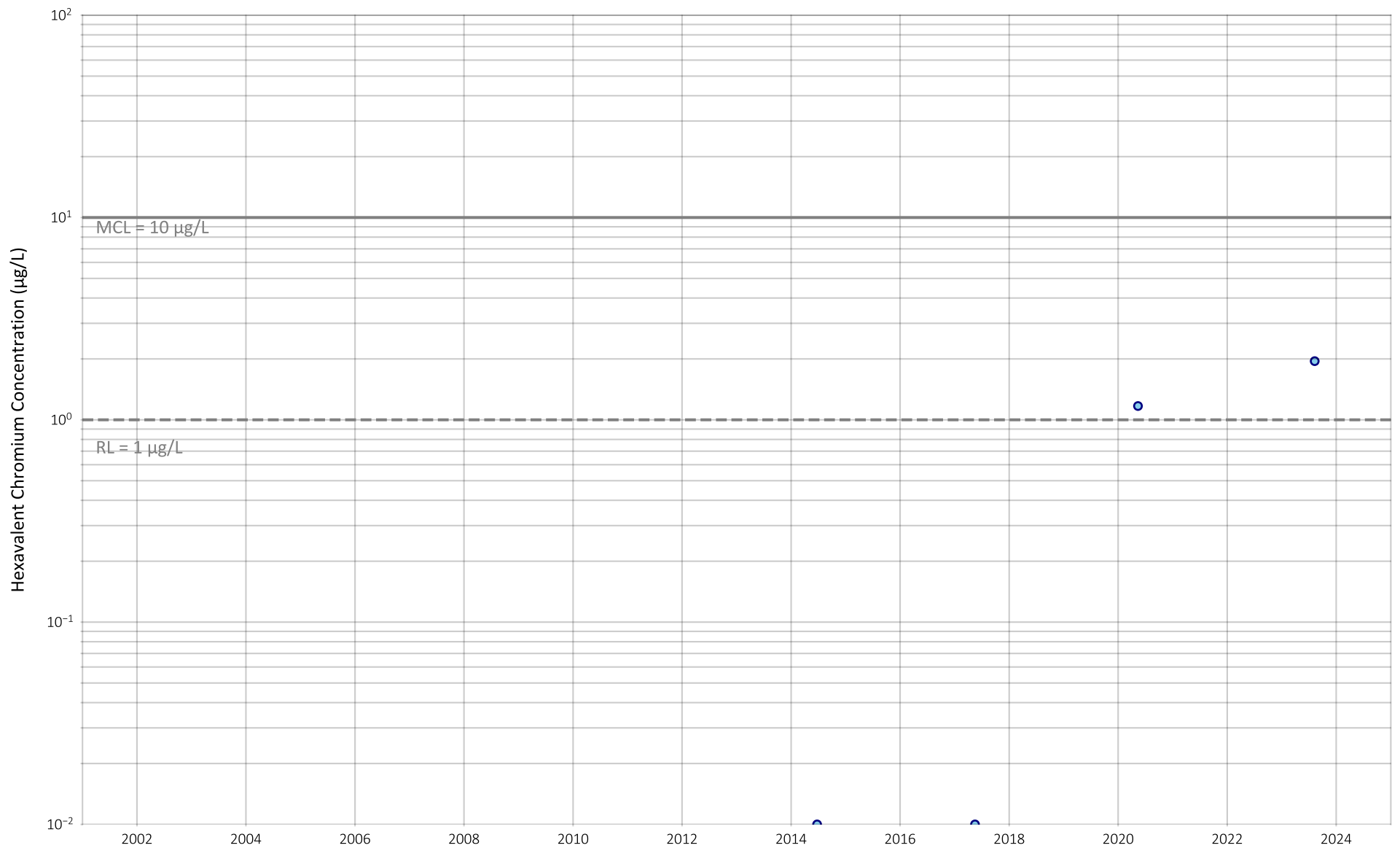
Well Name: WYDA WAY (170')
Well Owner: California American Water - Arden
Figure A.131

Time Series Charts – Hexavalent Chromium



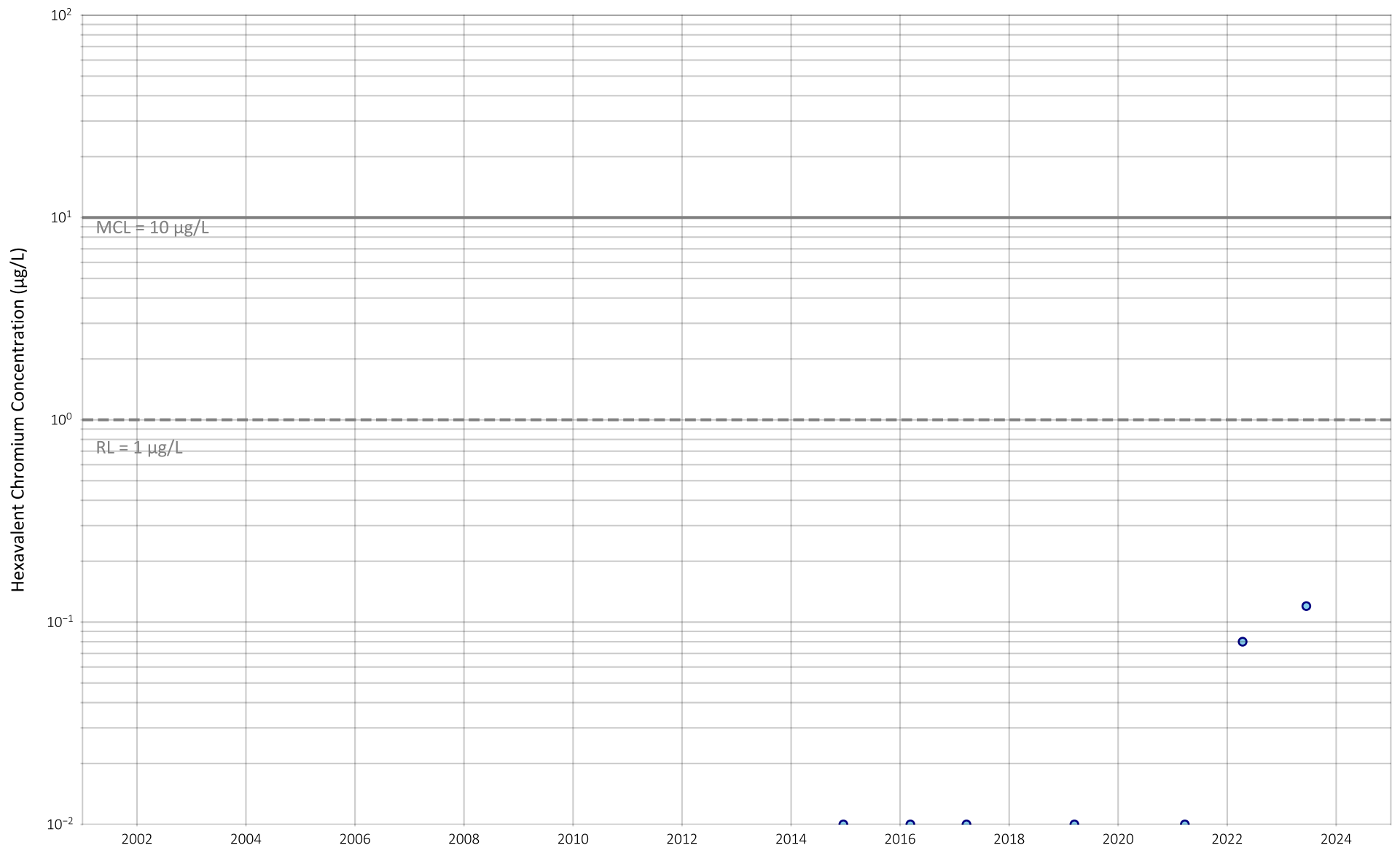
Notes:

1. The maximum contaminant level (MCL) for hexavalent chromium (Cr6) is 10 micrograms per liter (µg/L).
2. The reporting limit (RL) most used for Cr6 is 1.0 µg/L. Other reporting limits identified in this dataset were between 0.02 µg/L and 2.0 µg/L. Samples that were not detected are shown as 0.01 µg/L.



Notes:

1. The maximum contaminant level (MCL) for hexavalent chromium (Cr6) is 10 micrograms per liter (µg/L).
2. The reporting limit (RL) most used for Cr6 is 1.0 µg/L. Other reporting limits identified in this dataset were between 0.02 µg/L and 2.0 µg/L. Samples that were not detected are shown as 0.01 µg/L.



Notes:

1. The maximum contaminant level (MCL) for hexavalent chromium (Cr6) is 10 micrograms per liter (µg/L).
2. The reporting limit (RL) most used for Cr6 is 1.0 µg/L. Other reporting limits identified in this dataset were between 0.02 µg/L and 2.0 µg/L. Samples that were not detected are shown as 0.01 µg/L.

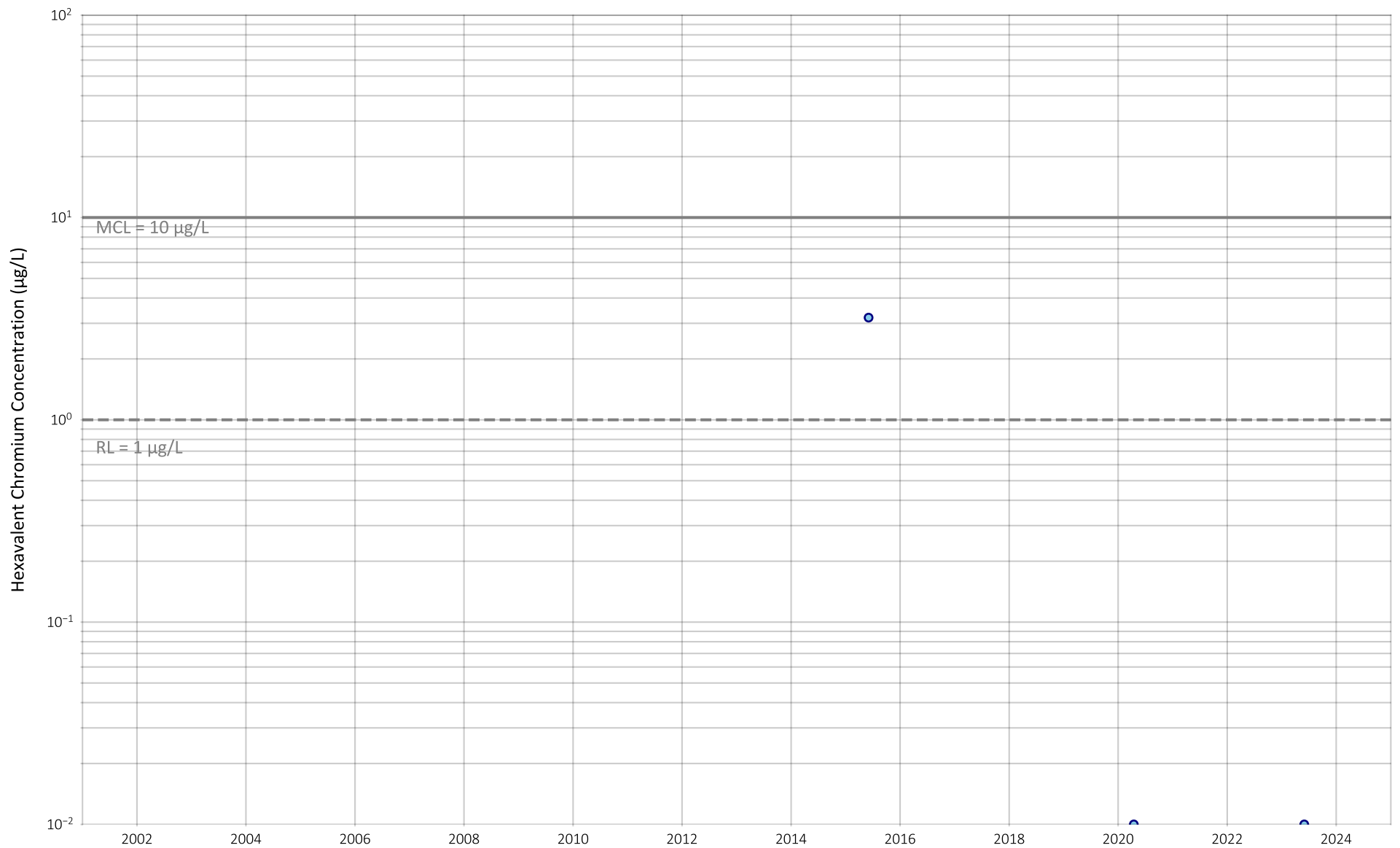
Well Name: BAJAMONT JUNCTION STRUCTURE - Unknown Depth

Well Owner: Carmichael Water District

Figure B.3

WEST YOST

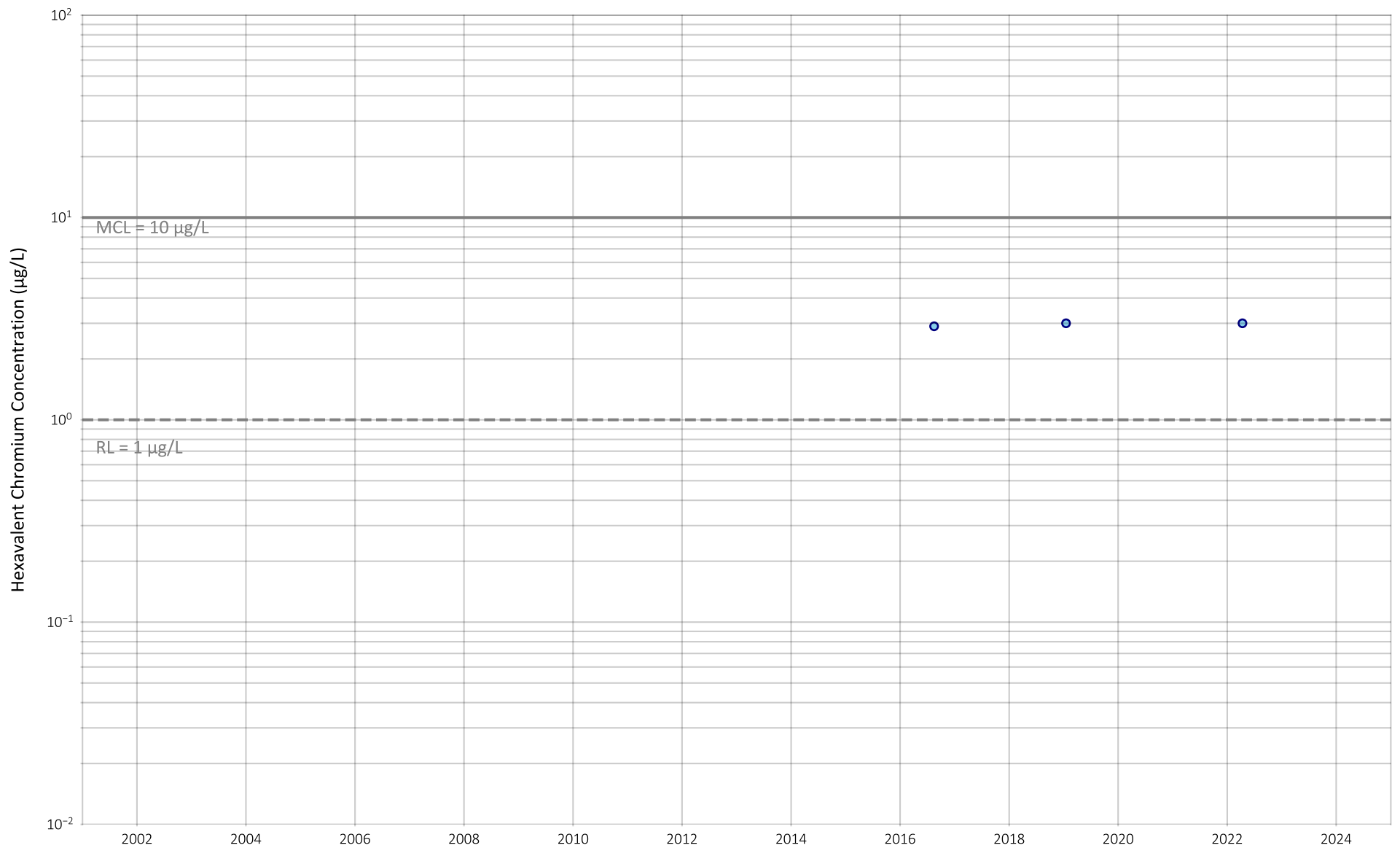
N-C-1121-80-24-01-WP-SGA Study



Notes:

1. The maximum contaminant level (MCL) for hexavalent chromium (Cr6) is 10 micrograms per liter (µg/L).
2. The reporting limit (RL) most used for Cr6 is 1.0 µg/L. Other reporting limits identified in this dataset were between 0.02 µg/L and 2.0 µg/L. Samples that were not detected are shown as 0.01 µg/L.

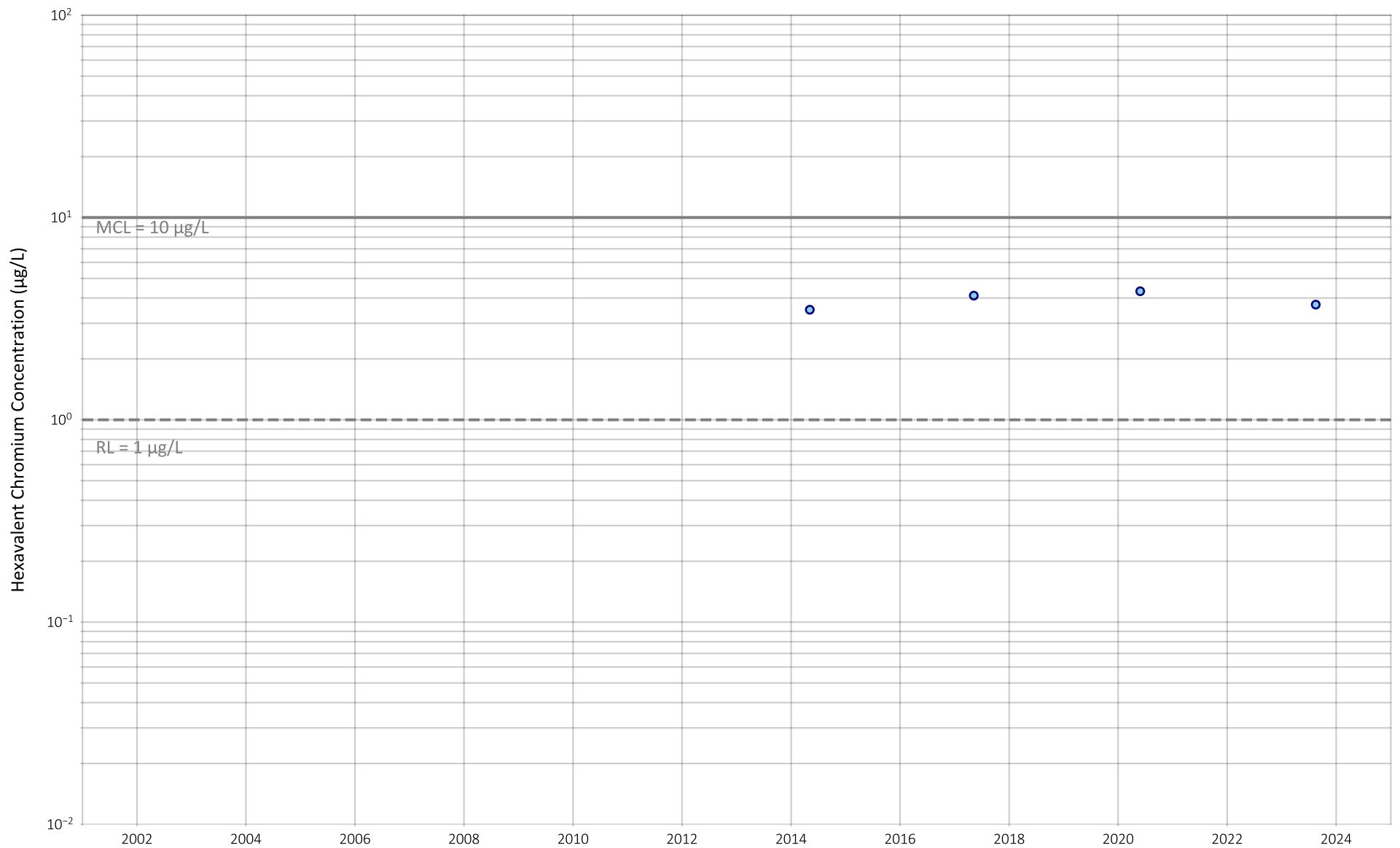
Well Name: BARRETT SCHOOL WELL (215')
Well Owner: Carmichael Water District
Figure B.4



Notes:

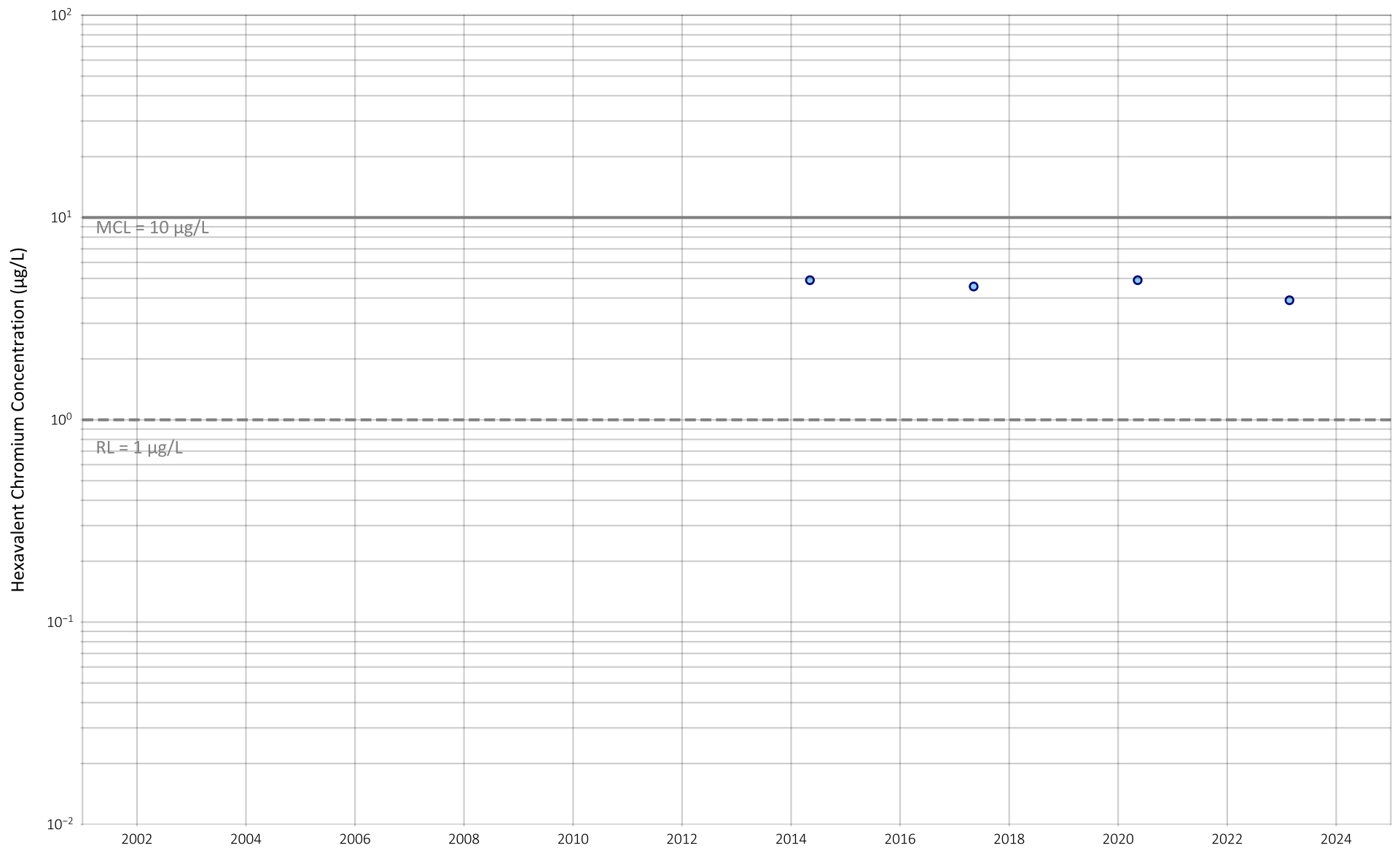
1. The maximum contaminant level (MCL) for hexavalent chromium (Cr6) is 10 micrograms per liter ($\mu\text{g/L}$).
2. The reporting limit (RL) most used for Cr6 is 1.0 $\mu\text{g/L}$. Other reporting limits identified in this dataset were between 0.02 $\mu\text{g/L}$ and 2.0 $\mu\text{g/L}$. Samples that were not detected are shown as 0.01 $\mu\text{g/L}$.

Well Name: BONITA WAY WELL (134')
Well Owner: Citrus Heights Water District
Figure B.5



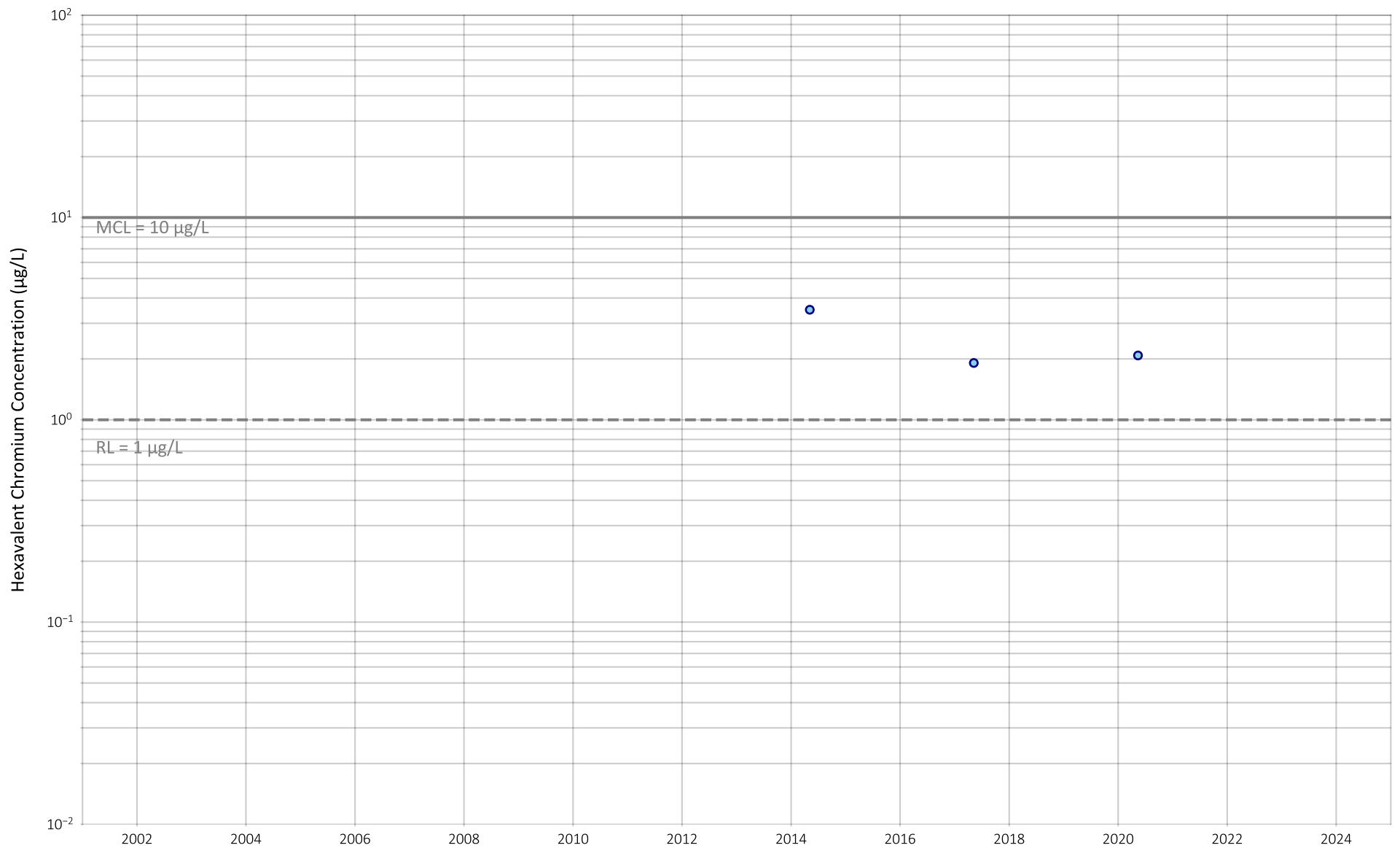
Notes:

1. The maximum contaminant level (MCL) for hexavalent chromium (Cr6) is 10 micrograms per liter (µg/L).
2. The reporting limit (RL) most used for Cr6 is 1.0 µg/L. Other reporting limits identified in this dataset were between 0.02 µg/L and 2.0 µg/L. Samples that were not detected are shown as 0.01 µg/L.



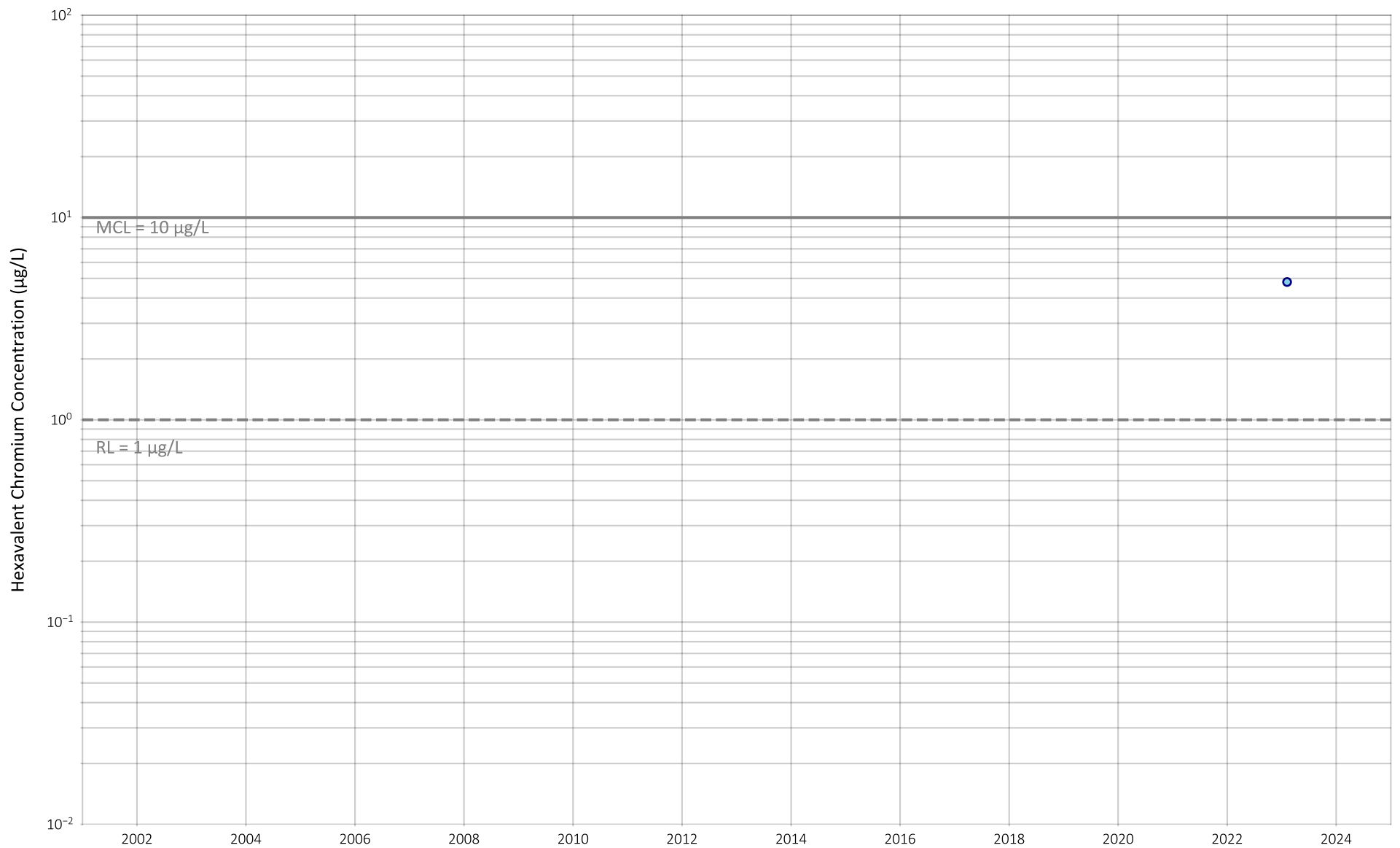
Notes:

1. The maximum contaminant level (MCL) for hexavalent chromium (Cr6) is 10 micrograms per liter (µg/L).
2. The reporting limit (RL) most used for Cr6 is 1.0 µg/L. Other reporting limits identified in this dataset were between 0.02 µg/L and 2.0 µg/L. Samples that were not detected are shown as 0.01 µg/L.



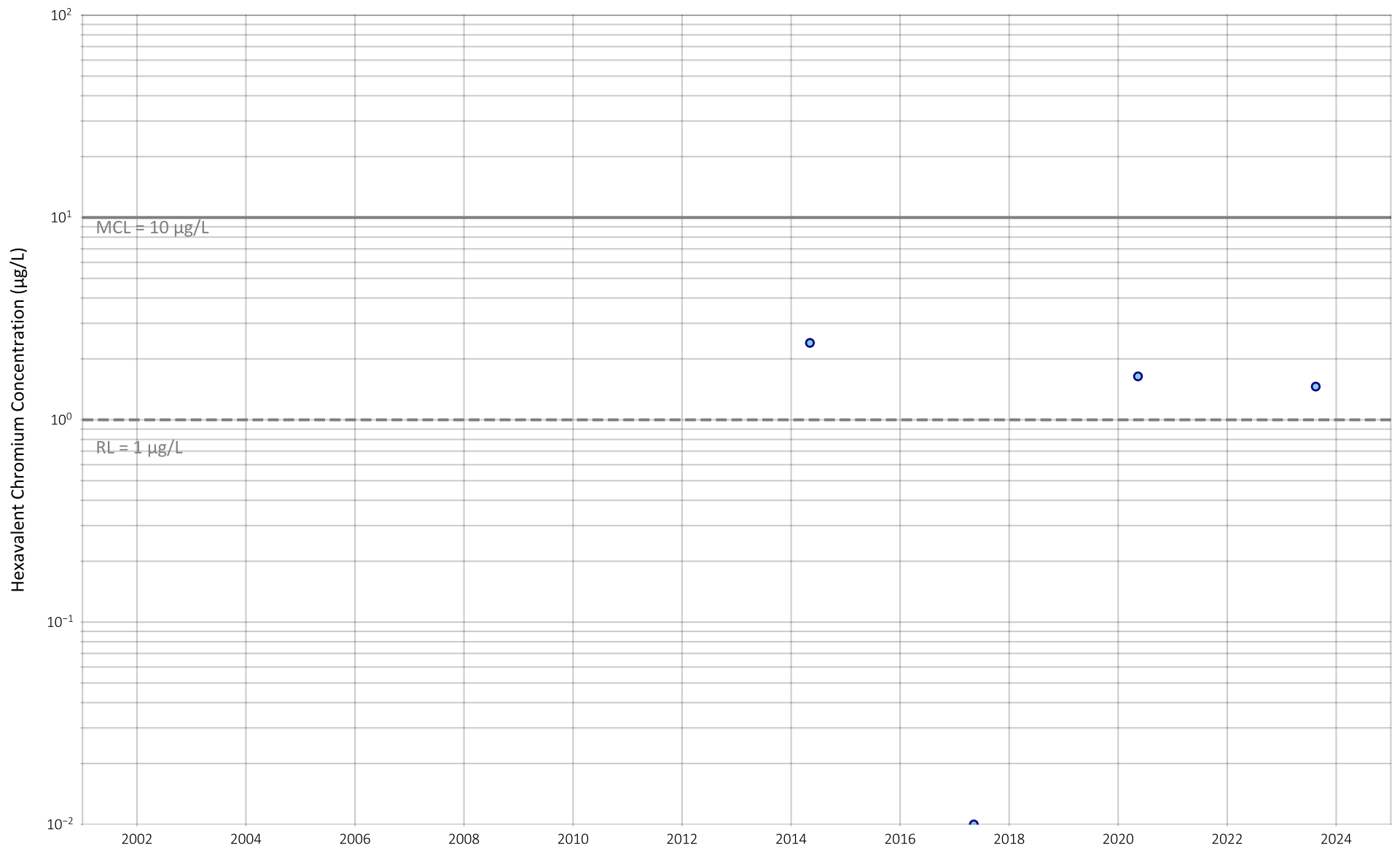
Notes:

1. The maximum contaminant level (MCL) for hexavalent chromium (Cr6) is 10 micrograms per liter (µg/L).
2. The reporting limit (RL) most used for Cr6 is 1.0 µg/L. Other reporting limits identified in this dataset were between 0.02 µg/L and 2.0 µg/L. Samples that were not detected are shown as 0.01 µg/L.



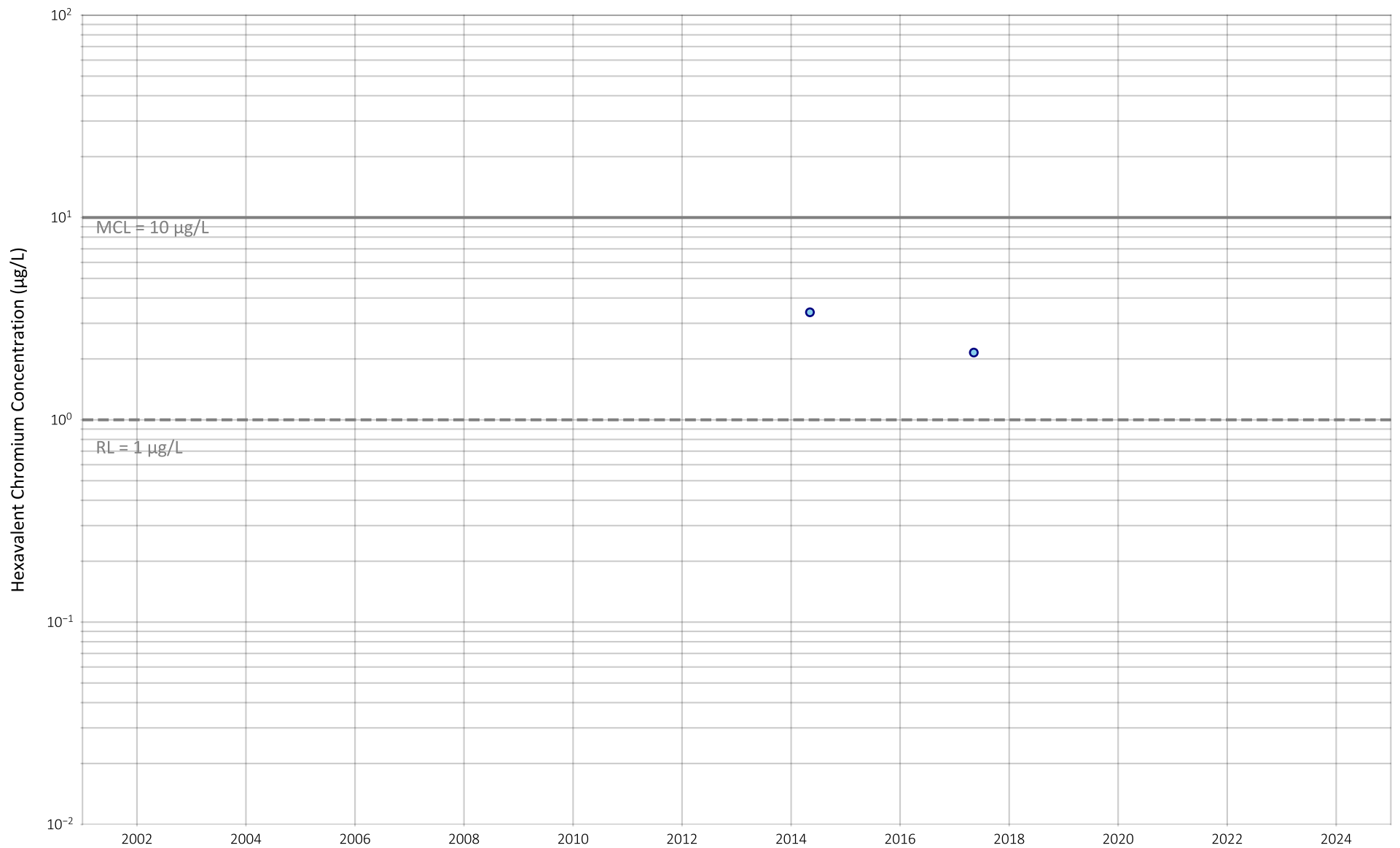
Notes:

1. The maximum contaminant level (MCL) for hexavalent chromium (Cr6) is 10 micrograms per liter ($\mu\text{g/L}$).
2. The reporting limit (RL) most used for Cr6 is 1.0 $\mu\text{g/L}$. Other reporting limits identified in this dataset were between 0.02 $\mu\text{g/L}$ and 2.0 $\mu\text{g/L}$. Samples that were not detected are shown as 0.01 $\mu\text{g/L}$.



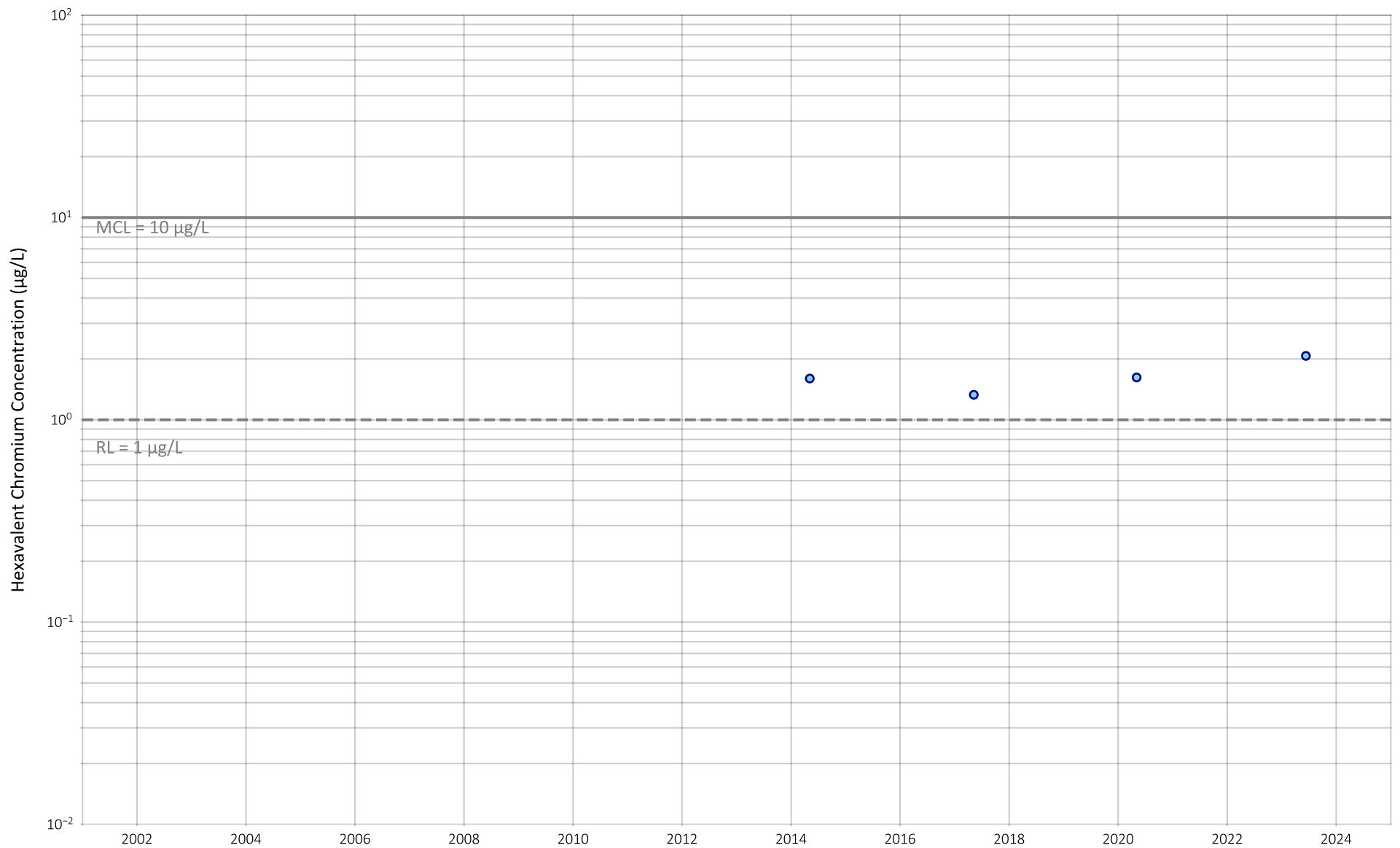
Notes:

1. The maximum contaminant level (MCL) for hexavalent chromium (Cr6) is 10 micrograms per liter (µg/L).
2. The reporting limit (RL) most used for Cr6 is 1.0 µg/L. Other reporting limits identified in this dataset were between 0.02 µg/L and 2.0 µg/L. Samples that were not detected are shown as 0.01 µg/L.



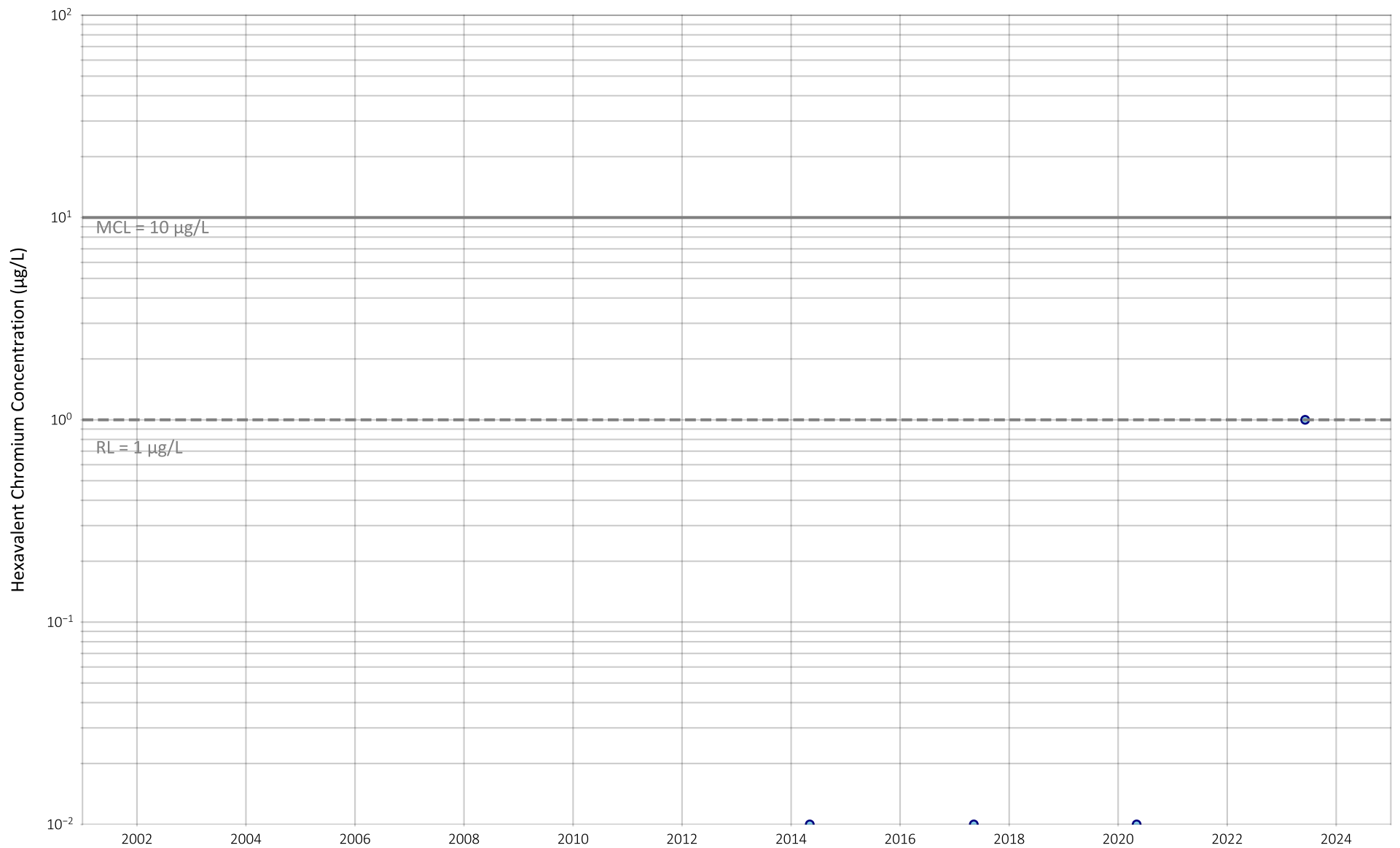
Notes:

1. The maximum contaminant level (MCL) for hexavalent chromium (Cr6) is 10 micrograms per liter ($\mu\text{g/L}$).
2. The reporting limit (RL) most used for Cr6 is 1.0 $\mu\text{g/L}$. Other reporting limits identified in this dataset were between 0.02 $\mu\text{g/L}$ and 2.0 $\mu\text{g/L}$. Samples that were not detected are shown as 0.01 $\mu\text{g/L}$.



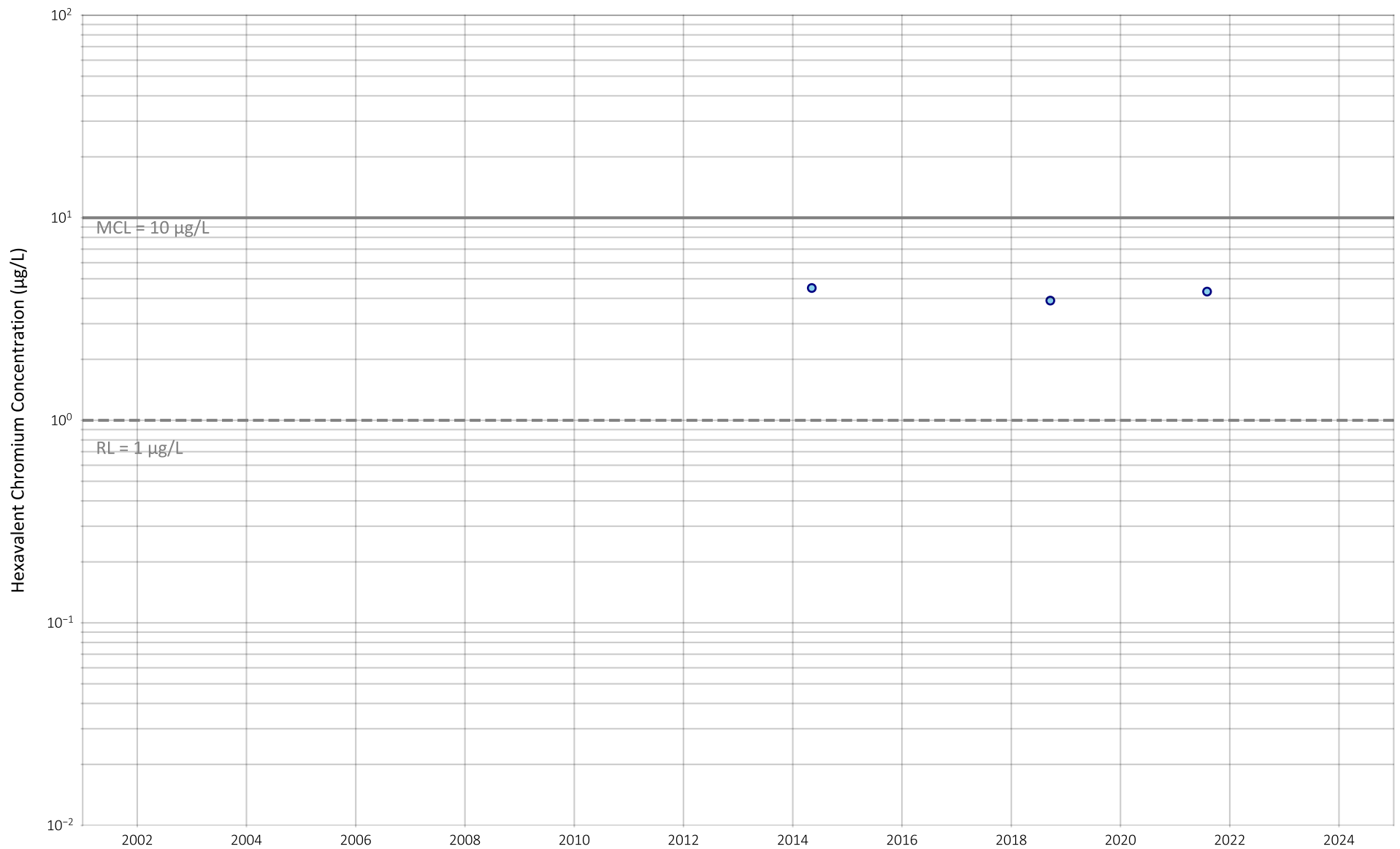
Notes:

1. The maximum contaminant level (MCL) for hexavalent chromium (Cr6) is 10 micrograms per liter (µg/L).
2. The reporting limit (RL) most used for Cr6 is 1.0 µg/L. Other reporting limits identified in this dataset were between 0.02 µg/L and 2.0 µg/L. Samples that were not detected are shown as 0.01 µg/L.



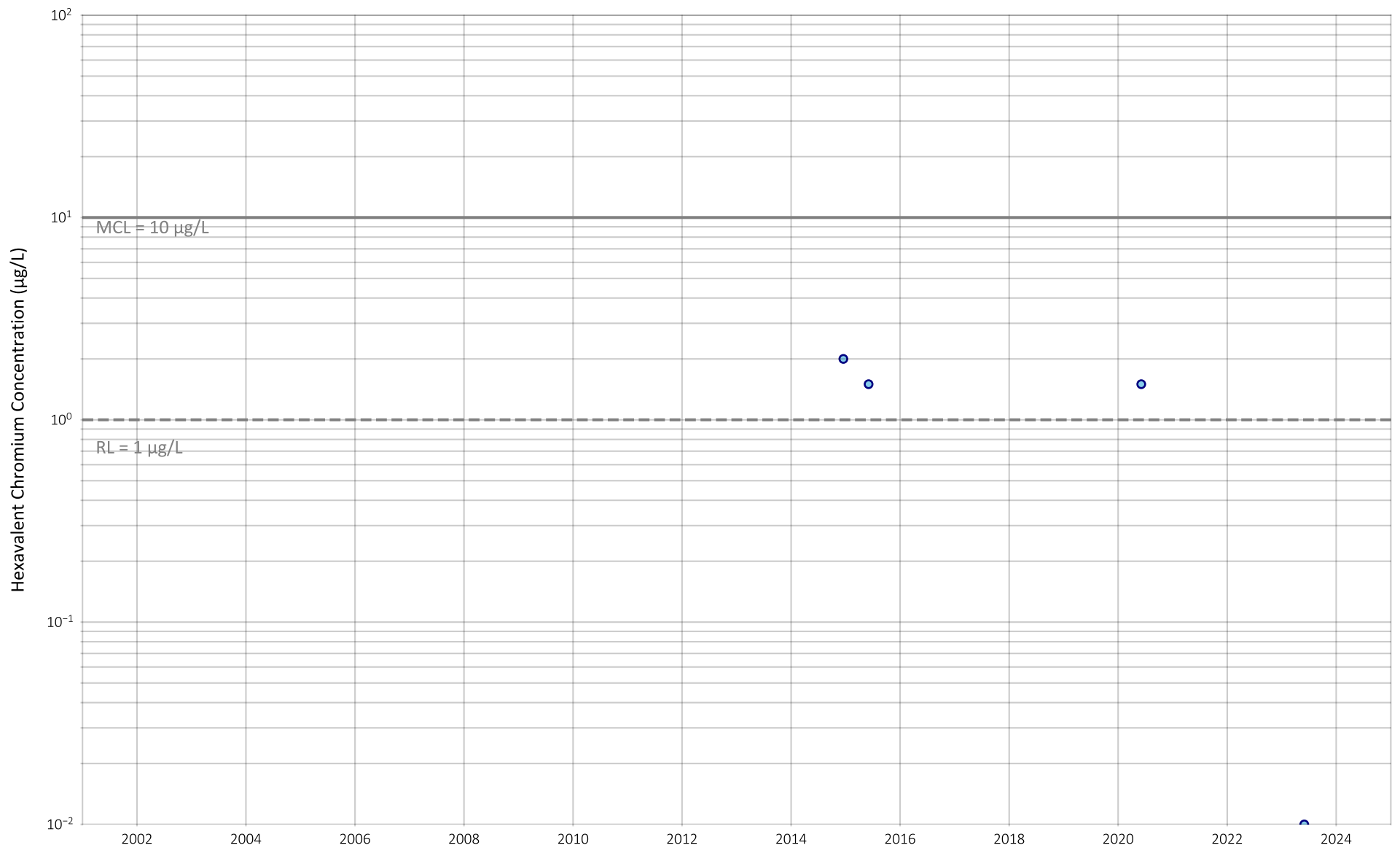
Notes:

1. The maximum contaminant level (MCL) for hexavalent chromium (Cr6) is 10 micrograms per liter ($\mu\text{g/L}$).
2. The reporting limit (RL) most used for Cr6 is 1.0 $\mu\text{g/L}$. Other reporting limits identified in this dataset were between 0.02 $\mu\text{g/L}$ and 2.0 $\mu\text{g/L}$. Samples that were not detected are shown as 0.01 $\mu\text{g/L}$.



Notes:

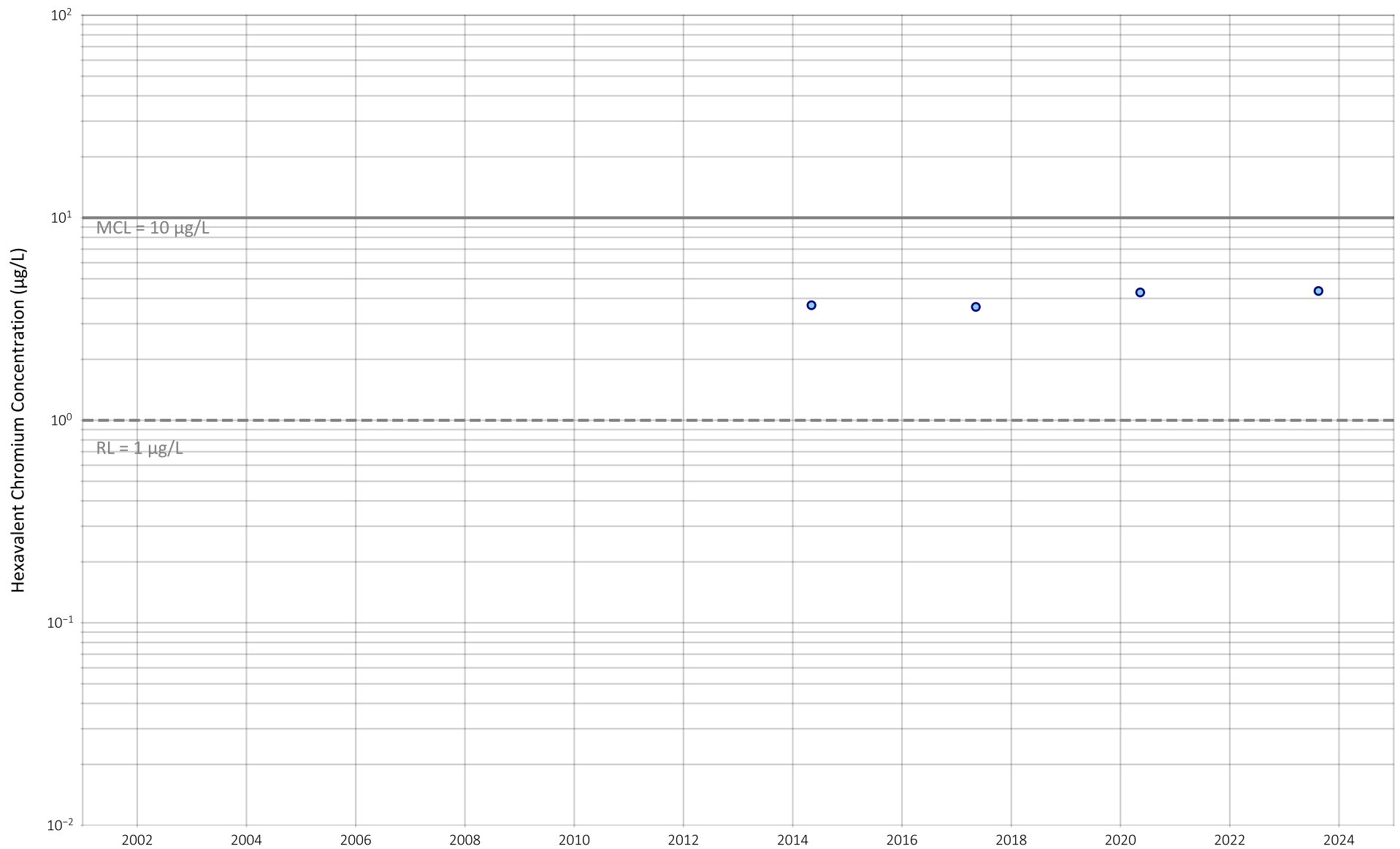
1. The maximum contaminant level (MCL) for hexavalent chromium (Cr6) is 10 micrograms per liter (µg/L).
2. The reporting limit (RL) most used for Cr6 is 1.0 µg/L. Other reporting limits identified in this dataset were between 0.02 µg/L and 2.0 µg/L. Samples that were not detected are shown as 0.01 µg/L.



Notes:

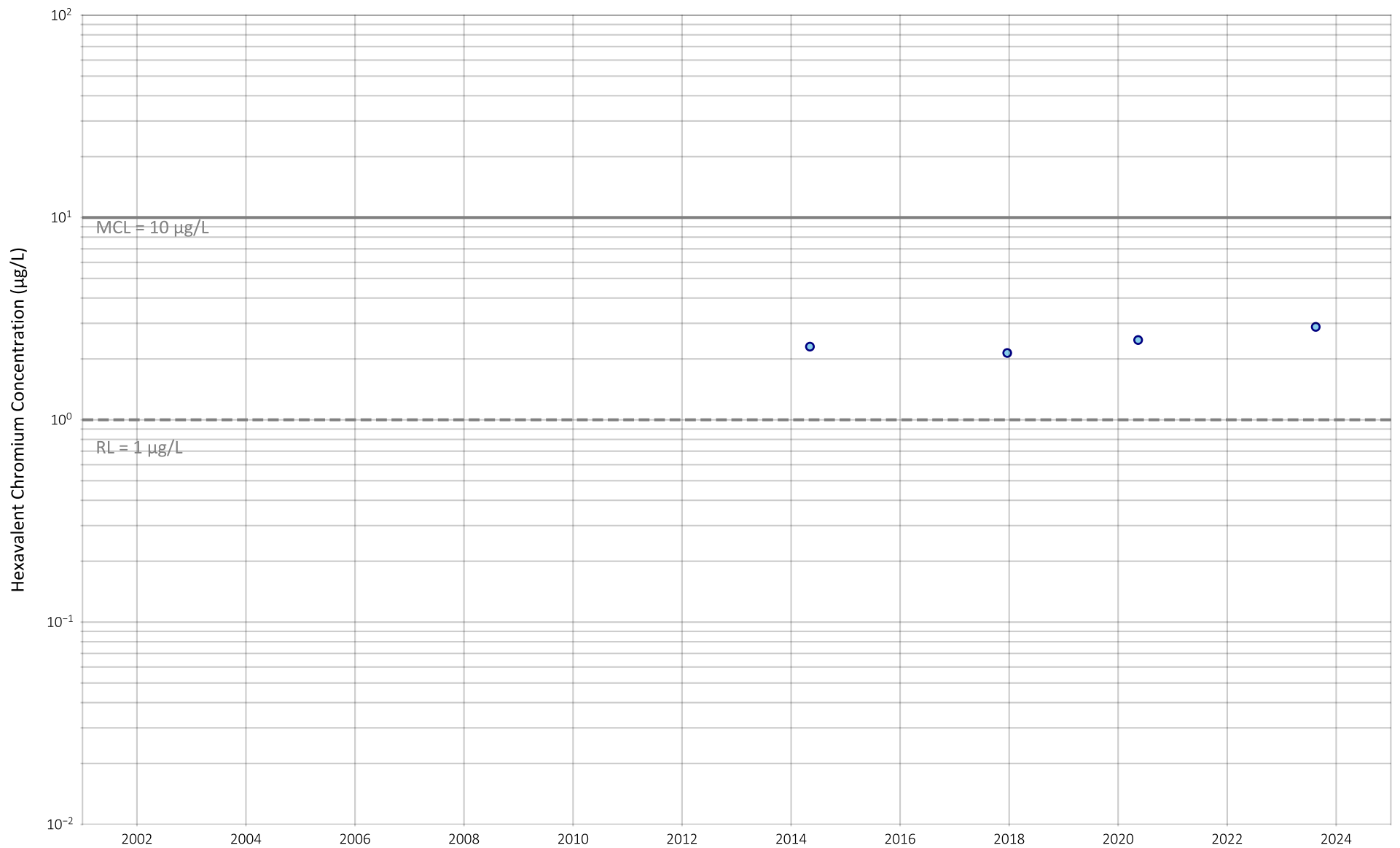
1. The maximum contaminant level (MCL) for hexavalent chromium (Cr6) is 10 micrograms per liter (µg/L).
2. The reporting limit (RL) most used for Cr6 is 1.0 µg/L. Other reporting limits identified in this dataset were between 0.02 µg/L and 2.0 µg/L. Samples that were not detected are shown as 0.01 µg/L.

Well Name: GARFIELD WELL (550')
Well Owner: Carmichael Water District
Figure B.15



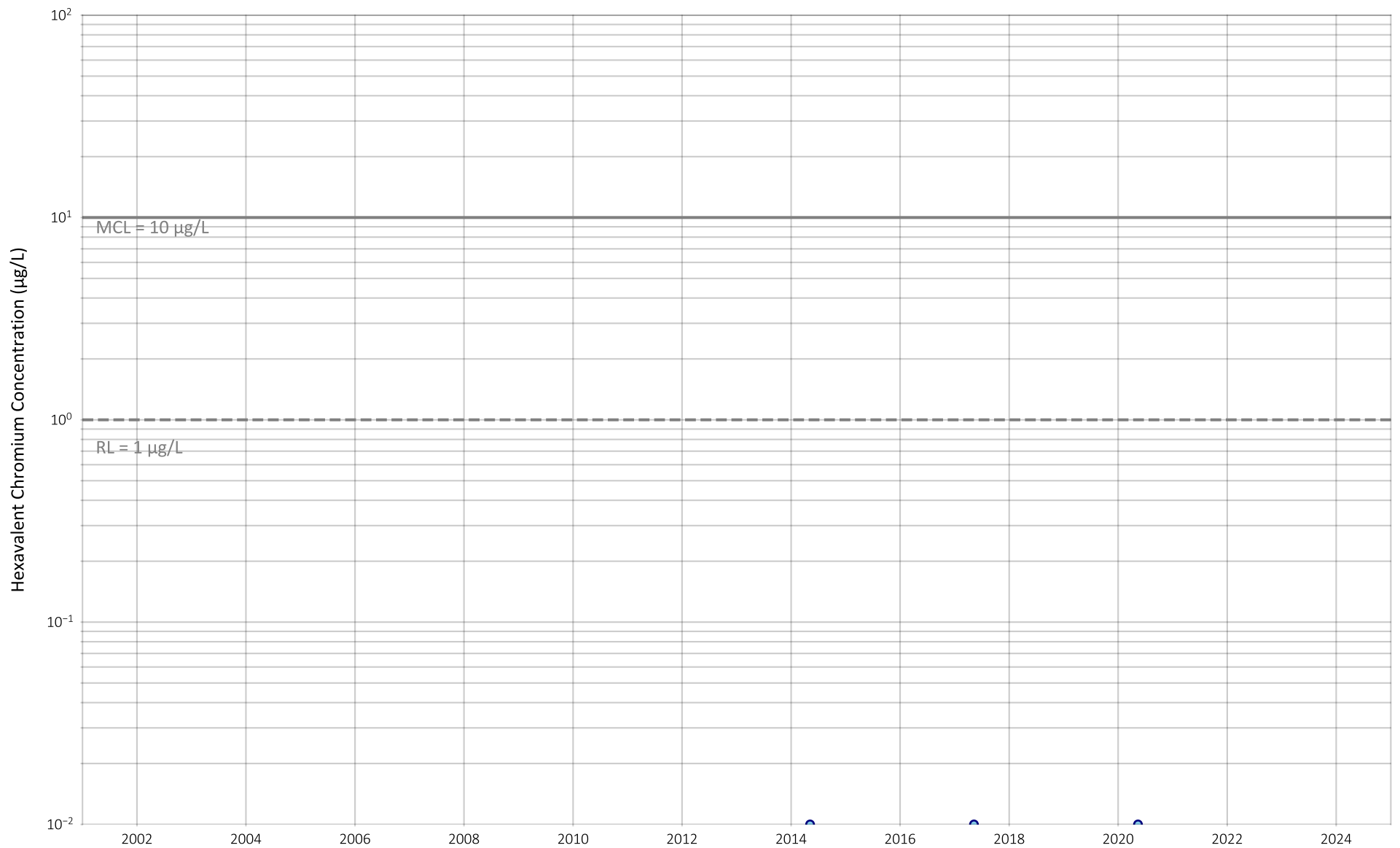
Notes:

1. The maximum contaminant level (MCL) for hexavalent chromium (Cr6) is 10 micrograms per liter ($\mu\text{g/L}$).
2. The reporting limit (RL) most used for Cr6 is 1.0 $\mu\text{g/L}$. Other reporting limits identified in this dataset were between 0.02 $\mu\text{g/L}$ and 2.0 $\mu\text{g/L}$. Samples that were not detected are shown as 0.01 $\mu\text{g/L}$.



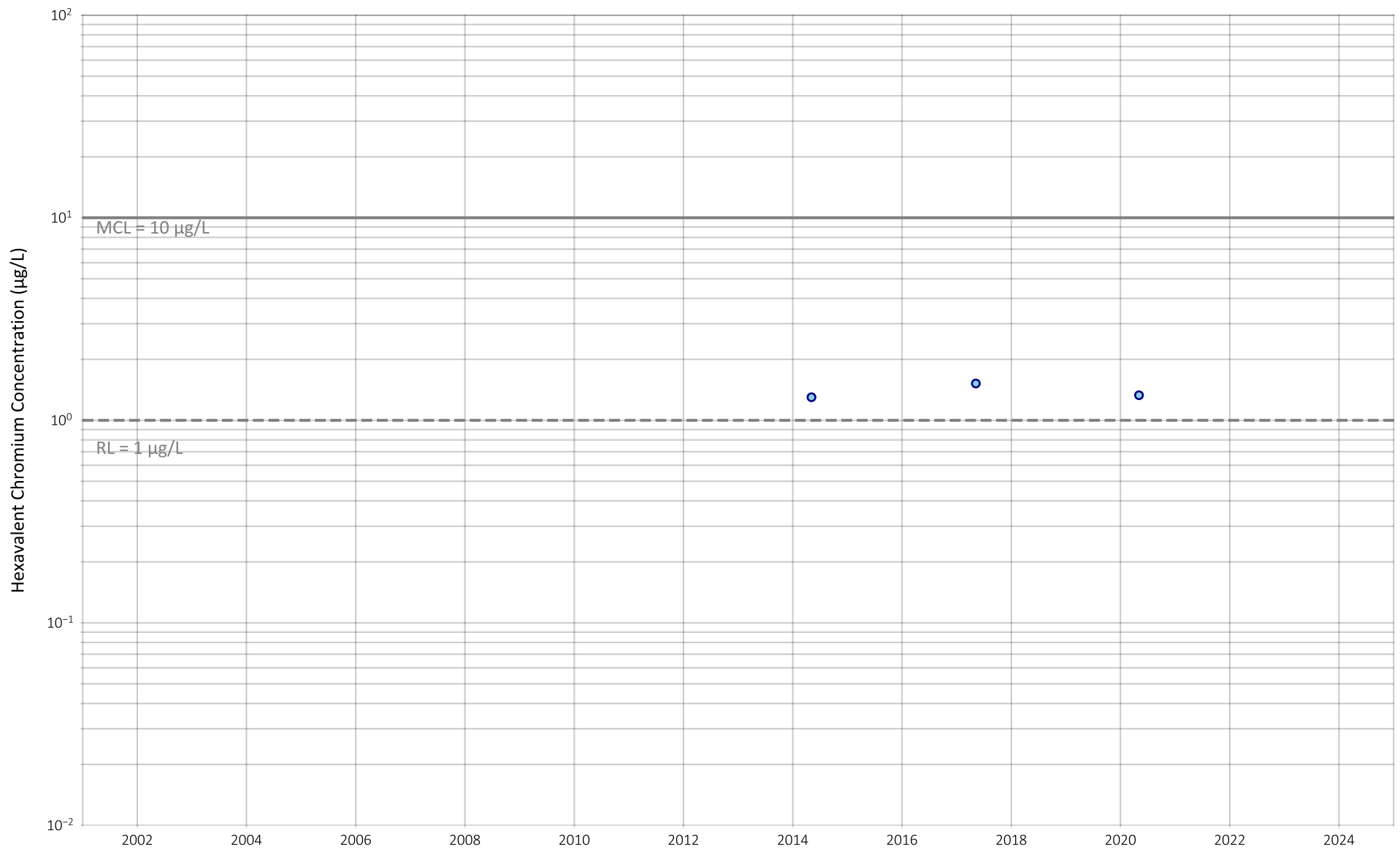
Notes:

1. The maximum contaminant level (MCL) for hexavalent chromium (Cr6) is 10 micrograms per liter (µg/L).
2. The reporting limit (RL) most used for Cr6 is 1.0 µg/L. Other reporting limits identified in this dataset were between 0.02 µg/L and 2.0 µg/L. Samples that were not detected are shown as 0.01 µg/L.



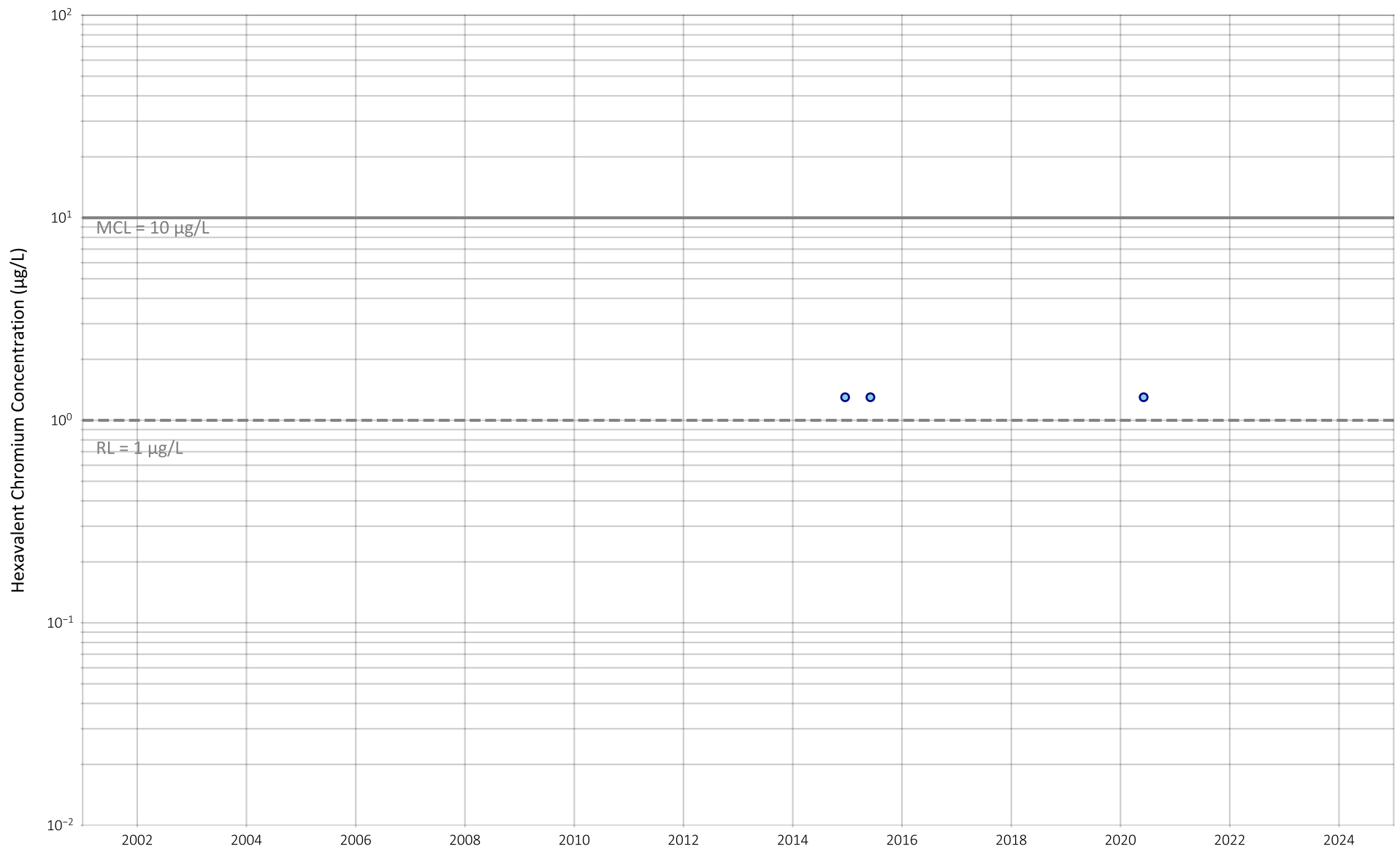
Notes:

1. The maximum contaminant level (MCL) for hexavalent chromium (Cr6) is 10 micrograms per liter ($\mu\text{g/L}$).
2. The reporting limit (RL) most used for Cr6 is 1.0 $\mu\text{g/L}$. Other reporting limits identified in this dataset were between 0.02 $\mu\text{g/L}$ and 2.0 $\mu\text{g/L}$. Samples that were not detected are shown as 0.01 $\mu\text{g/L}$.



Notes:

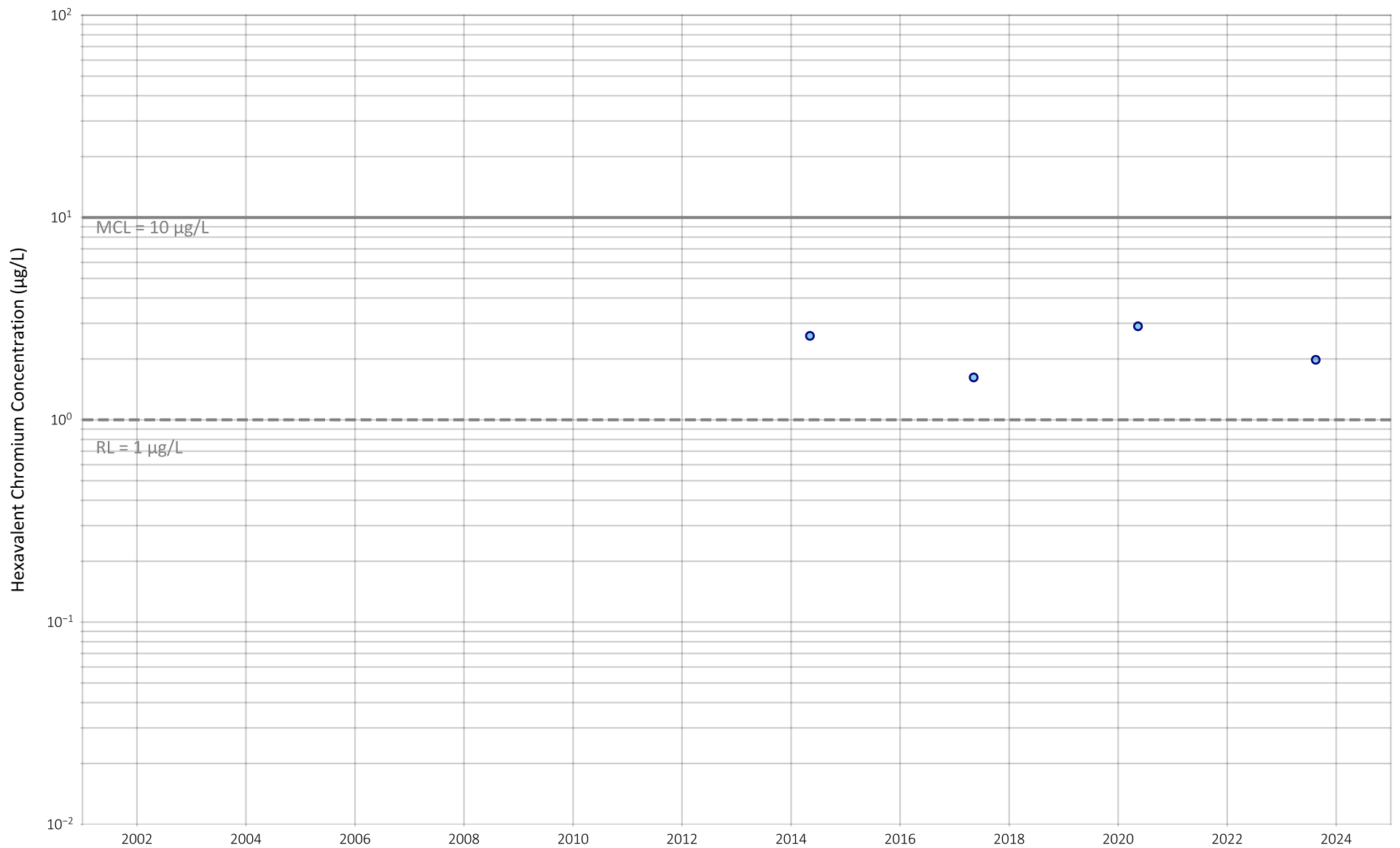
1. The maximum contaminant level (MCL) for hexavalent chromium (Cr6) is 10 micrograms per liter (µg/L).
2. The reporting limit (RL) most used for Cr6 is 1.0 µg/L. Other reporting limits identified in this dataset were between 0.02 µg/L and 2.0 µg/L. Samples that were not detected are shown as 0.01 µg/L.



Notes:

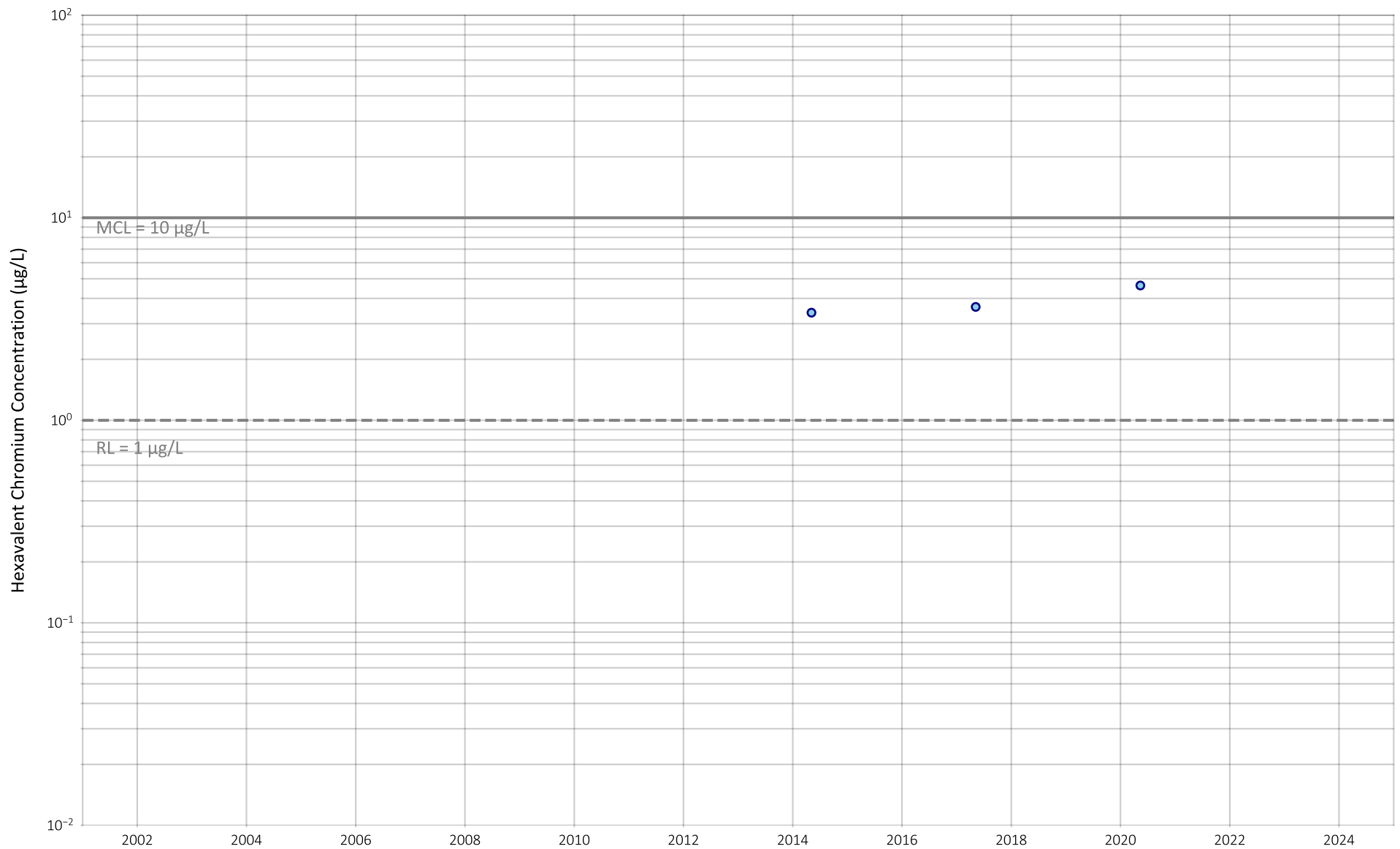
1. The maximum contaminant level (MCL) for hexavalent chromium (Cr6) is 10 micrograms per liter ($\mu\text{g/L}$).
2. The reporting limit (RL) most used for Cr6 is 1.0 $\mu\text{g/L}$. Other reporting limits identified in this dataset were between 0.02 $\mu\text{g/L}$ and 2.0 $\mu\text{g/L}$. Samples that were not detected are shown as 0.01 $\mu\text{g/L}$.

Well Name: LA VISTA WELL (495')
Well Owner: Carmichael Water District
Figure B.20



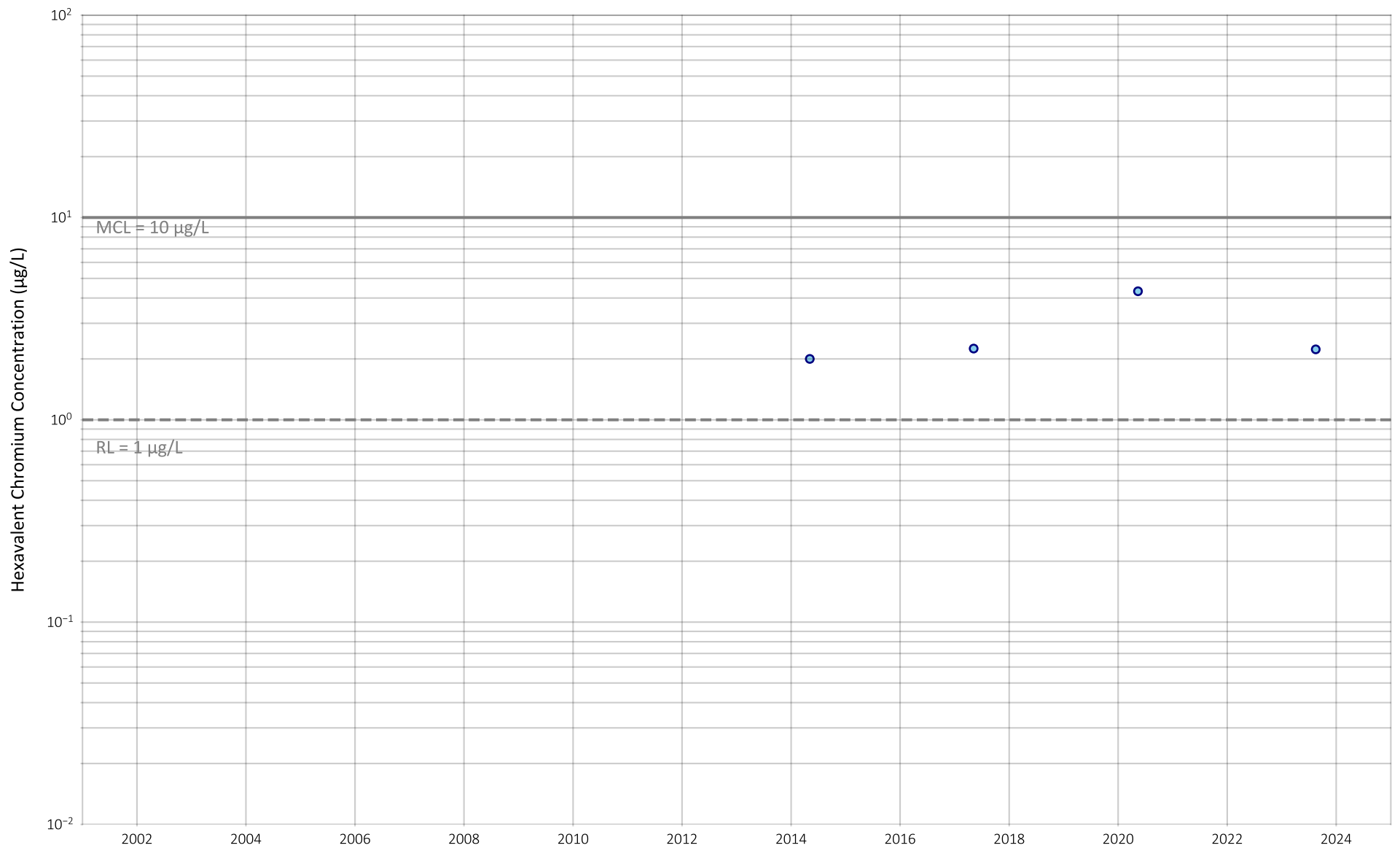
Notes:

1. The maximum contaminant level (MCL) for hexavalent chromium (Cr6) is 10 micrograms per liter (µg/L).
2. The reporting limit (RL) most used for Cr6 is 1.0 µg/L. Other reporting limits identified in this dataset were between 0.02 µg/L and 2.0 µg/L. Samples that were not detected are shown as 0.01 µg/L.



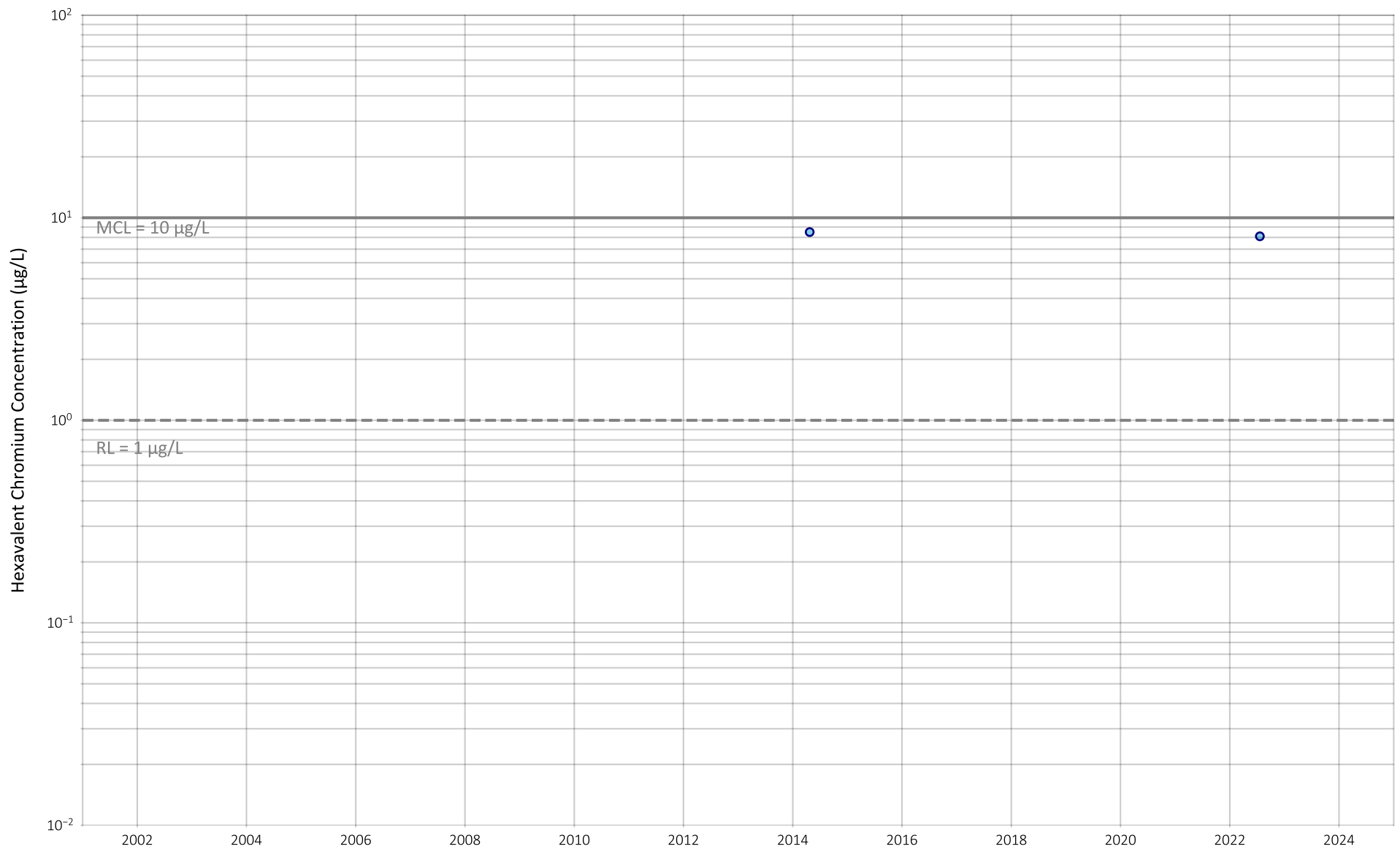
Notes:

1. The maximum contaminant level (MCL) for hexavalent chromium (Cr6) is 10 micrograms per liter (µg/L).
2. The reporting limit (RL) most used for Cr6 is 1.0 µg/L. Other reporting limits identified in this dataset were between 0.02 µg/L and 2.0 µg/L. Samples that were not detected are shown as 0.01 µg/L.



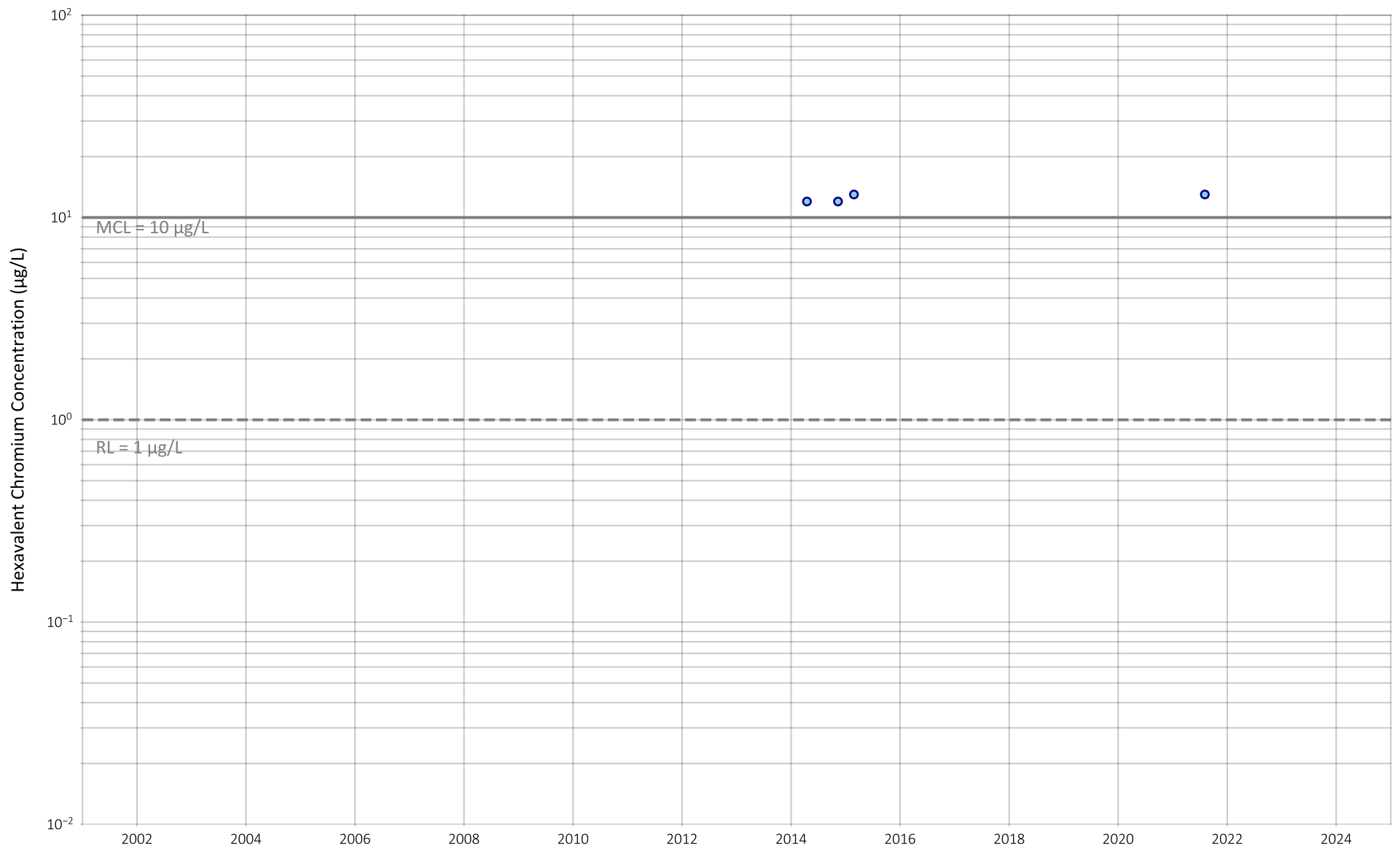
Notes:

1. The maximum contaminant level (MCL) for hexavalent chromium (Cr6) is 10 micrograms per liter ($\mu\text{g/L}$).
2. The reporting limit (RL) most used for Cr6 is 1.0 $\mu\text{g/L}$. Other reporting limits identified in this dataset were between 0.02 $\mu\text{g/L}$ and 2.0 $\mu\text{g/L}$. Samples that were not detected are shown as 0.01 $\mu\text{g/L}$.



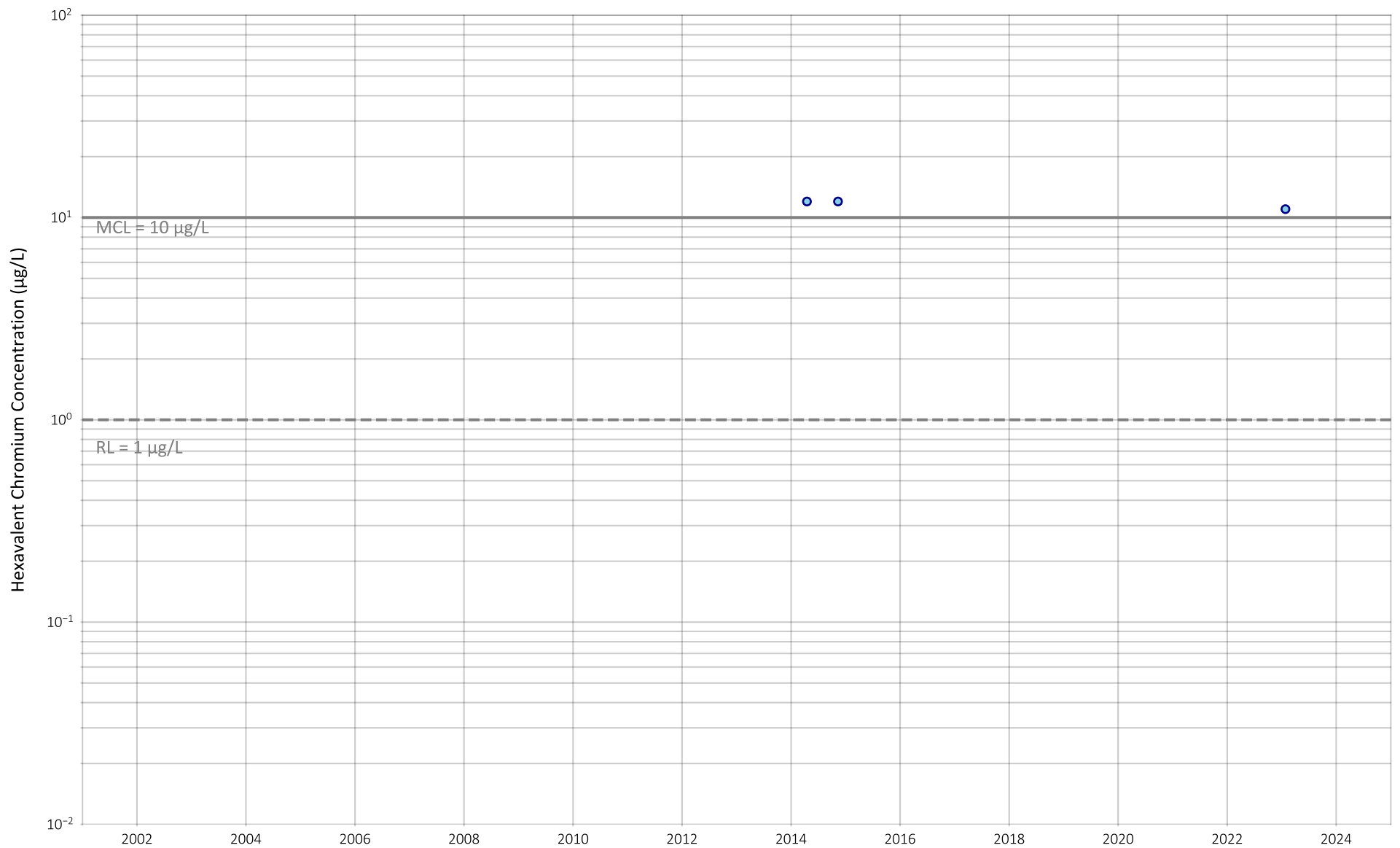
Notes:

1. The maximum contaminant level (MCL) for hexavalent chromium (Cr6) is 10 micrograms per liter ($\mu\text{g/L}$).
2. The reporting limit (RL) most used for Cr6 is 1.0 $\mu\text{g/L}$. Other reporting limits identified in this dataset were between 0.02 $\mu\text{g/L}$ and 2.0 $\mu\text{g/L}$. Samples that were not detected are shown as 0.01 $\mu\text{g/L}$.



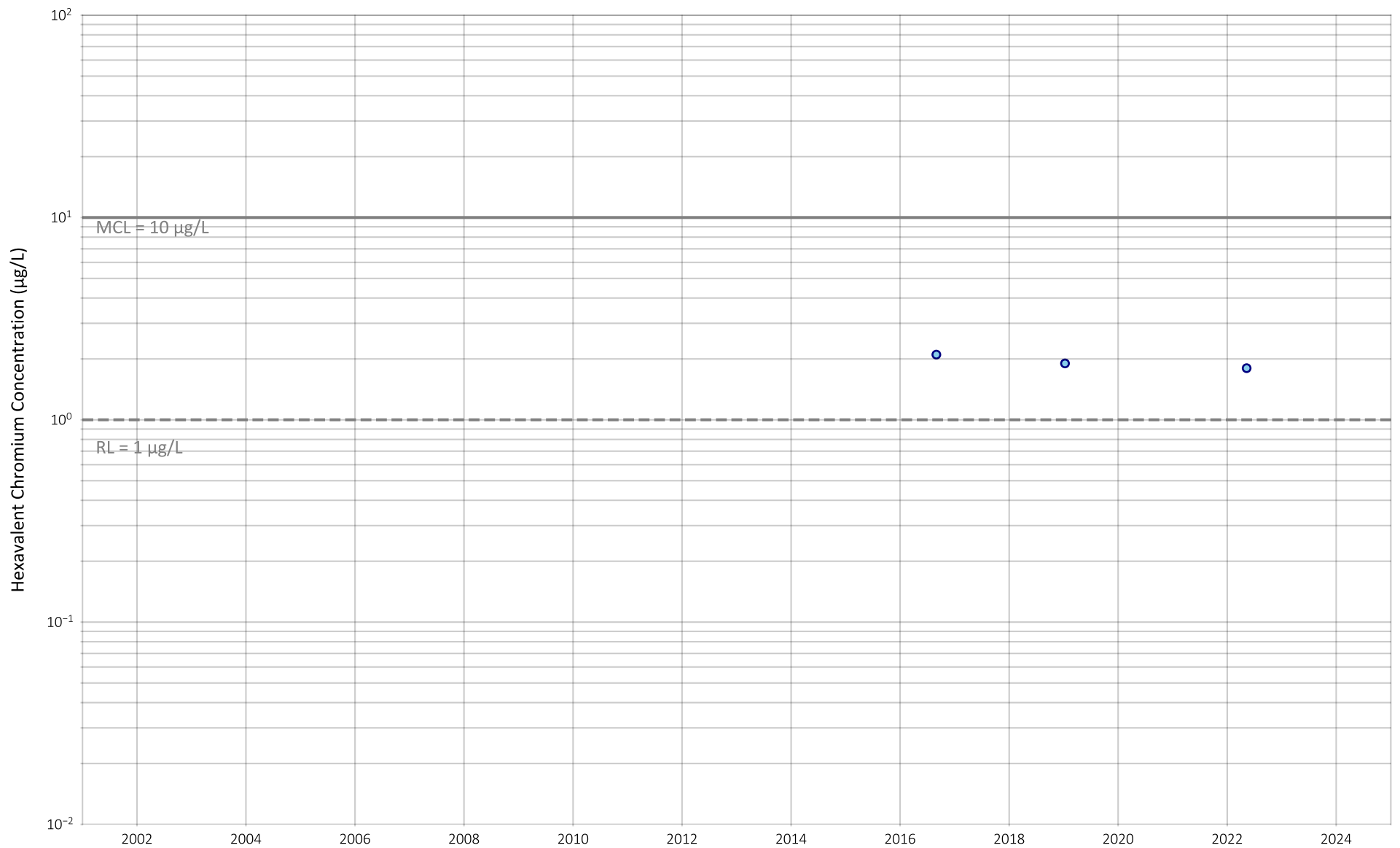
Notes:

1. The maximum contaminant level (MCL) for hexavalent chromium (Cr6) is 10 micrograms per liter (µg/L).
2. The reporting limit (RL) most used for Cr6 is 1.0 µg/L. Other reporting limits identified in this dataset were between 0.02 µg/L and 2.0 µg/L. Samples that were not detected are shown as 0.01 µg/L.



Notes:

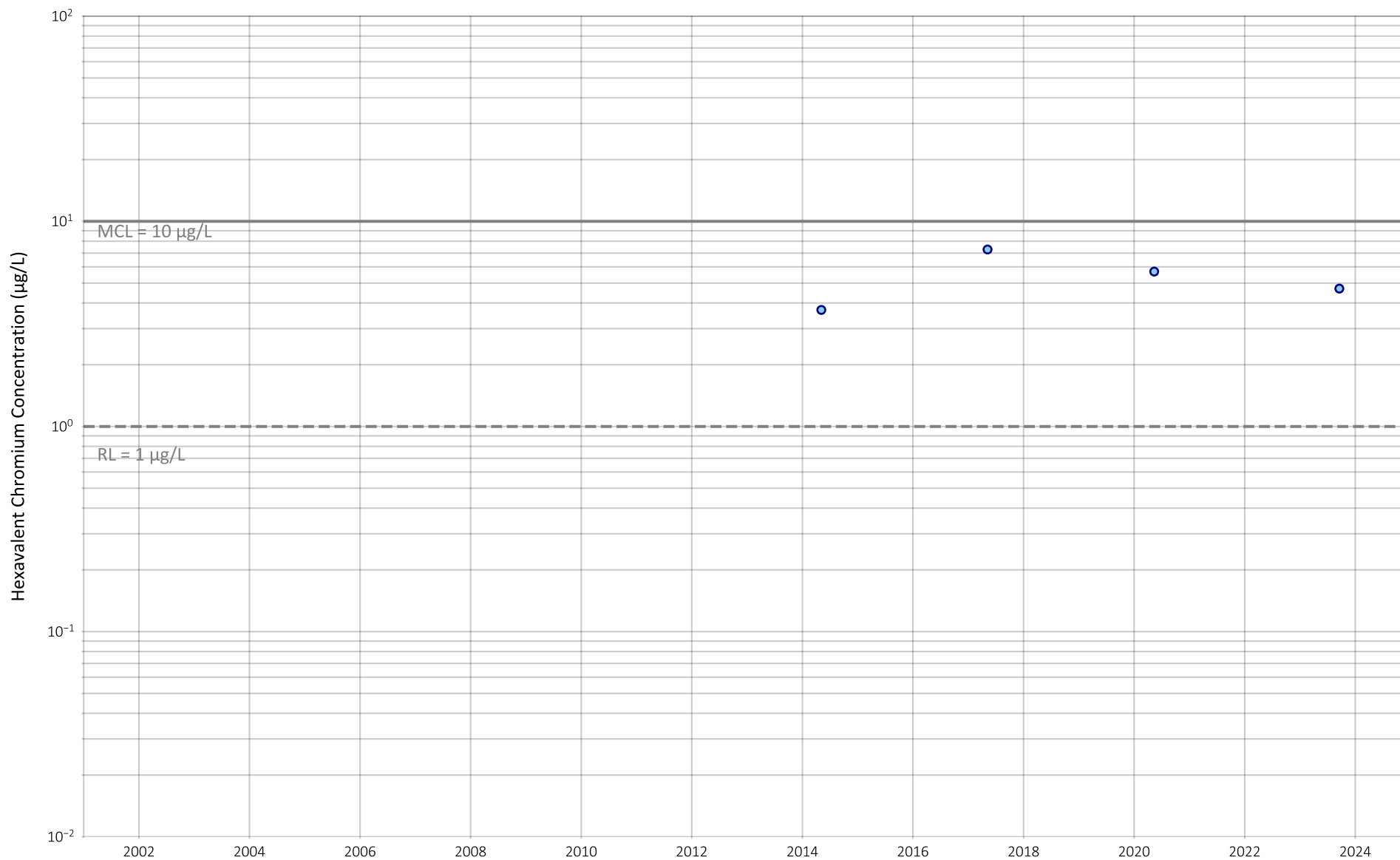
1. The maximum contaminant level (MCL) for hexavalent chromium (Cr6) is 10 micrograms per liter ($\mu\text{g/L}$).
2. The reporting limit (RL) most used for Cr6 is 1.0 $\mu\text{g/L}$. Other reporting limits identified in this dataset were between 0.02 $\mu\text{g/L}$ and 2.0 $\mu\text{g/L}$. Samples that were not detected are shown as 0.01 $\mu\text{g/L}$.



Notes:

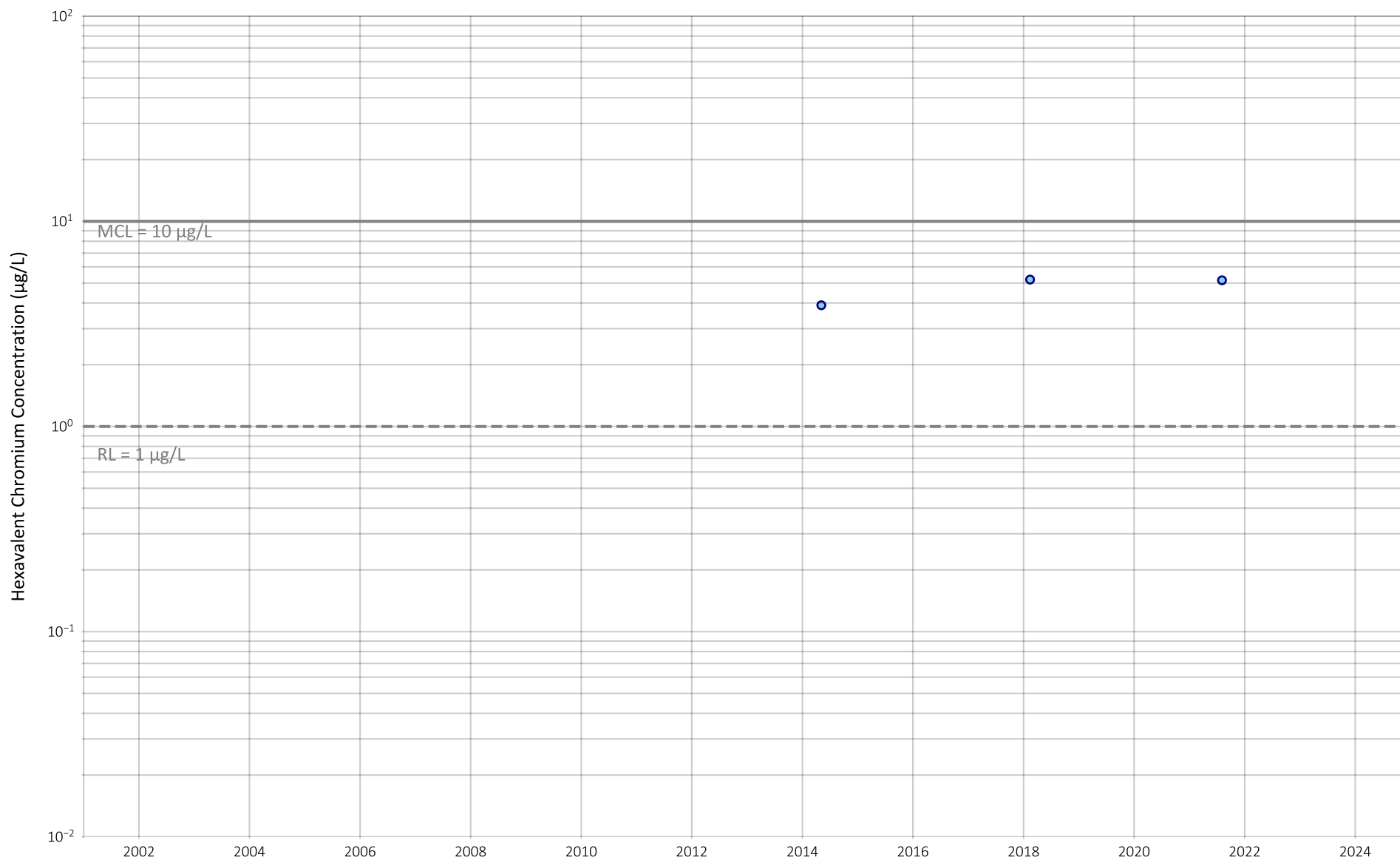
1. The maximum contaminant level (MCL) for hexavalent chromium (Cr6) is 10 micrograms per liter ($\mu\text{g/L}$).
2. The reporting limit (RL) most used for Cr6 is $1.0 \mu\text{g/L}$. Other reporting limits identified in this dataset were between $0.02 \mu\text{g/L}$ and $2.0 \mu\text{g/L}$. Samples that were not detected are shown as $0.01 \mu\text{g/L}$.

Well Name: MITCHELL FARMS WELL (65')
Well Owner: Citrus Heights Water District
Figure B.27



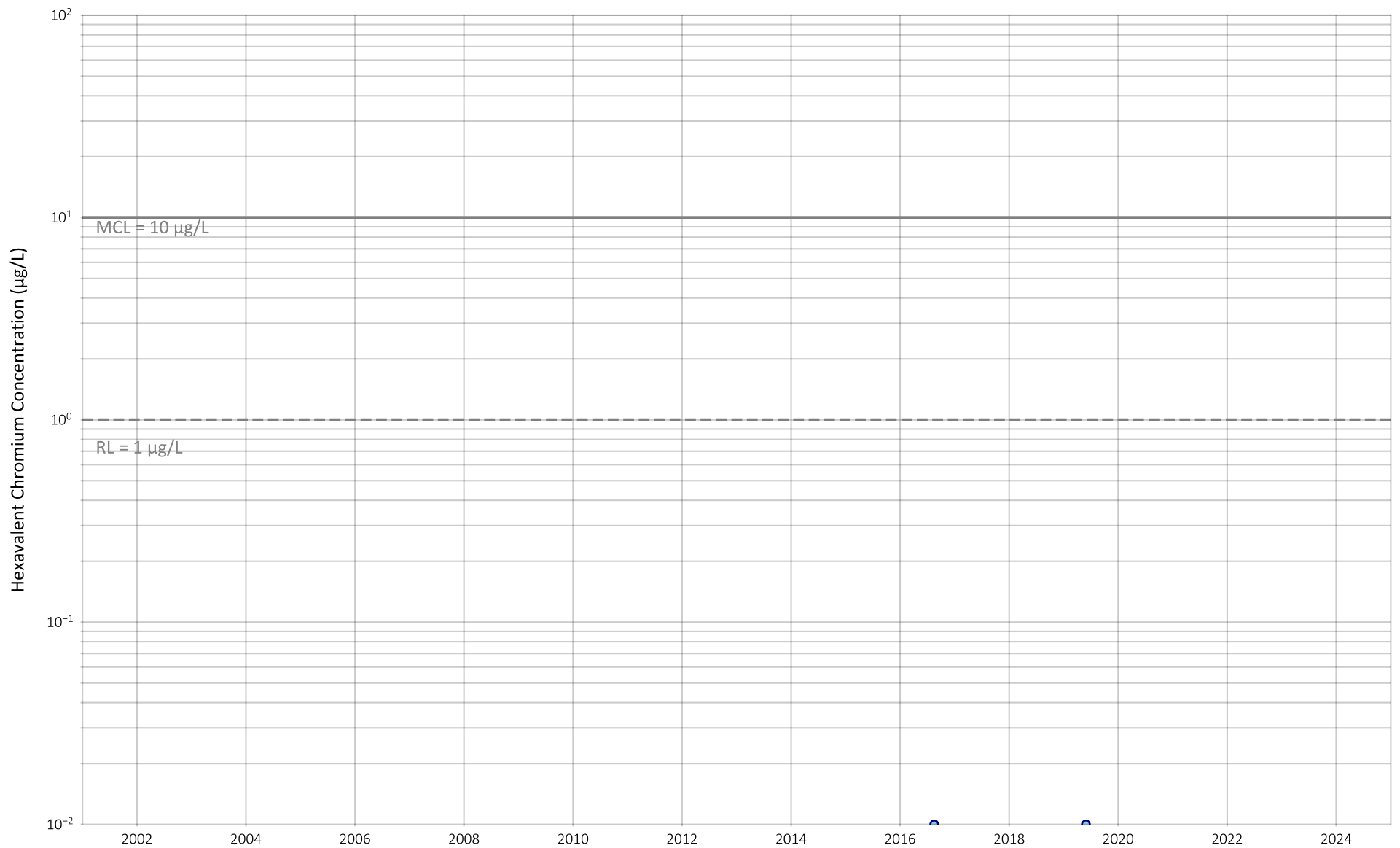
Notes:

1. The maximum contaminant level (MCL) for hexavalent chromium (Cr6) is 10 micrograms per liter (µg/L).
2. The reporting limit (RL) most used for Cr6 is 1.0 µg/L. Other reporting limits identified in this dataset were between 0.02 µg/L and 2.0 µg/L. Samples that were not detected are shown as 0.01 µg/L.



Notes:

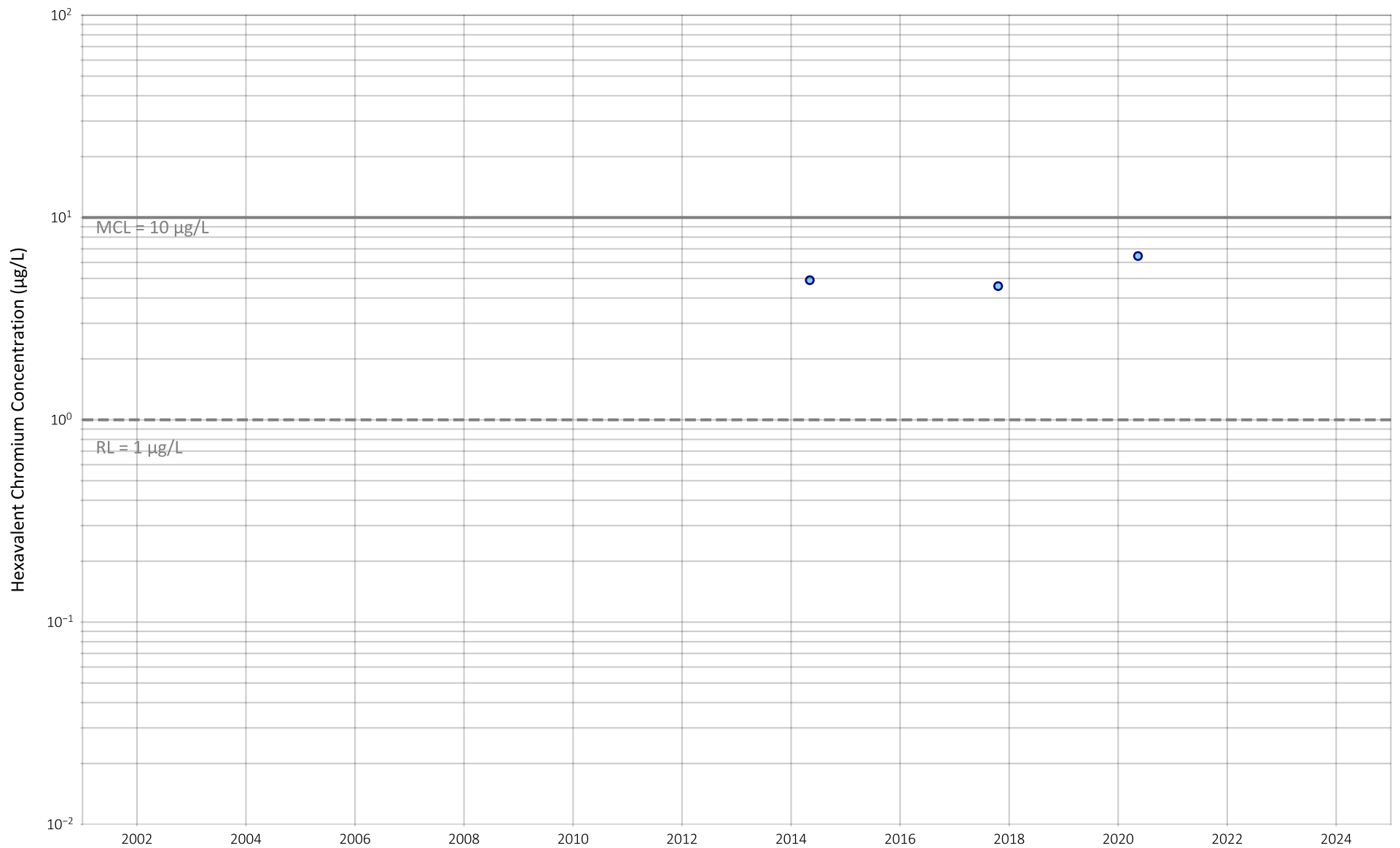
1. The maximum contaminant level (MCL) for hexavalent chromium (Cr6) is 10 micrograms per liter (µg/L).
2. The reporting limit (RL) most used for Cr6 is 1.0 µg/L. Other reporting limits identified in this dataset were between 0.02 µg/L and 2.0 µg/L. Samples that were not detected are shown as 0.01 µg/L.



Notes:

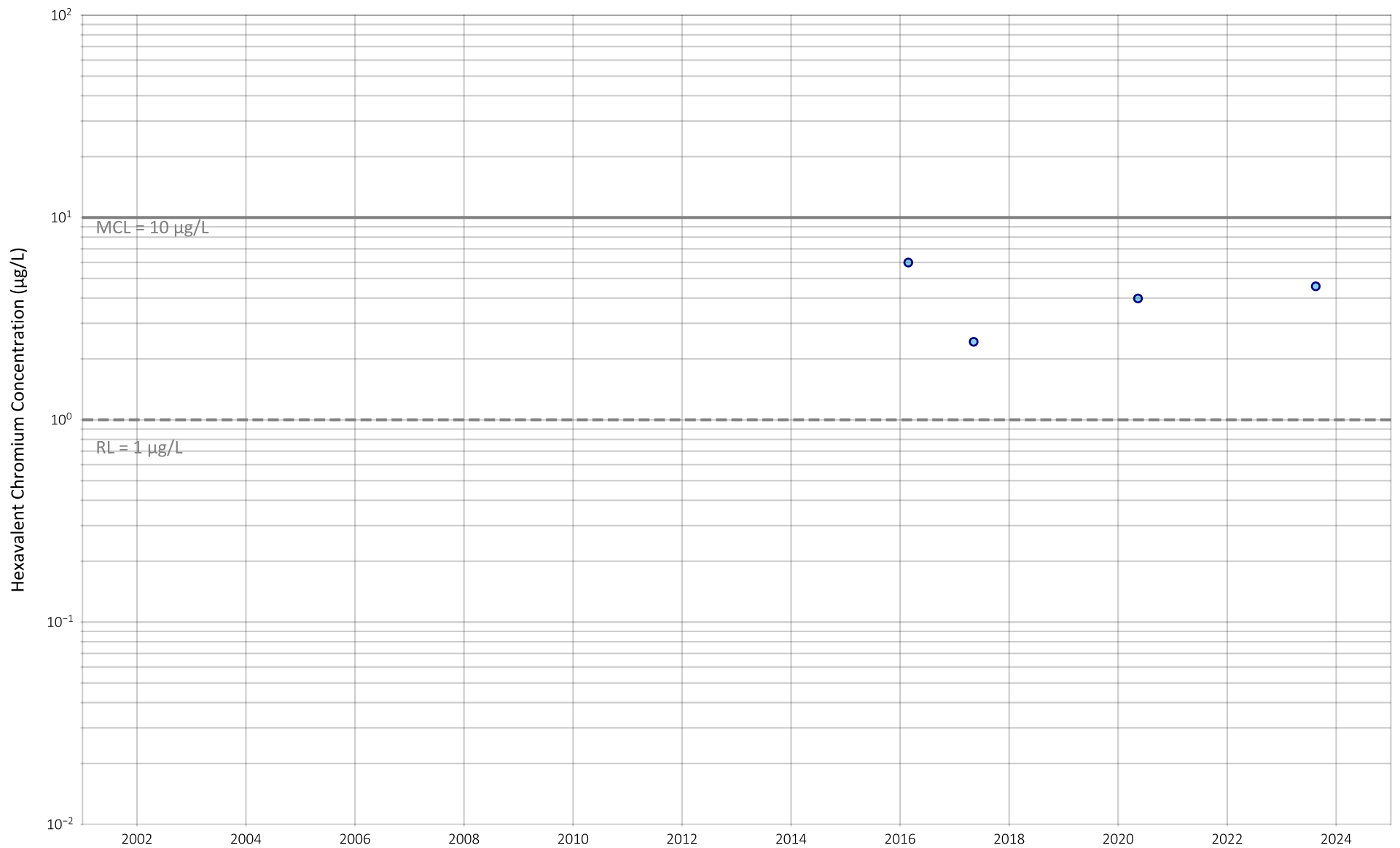
1. The maximum contaminant level (MCL) for hexavalent chromium (Cr6) is 10 micrograms per liter (µg/L).
2. The reporting limit (RL) most used for Cr6 is 1.0 µg/L. Other reporting limits identified in this dataset were between 0.02 µg/L and 2.0 µg/L. Samples that were not detected are shown as 0.01 µg/L.

Well Name: PALM WELL (396')
Well Owner: Citrus Heights Water District
Figure B.30



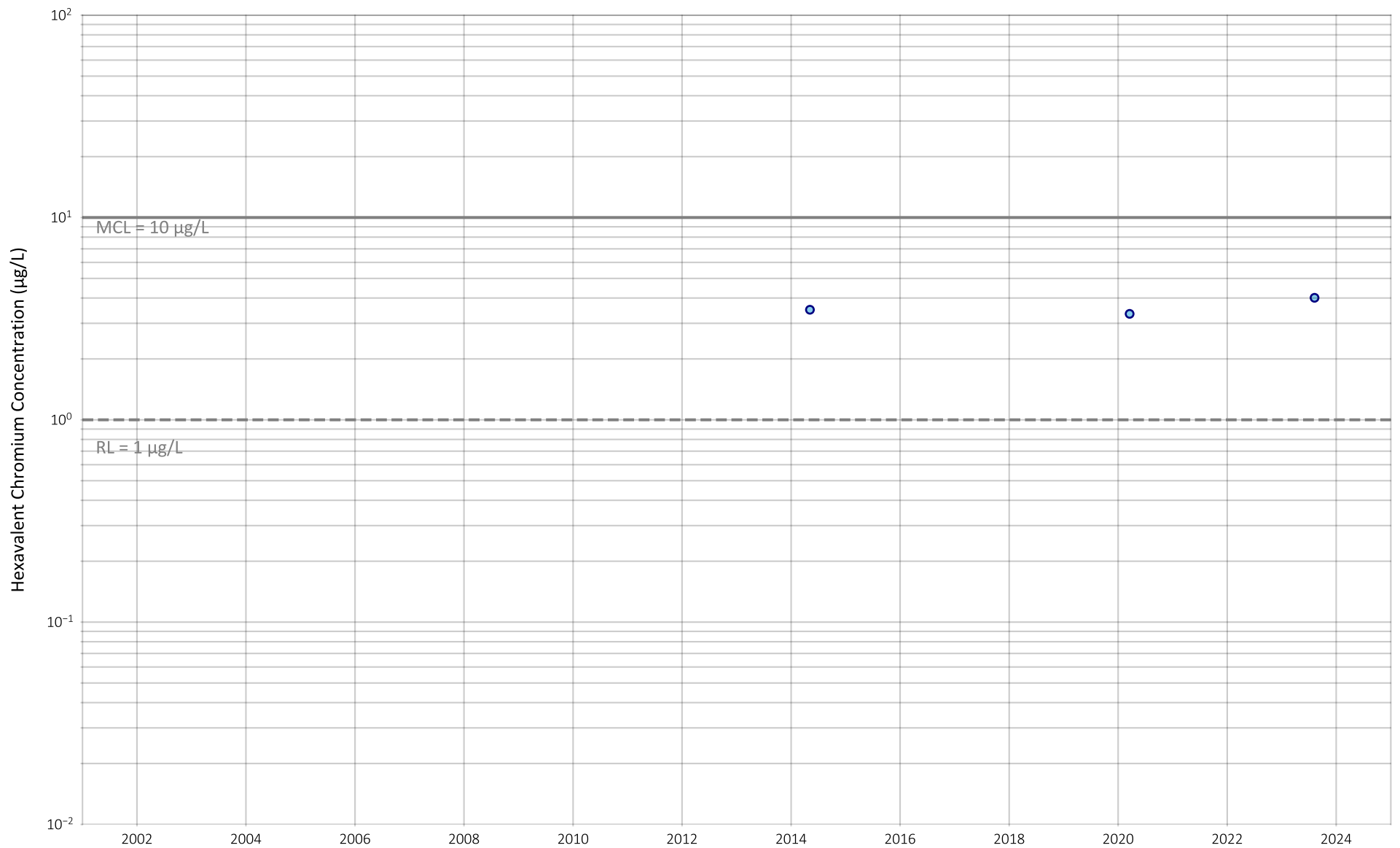
Notes:

1. The maximum contaminant level (MCL) for hexavalent chromium (Cr6) is 10 micrograms per liter (µg/L).
2. The reporting limit (RL) most used for Cr6 is 1.0 µg/L. Other reporting limits identified in this dataset were between 0.02 µg/L and 2.0 µg/L. Samples that were not detected are shown as 0.01 µg/L.



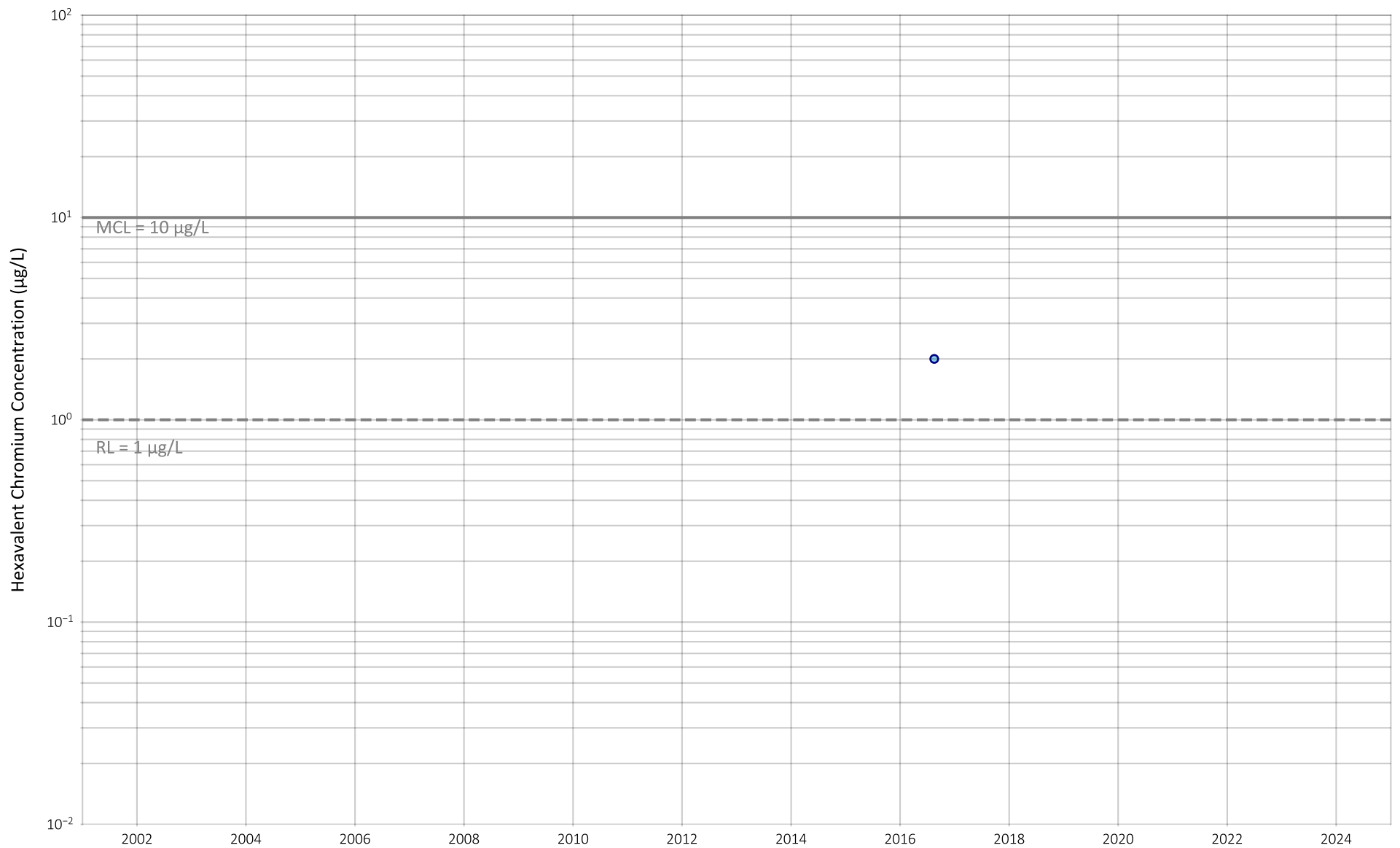
Notes:

1. The maximum contaminant level (MCL) for hexavalent chromium (Cr6) is 10 micrograms per liter (µg/L).
2. The reporting limit (RL) most used for Cr6 is 1.0 µg/L. Other reporting limits identified in this dataset were between 0.02 µg/L and 2.0 µg/L. Samples that were not detected are shown as 0.01 µg/L.



Notes:

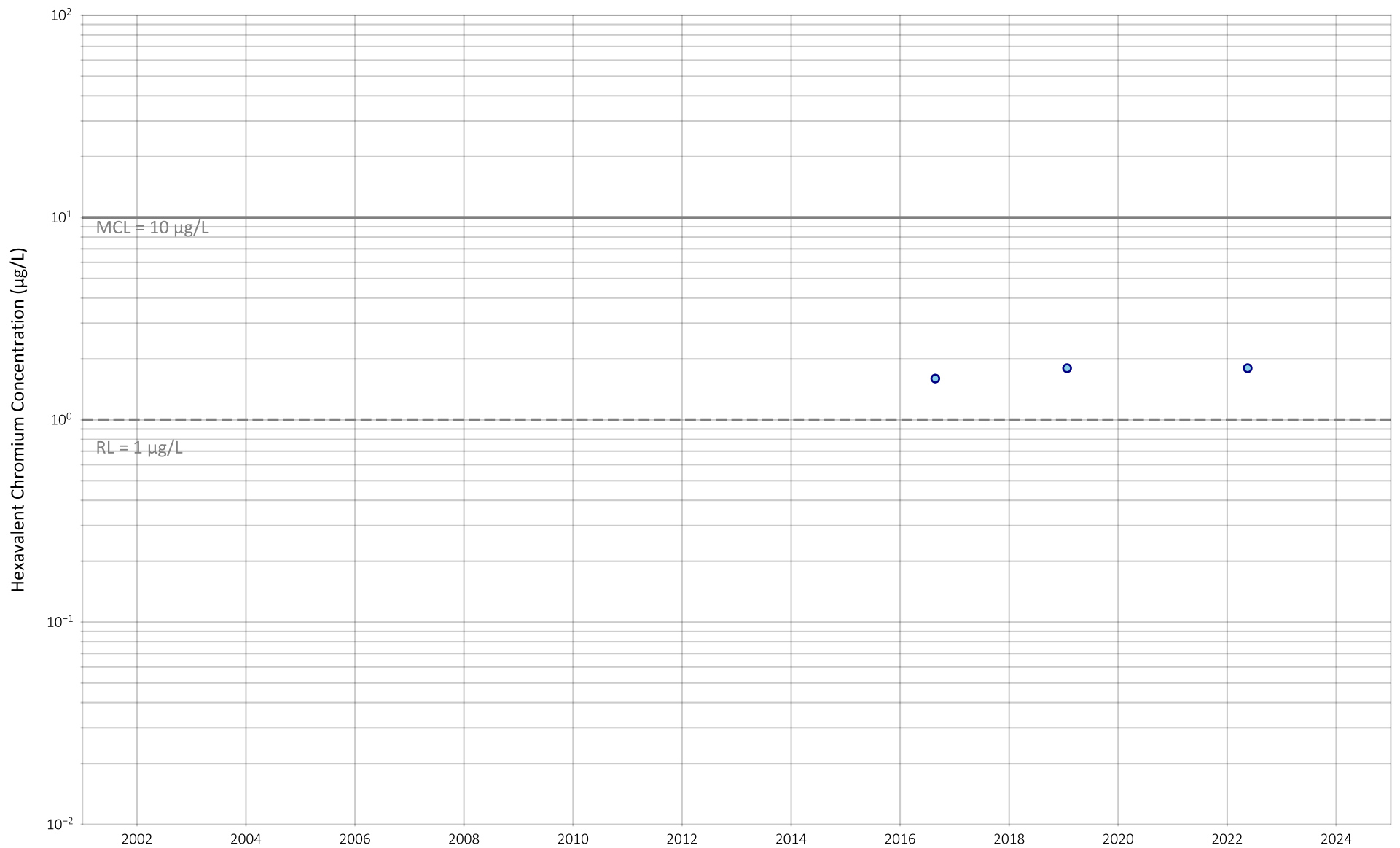
1. The maximum contaminant level (MCL) for hexavalent chromium (Cr6) is 10 micrograms per liter (µg/L).
2. The reporting limit (RL) most used for Cr6 is 1.0 µg/L. Other reporting limits identified in this dataset were between 0.02 µg/L and 2.0 µg/L. Samples that were not detected are shown as 0.01 µg/L.



Notes:

1. The maximum contaminant level (MCL) for hexavalent chromium (Cr6) is 10 micrograms per liter (µg/L).
2. The reporting limit (RL) most used for Cr6 is 1.0 µg/L. Other reporting limits identified in this dataset were between 0.02 µg/L and 2.0 µg/L. Samples that were not detected are shown as 0.01 µg/L.

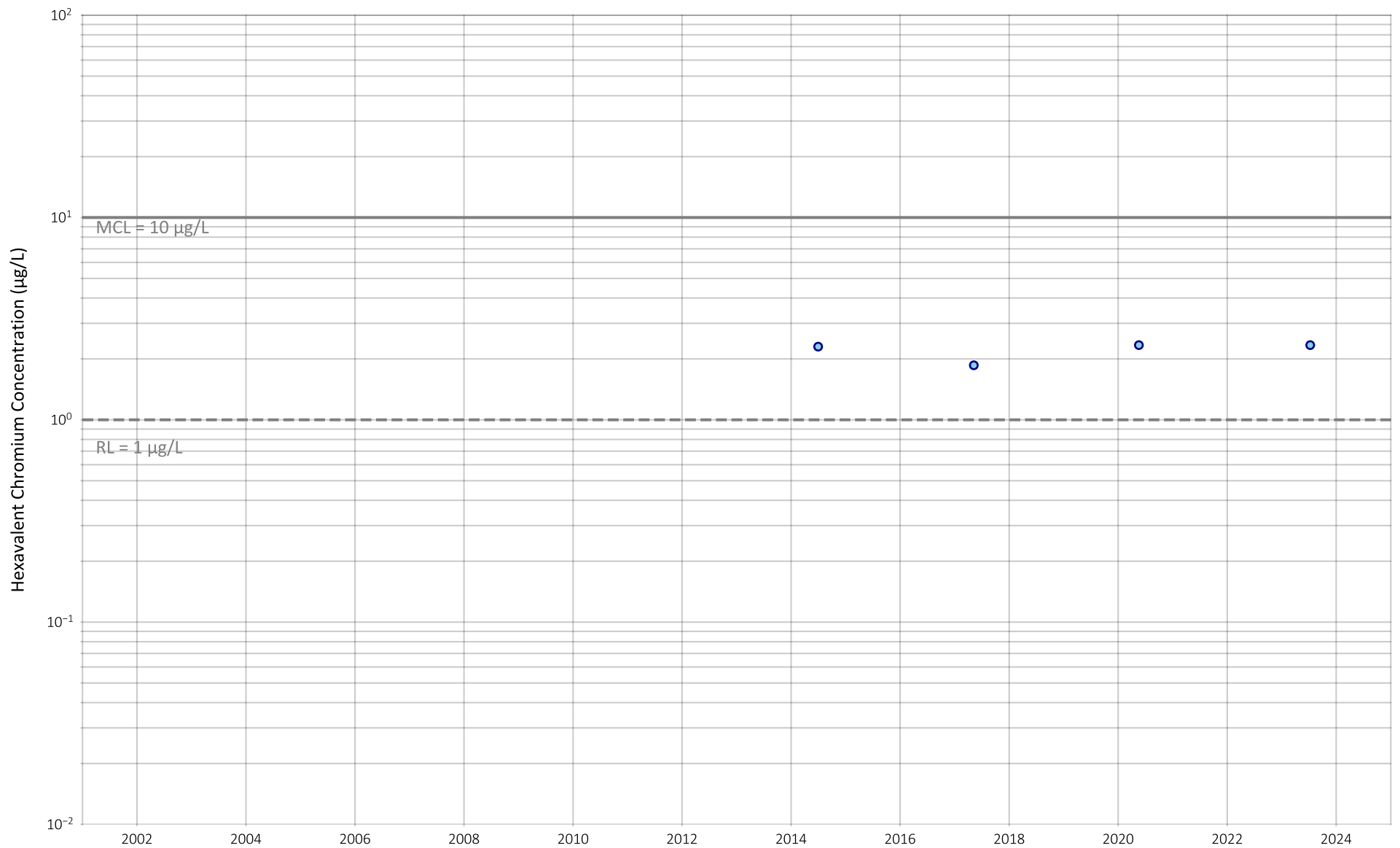
Well Name: SUNRISE WELL (286')
Well Owner: Citrus Heights Water District
Figure B.34



Notes:

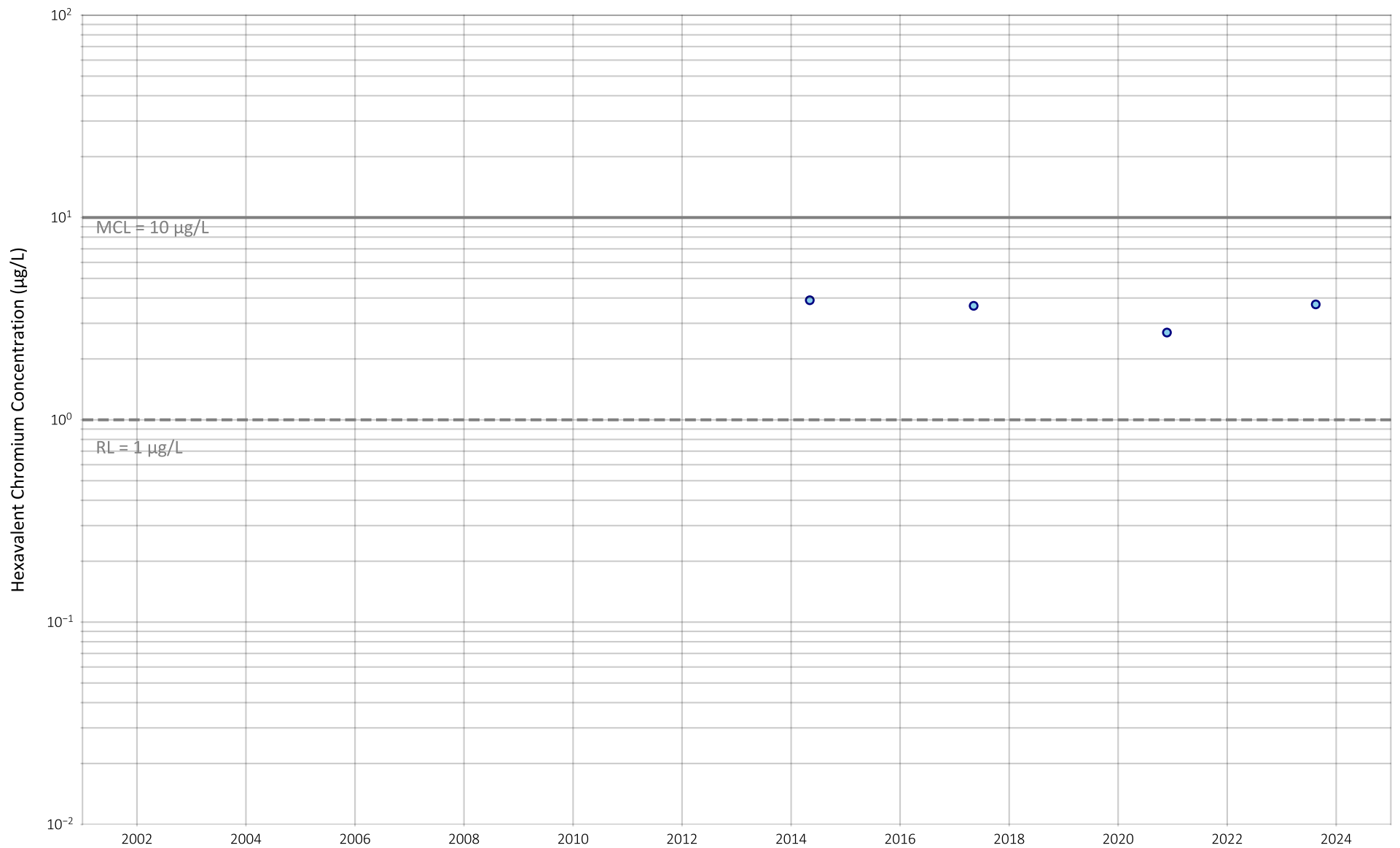
1. The maximum contaminant level (MCL) for hexavalent chromium (Cr6) is 10 micrograms per liter ($\mu\text{g/L}$).
2. The reporting limit (RL) most used for Cr6 is 1.0 $\mu\text{g/L}$. Other reporting limits identified in this dataset were between 0.02 $\mu\text{g/L}$ and 2.0 $\mu\text{g/L}$. Samples that were not detected are shown as 0.01 $\mu\text{g/L}$.

Well Name: SYLVAN WELL (504')
Well Owner: Citrus Heights Water District
Figure B.35



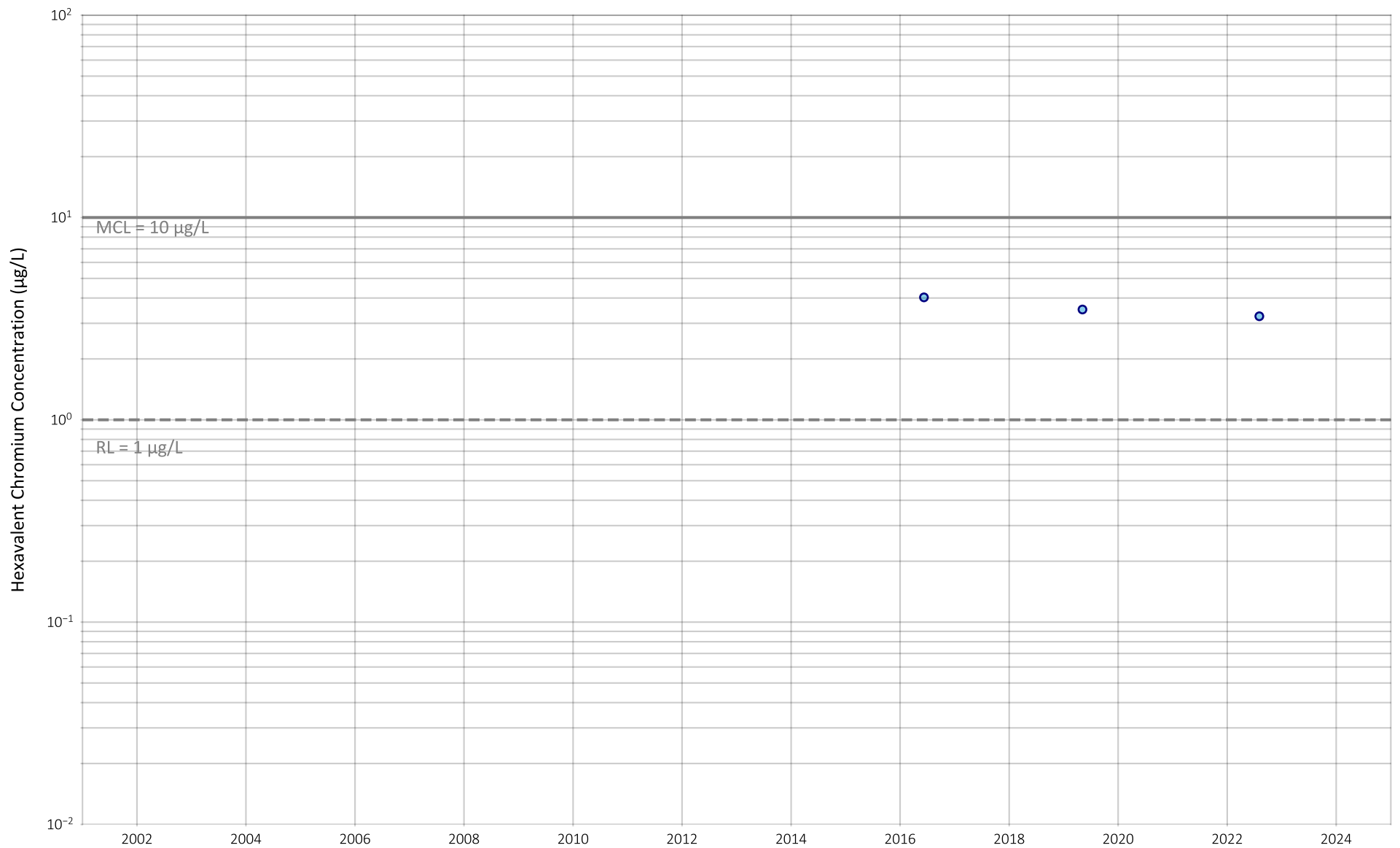
Notes:

1. The maximum contaminant level (MCL) for hexavalent chromium (Cr6) is 10 micrograms per liter (µg/L).
2. The reporting limit (RL) most used for Cr6 is 1.0 µg/L. Other reporting limits identified in this dataset were between 0.02 µg/L and 2.0 µg/L. Samples that were not detected are shown as 0.01 µg/L.



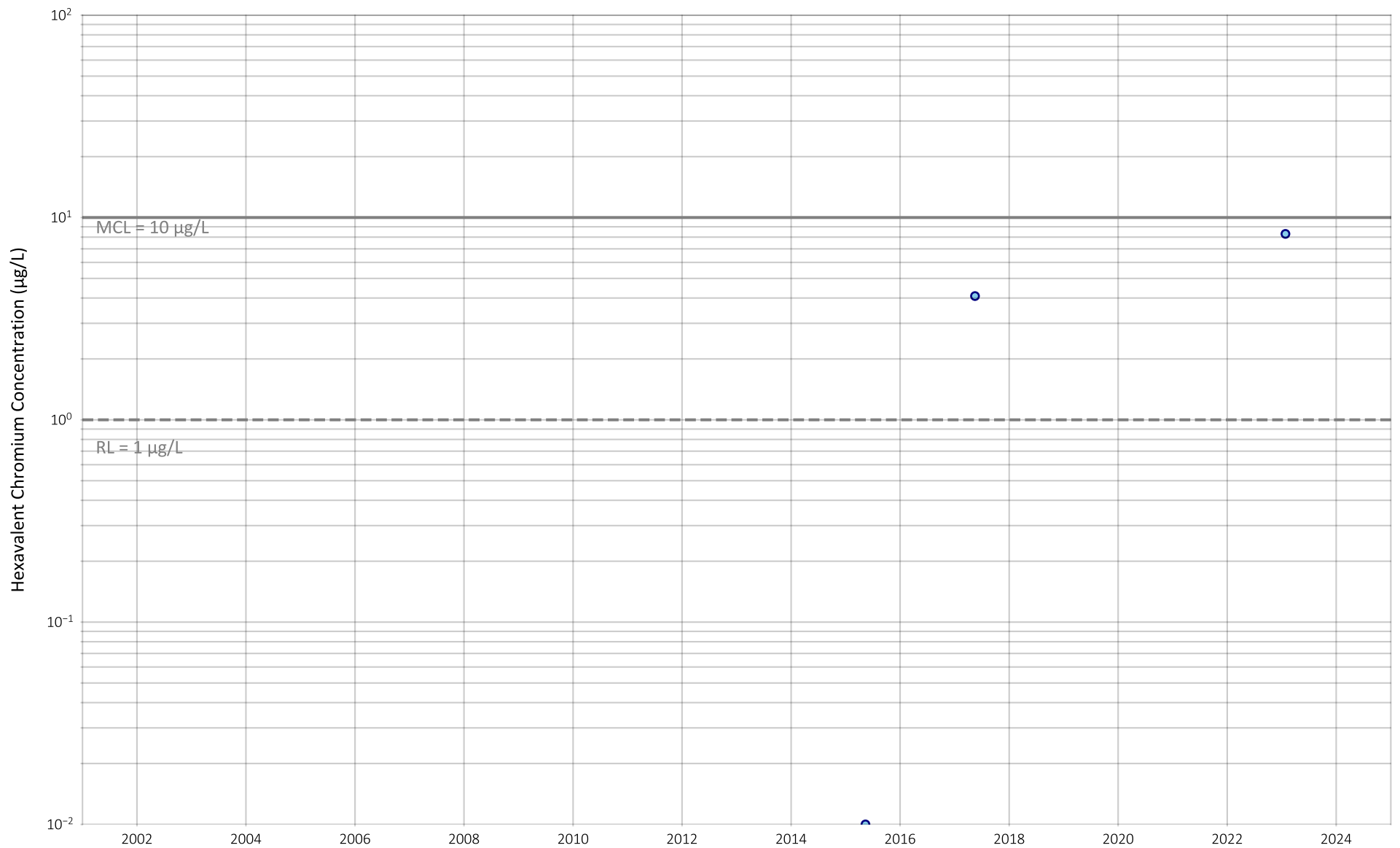
Notes:

1. The maximum contaminant level (MCL) for hexavalent chromium (Cr6) is 10 micrograms per liter ($\mu\text{g/L}$).
2. The reporting limit (RL) most used for Cr6 is 1.0 $\mu\text{g/L}$. Other reporting limits identified in this dataset were between 0.02 $\mu\text{g/L}$ and 2.0 $\mu\text{g/L}$. Samples that were not detected are shown as 0.01 $\mu\text{g/L}$.



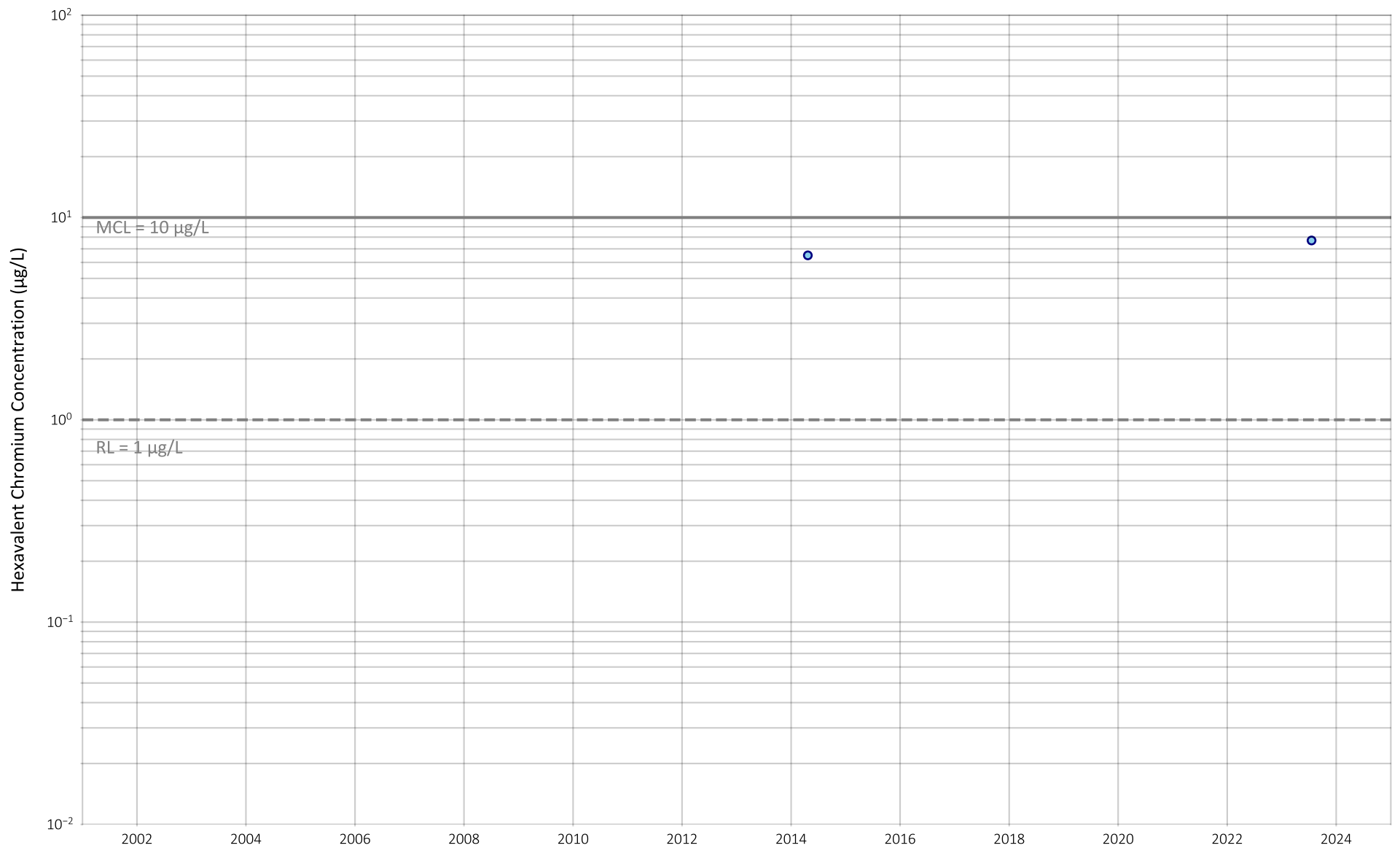
Notes:

1. The maximum contaminant level (MCL) for hexavalent chromium (Cr6) is 10 micrograms per liter ($\mu\text{g/L}$).
2. The reporting limit (RL) most used for Cr6 is 1.0 $\mu\text{g/L}$. Other reporting limits identified in this dataset were between 0.02 $\mu\text{g/L}$ and 2.0 $\mu\text{g/L}$. Samples that were not detected are shown as 0.01 $\mu\text{g/L}$.



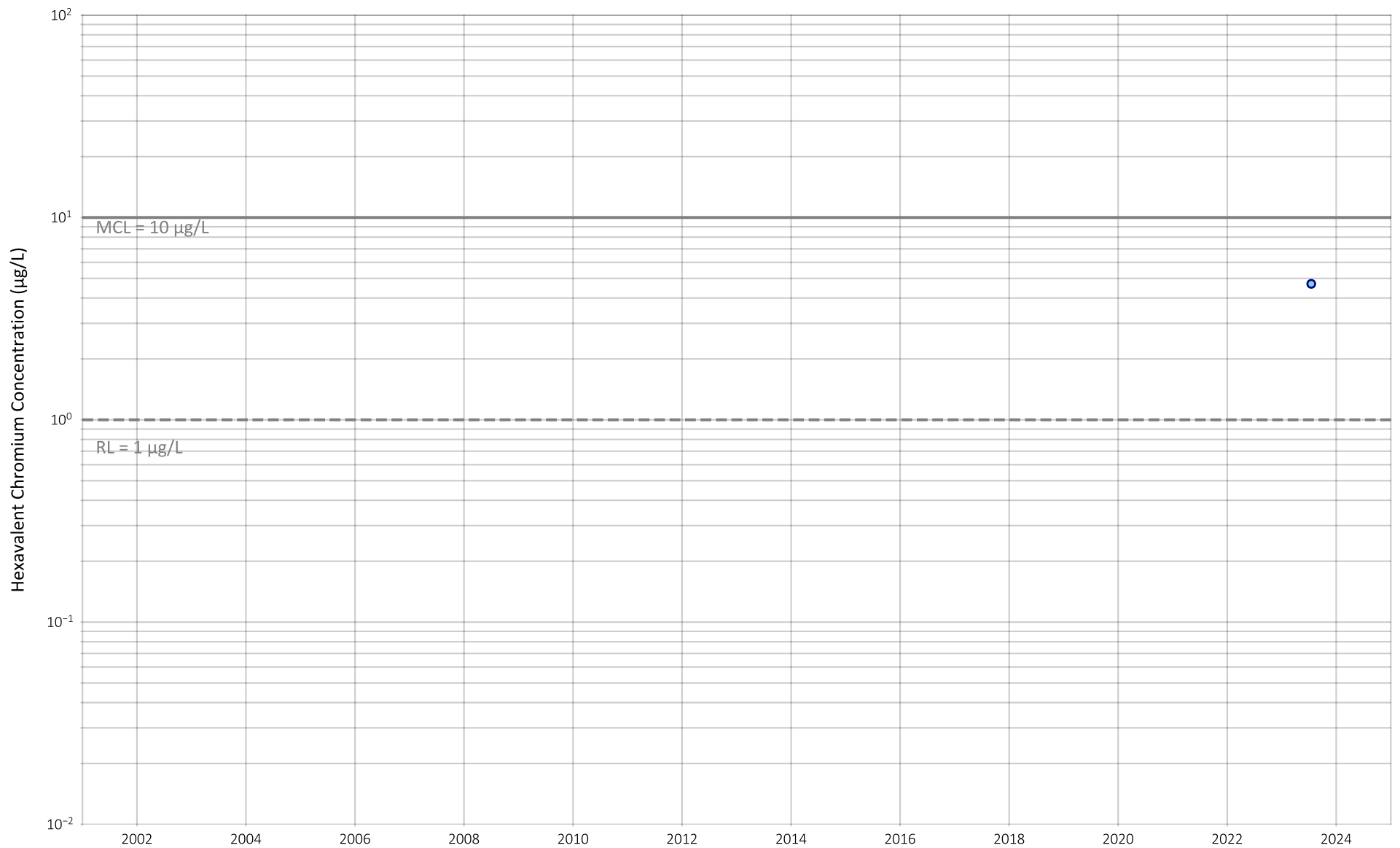
Notes:

1. The maximum contaminant level (MCL) for hexavalent chromium (Cr6) is 10 micrograms per liter (µg/L).
2. The reporting limit (RL) most used for Cr6 is 1.0 µg/L. Other reporting limits identified in this dataset were between 0.02 µg/L and 2.0 µg/L. Samples that were not detected are shown as 0.01 µg/L.



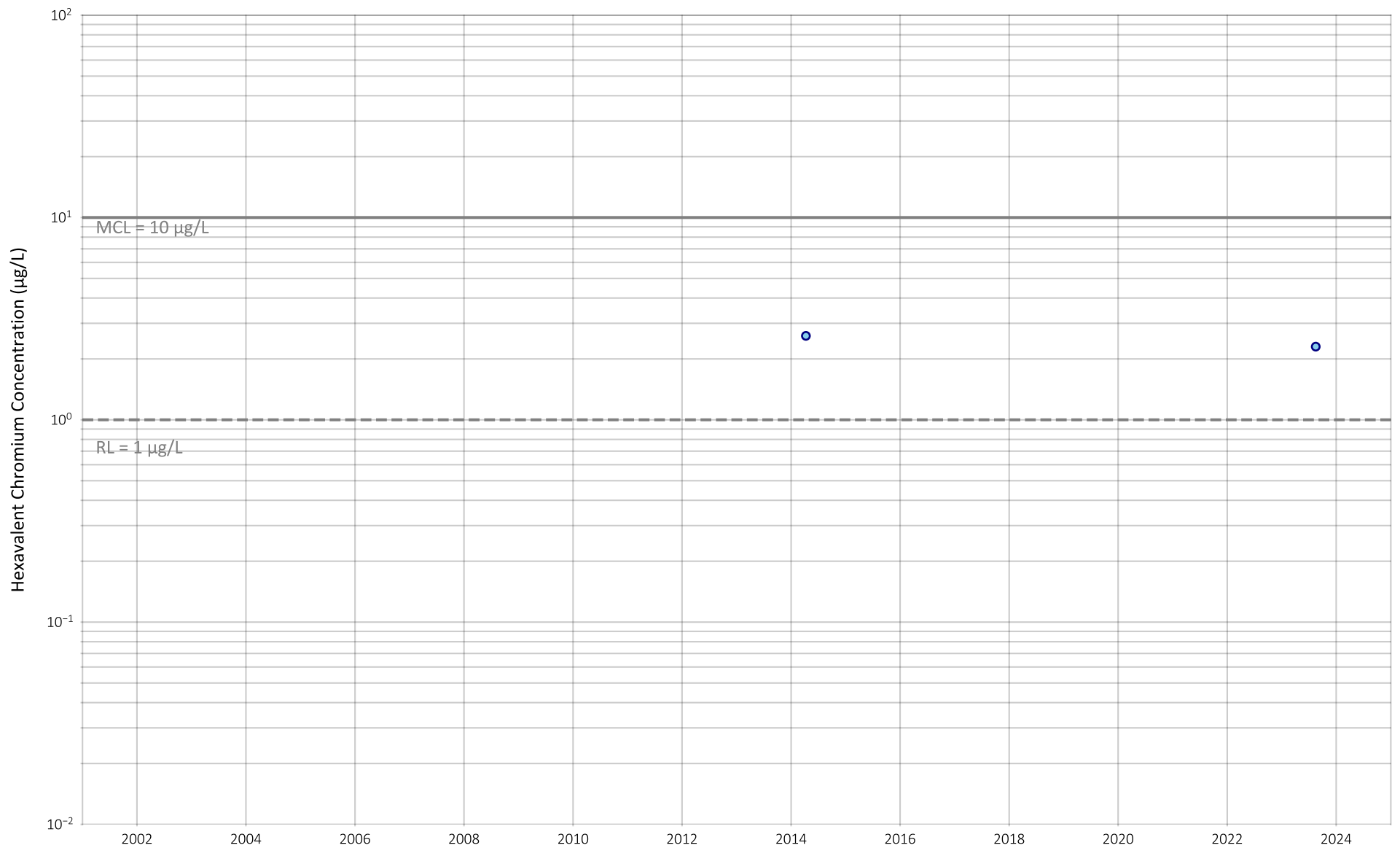
Notes:

1. The maximum contaminant level (MCL) for hexavalent chromium (Cr6) is 10 micrograms per liter (µg/L).
2. The reporting limit (RL) most used for Cr6 is 1.0 µg/L. Other reporting limits identified in this dataset were between 0.02 µg/L and 2.0 µg/L. Samples that were not detected are shown as 0.01 µg/L.



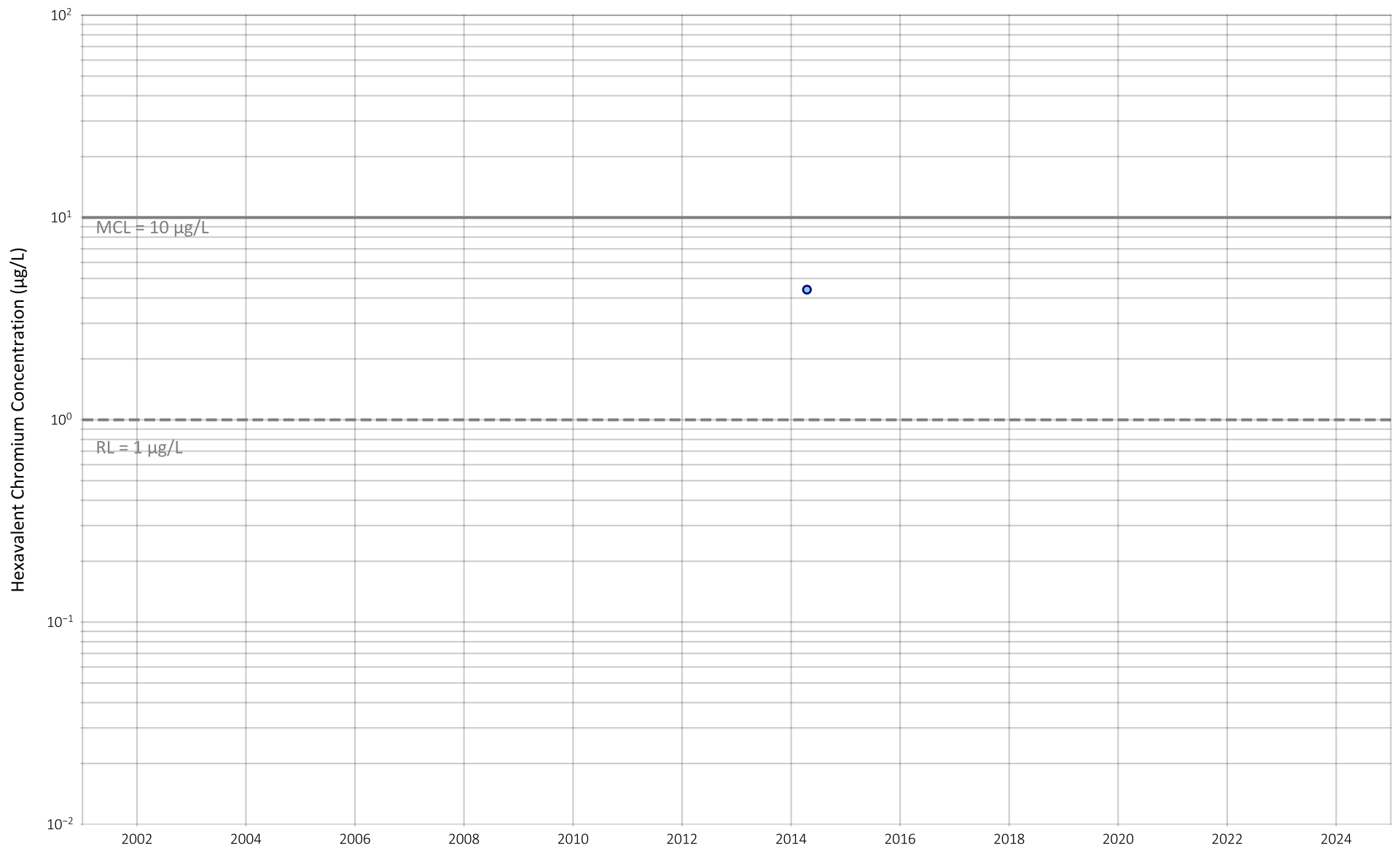
Notes:

1. The maximum contaminant level (MCL) for hexavalent chromium (Cr6) is 10 micrograms per liter ($\mu\text{g/L}$).
2. The reporting limit (RL) most used for Cr6 is 1.0 $\mu\text{g/L}$. Other reporting limits identified in this dataset were between 0.02 $\mu\text{g/L}$ and 2.0 $\mu\text{g/L}$. Samples that were not detected are shown as 0.01 $\mu\text{g/L}$.



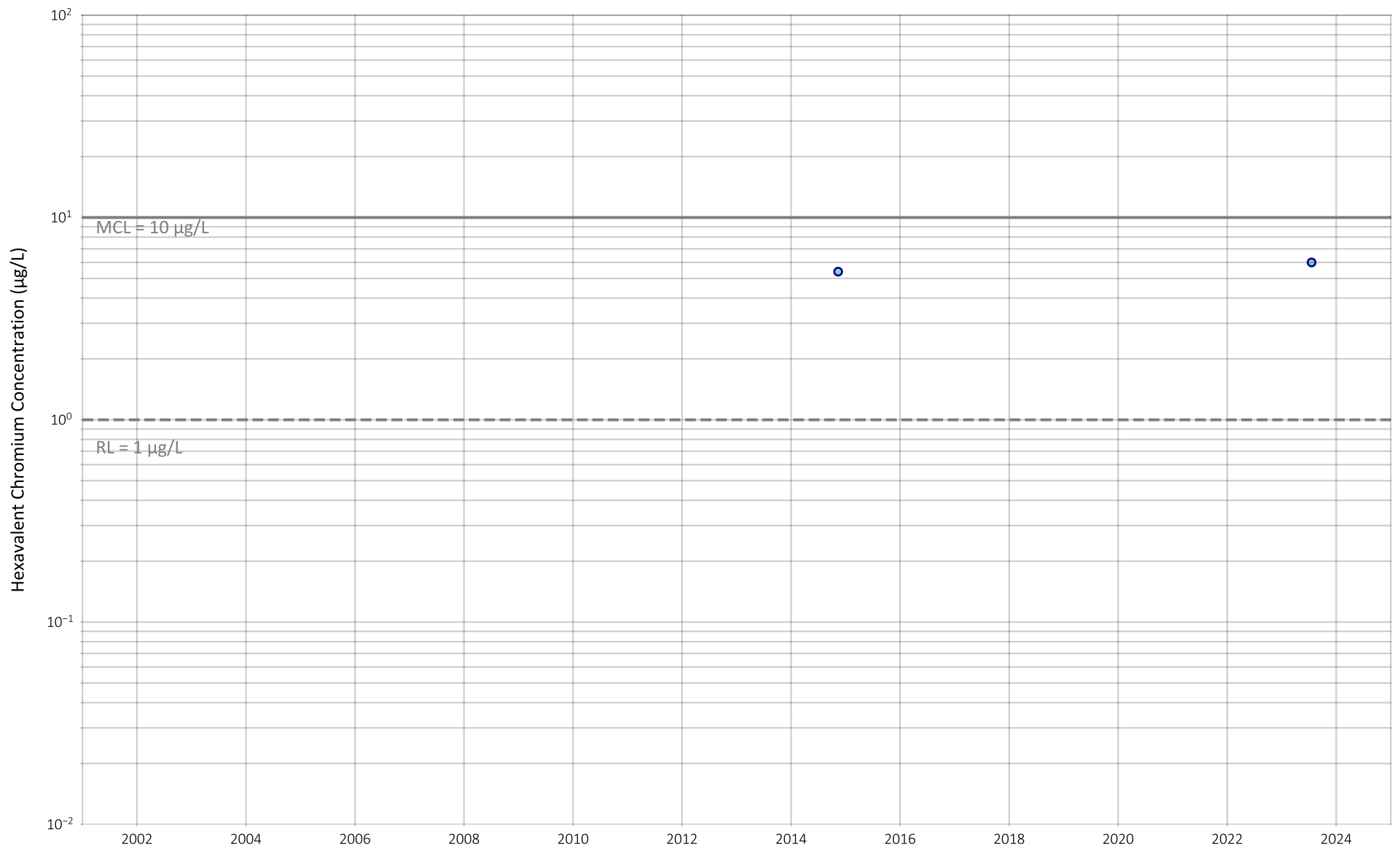
Notes:

1. The maximum contaminant level (MCL) for hexavalent chromium (Cr6) is 10 micrograms per liter (µg/L).
2. The reporting limit (RL) most used for Cr6 is 1.0 µg/L. Other reporting limits identified in this dataset were between 0.02 µg/L and 2.0 µg/L. Samples that were not detected are shown as 0.01 µg/L.



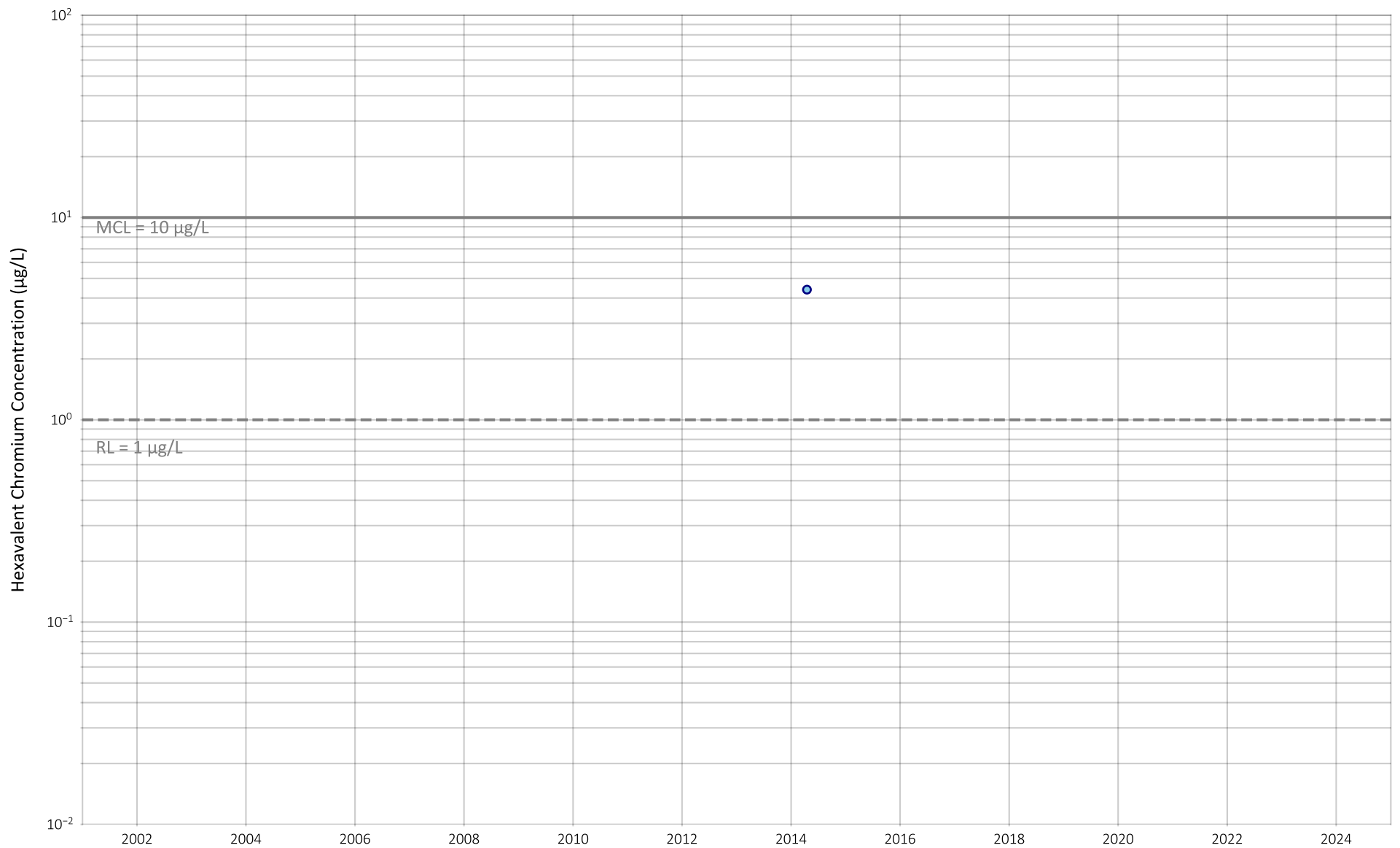
Notes:

1. The maximum contaminant level (MCL) for hexavalent chromium (Cr6) is 10 micrograms per liter (µg/L).
2. The reporting limit (RL) most used for Cr6 is 1.0 µg/L. Other reporting limits identified in this dataset were between 0.02 µg/L and 2.0 µg/L. Samples that were not detected are shown as 0.01 µg/L.



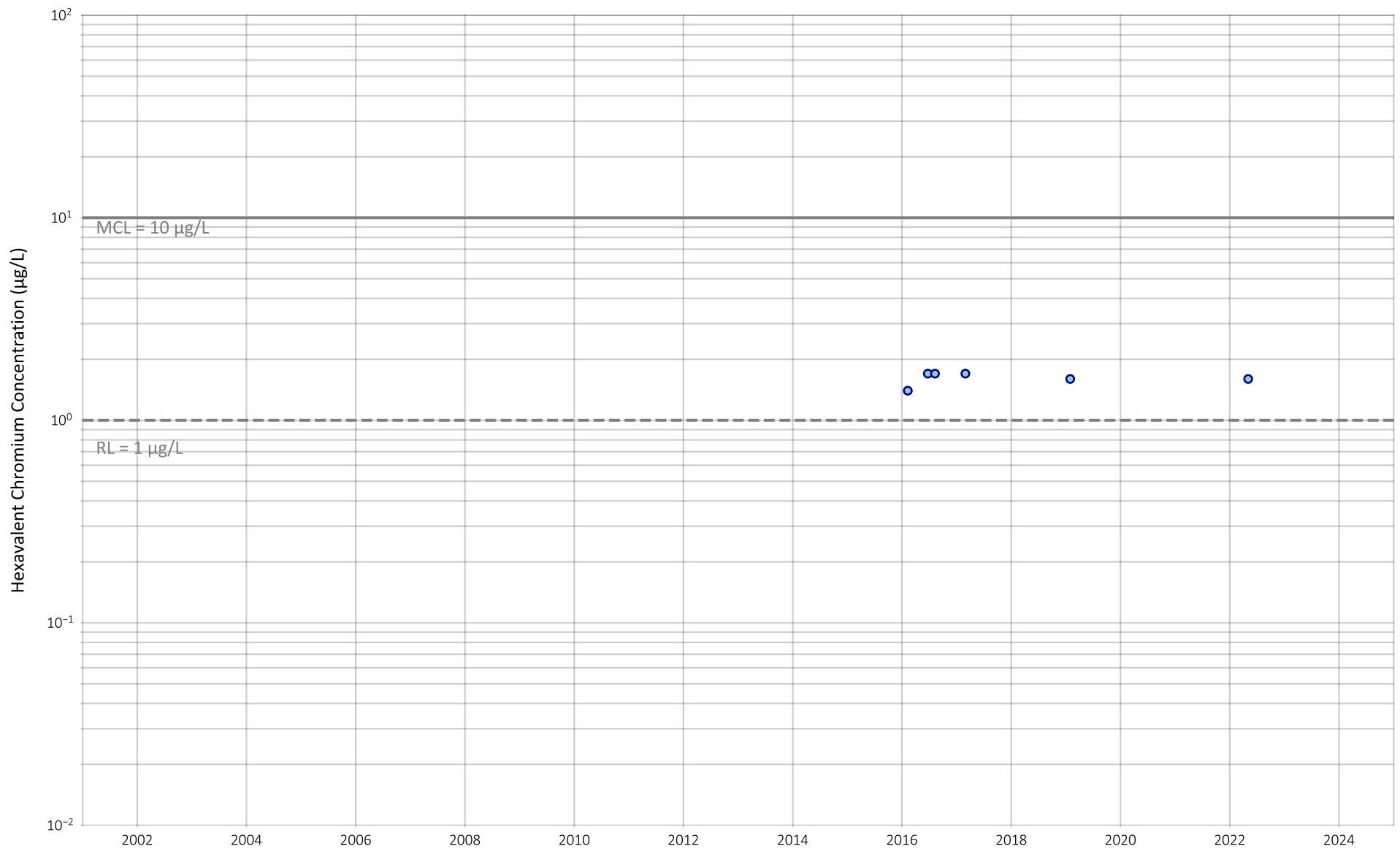
Notes:

1. The maximum contaminant level (MCL) for hexavalent chromium (Cr6) is 10 micrograms per liter ($\mu\text{g/L}$).
2. The reporting limit (RL) most used for Cr6 is 1.0 $\mu\text{g/L}$. Other reporting limits identified in this dataset were between 0.02 $\mu\text{g/L}$ and 2.0 $\mu\text{g/L}$. Samples that were not detected are shown as 0.01 $\mu\text{g/L}$.



Notes:

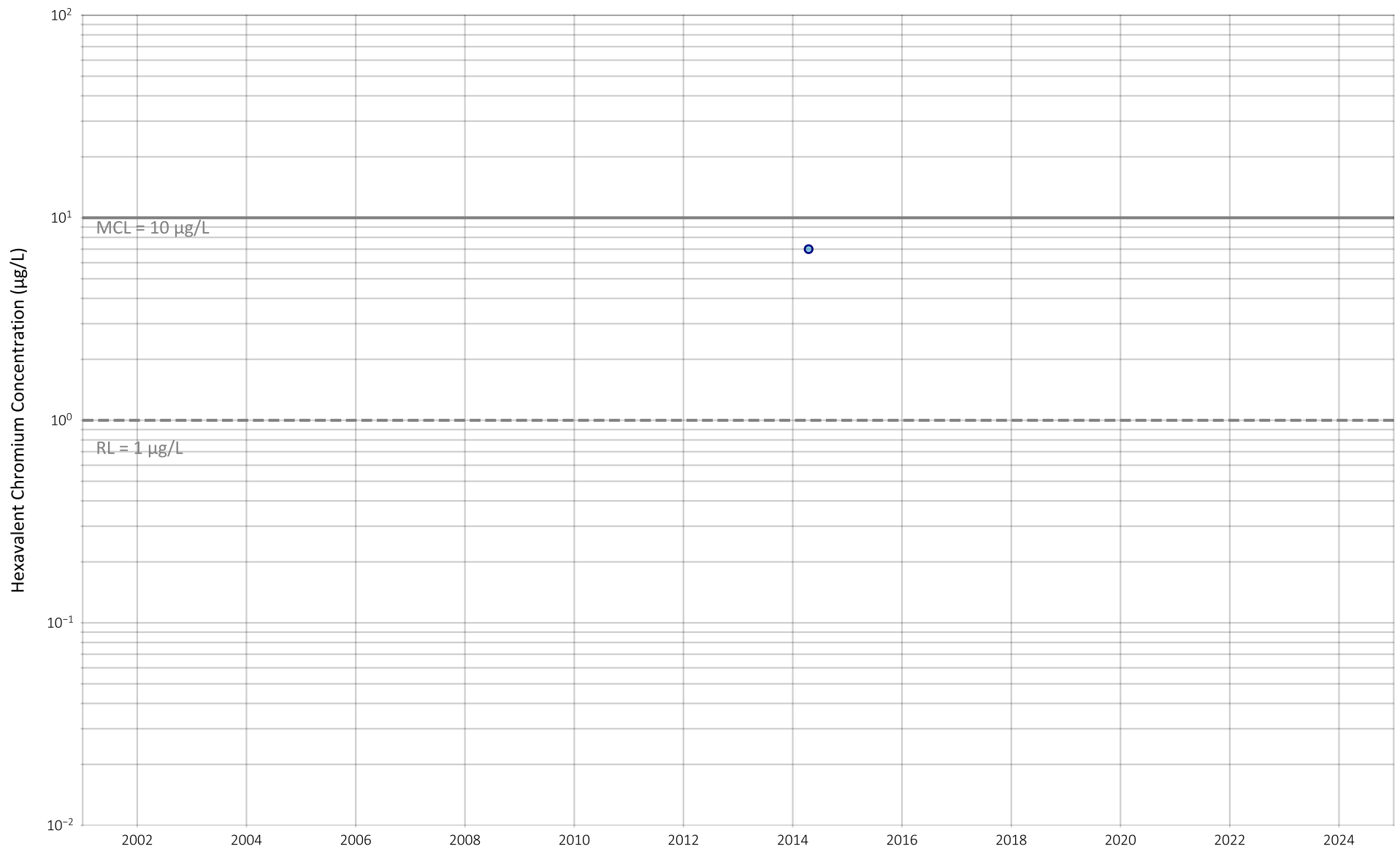
1. The maximum contaminant level (MCL) for hexavalent chromium (Cr6) is 10 micrograms per liter ($\mu\text{g/L}$).
2. The reporting limit (RL) most used for Cr6 is 1.0 $\mu\text{g/L}$. Other reporting limits identified in this dataset were between 0.02 $\mu\text{g/L}$ and 2.0 $\mu\text{g/L}$. Samples that were not detected are shown as 0.01 $\mu\text{g/L}$.



Notes:

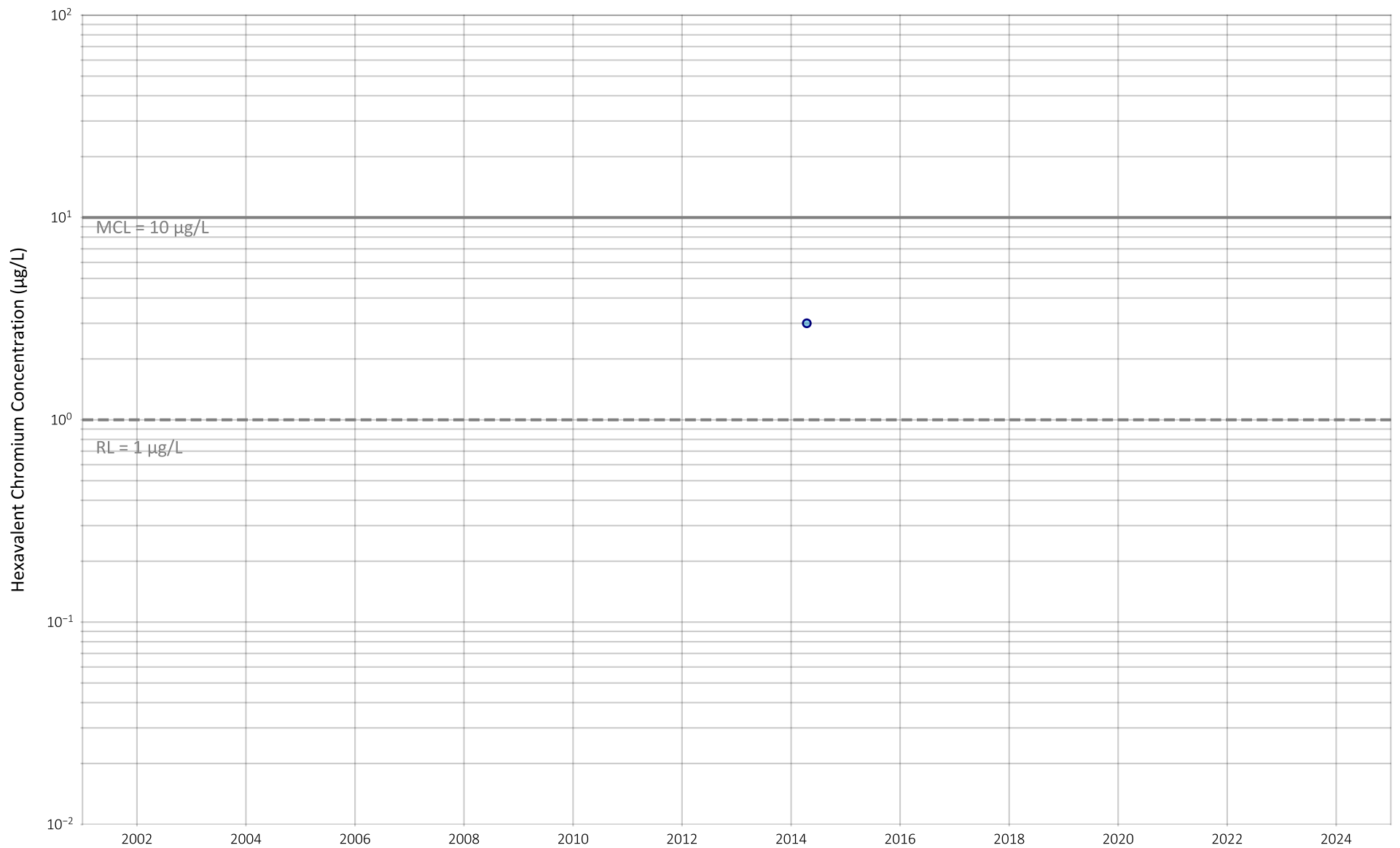
1. The maximum contaminant level (MCL) for hexavalent chromium (Cr6) is 10 micrograms per liter ($\mu\text{g/L}$).
2. The reporting limit (RL) most used for Cr6 is $1.0 \mu\text{g/L}$. Other reporting limits identified in this dataset were between $0.02 \mu\text{g/L}$ and $2.0 \mu\text{g/L}$. Samples that were not detected are shown as $0.01 \mu\text{g/L}$.

Well Name: WELL 13 (390')
Well Owner: Citrus Heights Water District
Figure B.46



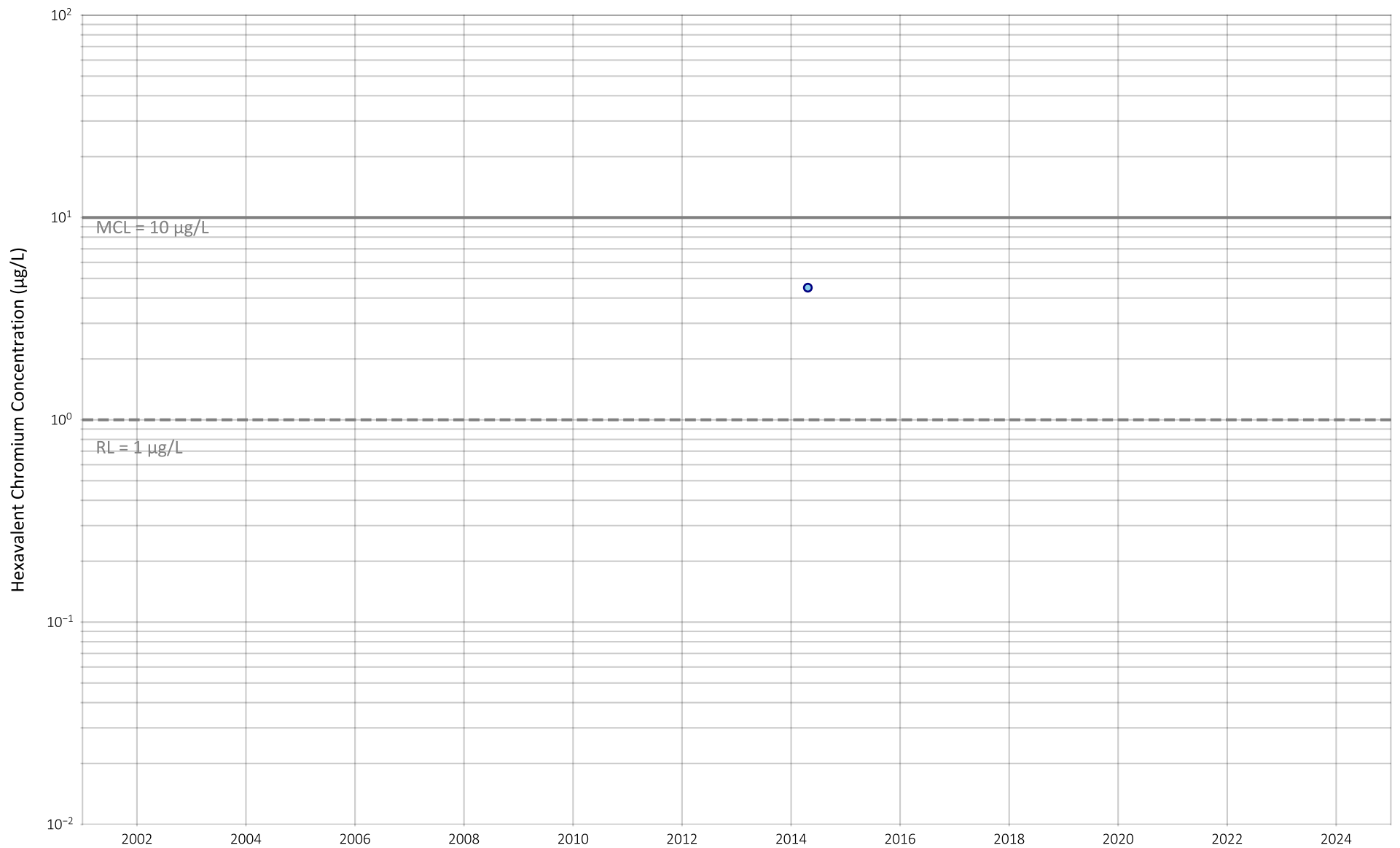
Notes:

1. The maximum contaminant level (MCL) for hexavalent chromium (Cr6) is 10 micrograms per liter (µg/L).
2. The reporting limit (RL) most used for Cr6 is 1.0 µg/L. Other reporting limits identified in this dataset were between 0.02 µg/L and 2.0 µg/L. Samples that were not detected are shown as 0.01 µg/L.



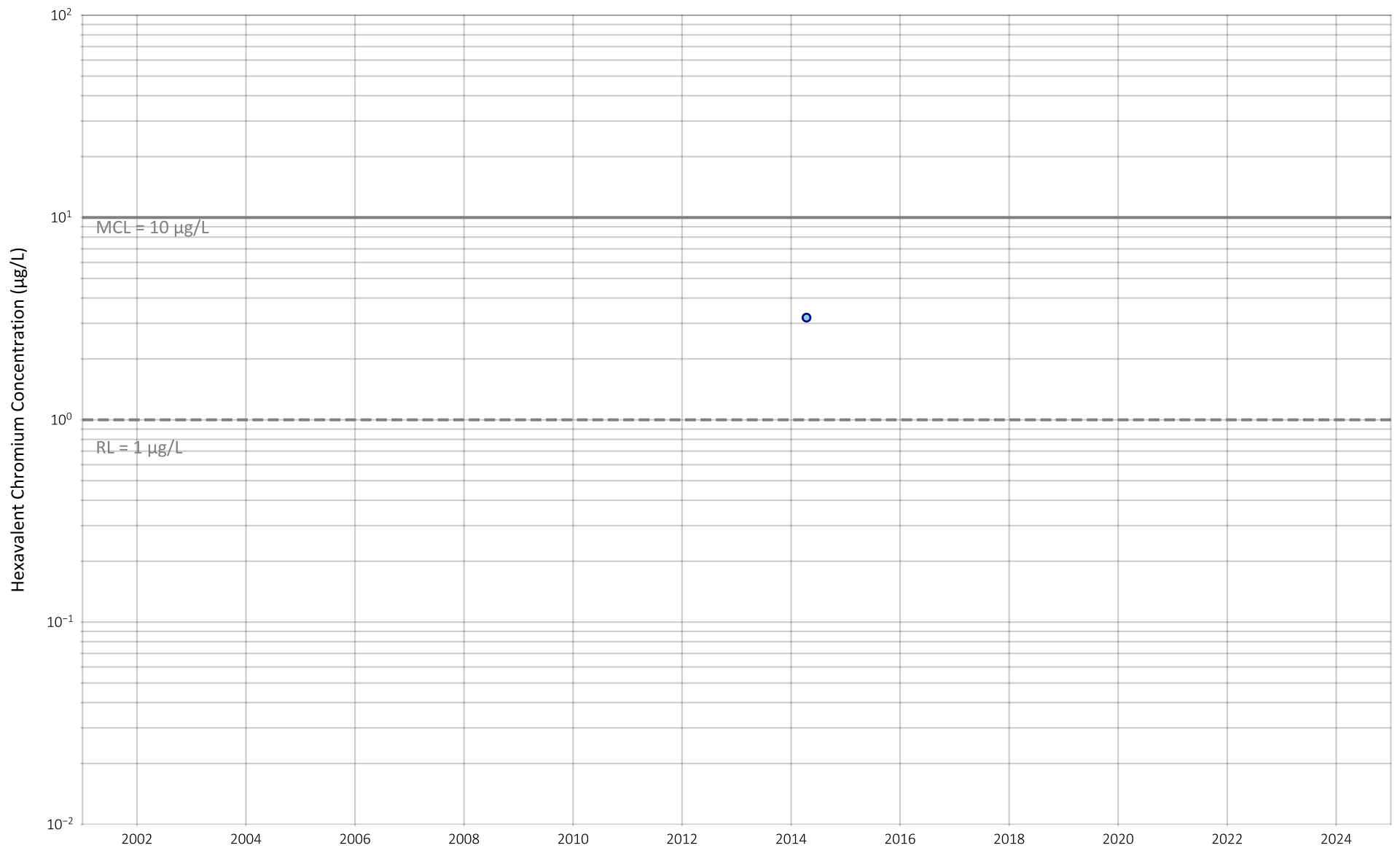
Notes:

1. The maximum contaminant level (MCL) for hexavalent chromium (Cr6) is 10 micrograms per liter (µg/L).
2. The reporting limit (RL) most used for Cr6 is 1.0 µg/L. Other reporting limits identified in this dataset were between 0.02 µg/L and 2.0 µg/L. Samples that were not detected are shown as 0.01 µg/L.



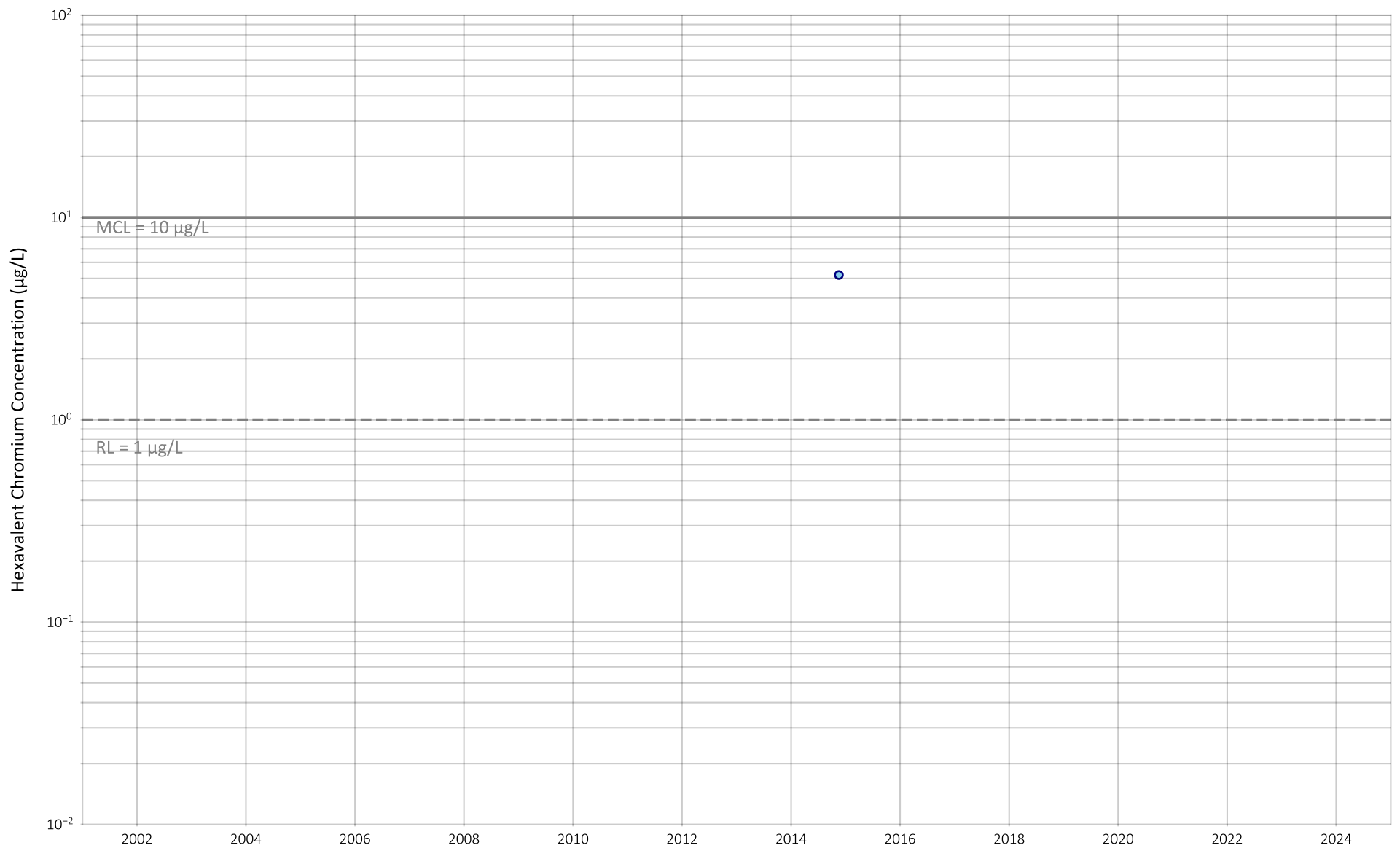
Notes:

1. The maximum contaminant level (MCL) for hexavalent chromium (Cr6) is 10 micrograms per liter ($\mu\text{g/L}$).
2. The reporting limit (RL) most used for Cr6 is 1.0 $\mu\text{g/L}$. Other reporting limits identified in this dataset were between 0.02 $\mu\text{g/L}$ and 2.0 $\mu\text{g/L}$. Samples that were not detected are shown as 0.01 $\mu\text{g/L}$.



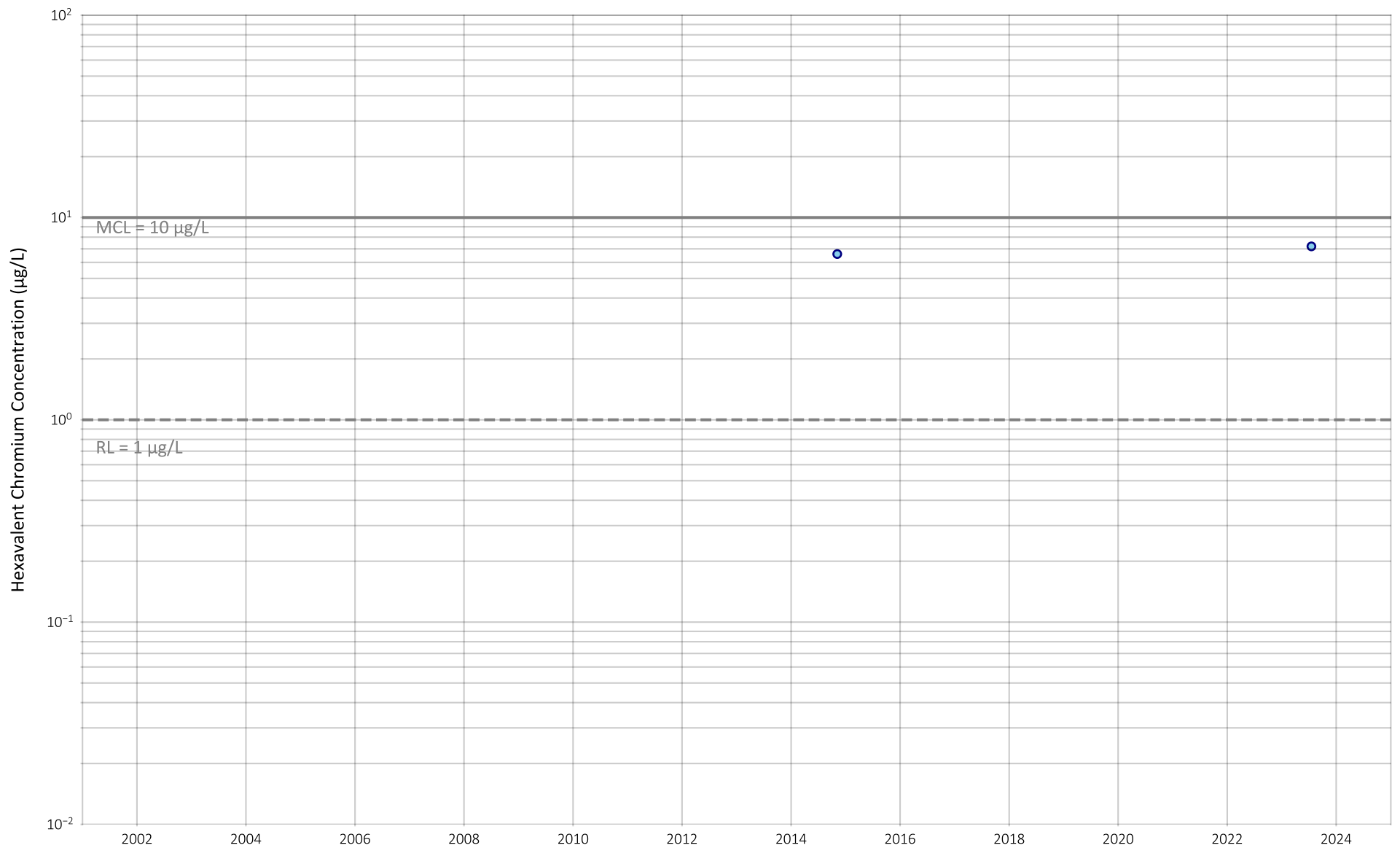
Notes:

1. The maximum contaminant level (MCL) for hexavalent chromium (Cr6) is 10 micrograms per liter (µg/L).
2. The reporting limit (RL) most used for Cr6 is 1.0 µg/L. Other reporting limits identified in this dataset were between 0.02 µg/L and 2.0 µg/L. Samples that were not detected are shown as 0.01 µg/L.



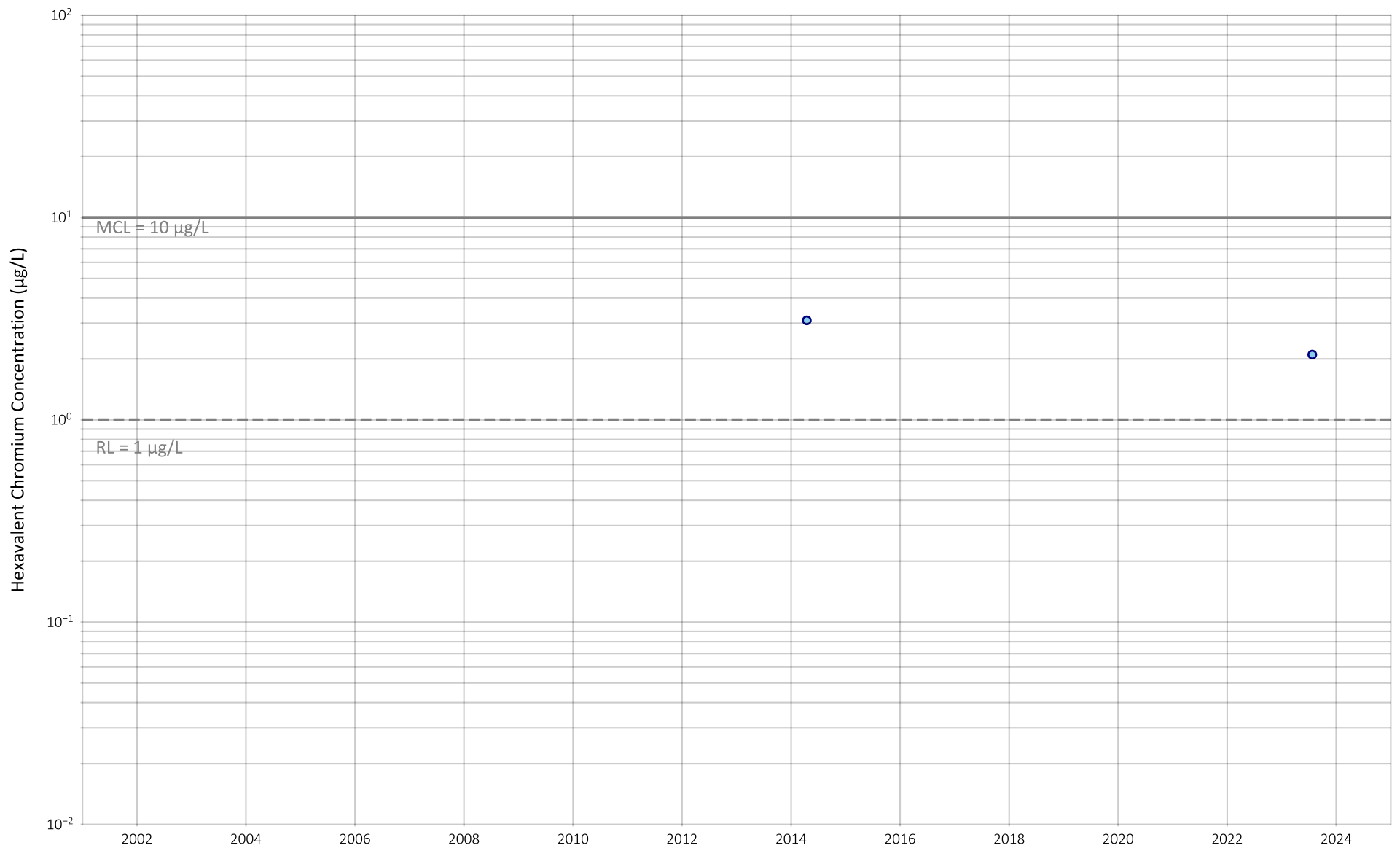
Notes:

1. The maximum contaminant level (MCL) for hexavalent chromium (Cr6) is 10 micrograms per liter ($\mu\text{g/L}$).
2. The reporting limit (RL) most used for Cr6 is 1.0 $\mu\text{g/L}$. Other reporting limits identified in this dataset were between 0.02 $\mu\text{g/L}$ and 2.0 $\mu\text{g/L}$. Samples that were not detected are shown as 0.01 $\mu\text{g/L}$.



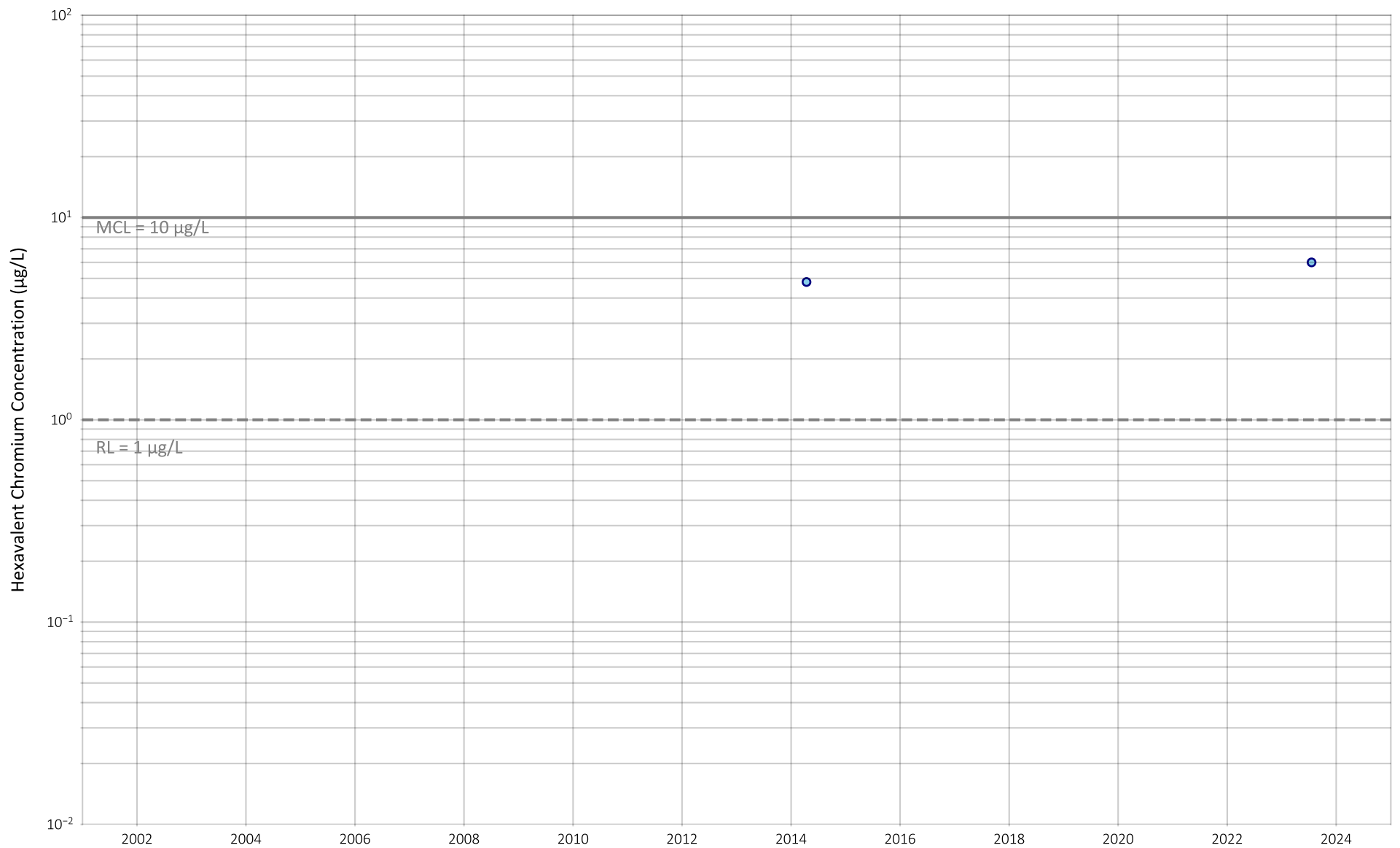
Notes:

1. The maximum contaminant level (MCL) for hexavalent chromium (Cr6) is 10 micrograms per liter (µg/L).
2. The reporting limit (RL) most used for Cr6 is 1.0 µg/L. Other reporting limits identified in this dataset were between 0.02 µg/L and 2.0 µg/L. Samples that were not detected are shown as 0.01 µg/L.



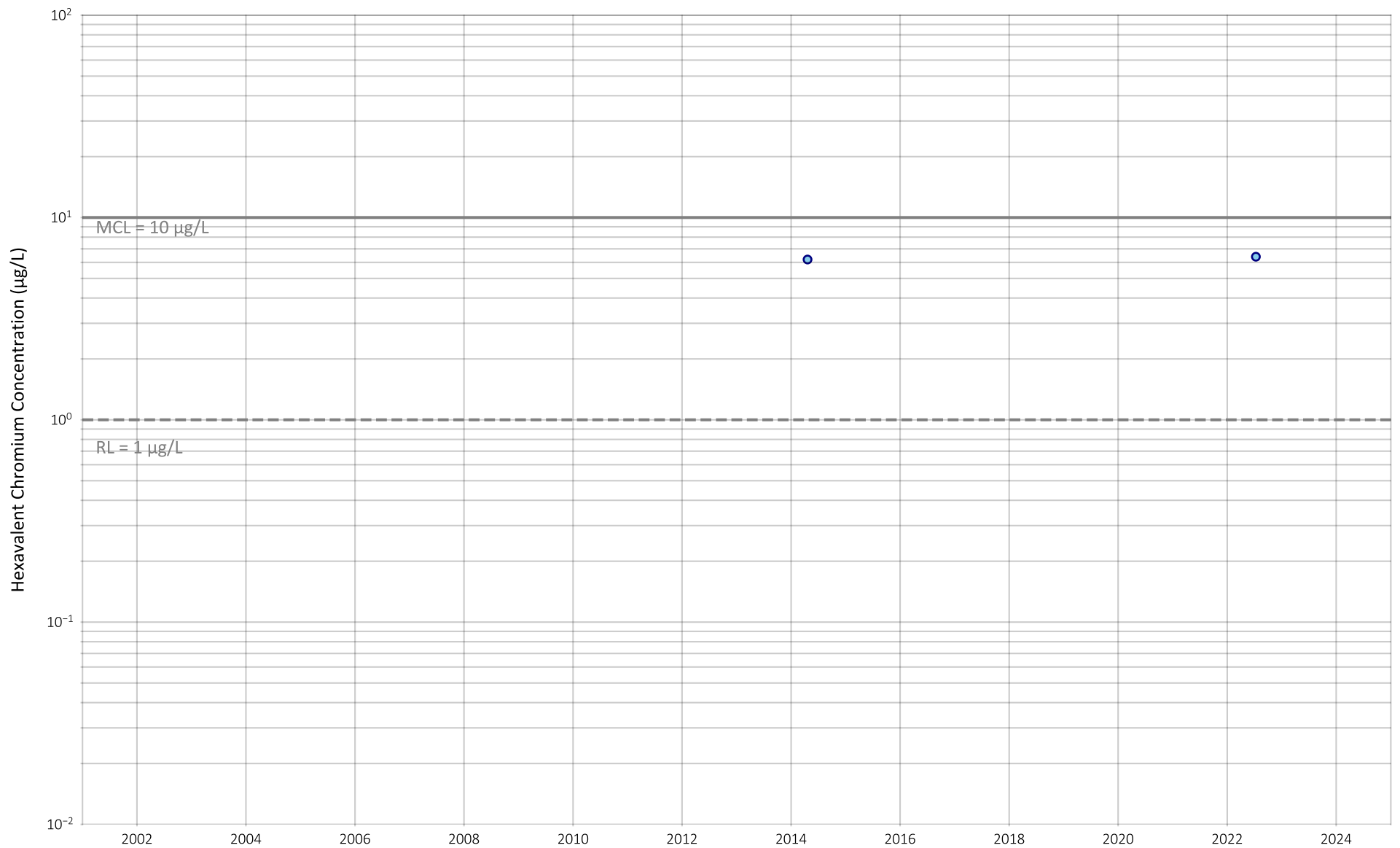
Notes:

1. The maximum contaminant level (MCL) for hexavalent chromium (Cr6) is 10 micrograms per liter (µg/L).
2. The reporting limit (RL) most used for Cr6 is 1.0 µg/L. Other reporting limits identified in this dataset were between 0.02 µg/L and 2.0 µg/L. Samples that were not detected are shown as 0.01 µg/L.



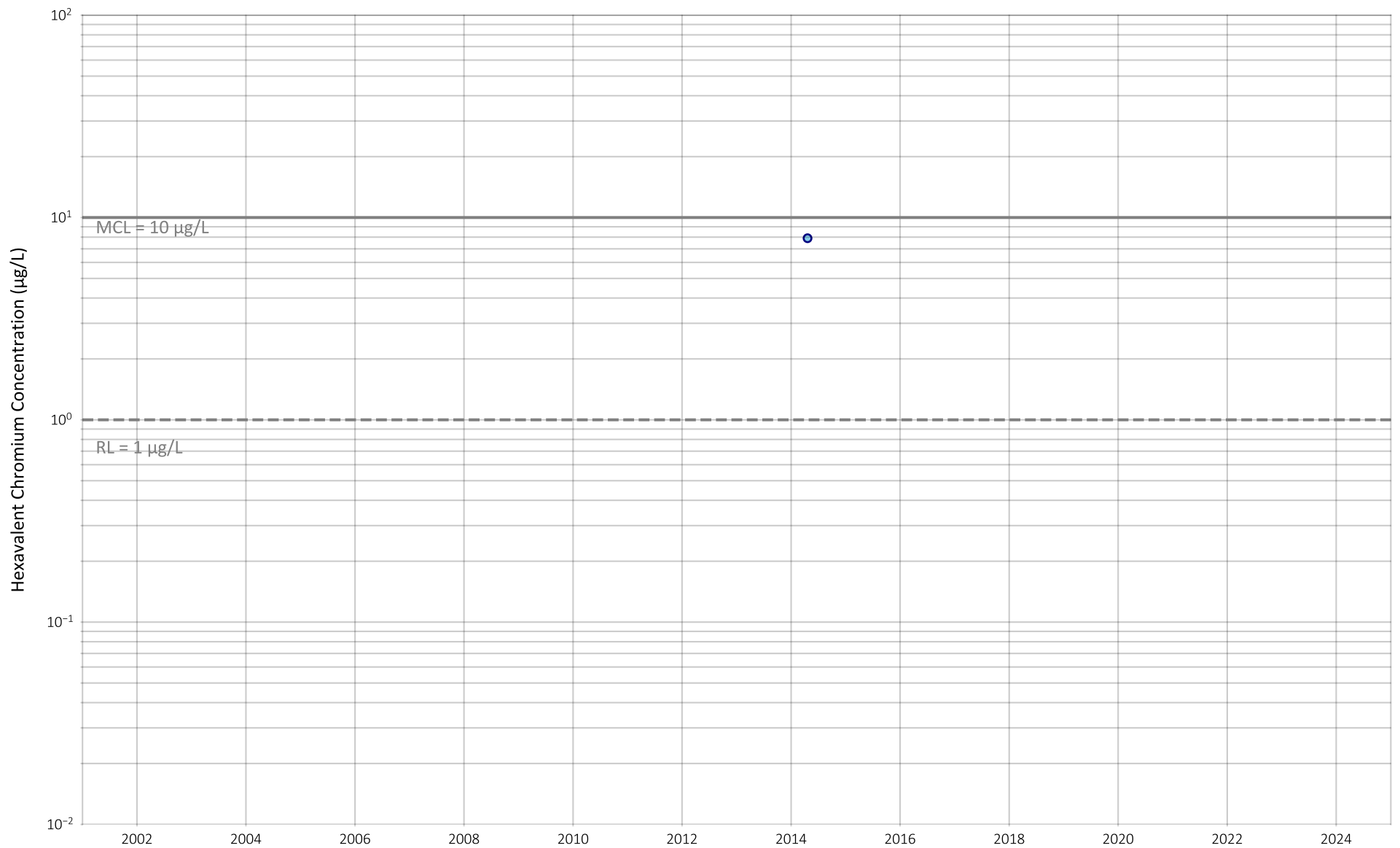
Notes:

1. The maximum contaminant level (MCL) for hexavalent chromium (Cr6) is 10 micrograms per liter (µg/L).
2. The reporting limit (RL) most used for Cr6 is 1.0 µg/L. Other reporting limits identified in this dataset were between 0.02 µg/L and 2.0 µg/L. Samples that were not detected are shown as 0.01 µg/L.



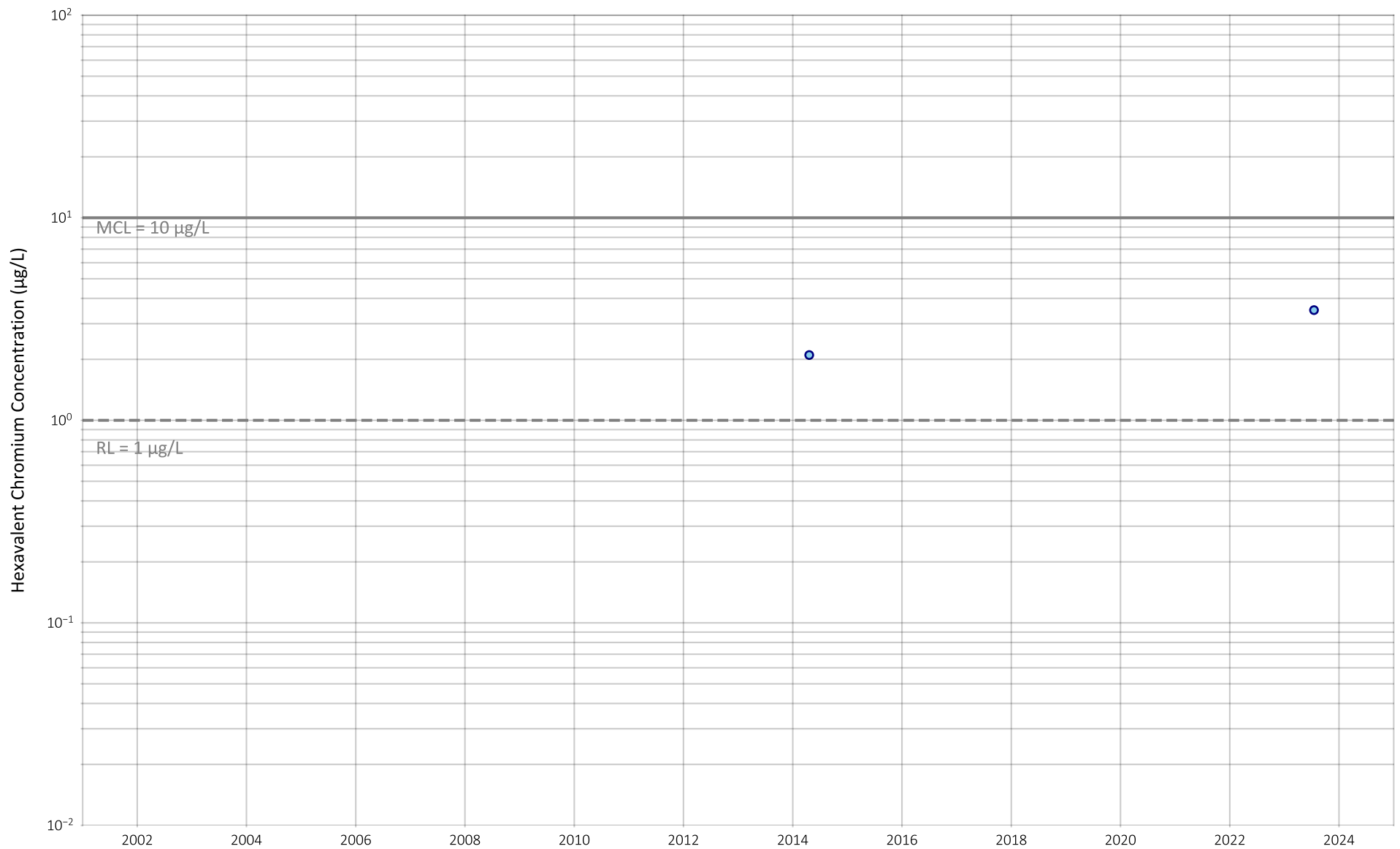
Notes:

1. The maximum contaminant level (MCL) for hexavalent chromium (Cr6) is 10 micrograms per liter (µg/L).
2. The reporting limit (RL) most used for Cr6 is 1.0 µg/L. Other reporting limits identified in this dataset were between 0.02 µg/L and 2.0 µg/L. Samples that were not detected are shown as 0.01 µg/L.



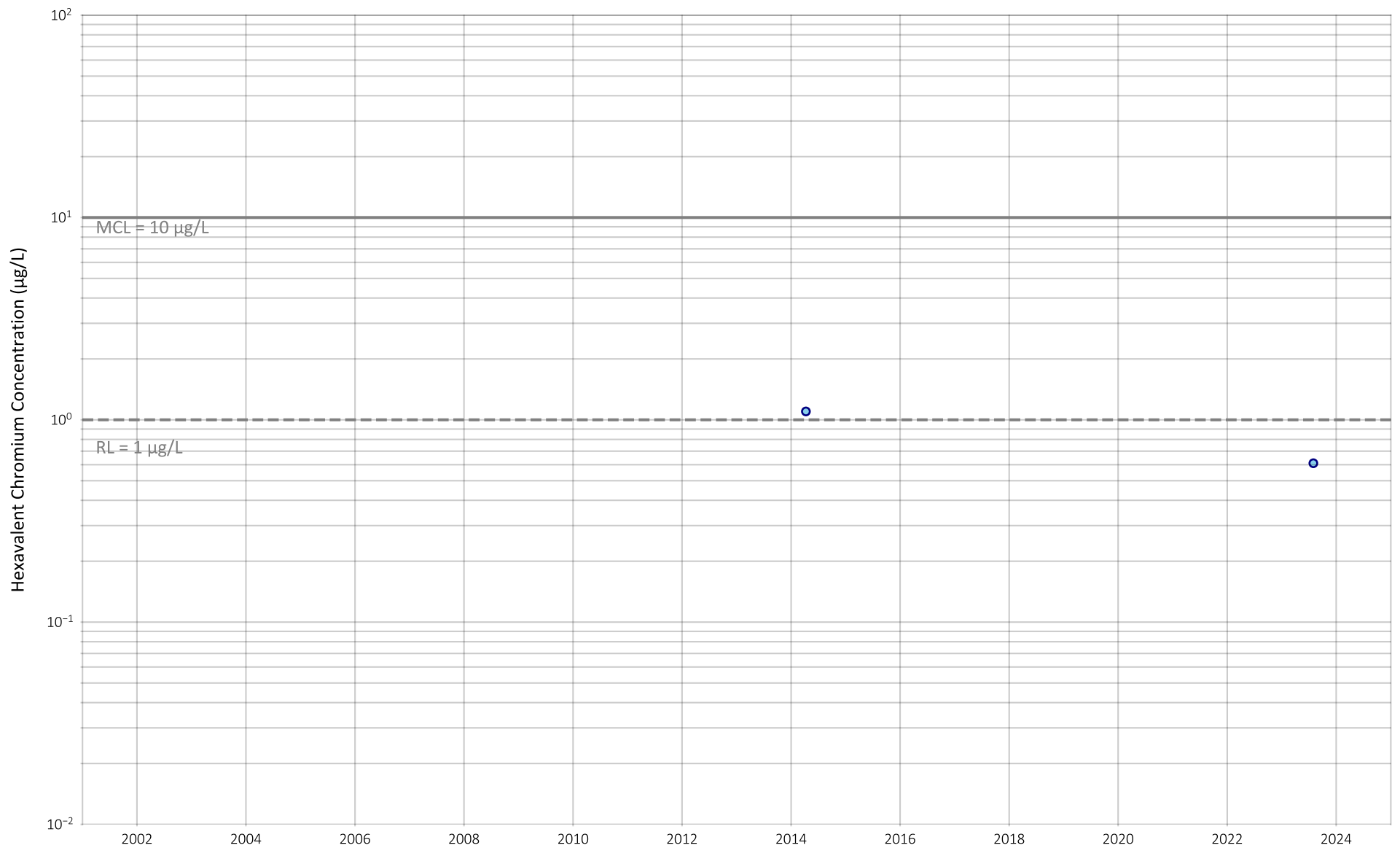
Notes:

1. The maximum contaminant level (MCL) for hexavalent chromium (Cr6) is 10 micrograms per liter (µg/L).
2. The reporting limit (RL) most used for Cr6 is 1.0 µg/L. Other reporting limits identified in this dataset were between 0.02 µg/L and 2.0 µg/L. Samples that were not detected are shown as 0.01 µg/L.



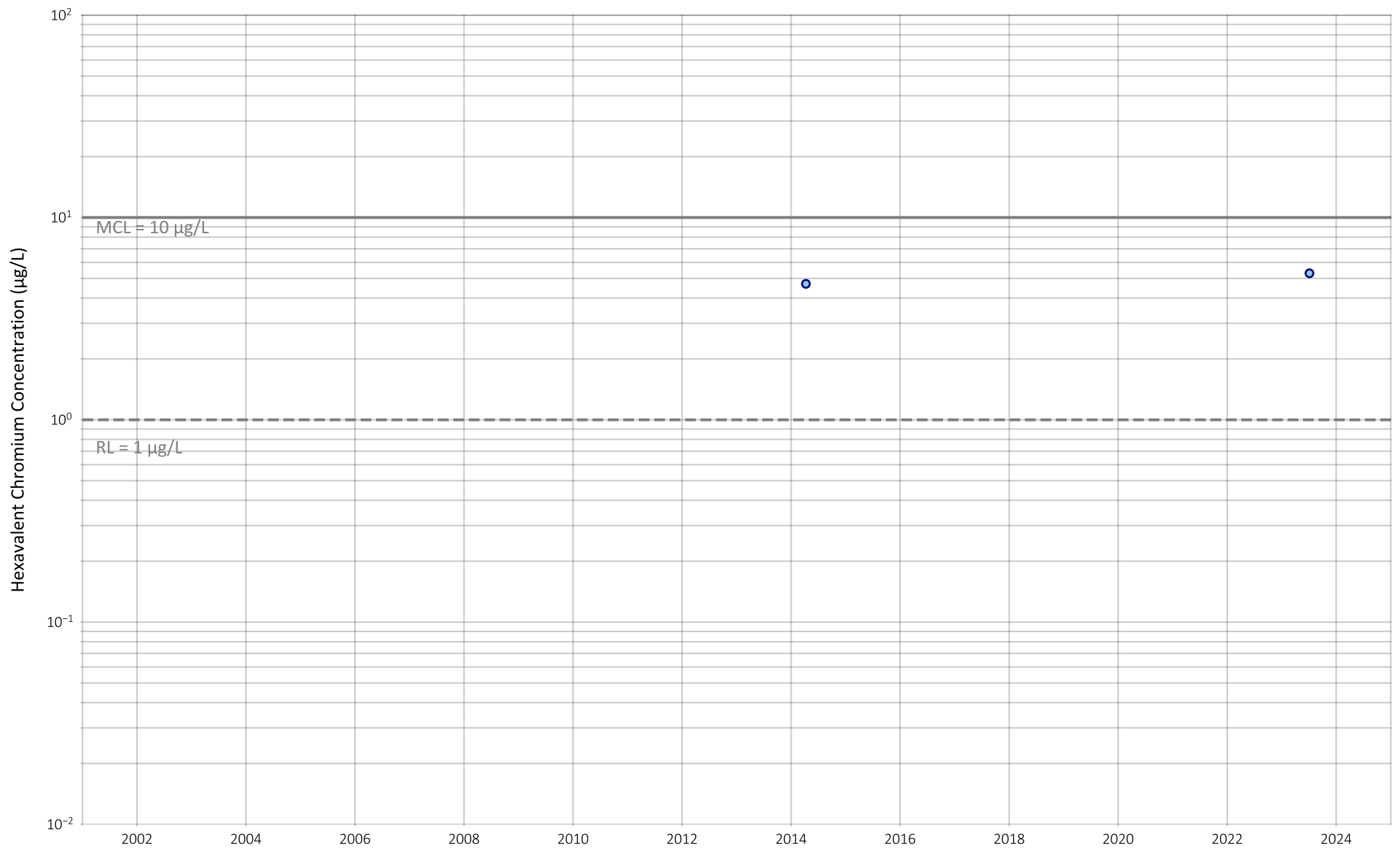
Notes:

1. The maximum contaminant level (MCL) for hexavalent chromium (Cr6) is 10 micrograms per liter (µg/L).
2. The reporting limit (RL) most used for Cr6 is 1.0 µg/L. Other reporting limits identified in this dataset were between 0.02 µg/L and 2.0 µg/L. Samples that were not detected are shown as 0.01 µg/L.



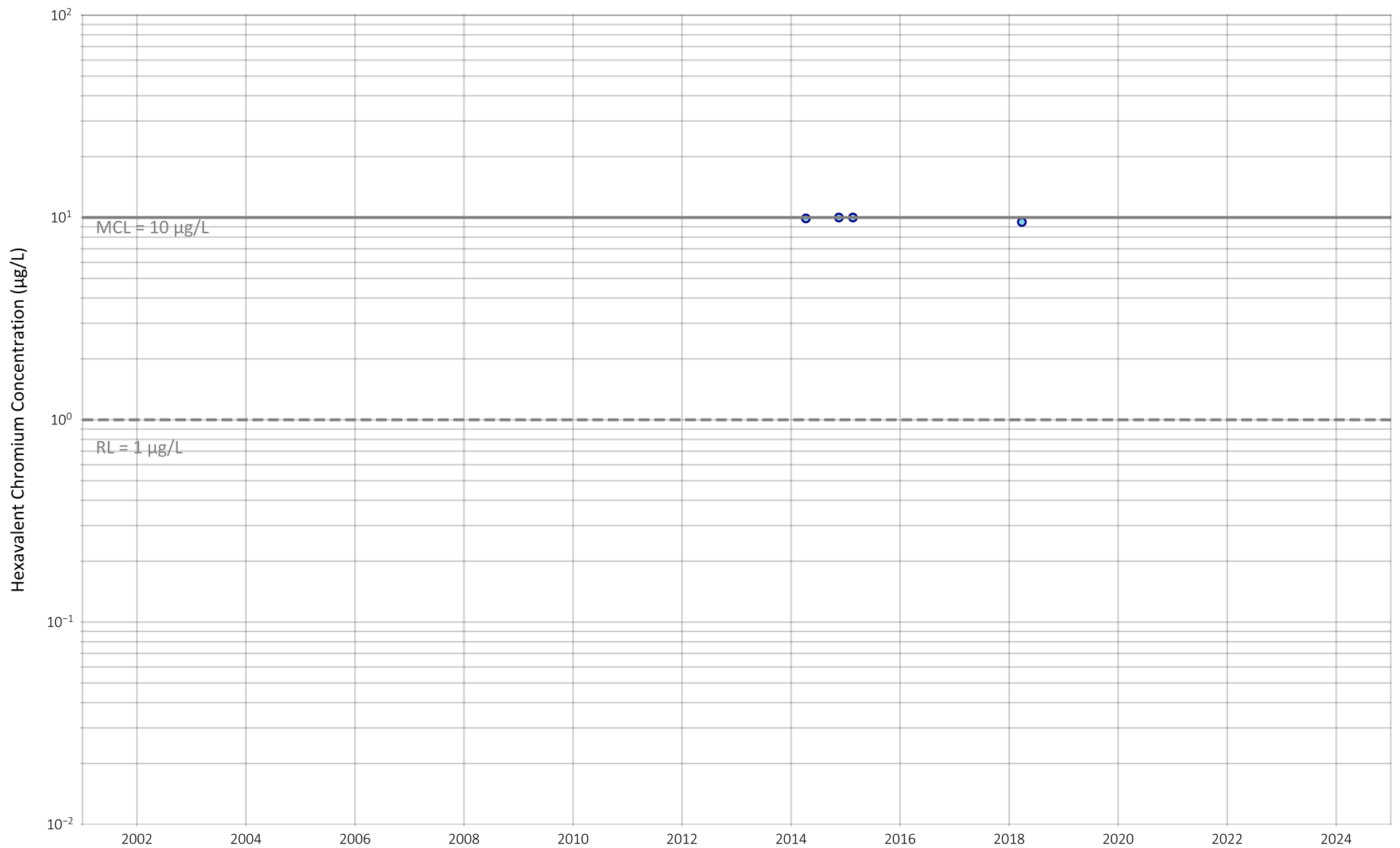
Notes:

1. The maximum contaminant level (MCL) for hexavalent chromium (Cr6) is 10 micrograms per liter (µg/L).
2. The reporting limit (RL) most used for Cr6 is 1.0 µg/L. Other reporting limits identified in this dataset were between 0.02 µg/L and 2.0 µg/L. Samples that were not detected are shown as 0.01 µg/L.



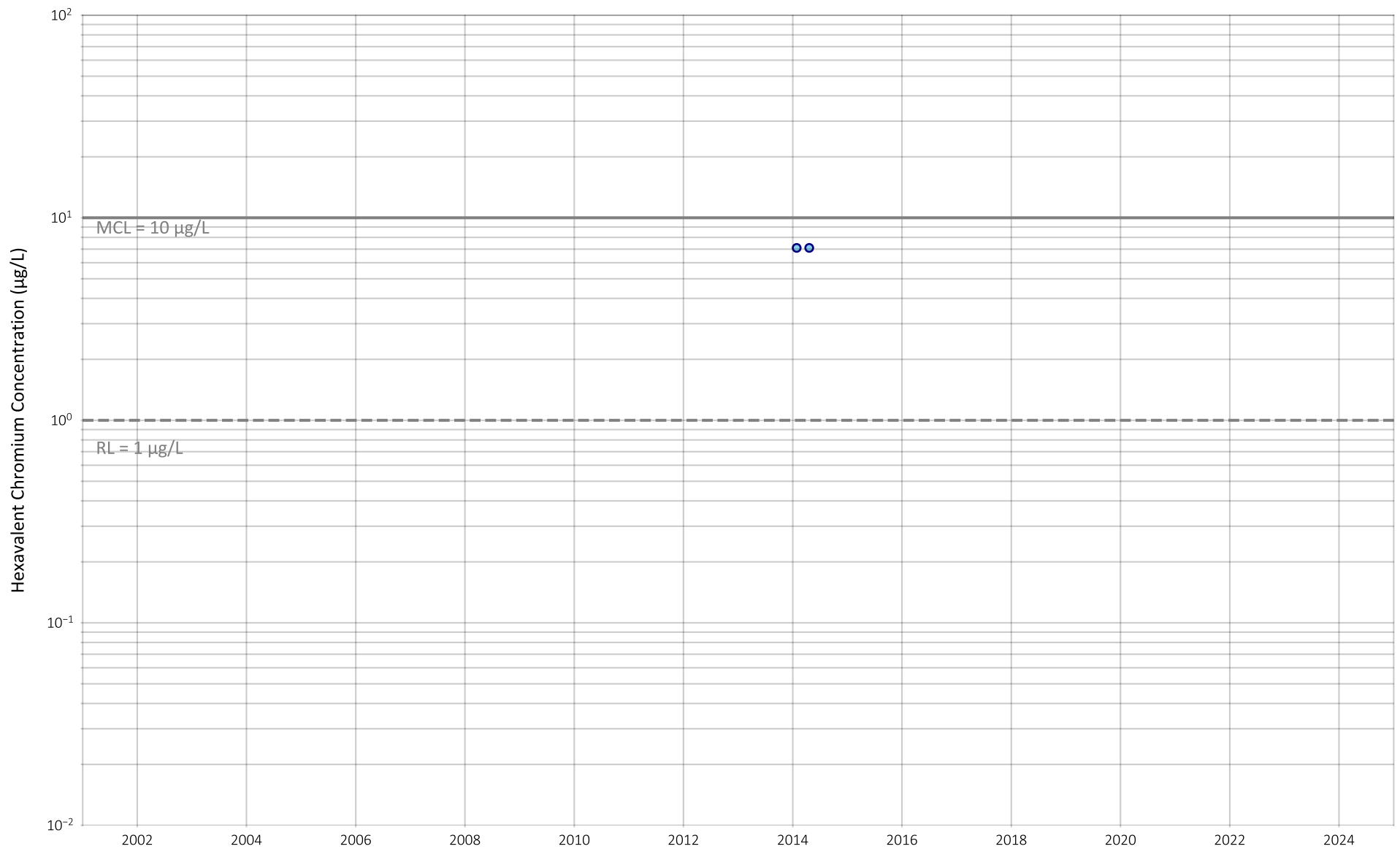
Notes:

1. The maximum contaminant level (MCL) for hexavalent chromium (Cr6) is 10 micrograms per liter (µg/L).
2. The reporting limit (RL) most used for Cr6 is 1.0 µg/L. Other reporting limits identified in this dataset were between 0.02 µg/L and 2.0 µg/L. Samples that were not detected are shown as 0.01 µg/L.



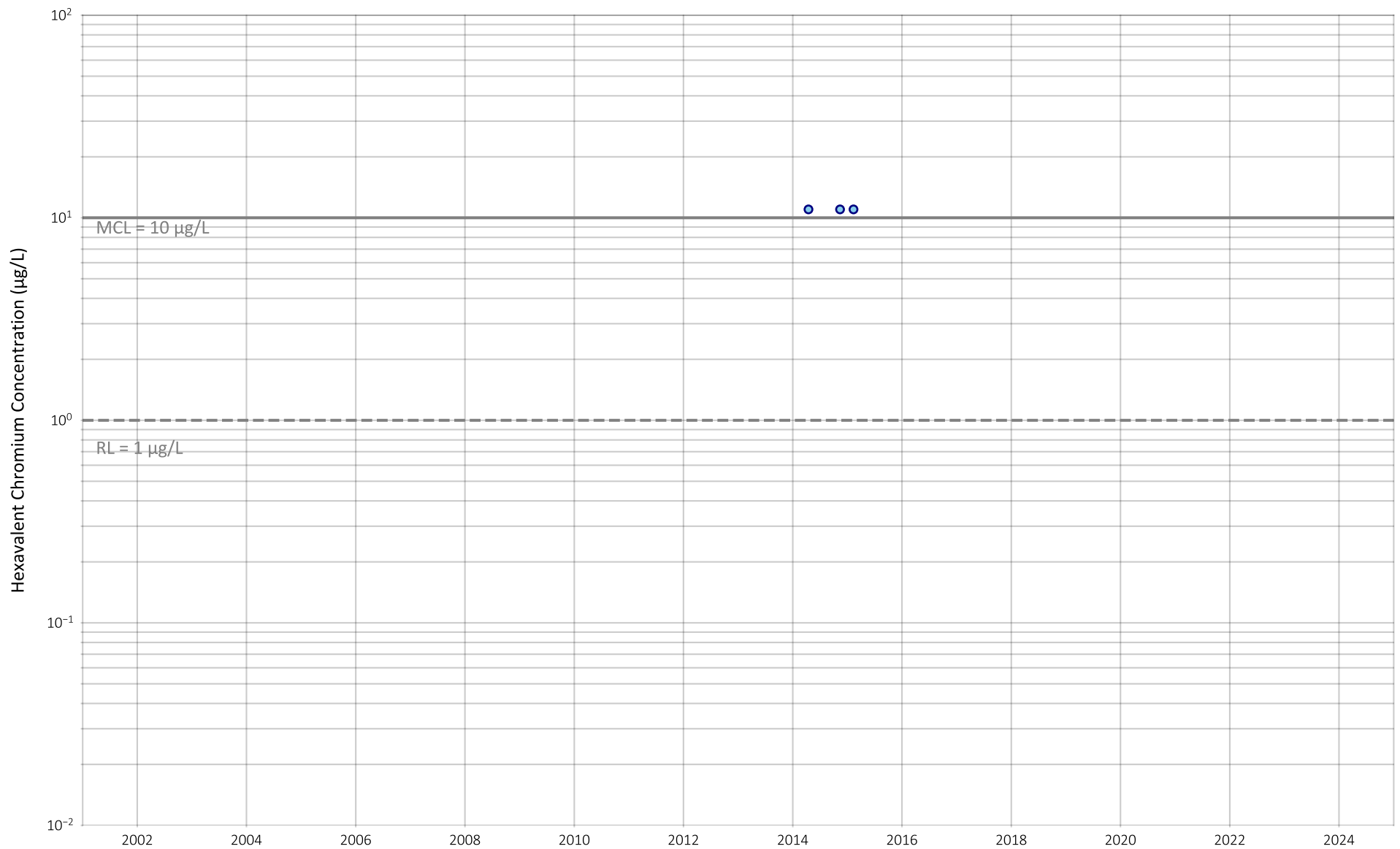
Notes:

1. The maximum contaminant level (MCL) for hexavalent chromium (Cr6) is 10 micrograms per liter (µg/L).
2. The reporting limit (RL) most used for Cr6 is 1.0 µg/L. Other reporting limits identified in this dataset were between 0.02 µg/L and 2.0 µg/L. Samples that were not detected are shown as 0.01 µg/L.



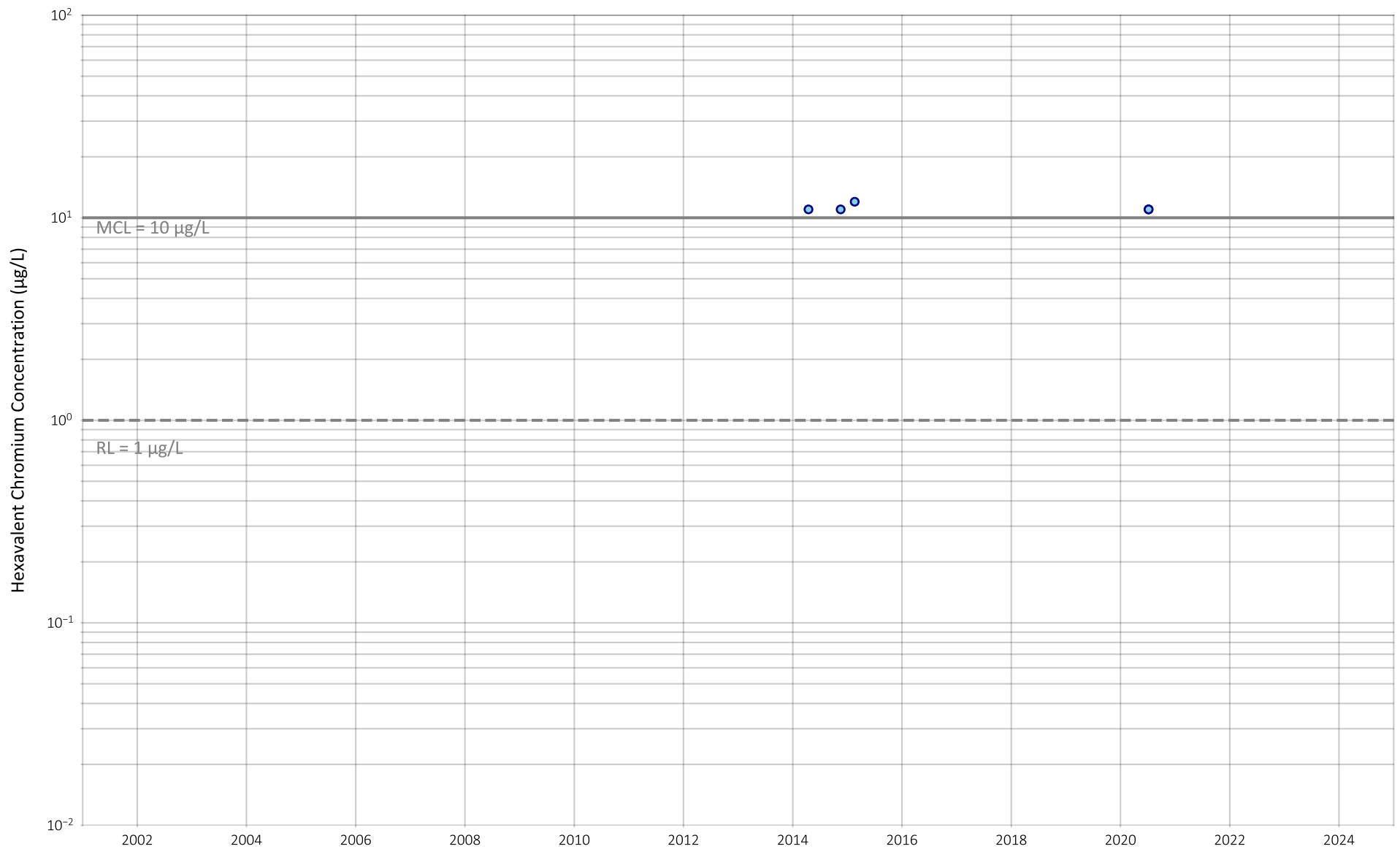
Notes:

1. The maximum contaminant level (MCL) for hexavalent chromium (Cr6) is 10 micrograms per liter (µg/L).
2. The reporting limit (RL) most used for Cr6 is 1.0 µg/L. Other reporting limits identified in this dataset were between 0.02 µg/L and 2.0 µg/L. Samples that were not detected are shown as 0.01 µg/L.



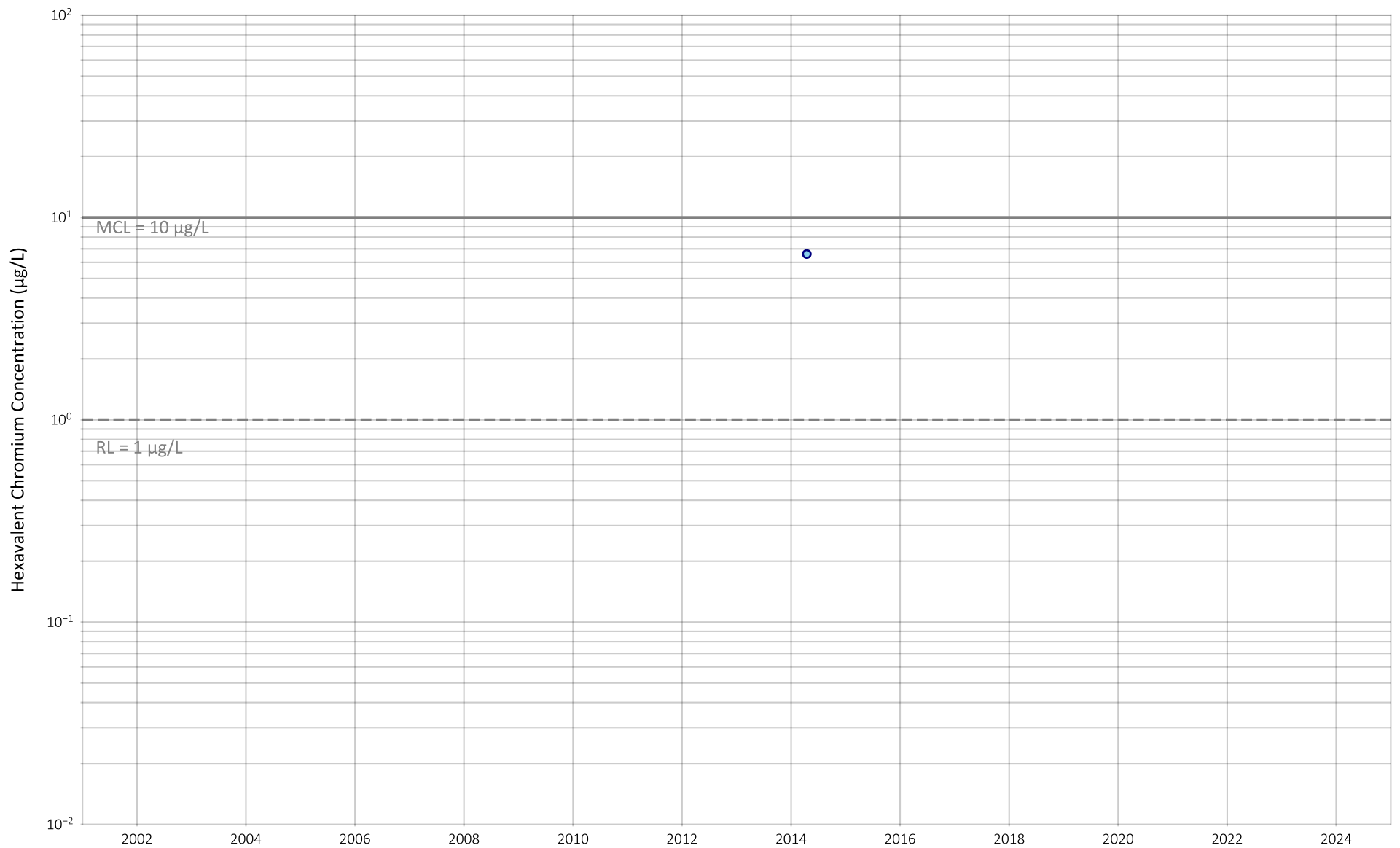
Notes:

1. The maximum contaminant level (MCL) for hexavalent chromium (Cr6) is 10 micrograms per liter (µg/L).
2. The reporting limit (RL) most used for Cr6 is 1.0 µg/L. Other reporting limits identified in this dataset were between 0.02 µg/L and 2.0 µg/L. Samples that were not detected are shown as 0.01 µg/L.



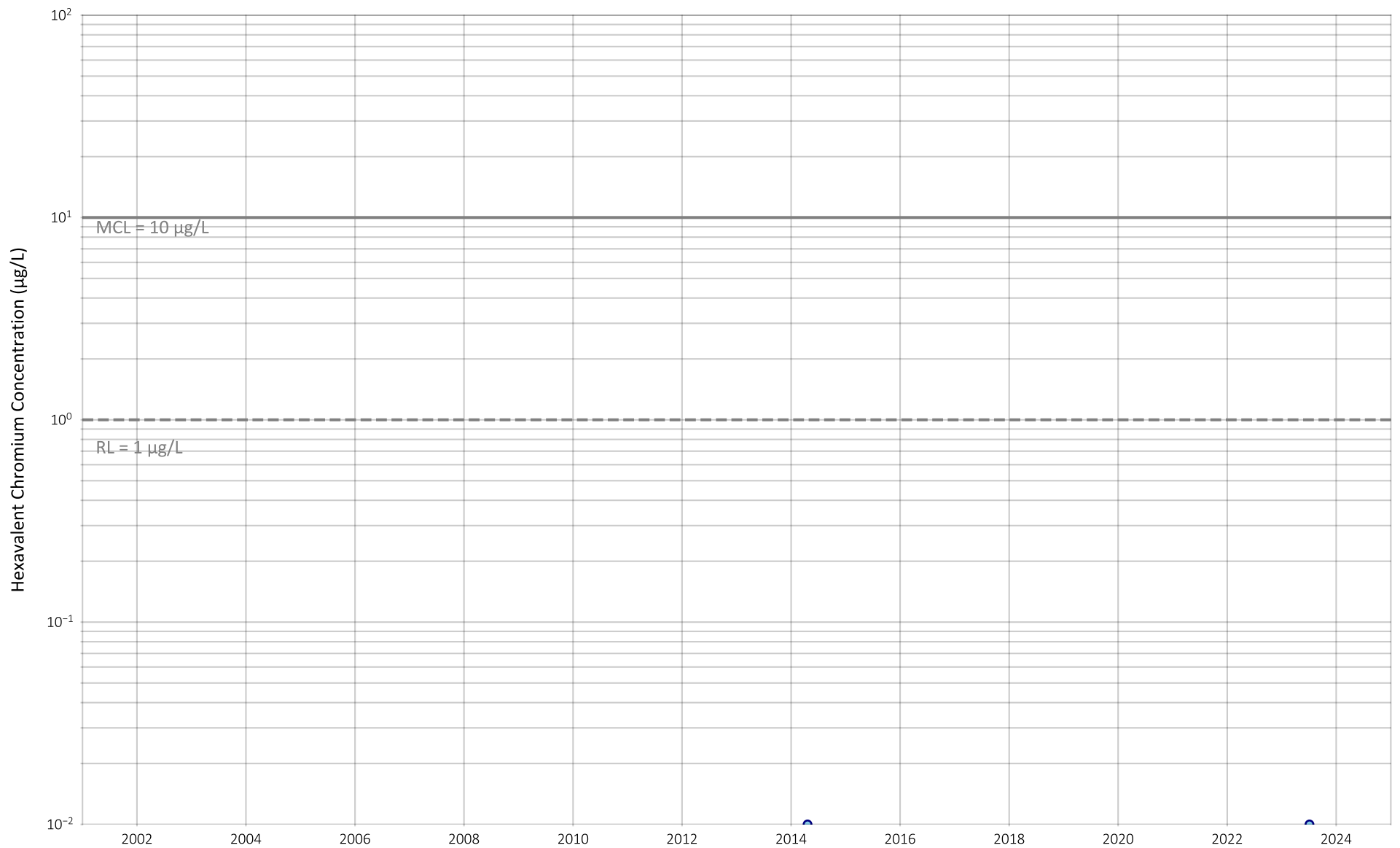
Notes:

1. The maximum contaminant level (MCL) for hexavalent chromium (Cr6) is 10 micrograms per liter (µg/L).
2. The reporting limit (RL) most used for Cr6 is 1.0 µg/L. Other reporting limits identified in this dataset were between 0.02 µg/L and 2.0 µg/L. Samples that were not detected are shown as 0.01 µg/L.



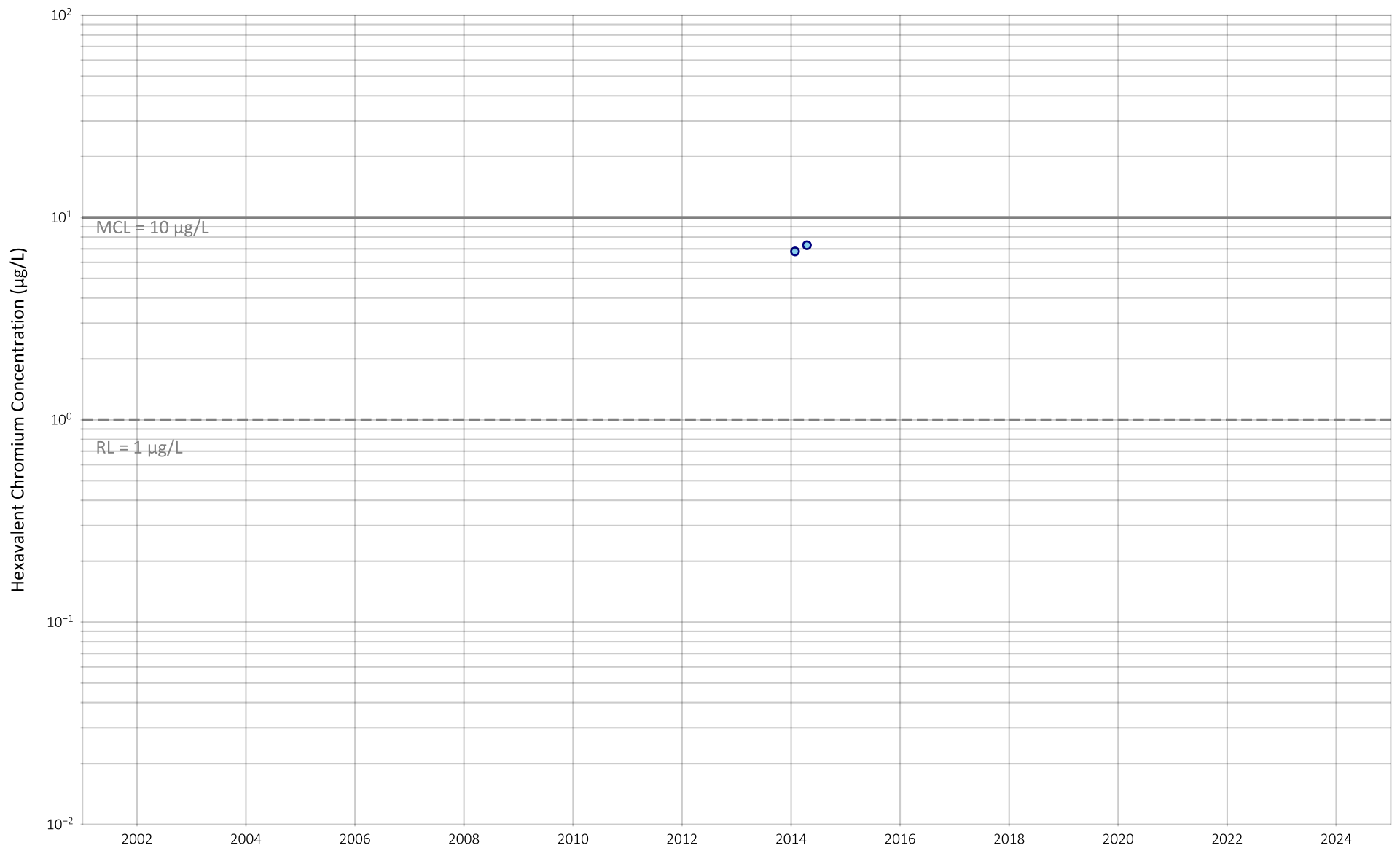
Notes:

1. The maximum contaminant level (MCL) for hexavalent chromium (Cr6) is 10 micrograms per liter (µg/L).
2. The reporting limit (RL) most used for Cr6 is 1.0 µg/L. Other reporting limits identified in this dataset were between 0.02 µg/L and 2.0 µg/L. Samples that were not detected are shown as 0.01 µg/L.



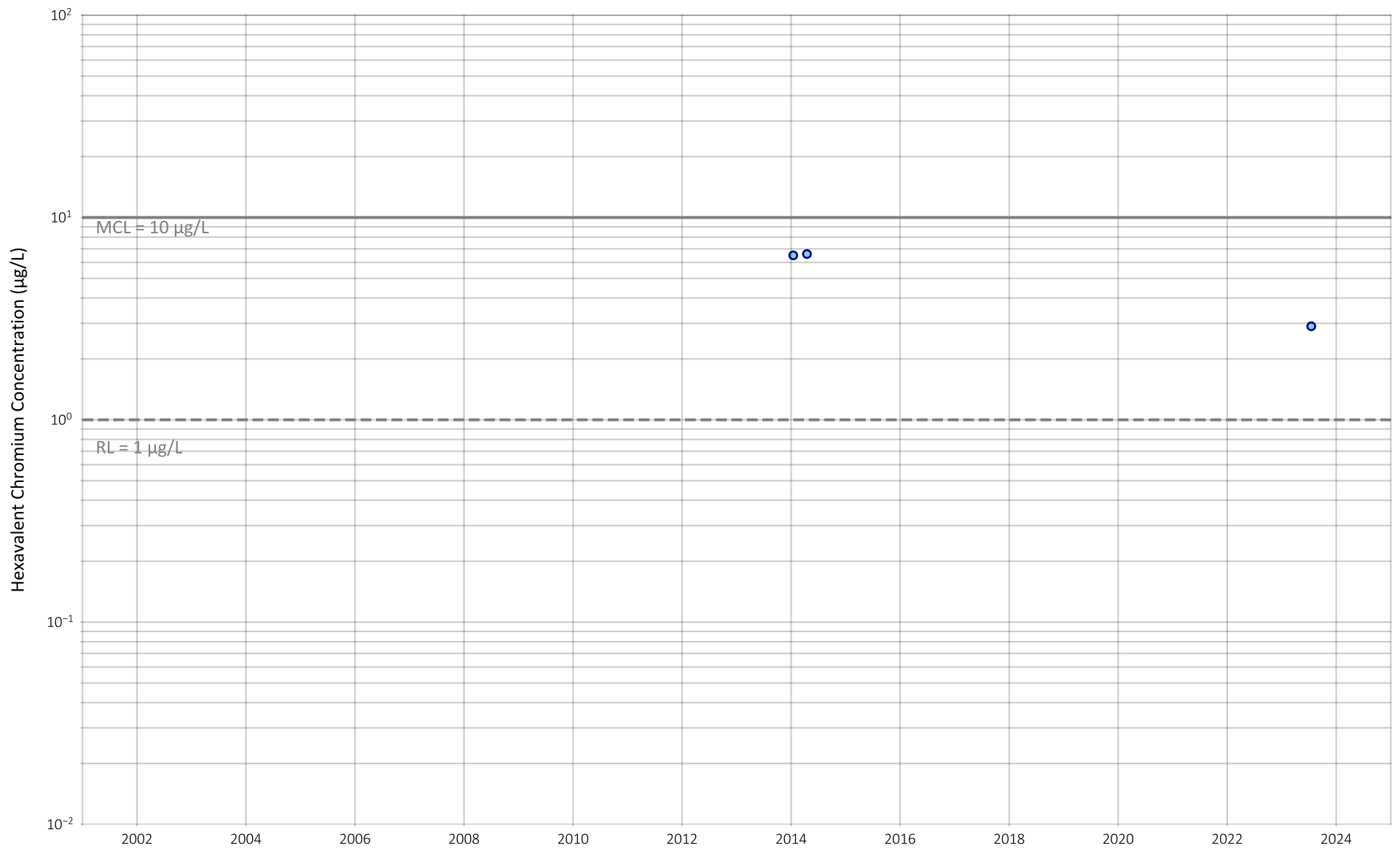
Notes:

1. The maximum contaminant level (MCL) for hexavalent chromium (Cr6) is 10 micrograms per liter (µg/L).
2. The reporting limit (RL) most used for Cr6 is 1.0 µg/L. Other reporting limits identified in this dataset were between 0.02 µg/L and 2.0 µg/L. Samples that were not detected are shown as 0.01 µg/L.



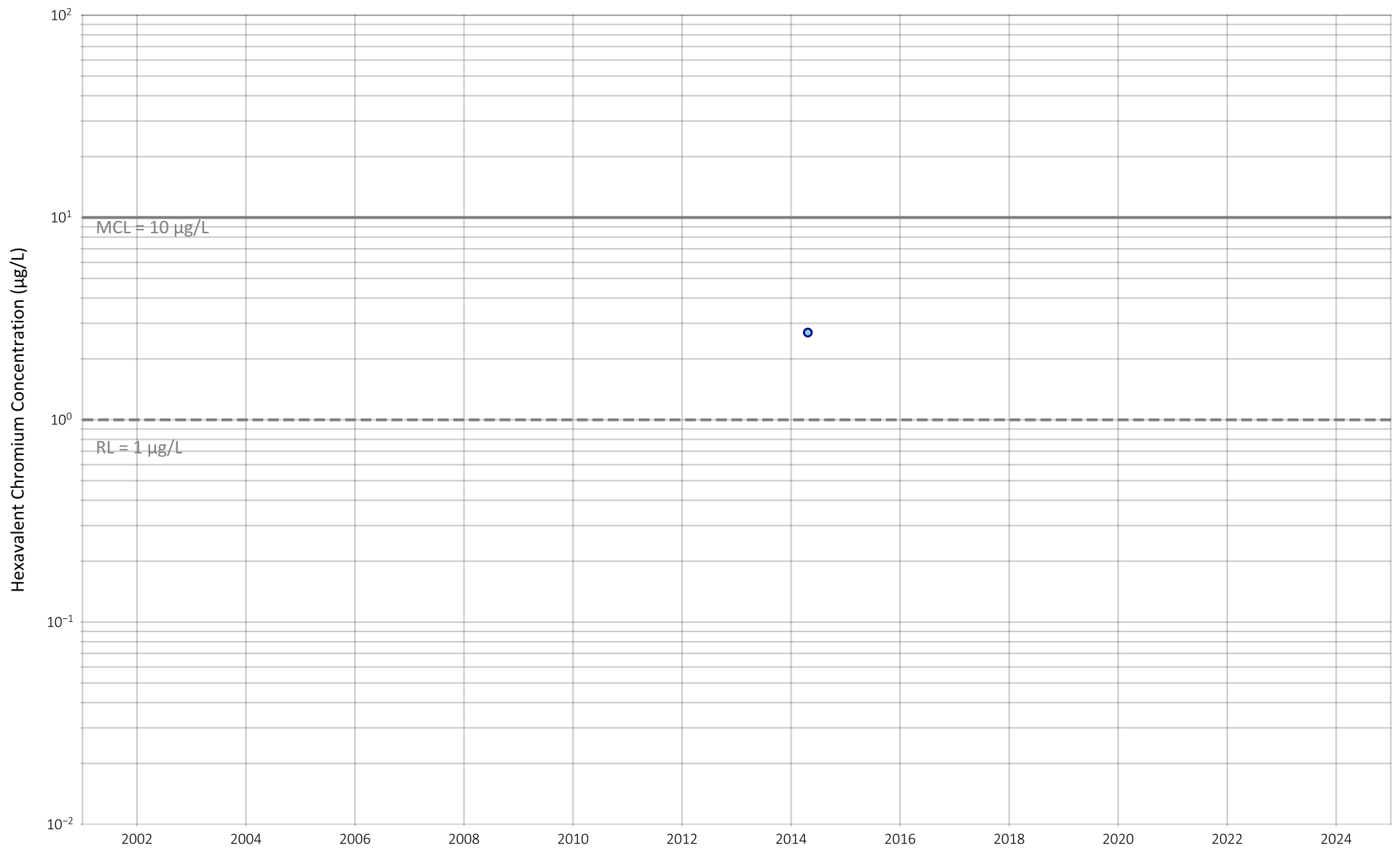
Notes:

1. The maximum contaminant level (MCL) for hexavalent chromium (Cr6) is 10 micrograms per liter ($\mu\text{g/L}$).
2. The reporting limit (RL) most used for Cr6 is 1.0 $\mu\text{g/L}$. Other reporting limits identified in this dataset were between 0.02 $\mu\text{g/L}$ and 2.0 $\mu\text{g/L}$. Samples that were not detected are shown as 0.01 $\mu\text{g/L}$.



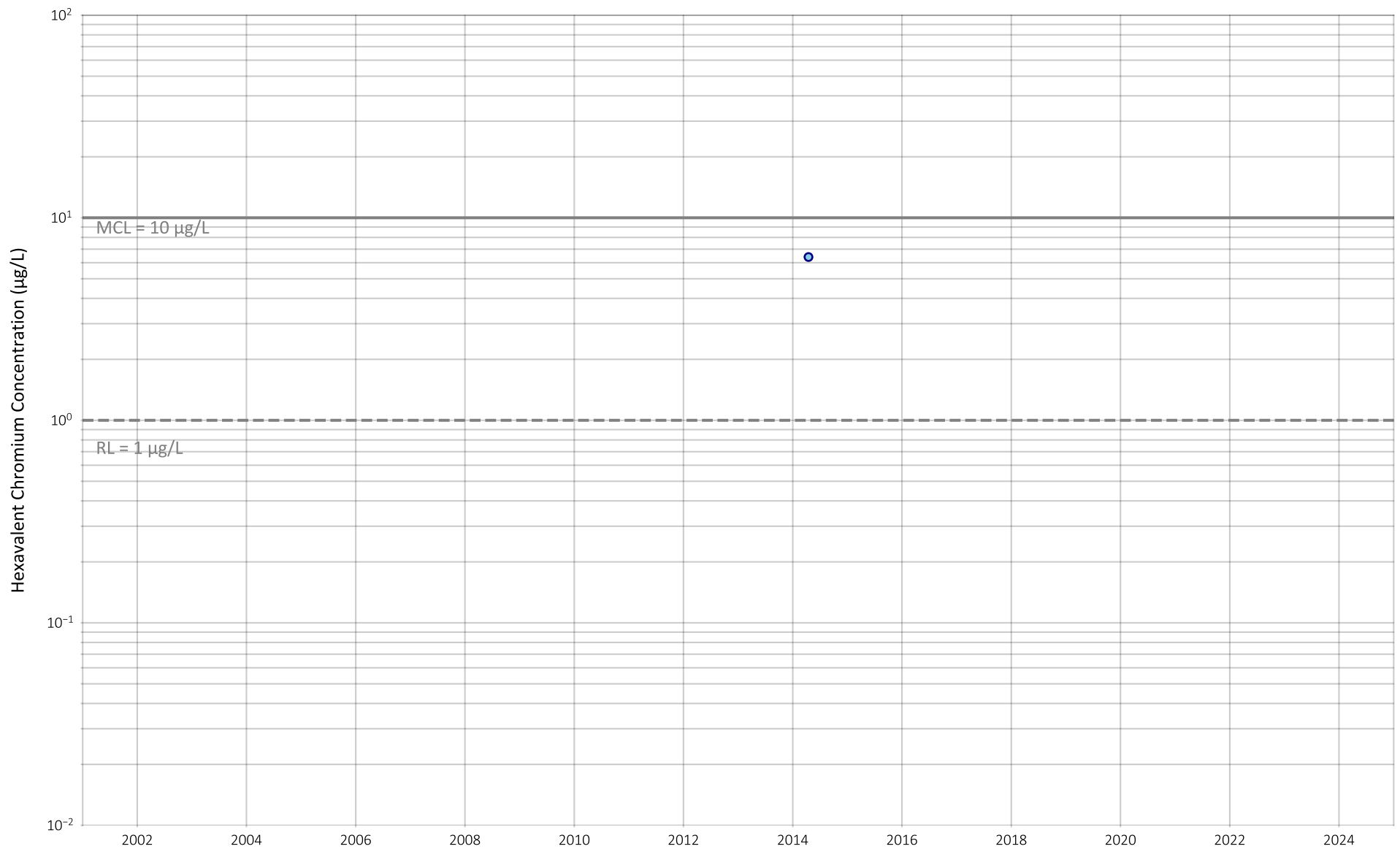
Notes:

1. The maximum contaminant level (MCL) for hexavalent chromium (Cr6) is 10 micrograms per liter (µg/L).
2. The reporting limit (RL) most used for Cr6 is 1.0 µg/L. Other reporting limits identified in this dataset were between 0.02 µg/L and 2.0 µg/L. Samples that were not detected are shown as 0.01 µg/L.



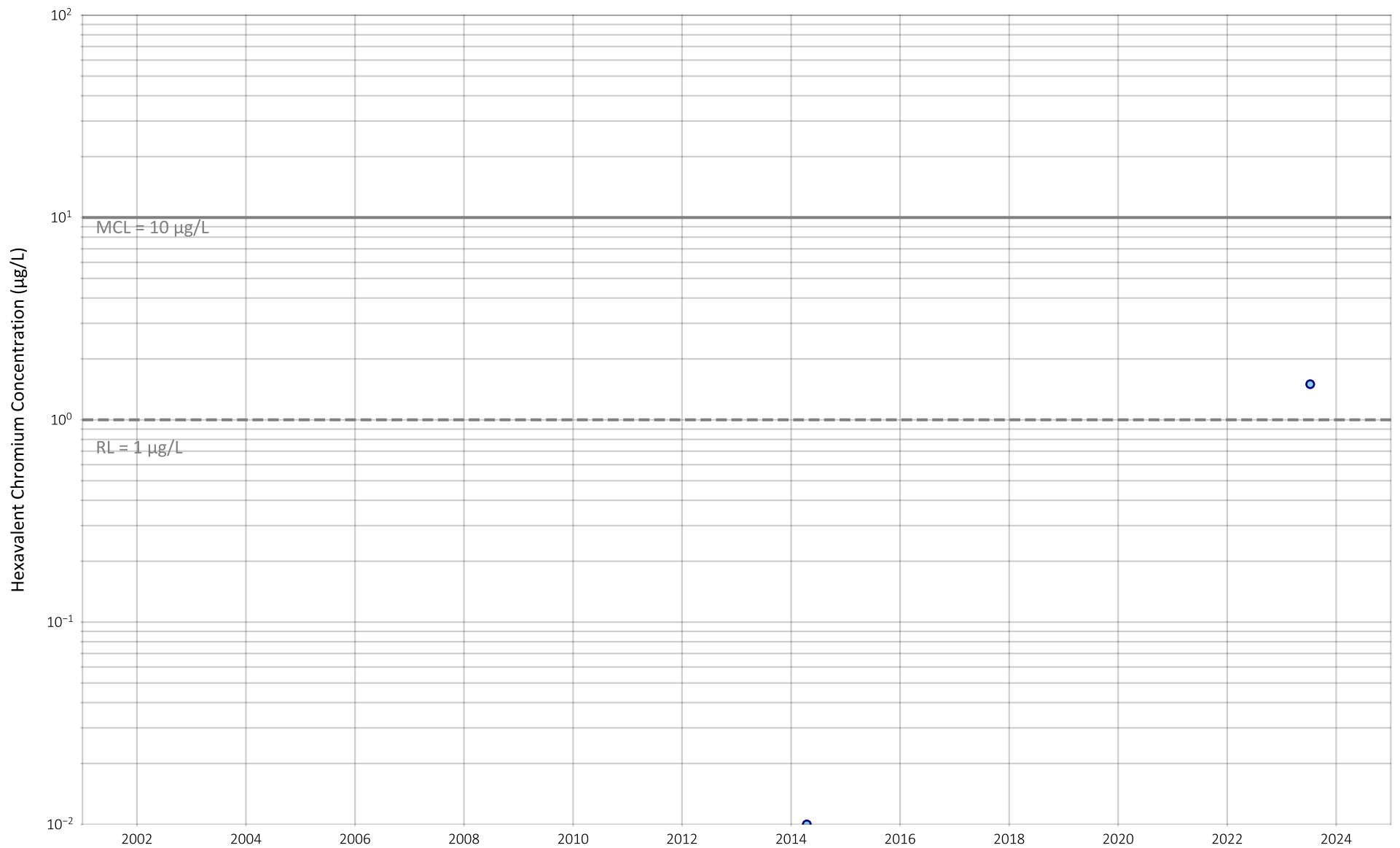
Notes:

1. The maximum contaminant level (MCL) for hexavalent chromium (Cr6) is 10 micrograms per liter (µg/L).
2. The reporting limit (RL) most used for Cr6 is 1.0 µg/L. Other reporting limits identified in this dataset were between 0.02 µg/L and 2.0 µg/L. Samples that were not detected are shown as 0.01 µg/L.



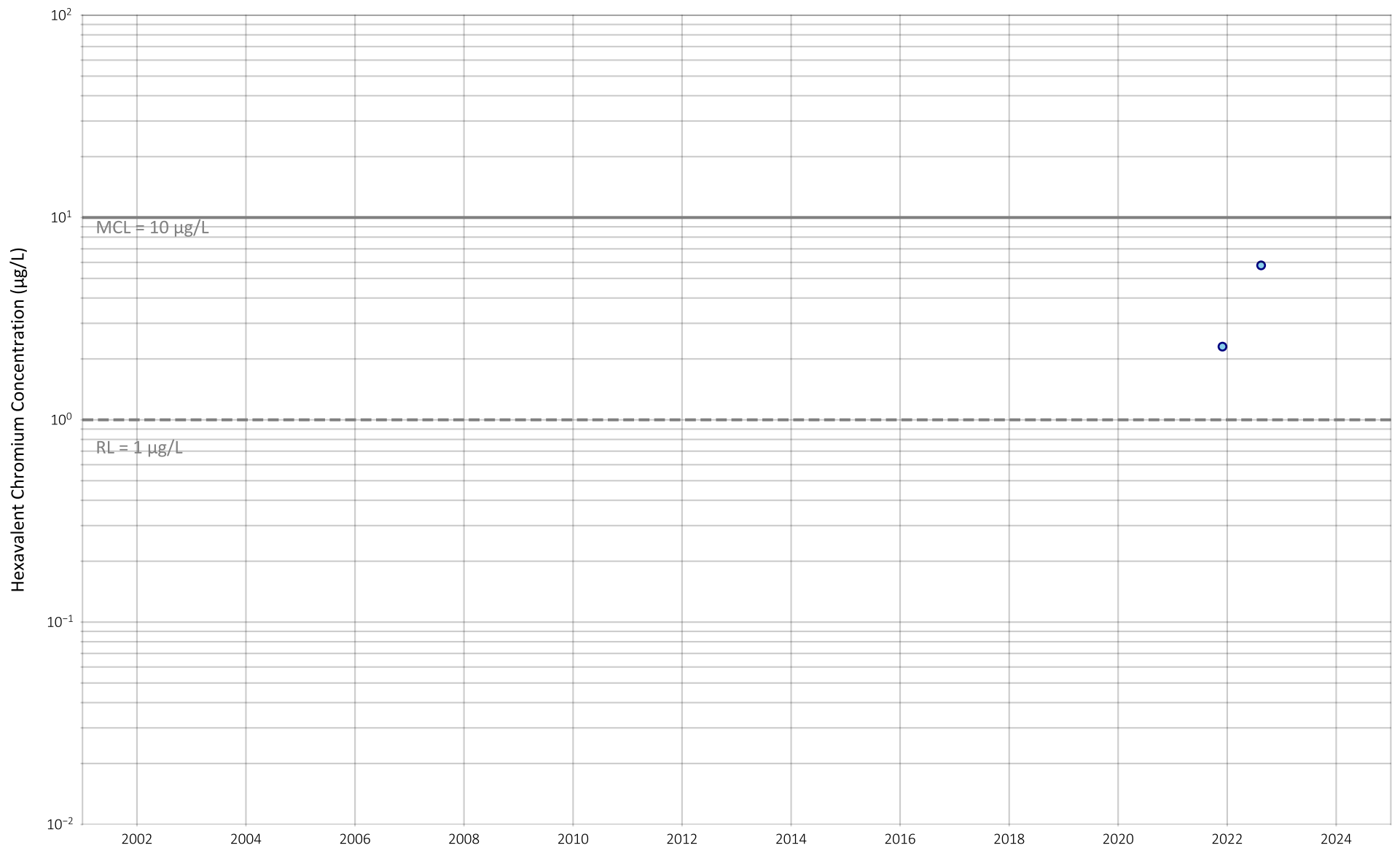
Notes:

1. The maximum contaminant level (MCL) for hexavalent chromium (Cr6) is 10 micrograms per liter (µg/L).
2. The reporting limit (RL) most used for Cr6 is 1.0 µg/L. Other reporting limits identified in this dataset were between 0.02 µg/L and 2.0 µg/L. Samples that were not detected are shown as 0.01 µg/L.



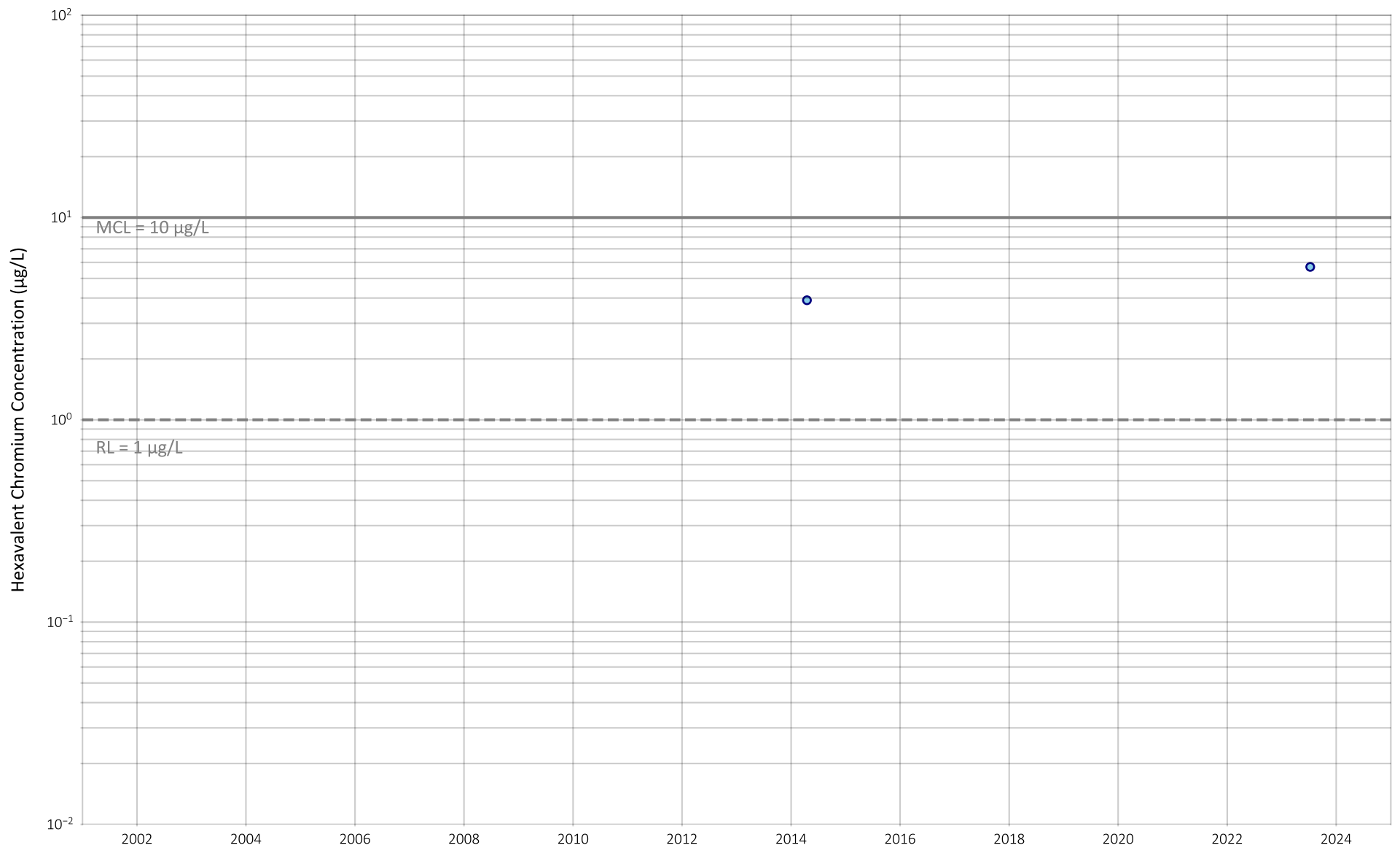
Notes:

1. The maximum contaminant level (MCL) for hexavalent chromium (Cr6) is 10 micrograms per liter (µg/L).
2. The reporting limit (RL) most used for Cr6 is 1.0 µg/L. Other reporting limits identified in this dataset were between 0.02 µg/L and 2.0 µg/L. Samples that were not detected are shown as 0.01 µg/L.



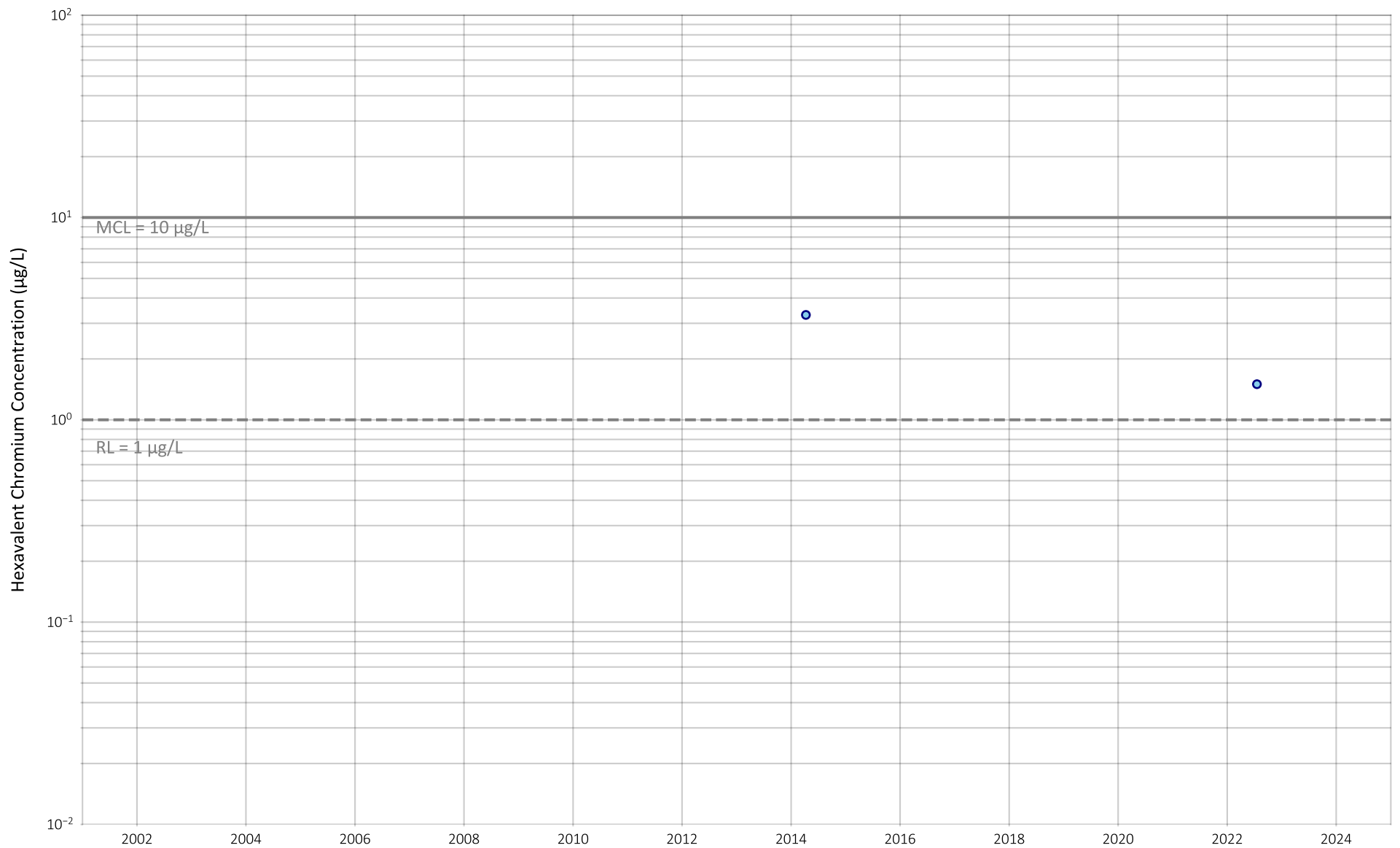
Notes:

1. The maximum contaminant level (MCL) for hexavalent chromium (Cr6) is 10 micrograms per liter (µg/L).
2. The reporting limit (RL) most used for Cr6 is 1.0 µg/L. Other reporting limits identified in this dataset were between 0.02 µg/L and 2.0 µg/L. Samples that were not detected are shown as 0.01 µg/L.



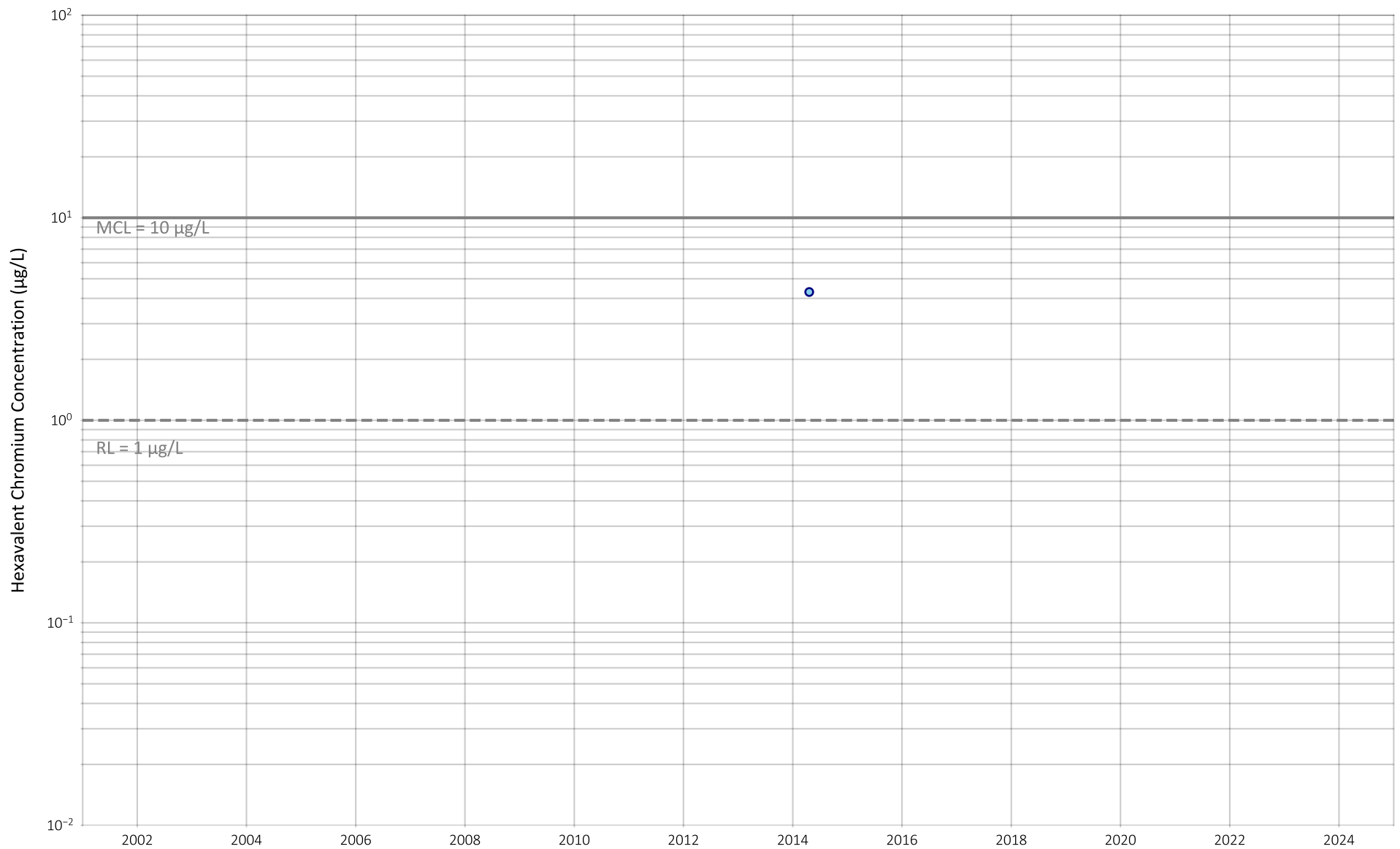
Notes:

1. The maximum contaminant level (MCL) for hexavalent chromium (Cr6) is 10 micrograms per liter ($\mu\text{g/L}$).
2. The reporting limit (RL) most used for Cr6 is 1.0 $\mu\text{g/L}$. Other reporting limits identified in this dataset were between 0.02 $\mu\text{g/L}$ and 2.0 $\mu\text{g/L}$. Samples that were not detected are shown as 0.01 $\mu\text{g/L}$.



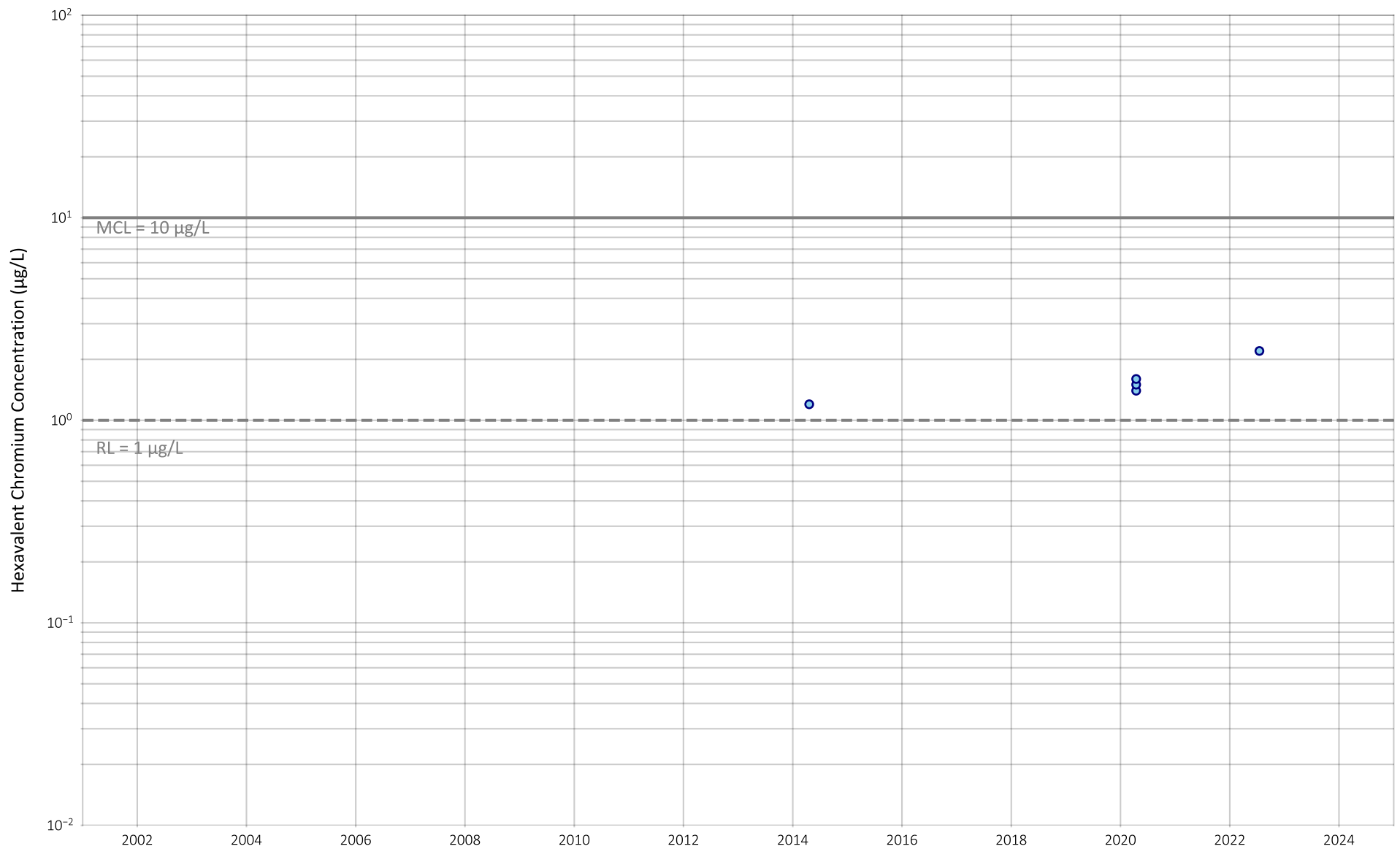
Notes:

1. The maximum contaminant level (MCL) for hexavalent chromium (Cr6) is 10 micrograms per liter ($\mu\text{g/L}$).
2. The reporting limit (RL) most used for Cr6 is 1.0 $\mu\text{g/L}$. Other reporting limits identified in this dataset were between 0.02 $\mu\text{g/L}$ and 2.0 $\mu\text{g/L}$. Samples that were not detected are shown as 0.01 $\mu\text{g/L}$.



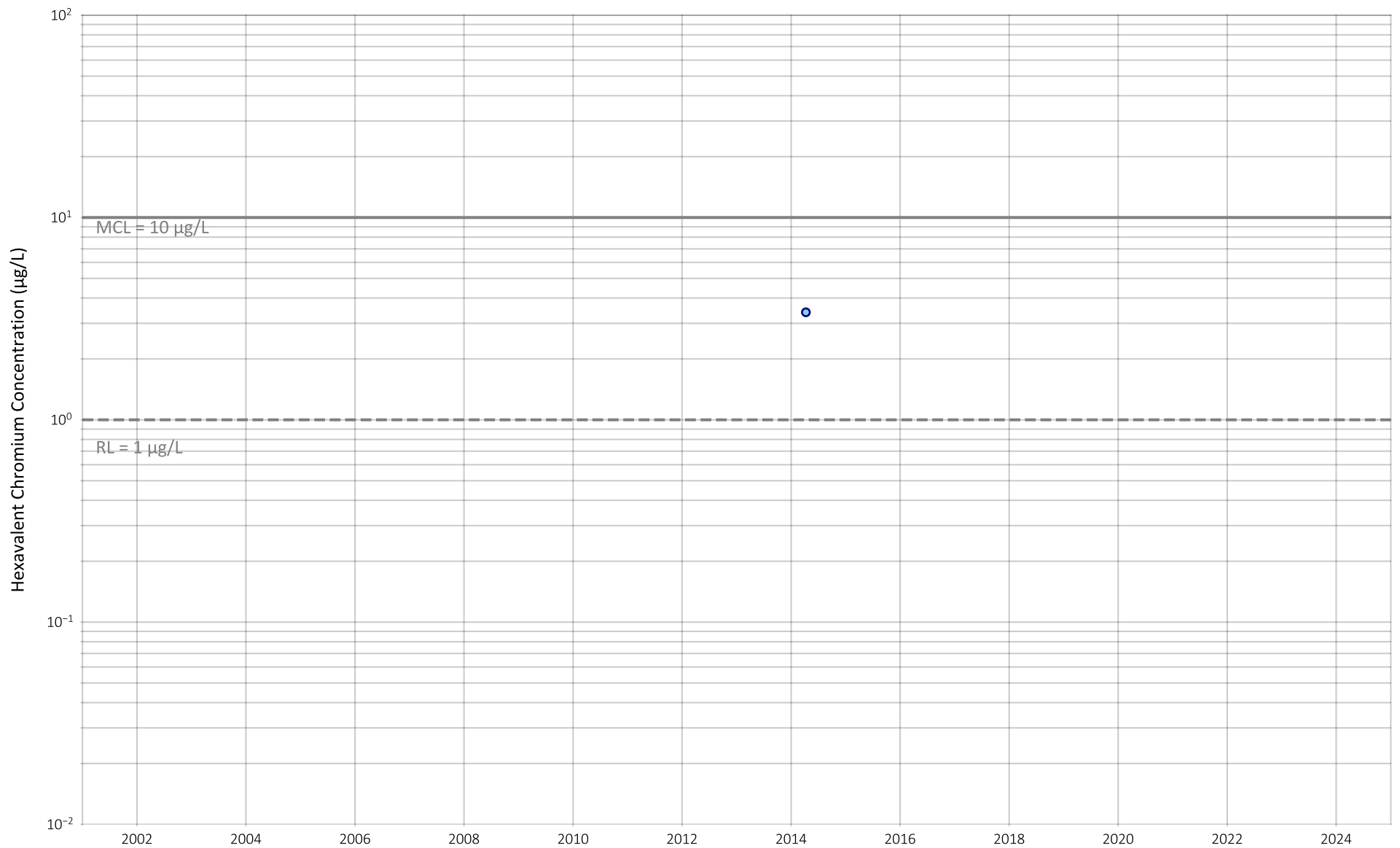
Notes:

1. The maximum contaminant level (MCL) for hexavalent chromium (Cr6) is 10 micrograms per liter ($\mu\text{g/L}$).
2. The reporting limit (RL) most used for Cr6 is 1.0 $\mu\text{g/L}$. Other reporting limits identified in this dataset were between 0.02 $\mu\text{g/L}$ and 2.0 $\mu\text{g/L}$. Samples that were not detected are shown as 0.01 $\mu\text{g/L}$.



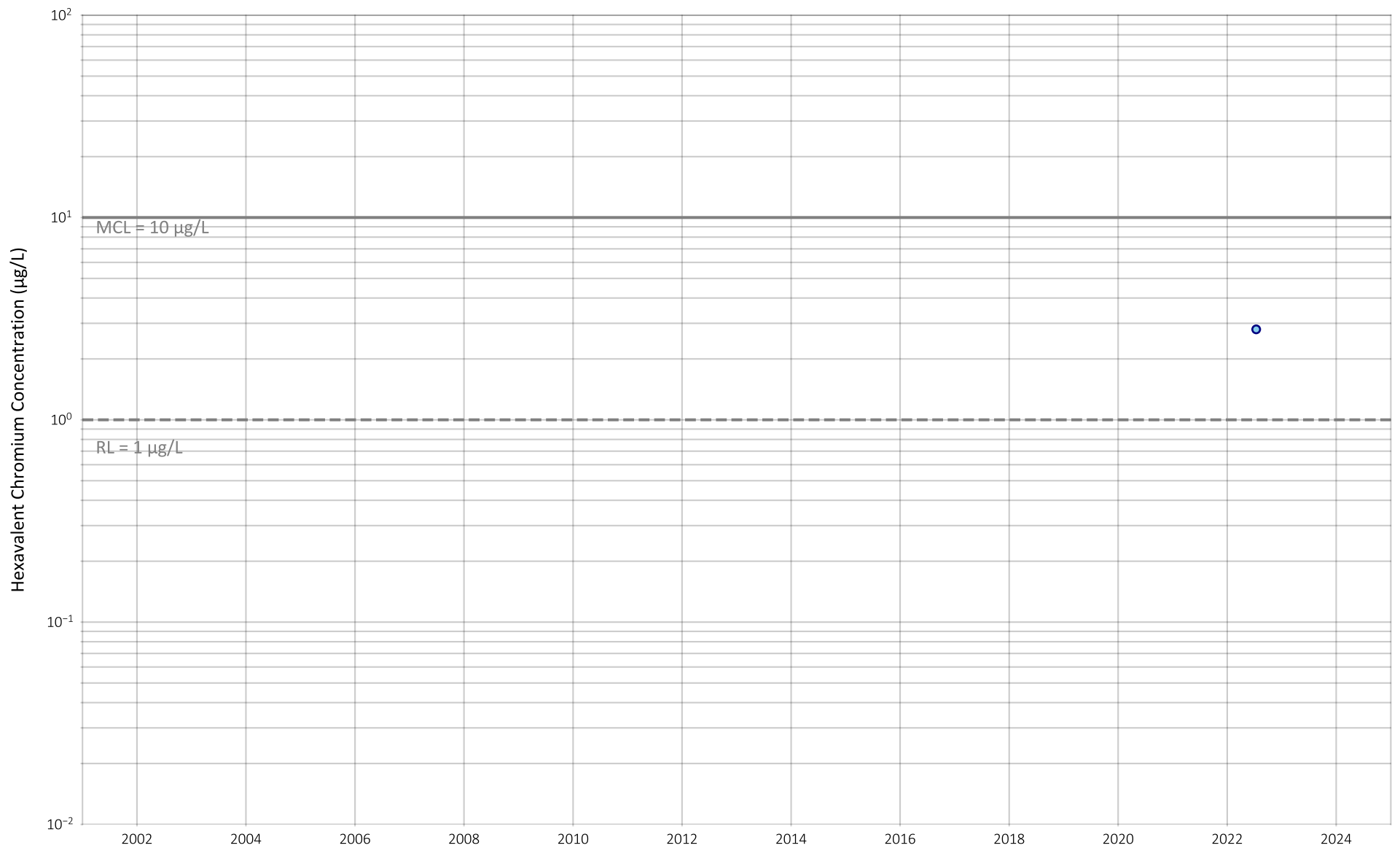
Notes:

1. The maximum contaminant level (MCL) for hexavalent chromium (Cr6) is 10 micrograms per liter (µg/L).
2. The reporting limit (RL) most used for Cr6 is 1.0 µg/L. Other reporting limits identified in this dataset were between 0.02 µg/L and 2.0 µg/L. Samples that were not detected are shown as 0.01 µg/L.



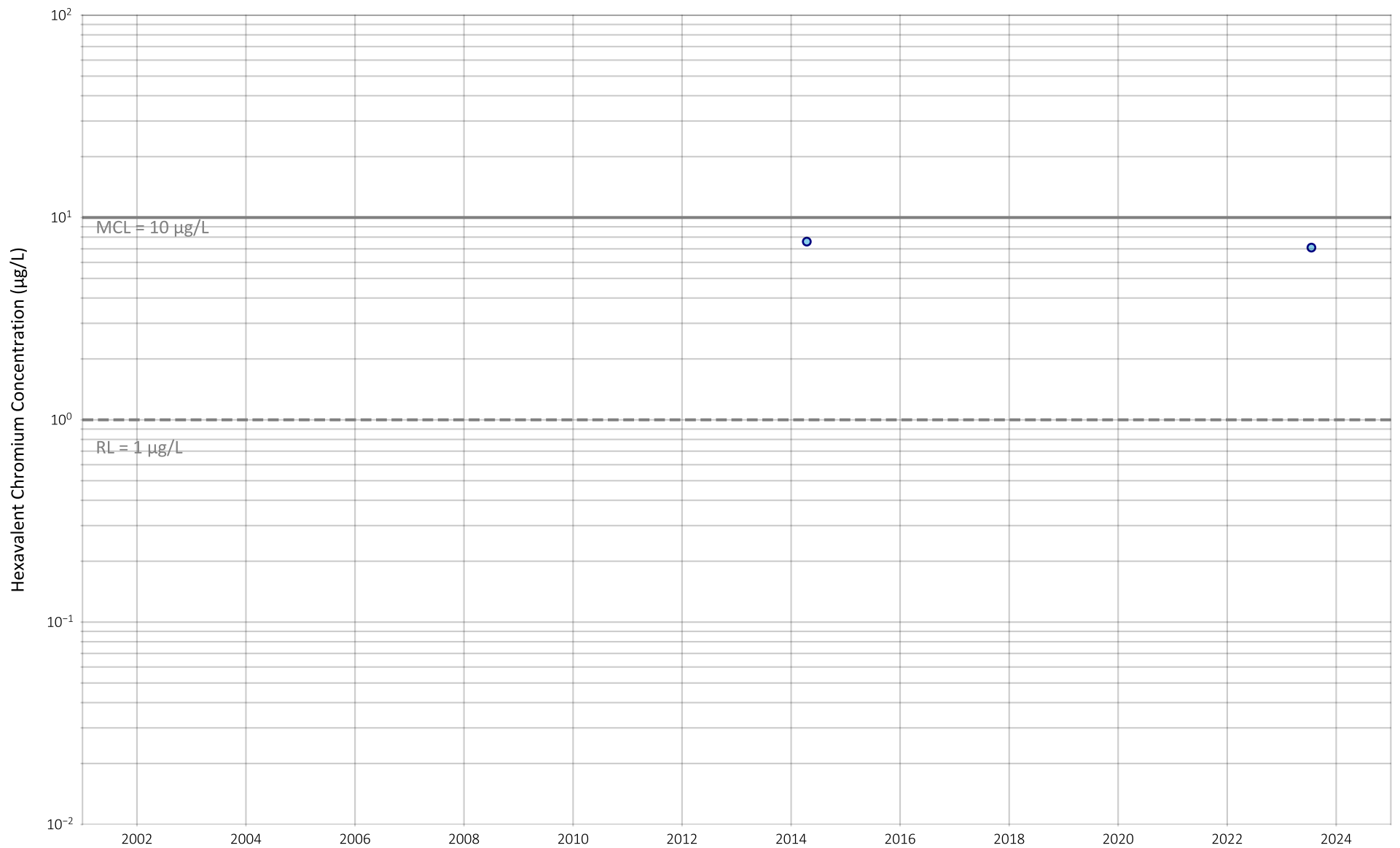
Notes:

1. The maximum contaminant level (MCL) for hexavalent chromium (Cr6) is 10 micrograms per liter (µg/L).
2. The reporting limit (RL) most used for Cr6 is 1.0 µg/L. Other reporting limits identified in this dataset were between 0.02 µg/L and 2.0 µg/L. Samples that were not detected are shown as 0.01 µg/L.



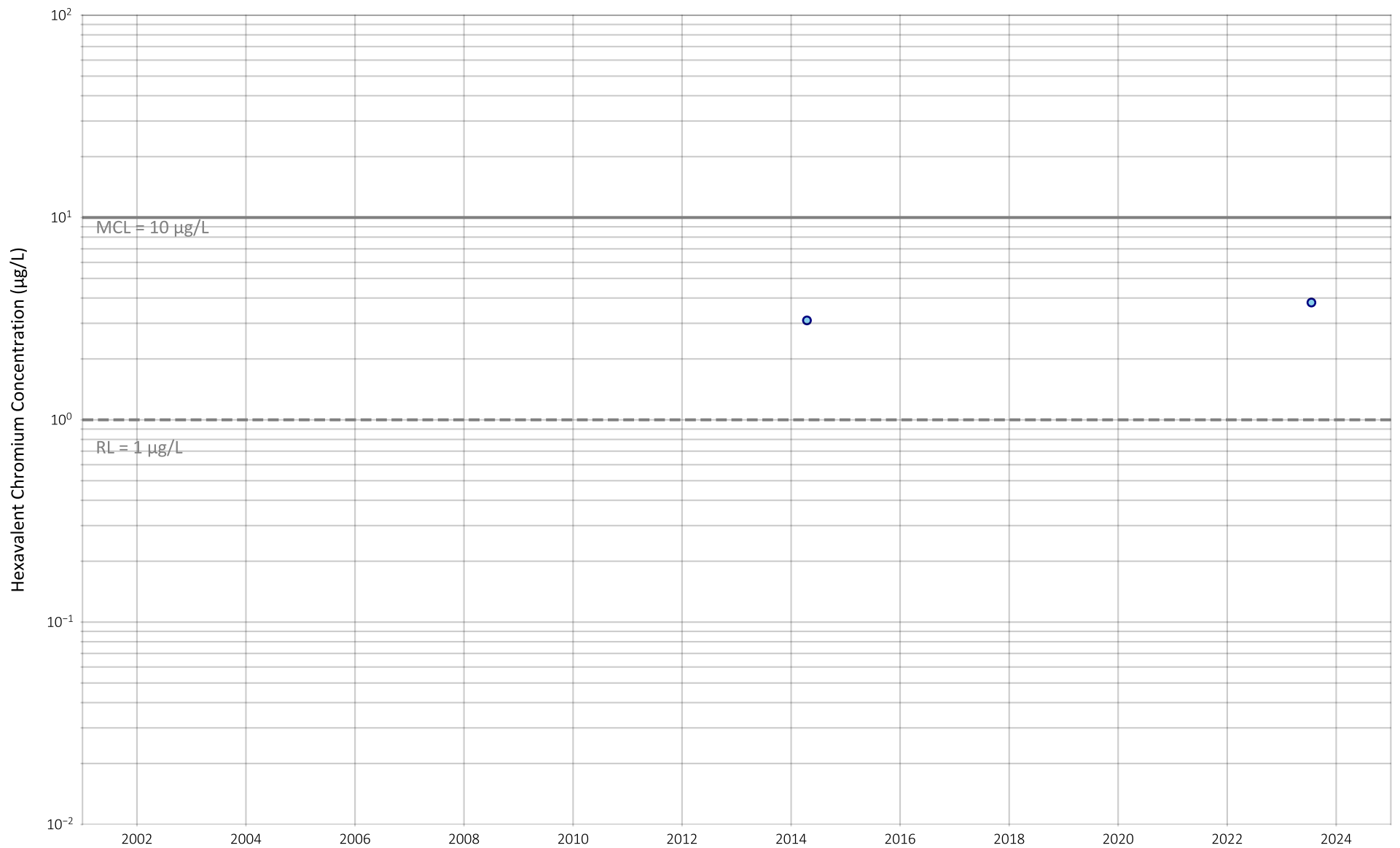
Notes:

1. The maximum contaminant level (MCL) for hexavalent chromium (Cr6) is 10 micrograms per liter ($\mu\text{g/L}$).
2. The reporting limit (RL) most used for Cr6 is 1.0 $\mu\text{g/L}$. Other reporting limits identified in this dataset were between 0.02 $\mu\text{g/L}$ and 2.0 $\mu\text{g/L}$. Samples that were not detected are shown as 0.01 $\mu\text{g/L}$.



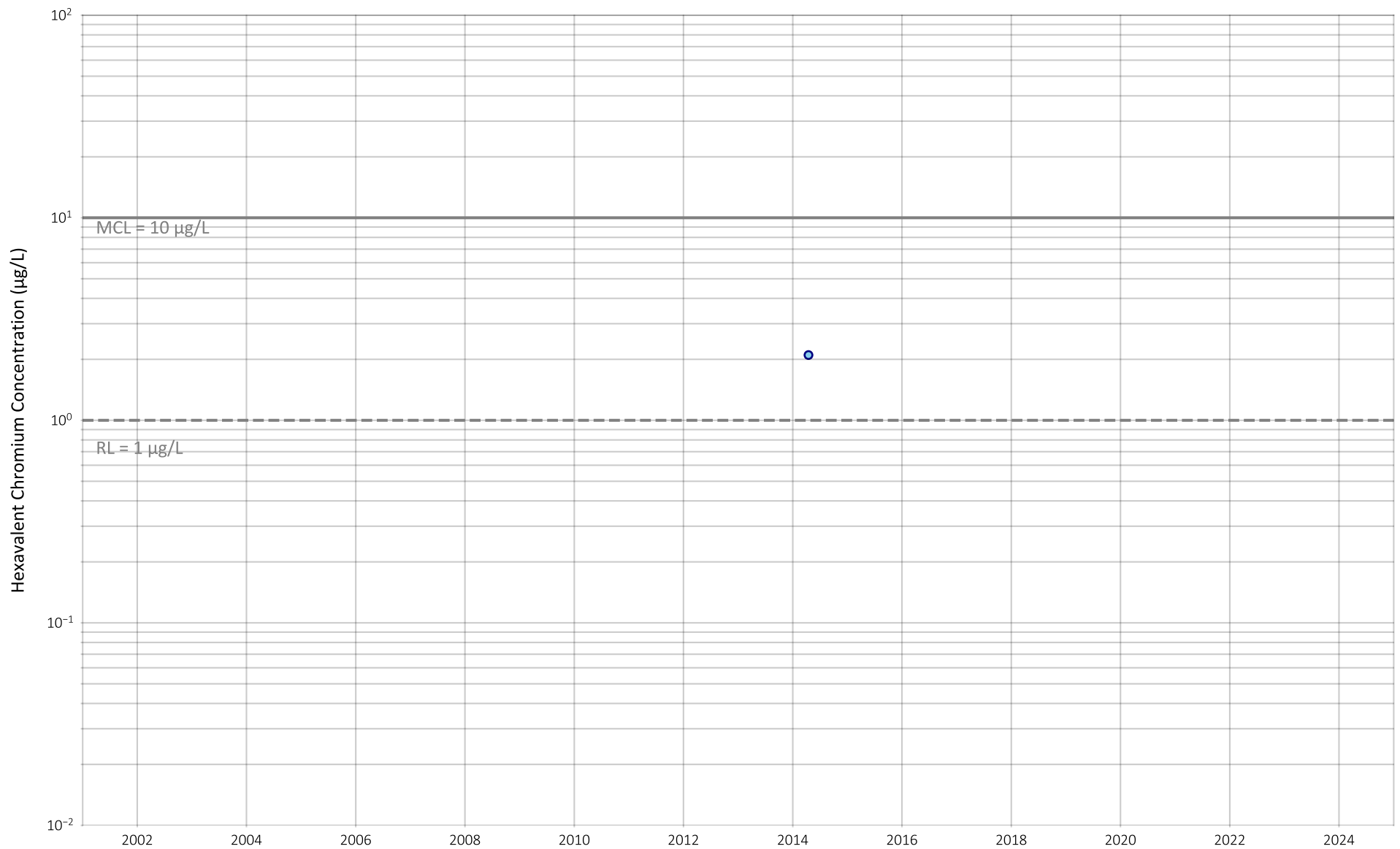
Notes:

1. The maximum contaminant level (MCL) for hexavalent chromium (Cr6) is 10 micrograms per liter ($\mu\text{g/L}$).
2. The reporting limit (RL) most used for Cr6 is 1.0 $\mu\text{g/L}$. Other reporting limits identified in this dataset were between 0.02 $\mu\text{g/L}$ and 2.0 $\mu\text{g/L}$. Samples that were not detected are shown as 0.01 $\mu\text{g/L}$.



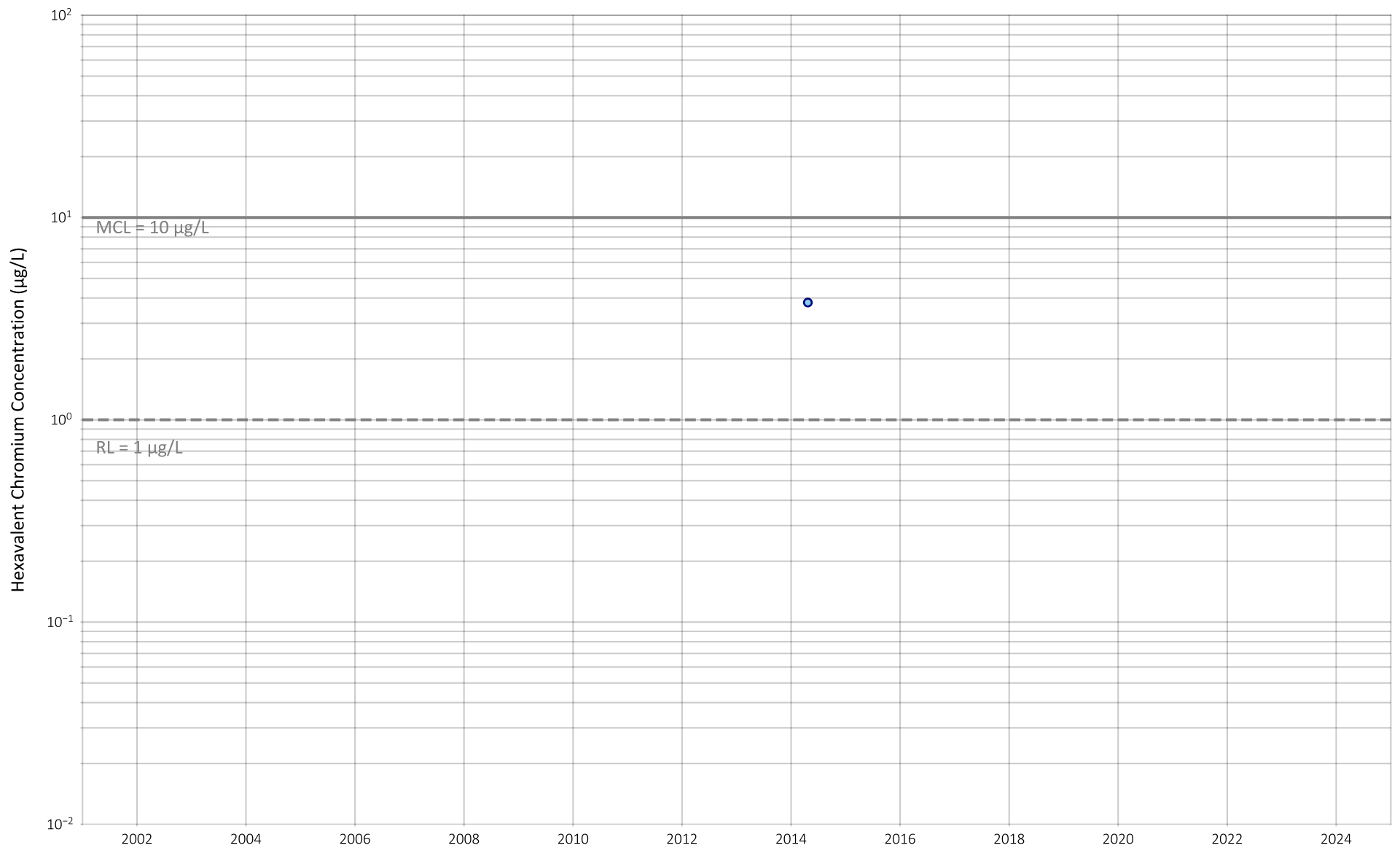
Notes:

1. The maximum contaminant level (MCL) for hexavalent chromium (Cr6) is 10 micrograms per liter (µg/L).
2. The reporting limit (RL) most used for Cr6 is 1.0 µg/L. Other reporting limits identified in this dataset were between 0.02 µg/L and 2.0 µg/L. Samples that were not detected are shown as 0.01 µg/L.



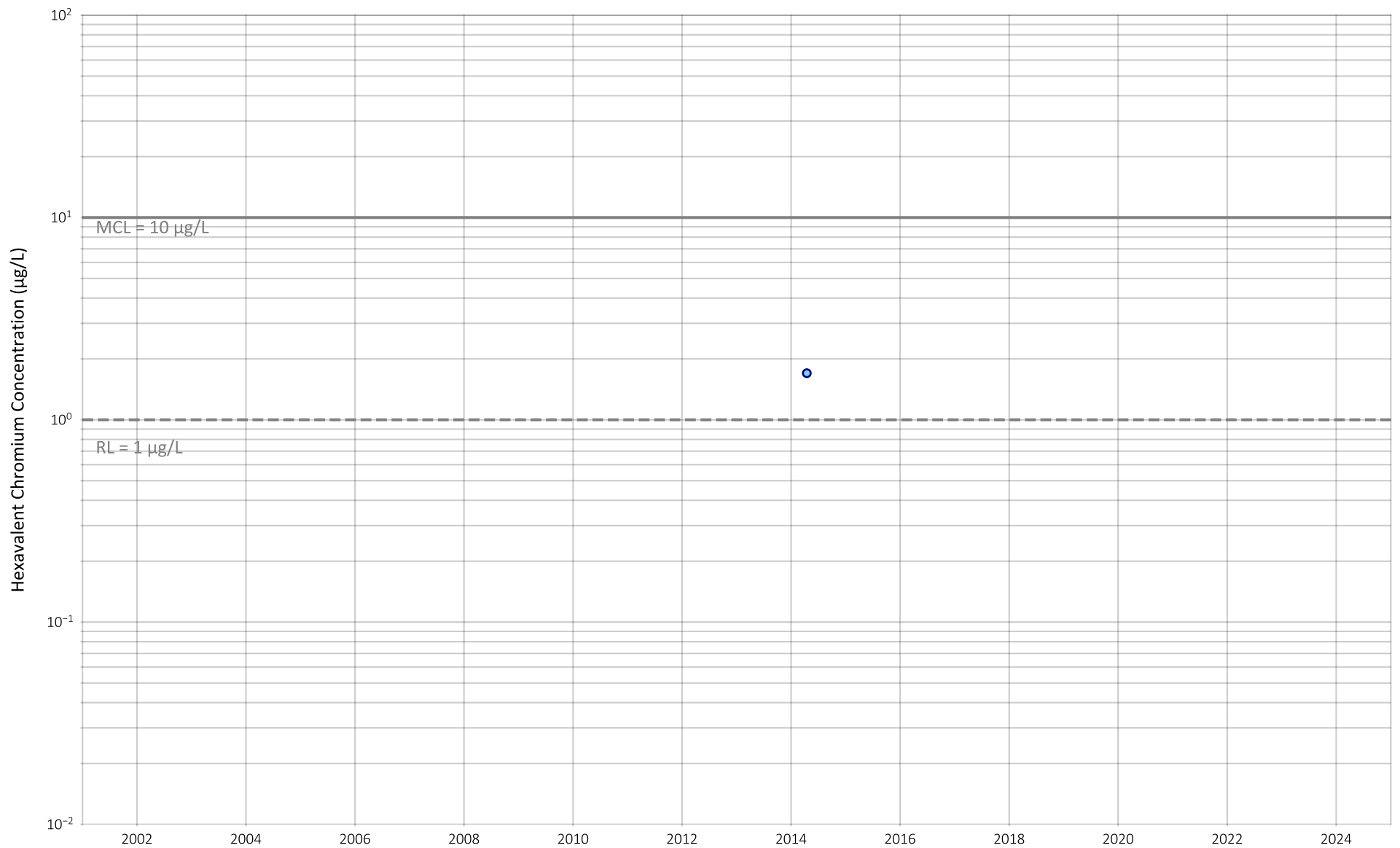
Notes:

1. The maximum contaminant level (MCL) for hexavalent chromium (Cr6) is 10 micrograms per liter (µg/L).
2. The reporting limit (RL) most used for Cr6 is 1.0 µg/L. Other reporting limits identified in this dataset were between 0.02 µg/L and 2.0 µg/L. Samples that were not detected are shown as 0.01 µg/L.



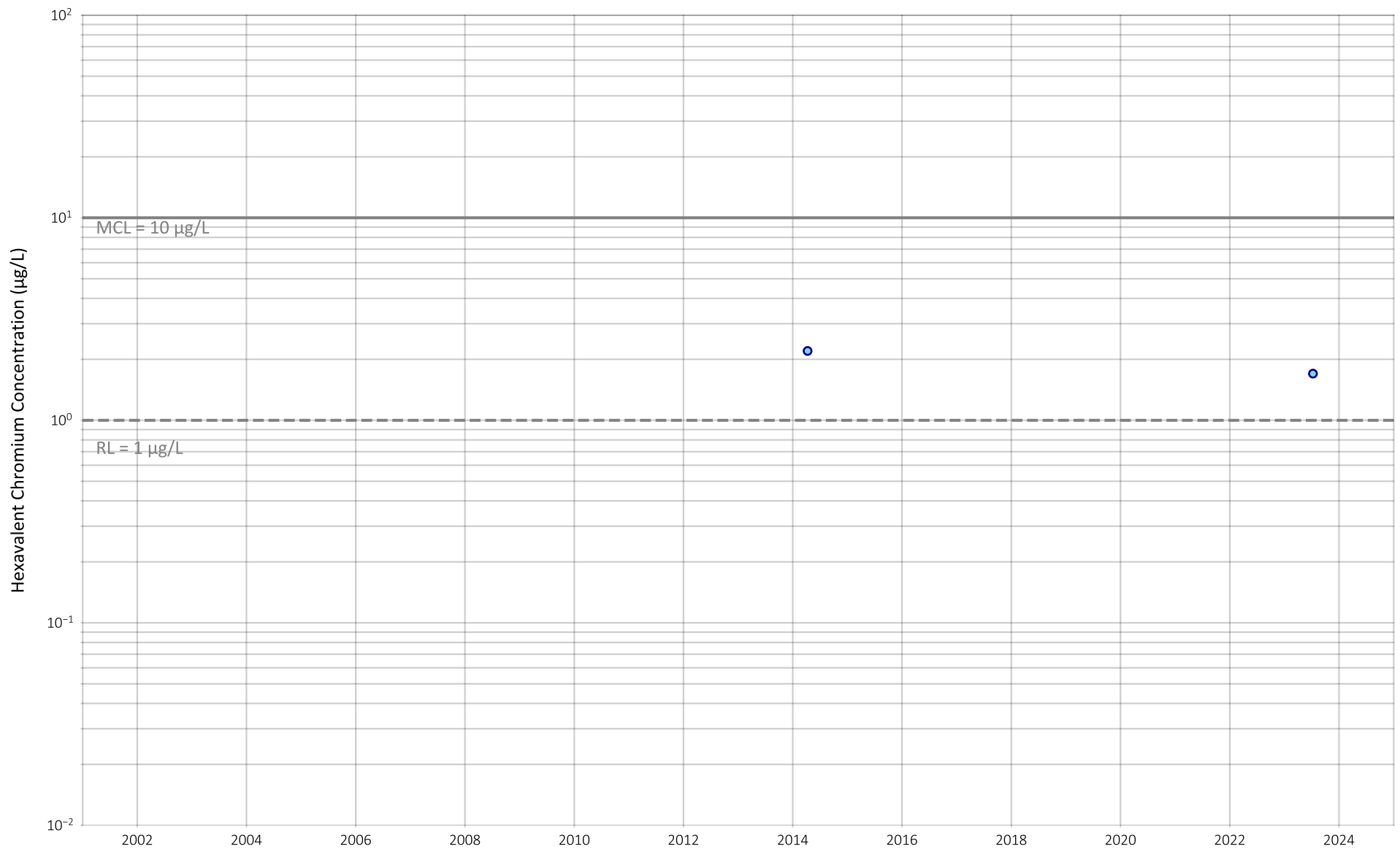
Notes:

1. The maximum contaminant level (MCL) for hexavalent chromium (Cr6) is 10 micrograms per liter ($\mu\text{g/L}$).
2. The reporting limit (RL) most used for Cr6 is 1.0 $\mu\text{g/L}$. Other reporting limits identified in this dataset were between 0.02 $\mu\text{g/L}$ and 2.0 $\mu\text{g/L}$. Samples that were not detected are shown as 0.01 $\mu\text{g/L}$.



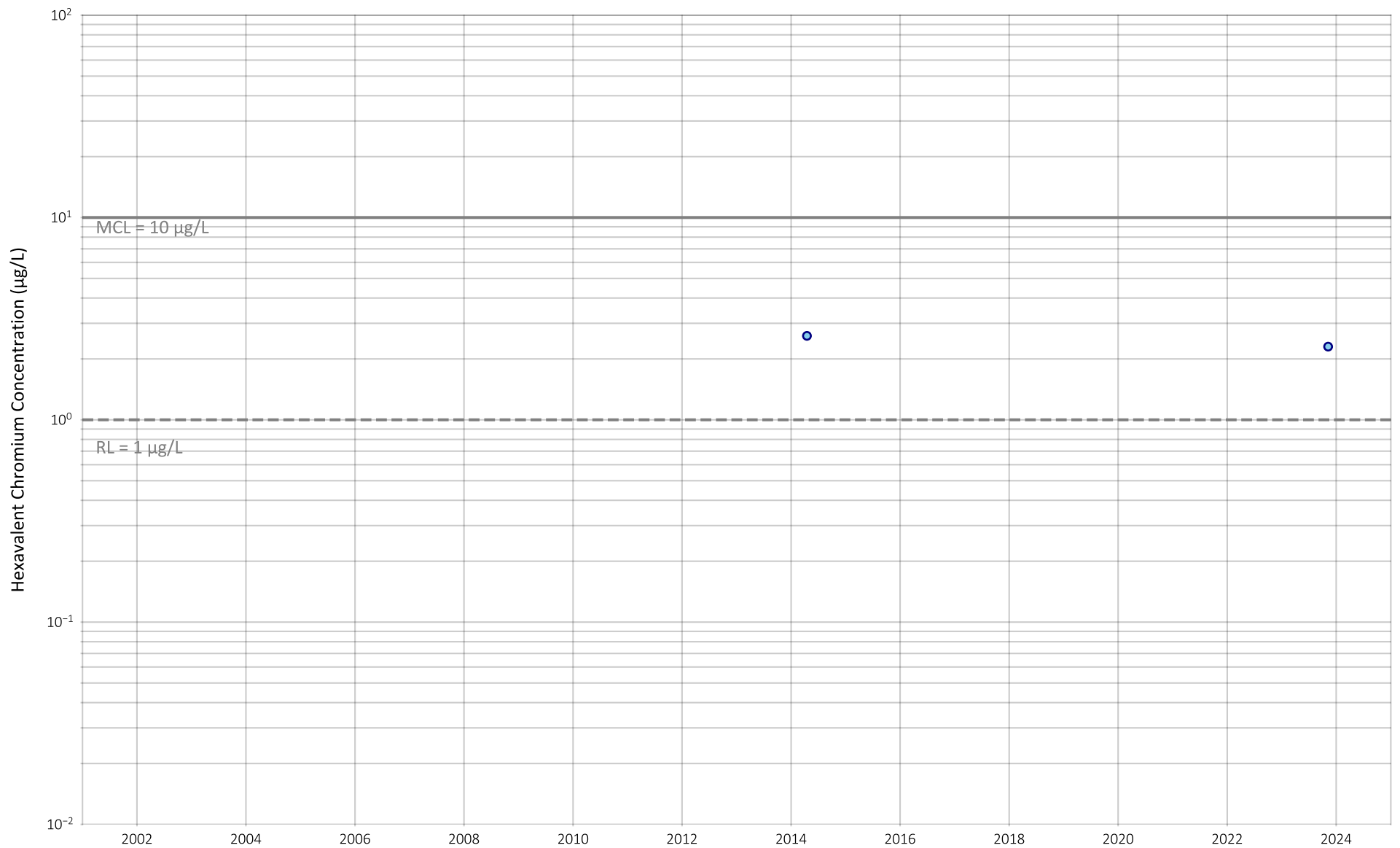
Notes:

1. The maximum contaminant level (MCL) for hexavalent chromium (Cr6) is 10 micrograms per liter ($\mu\text{g/L}$).
2. The reporting limit (RL) most used for Cr6 is 1.0 $\mu\text{g/L}$. Other reporting limits identified in this dataset were between 0.02 $\mu\text{g/L}$ and 2.0 $\mu\text{g/L}$. Samples that were not detected are shown as 0.01 $\mu\text{g/L}$.



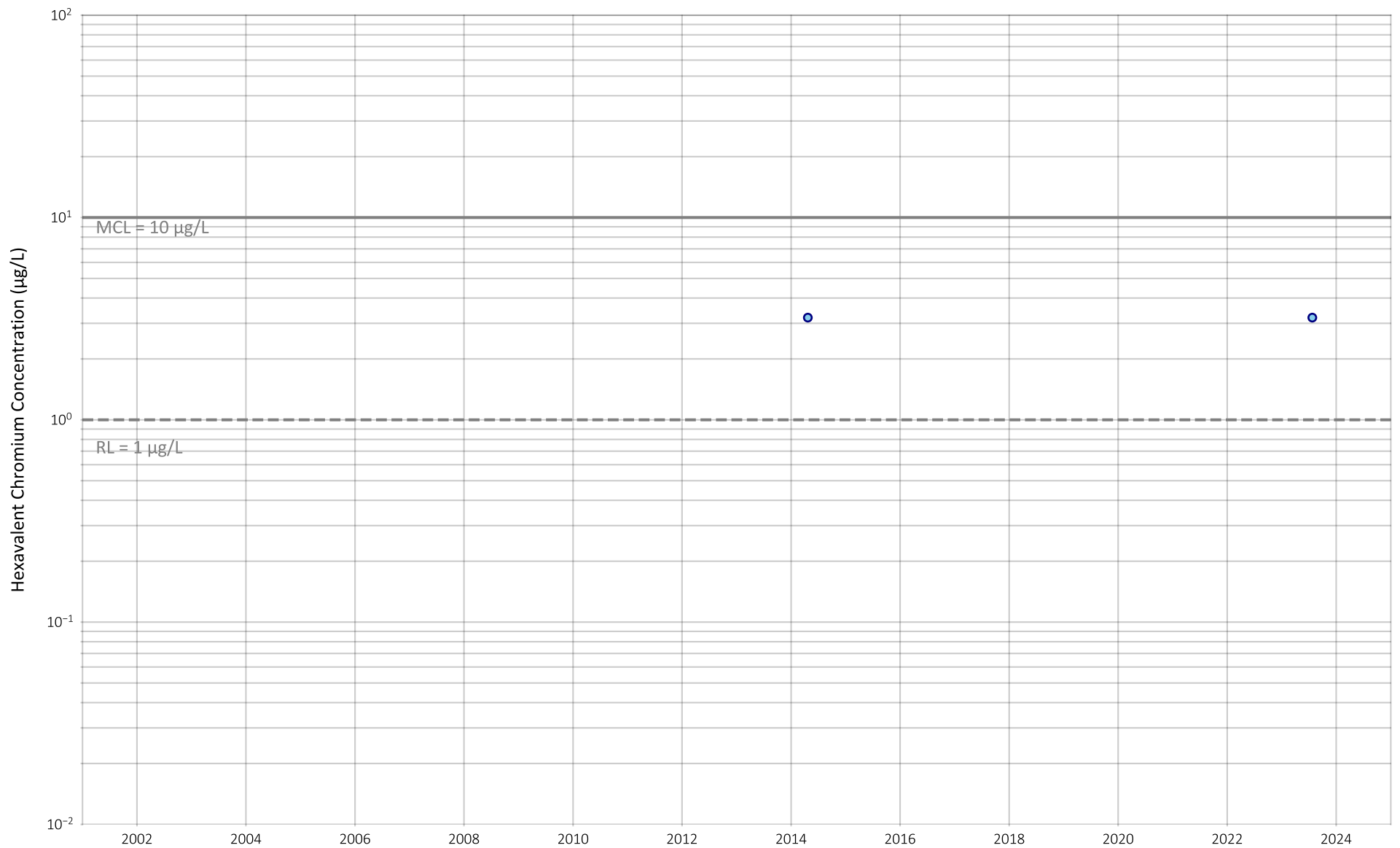
Notes:

1. The maximum contaminant level (MCL) for hexavalent chromium (Cr6) is 10 micrograms per liter (µg/L).
2. The reporting limit (RL) most used for Cr6 is 1.0 µg/L. Other reporting limits identified in this dataset were between 0.02 µg/L and 2.0 µg/L. Samples that were not detected are shown as 0.01 µg/L.



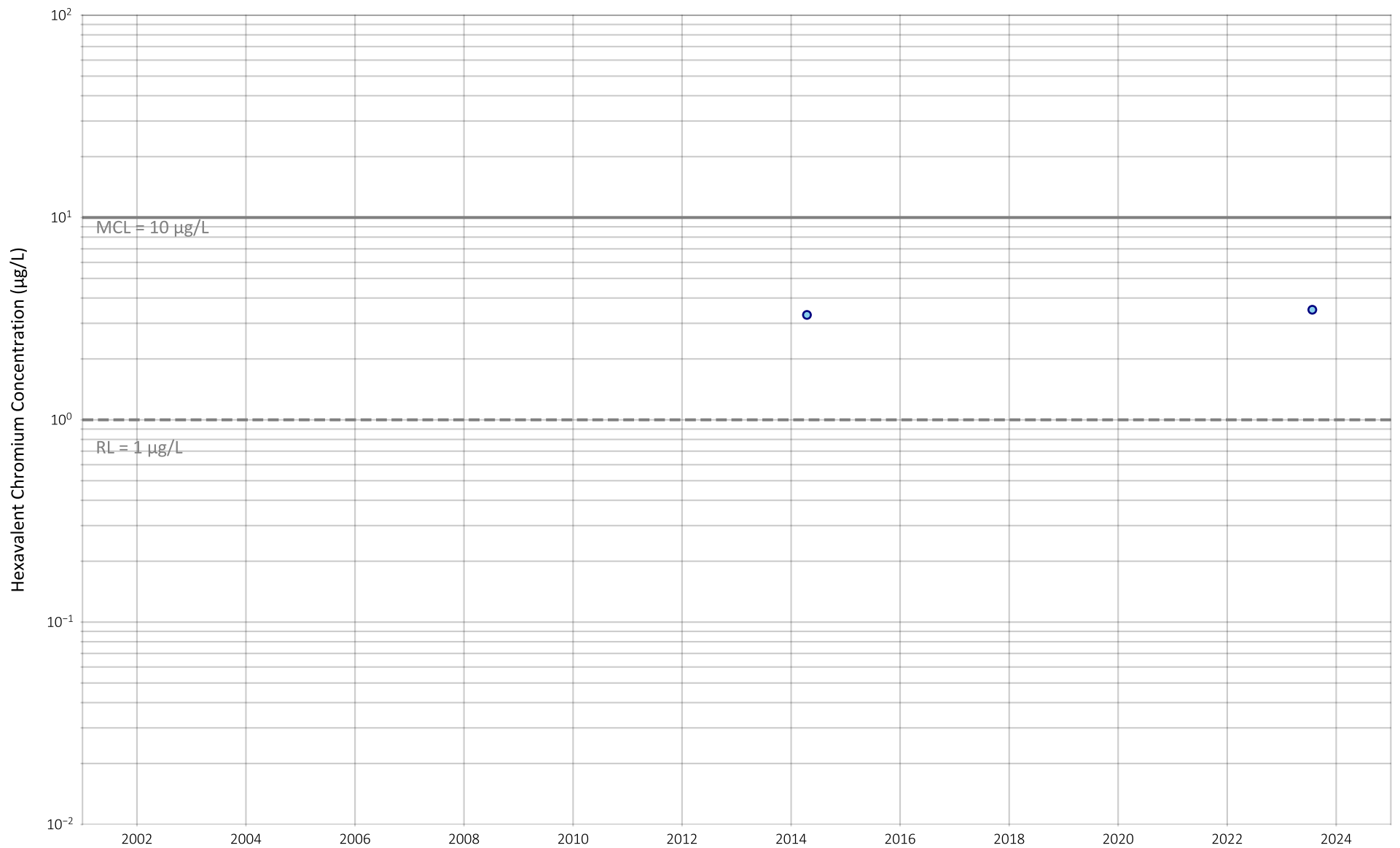
Notes:

1. The maximum contaminant level (MCL) for hexavalent chromium (Cr6) is 10 micrograms per liter (µg/L).
2. The reporting limit (RL) most used for Cr6 is 1.0 µg/L. Other reporting limits identified in this dataset were between 0.02 µg/L and 2.0 µg/L. Samples that were not detected are shown as 0.01 µg/L.



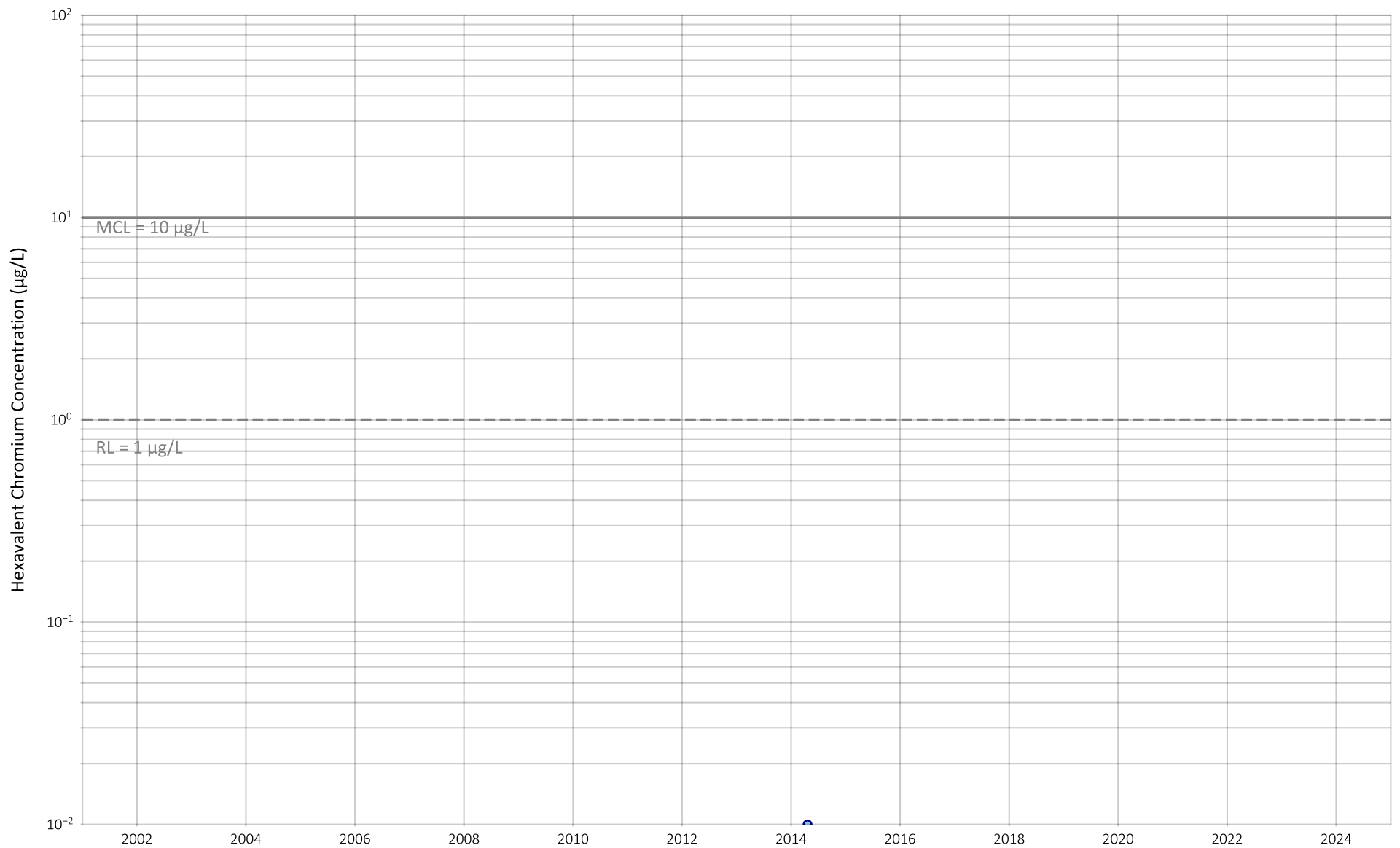
Notes:

1. The maximum contaminant level (MCL) for hexavalent chromium (Cr6) is 10 micrograms per liter (µg/L).
2. The reporting limit (RL) most used for Cr6 is 1.0 µg/L. Other reporting limits identified in this dataset were between 0.02 µg/L and 2.0 µg/L. Samples that were not detected are shown as 0.01 µg/L.



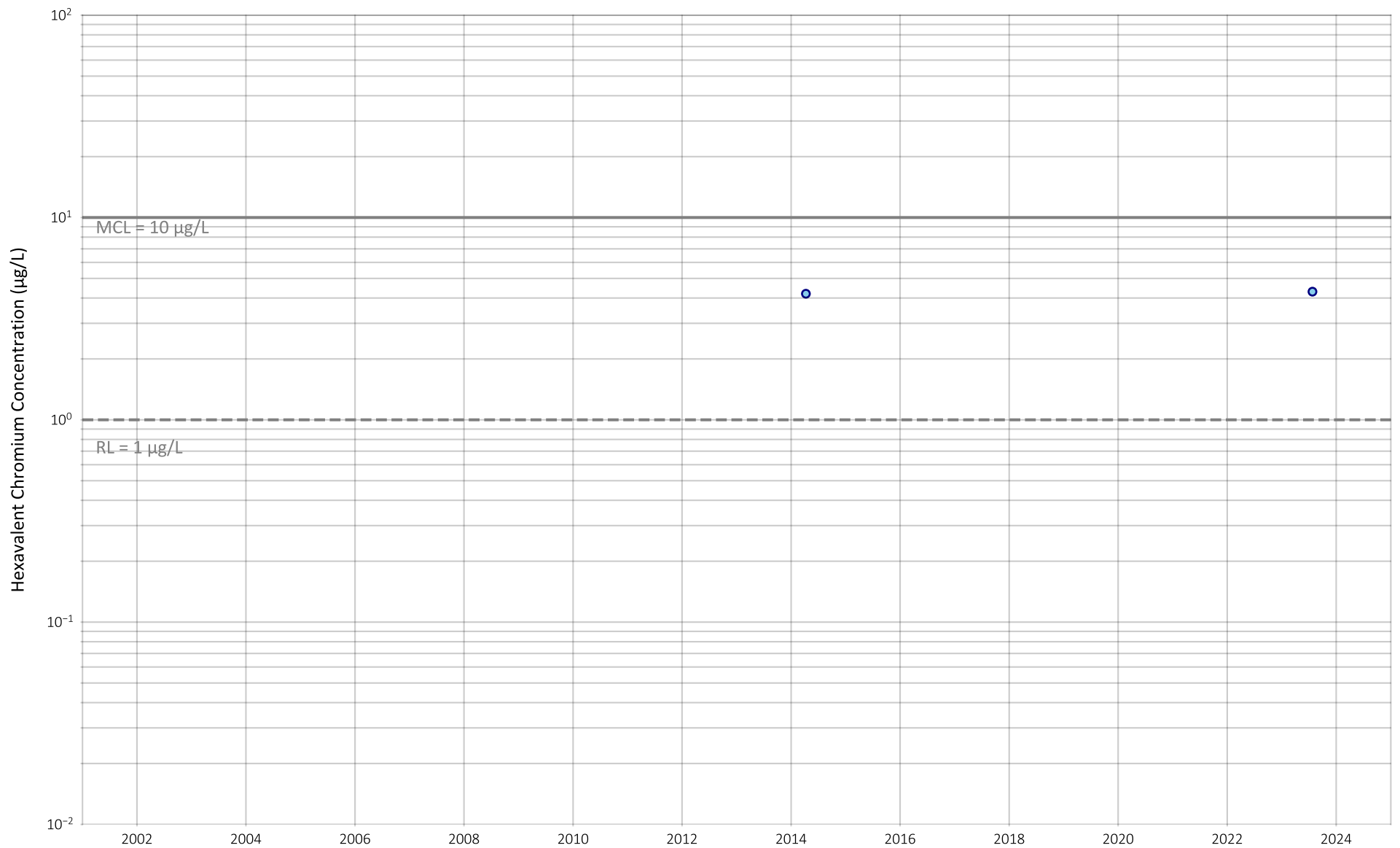
Notes:

1. The maximum contaminant level (MCL) for hexavalent chromium (Cr6) is 10 micrograms per liter (µg/L).
2. The reporting limit (RL) most used for Cr6 is 1.0 µg/L. Other reporting limits identified in this dataset were between 0.02 µg/L and 2.0 µg/L. Samples that were not detected are shown as 0.01 µg/L.



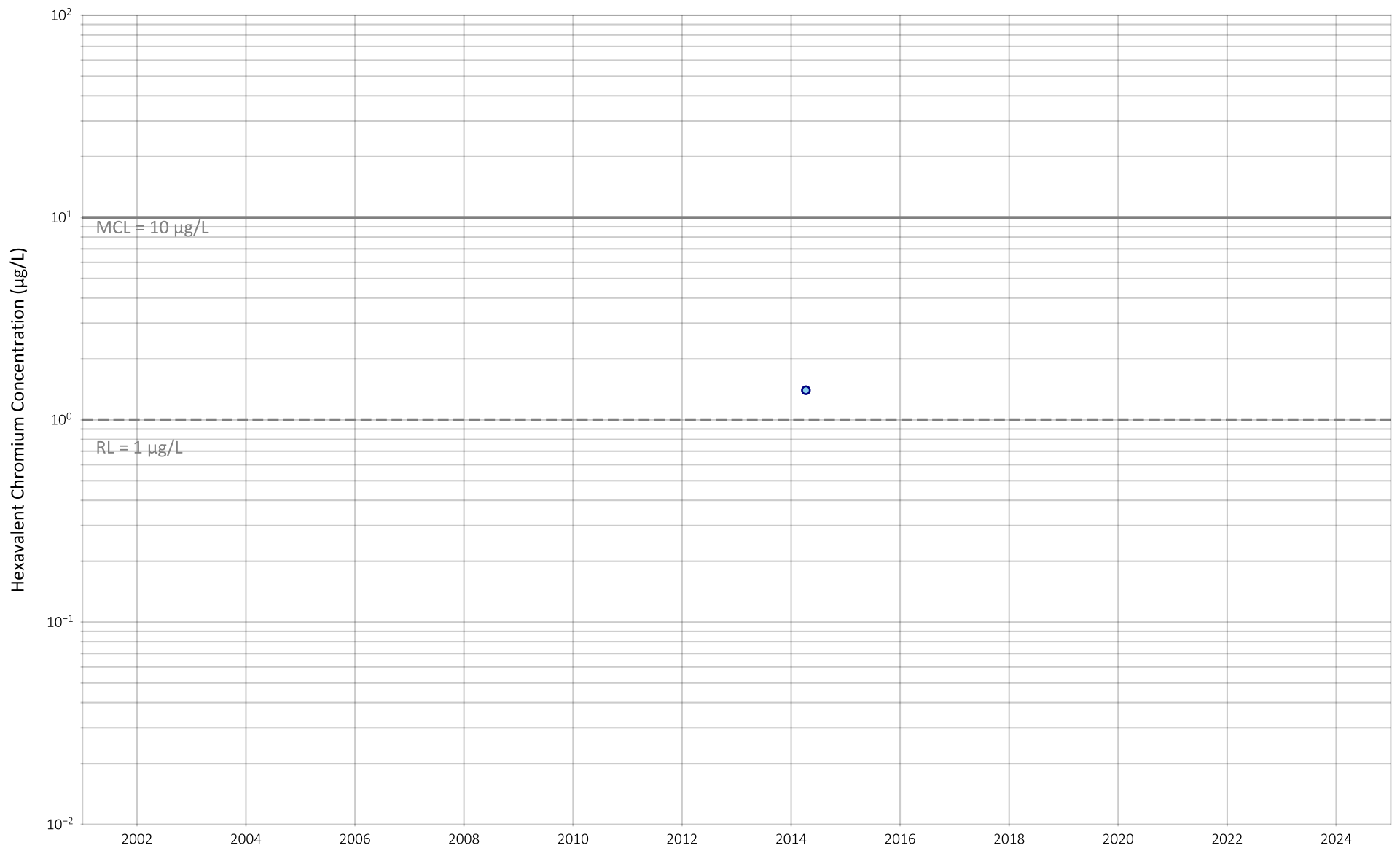
Notes:

1. The maximum contaminant level (MCL) for hexavalent chromium (Cr6) is 10 micrograms per liter ($\mu\text{g/L}$).
2. The reporting limit (RL) most used for Cr6 is 1.0 $\mu\text{g/L}$. Other reporting limits identified in this dataset were between 0.02 $\mu\text{g/L}$ and 2.0 $\mu\text{g/L}$. Samples that were not detected are shown as 0.01 $\mu\text{g/L}$.



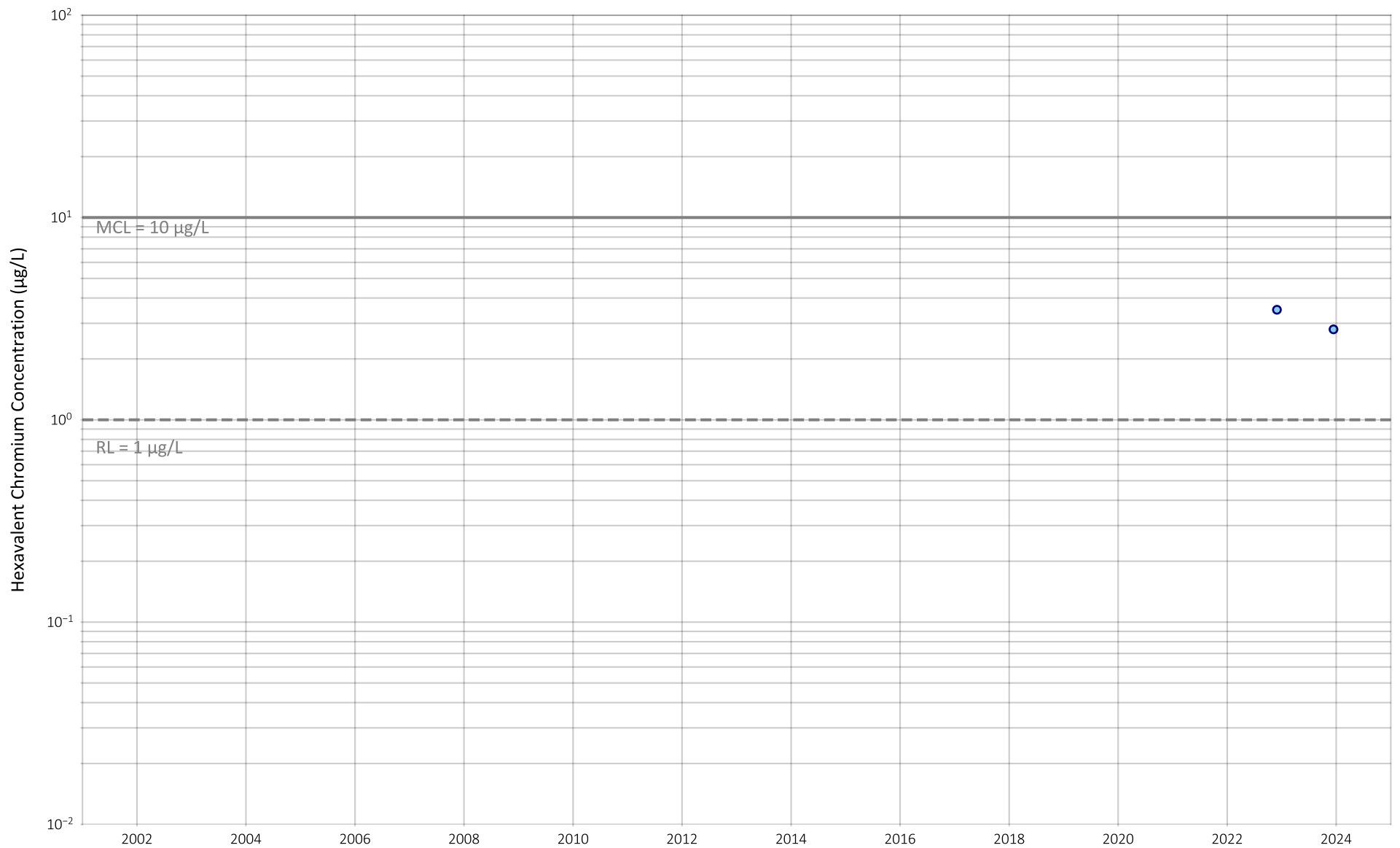
Notes:

1. The maximum contaminant level (MCL) for hexavalent chromium (Cr6) is 10 micrograms per liter (µg/L).
2. The reporting limit (RL) most used for Cr6 is 1.0 µg/L. Other reporting limits identified in this dataset were between 0.02 µg/L and 2.0 µg/L. Samples that were not detected are shown as 0.01 µg/L.



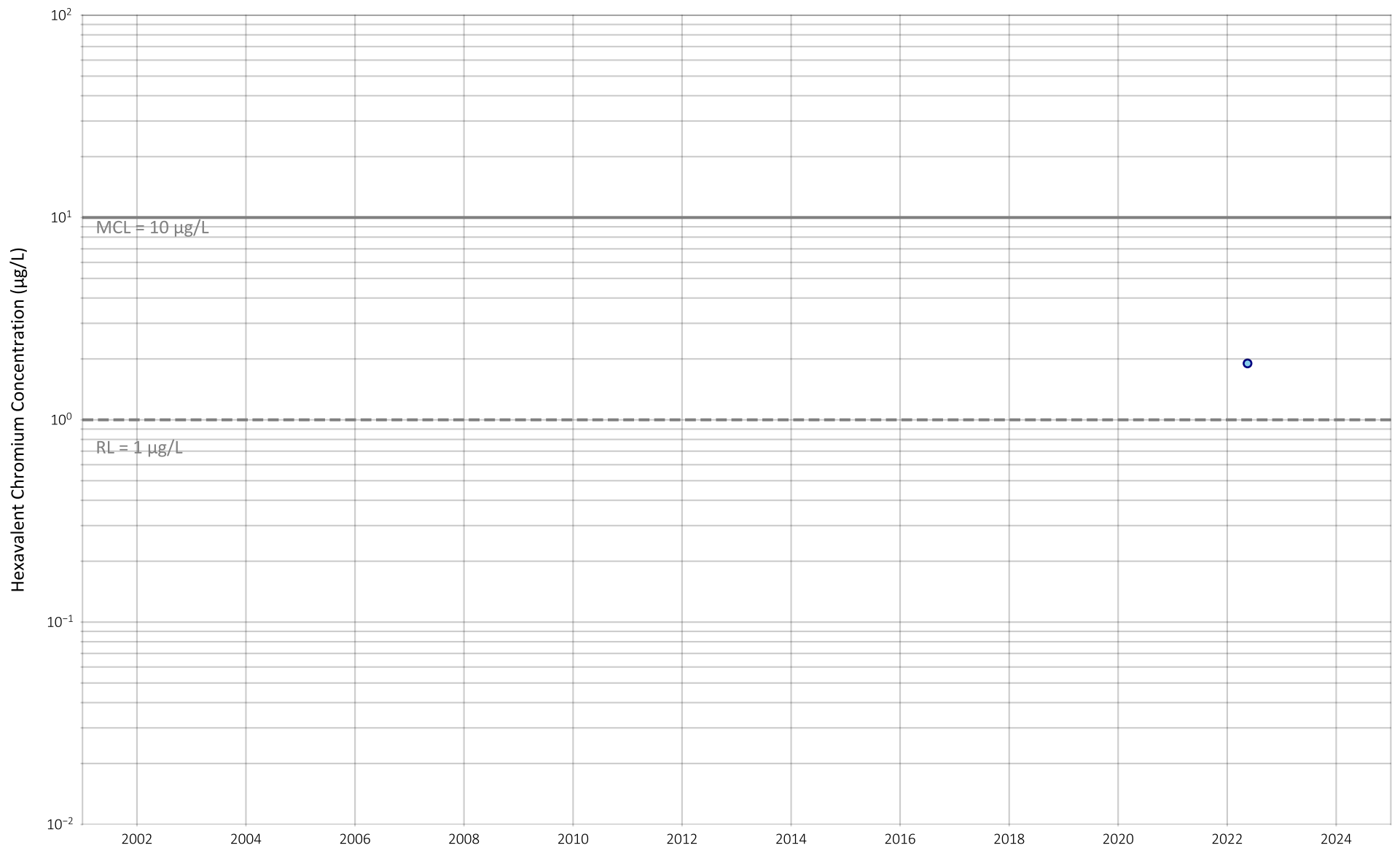
Notes:

1. The maximum contaminant level (MCL) for hexavalent chromium (Cr6) is 10 micrograms per liter ($\mu\text{g/L}$).
2. The reporting limit (RL) most used for Cr6 is $1.0 \mu\text{g/L}$. Other reporting limits identified in this dataset were between $0.02 \mu\text{g/L}$ and $2.0 \mu\text{g/L}$. Samples that were not detected are shown as $0.01 \mu\text{g/L}$.



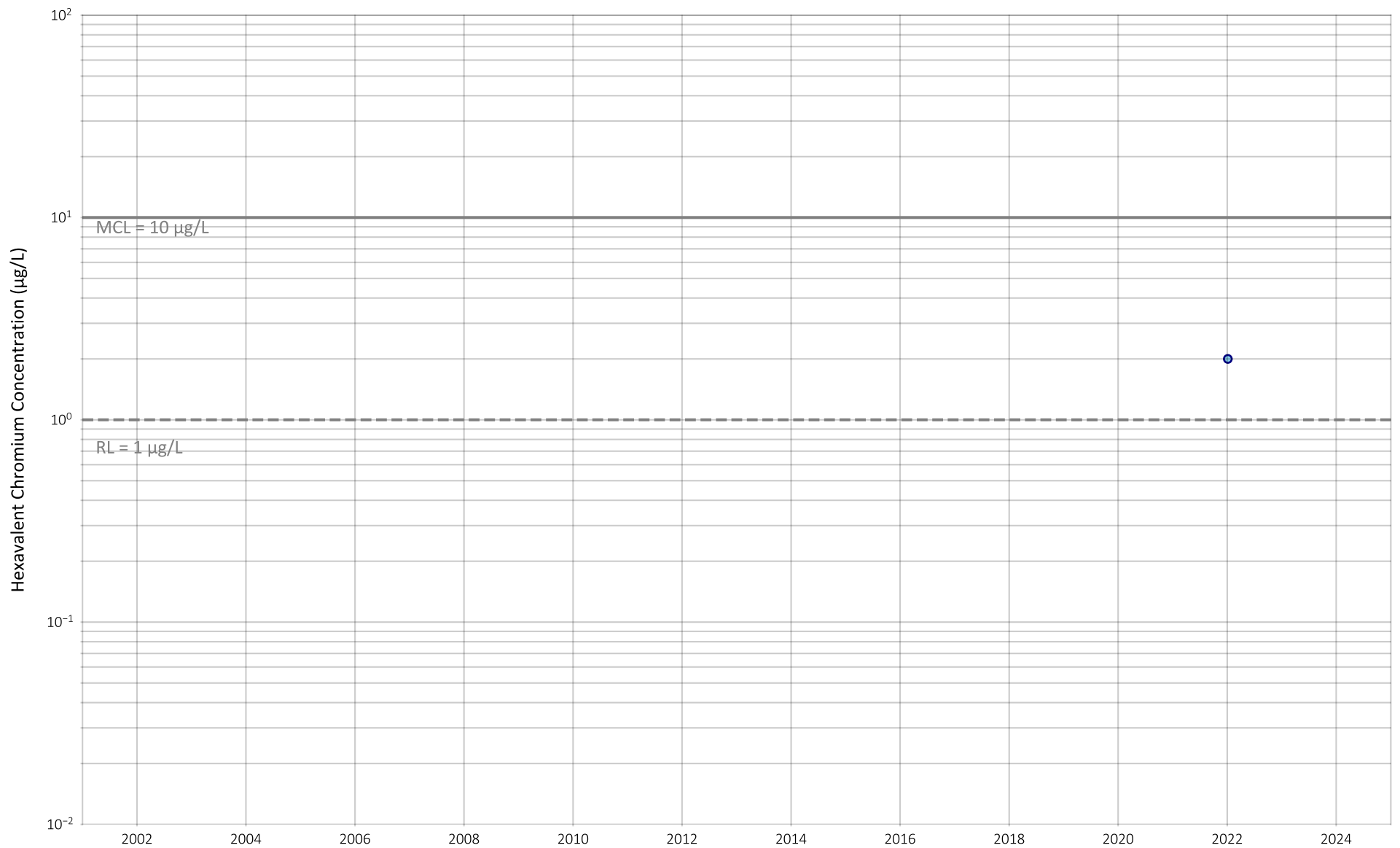
Notes:

1. The maximum contaminant level (MCL) for hexavalent chromium (Cr6) is 10 micrograms per liter (µg/L).
2. The reporting limit (RL) most used for Cr6 is 1.0 µg/L. Other reporting limits identified in this dataset were between 0.02 µg/L and 2.0 µg/L. Samples that were not detected are shown as 0.01 µg/L.



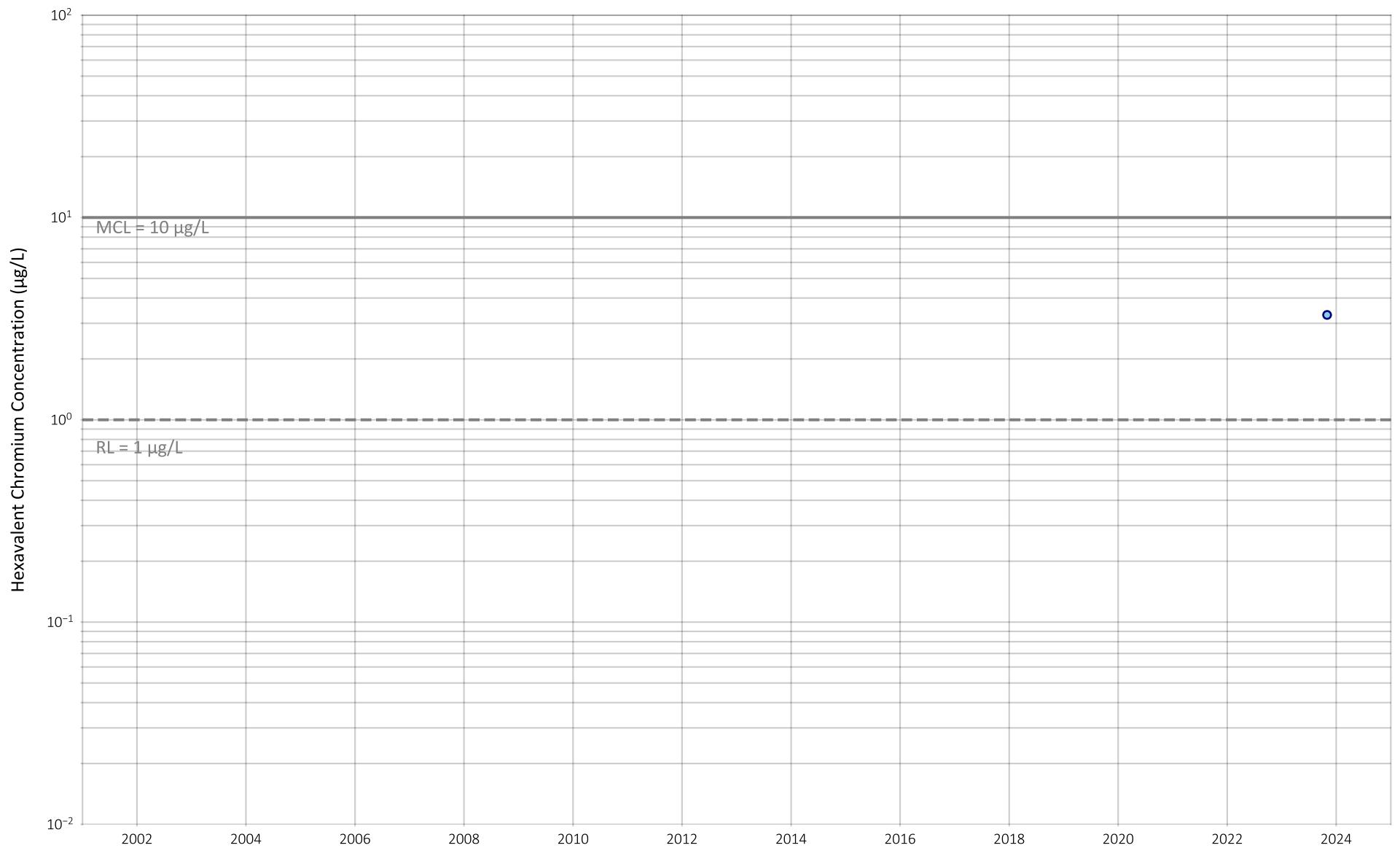
Notes:

1. The maximum contaminant level (MCL) for hexavalent chromium (Cr6) is 10 micrograms per liter (µg/L).
2. The reporting limit (RL) most used for Cr6 is 1.0 µg/L. Other reporting limits identified in this dataset were between 0.02 µg/L and 2.0 µg/L. Samples that were not detected are shown as 0.01 µg/L.



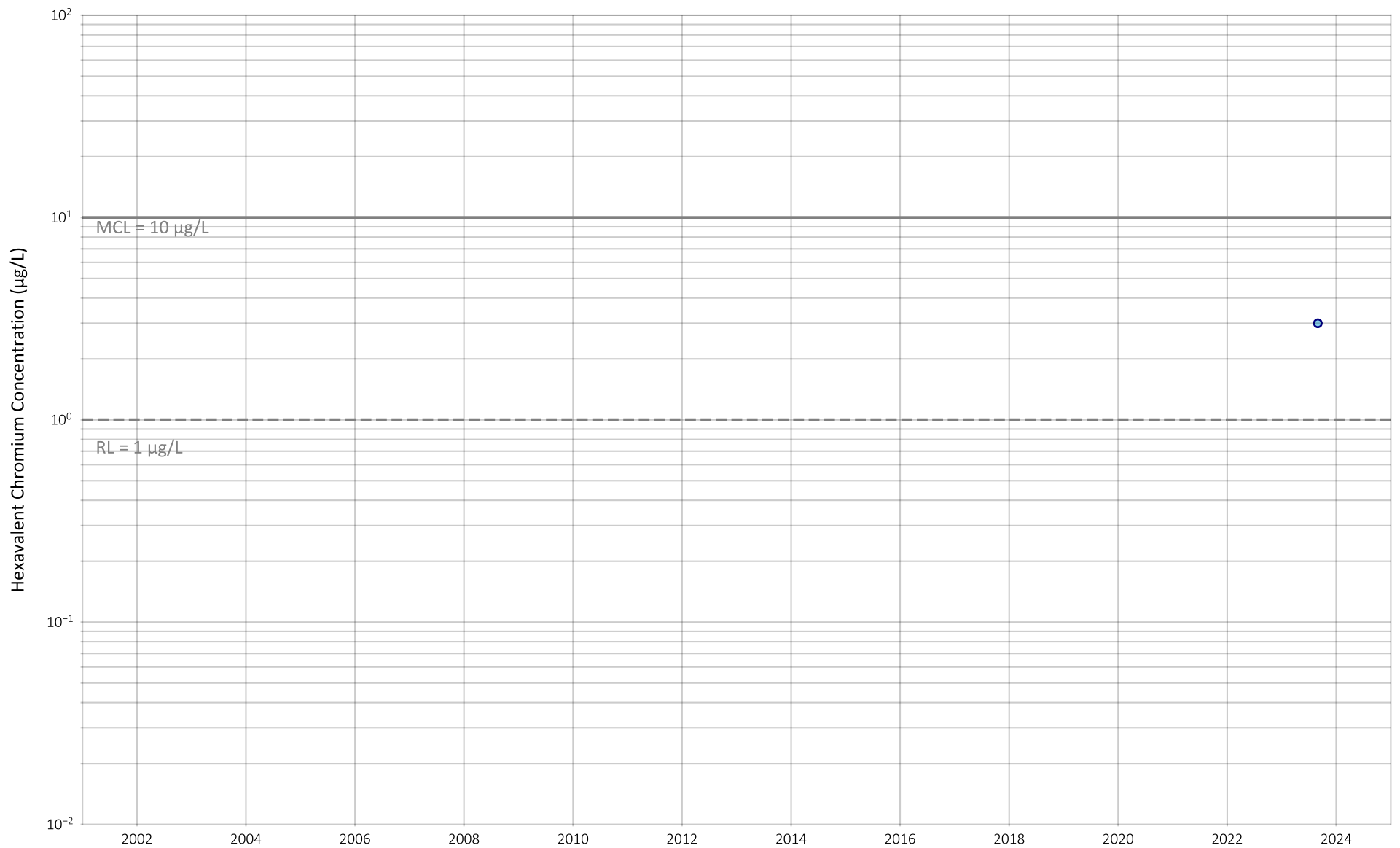
Notes:

1. The maximum contaminant level (MCL) for hexavalent chromium (Cr6) is 10 micrograms per liter (µg/L).
2. The reporting limit (RL) most used for Cr6 is 1.0 µg/L. Other reporting limits identified in this dataset were between 0.02 µg/L and 2.0 µg/L. Samples that were not detected are shown as 0.01 µg/L.



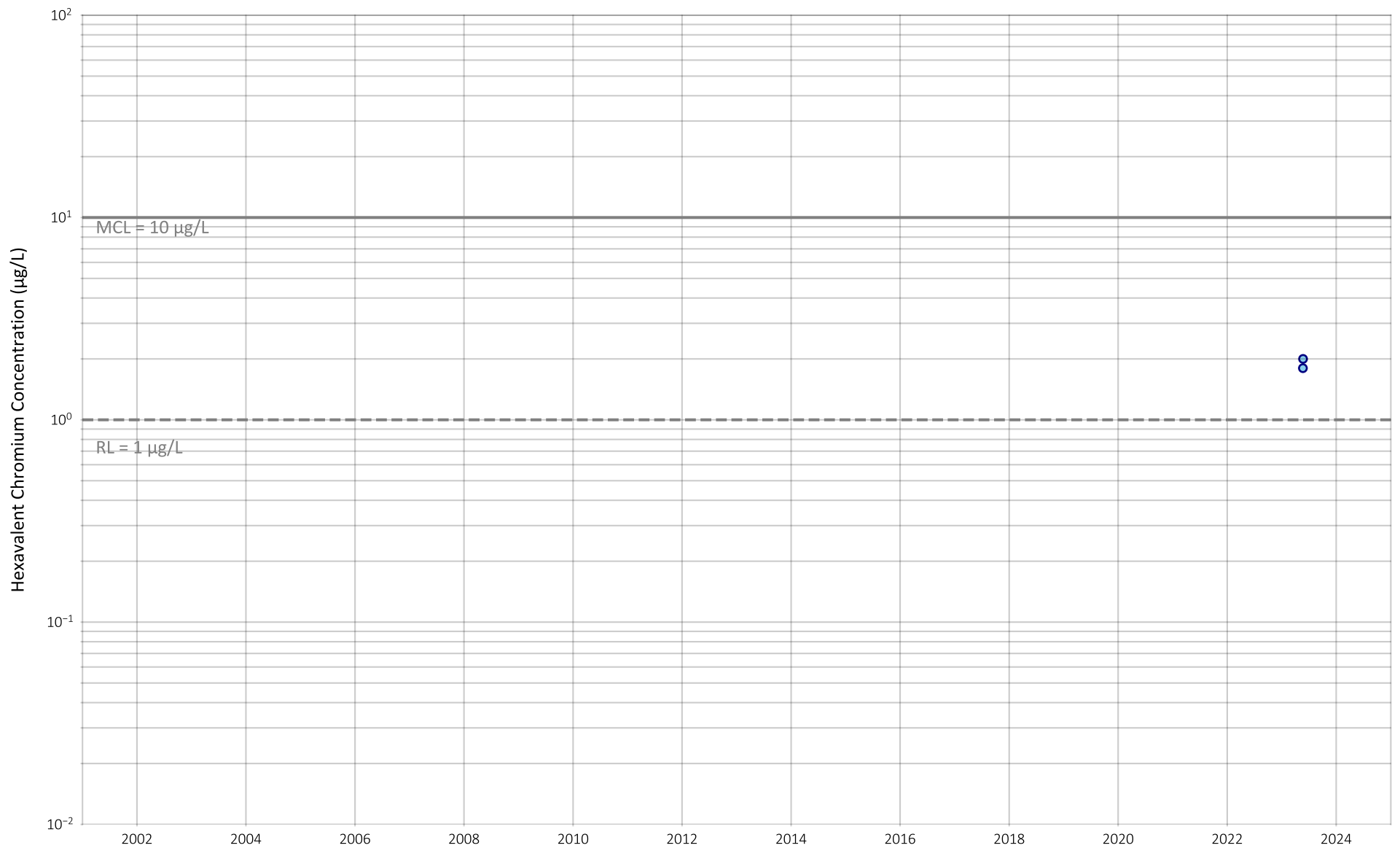
Notes:

1. The maximum contaminant level (MCL) for hexavalent chromium (Cr6) is 10 micrograms per liter ($\mu\text{g/L}$).
2. The reporting limit (RL) most used for Cr6 is 1.0 $\mu\text{g/L}$. Other reporting limits identified in this dataset were between 0.02 $\mu\text{g/L}$ and 2.0 $\mu\text{g/L}$. Samples that were not detected are shown as 0.01 $\mu\text{g/L}$.



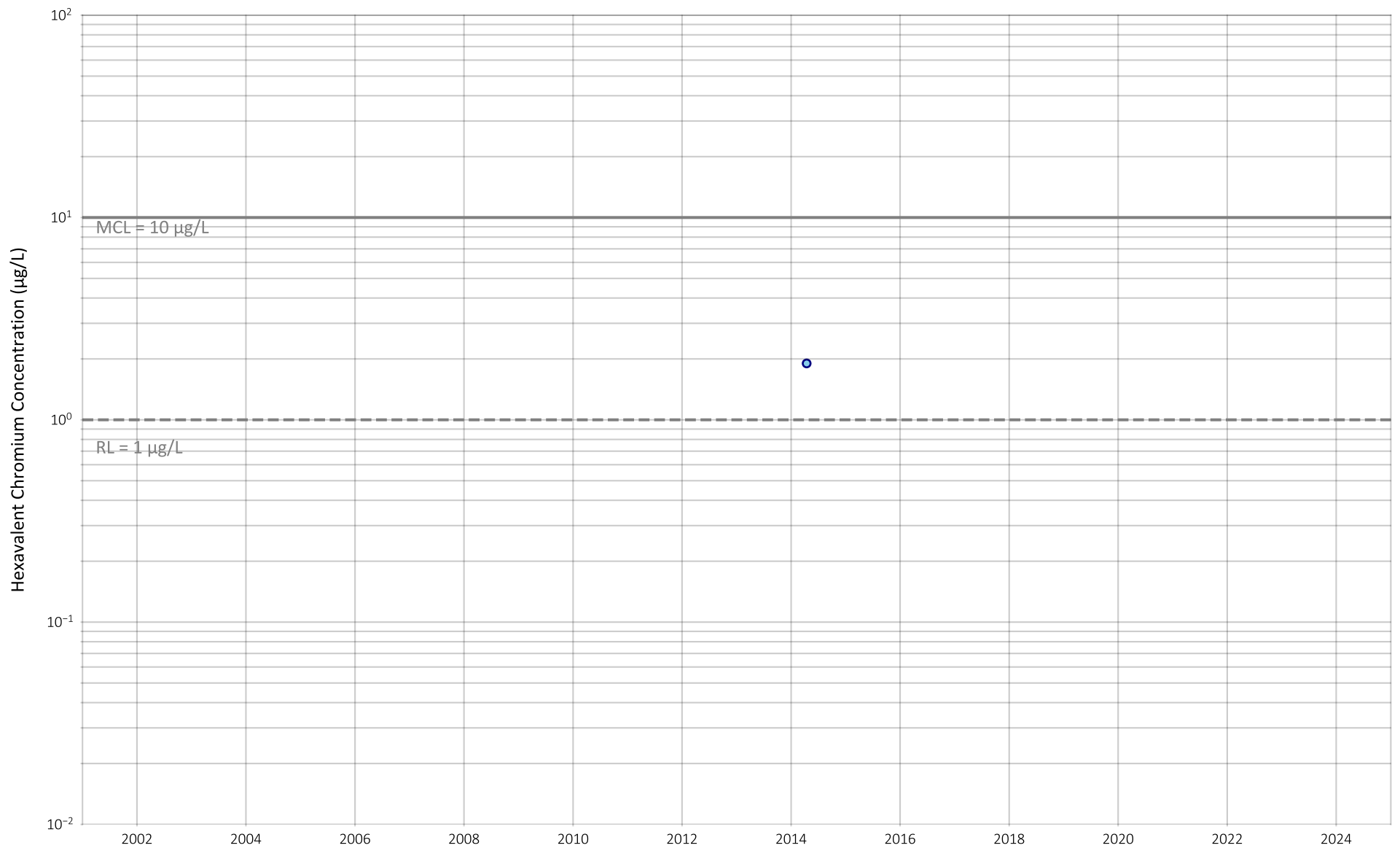
Notes:

1. The maximum contaminant level (MCL) for hexavalent chromium (Cr6) is 10 micrograms per liter ($\mu\text{g/L}$).
2. The reporting limit (RL) most used for Cr6 is 1.0 $\mu\text{g/L}$. Other reporting limits identified in this dataset were between 0.02 $\mu\text{g/L}$ and 2.0 $\mu\text{g/L}$. Samples that were not detected are shown as 0.01 $\mu\text{g/L}$.



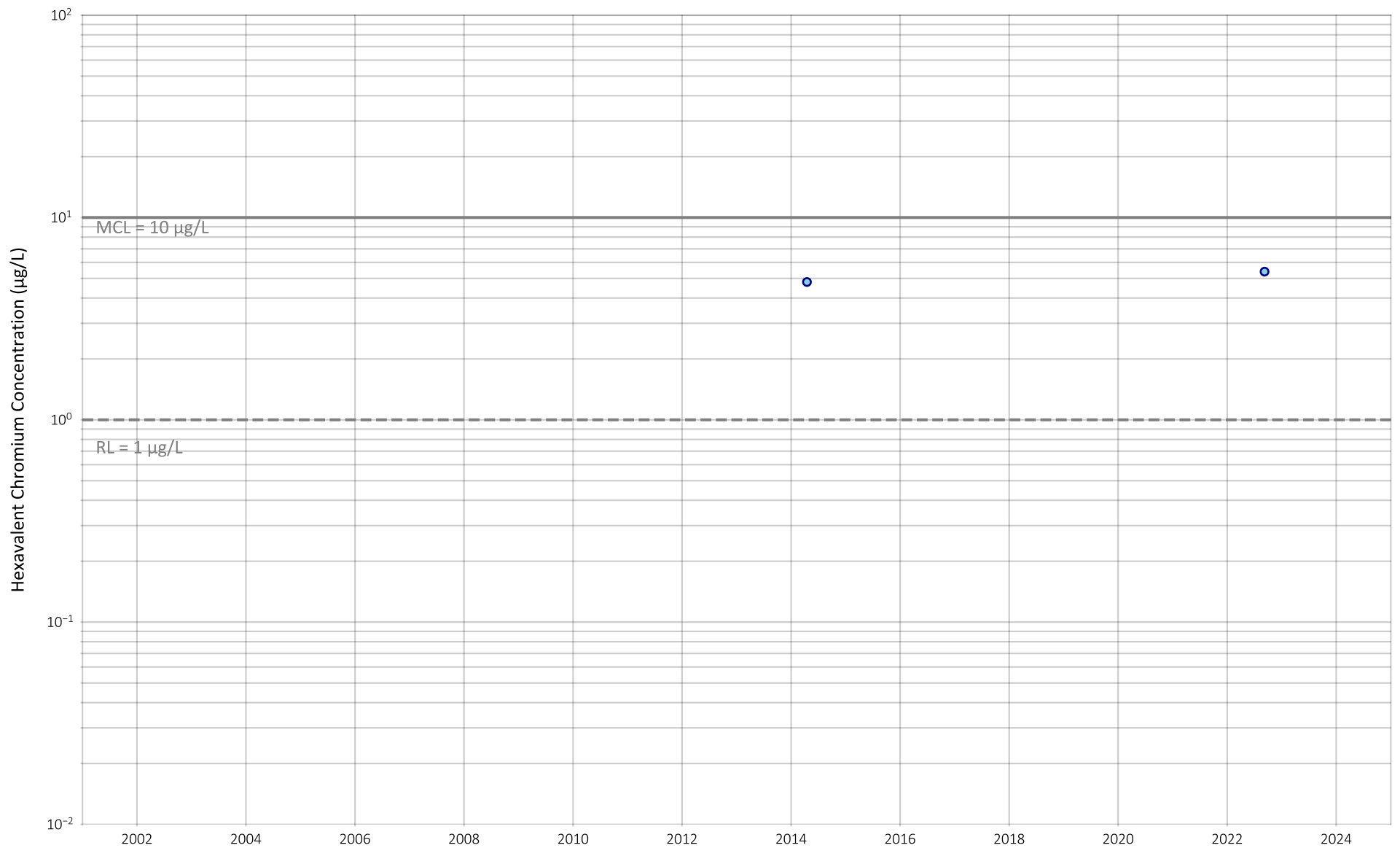
Notes:

1. The maximum contaminant level (MCL) for hexavalent chromium (Cr6) is 10 micrograms per liter (µg/L).
2. The reporting limit (RL) most used for Cr6 is 1.0 µg/L. Other reporting limits identified in this dataset were between 0.02 µg/L and 2.0 µg/L. Samples that were not detected are shown as 0.01 µg/L.



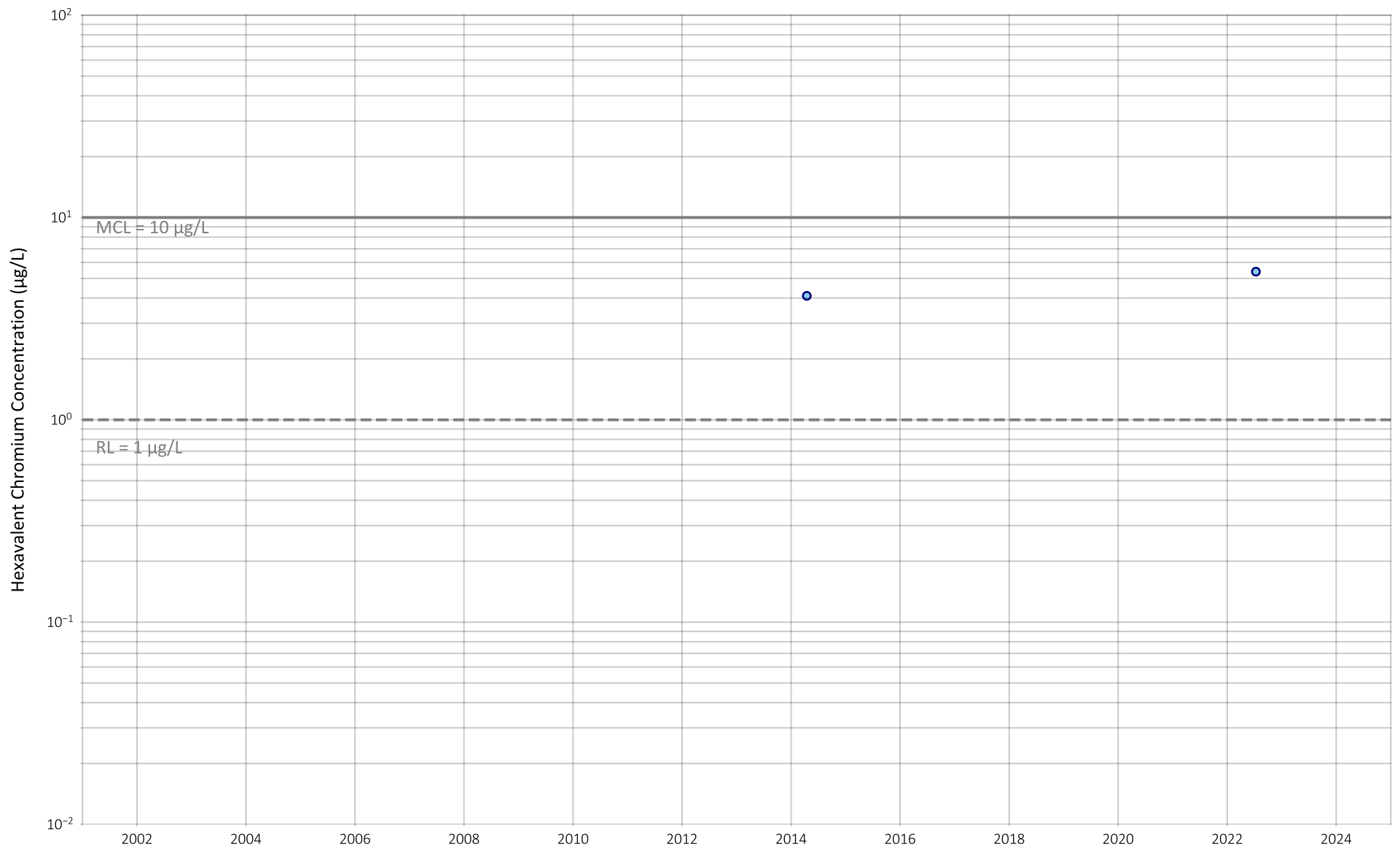
Notes:

1. The maximum contaminant level (MCL) for hexavalent chromium (Cr6) is 10 micrograms per liter ($\mu\text{g/L}$).
2. The reporting limit (RL) most used for Cr6 is 1.0 $\mu\text{g/L}$. Other reporting limits identified in this dataset were between 0.02 $\mu\text{g/L}$ and 2.0 $\mu\text{g/L}$. Samples that were not detected are shown as 0.01 $\mu\text{g/L}$.



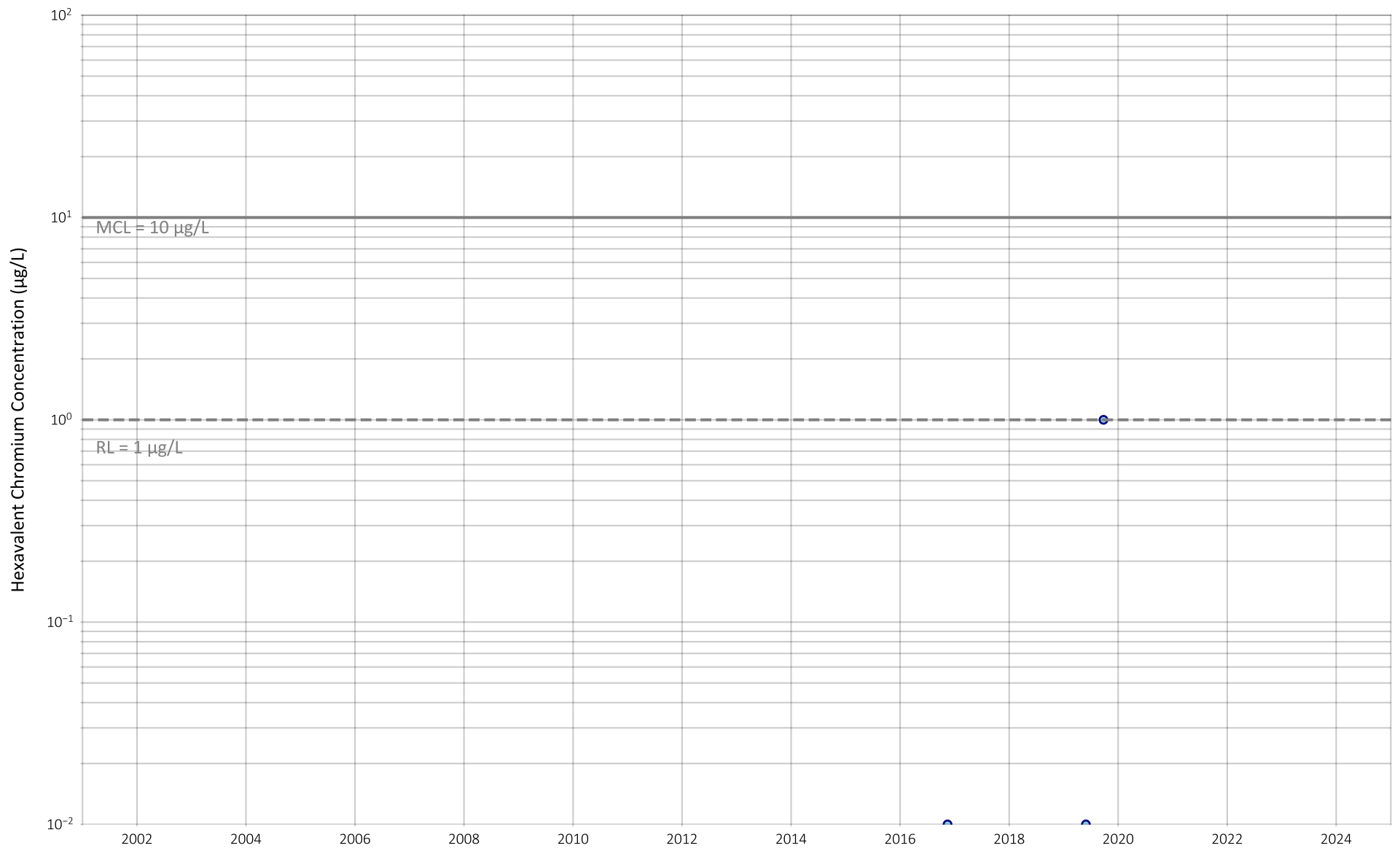
Notes:

1. The maximum contaminant level (MCL) for hexavalent chromium (Cr6) is 10 micrograms per liter ($\mu\text{g/L}$).
2. The reporting limit (RL) most used for Cr6 is 1.0 $\mu\text{g/L}$. Other reporting limits identified in this dataset were between 0.02 $\mu\text{g/L}$ and 2.0 $\mu\text{g/L}$. Samples that were not detected are shown as 0.01 $\mu\text{g/L}$.



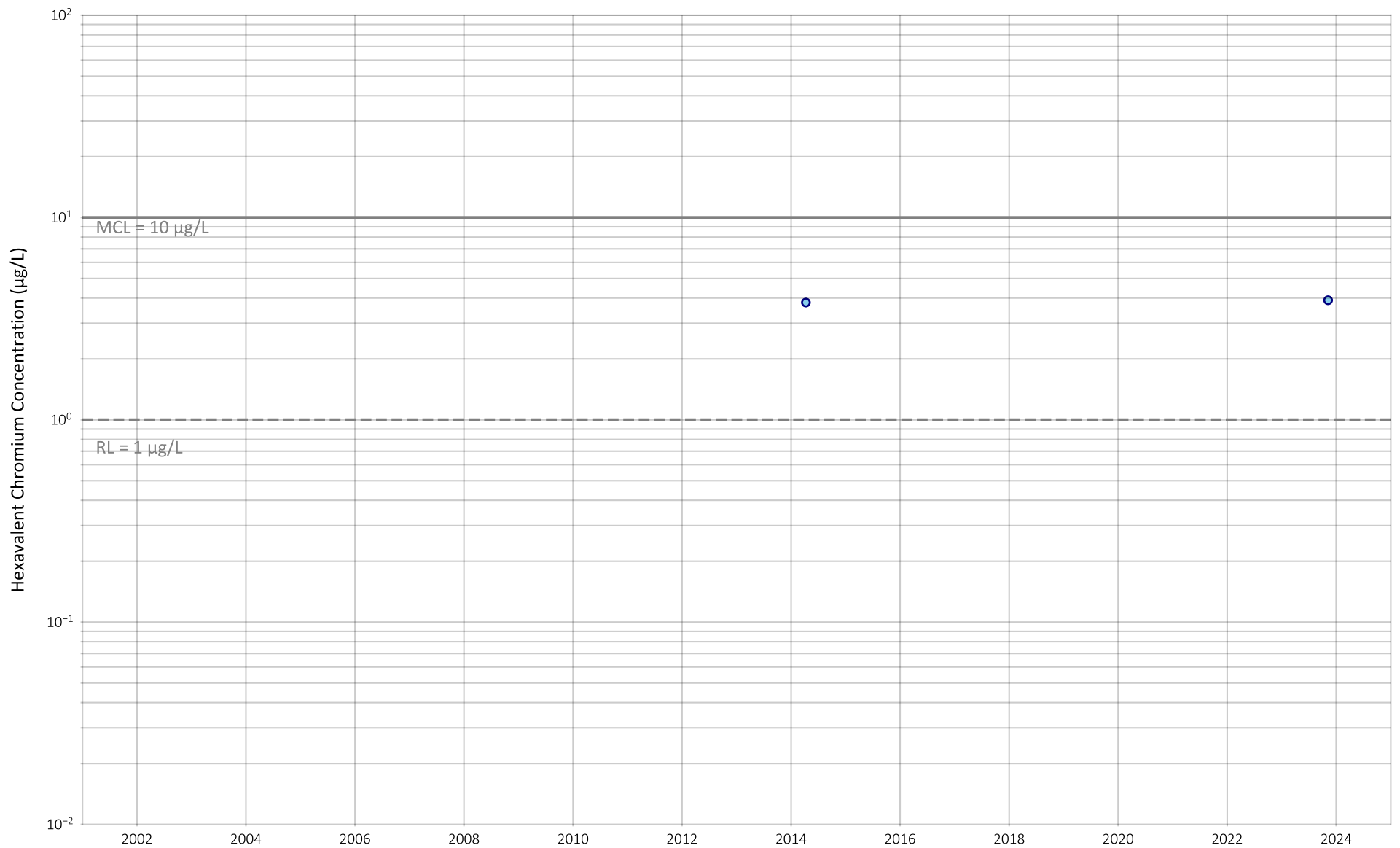
Notes:

1. The maximum contaminant level (MCL) for hexavalent chromium (Cr6) is 10 micrograms per liter (µg/L).
2. The reporting limit (RL) most used for Cr6 is 1.0 µg/L. Other reporting limits identified in this dataset were between 0.02 µg/L and 2.0 µg/L. Samples that were not detected are shown as 0.01 µg/L.



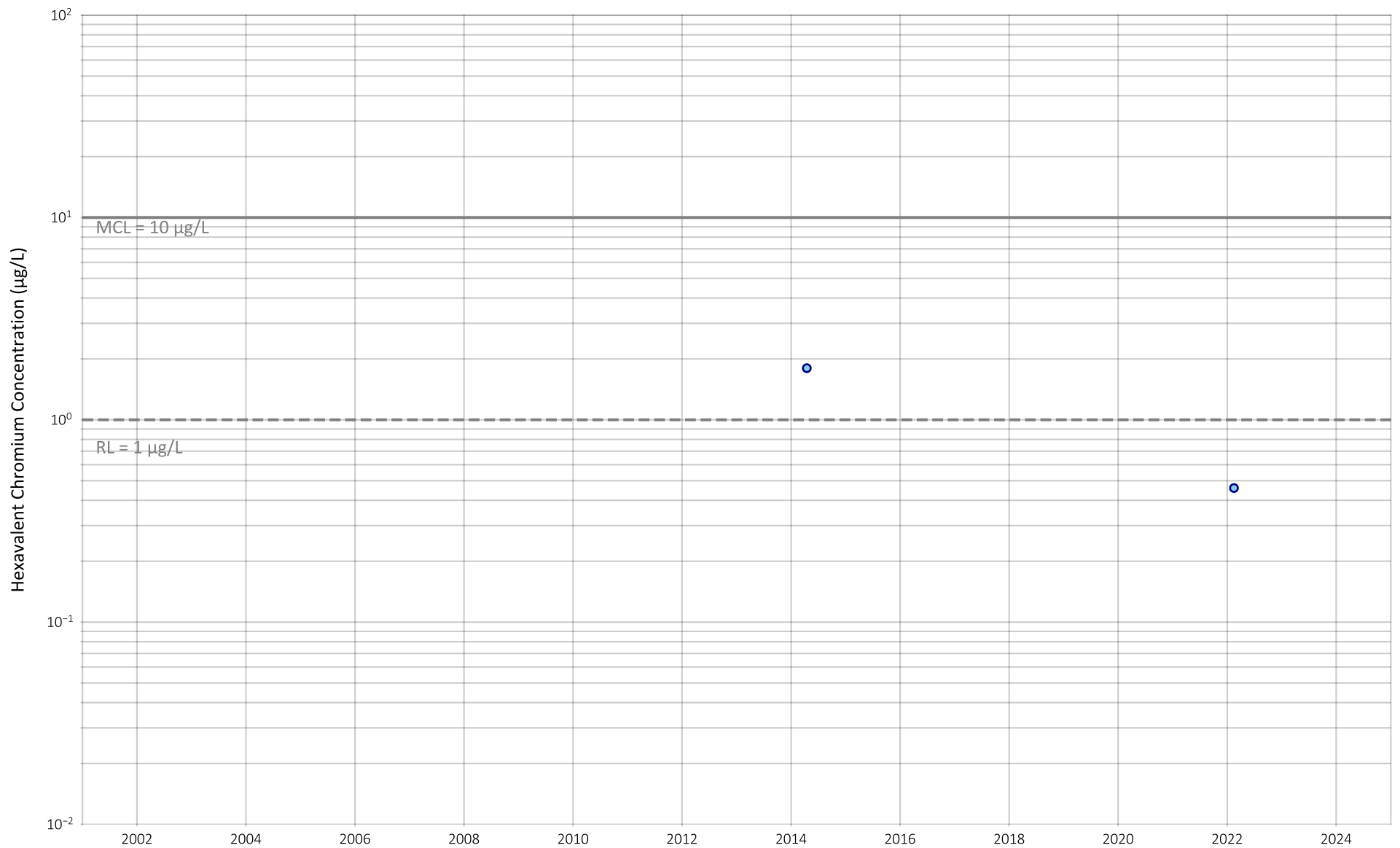
Notes:

1. The maximum contaminant level (MCL) for hexavalent chromium (Cr6) is 10 micrograms per liter ($\mu\text{g/L}$).
2. The reporting limit (RL) most used for Cr6 is $1.0 \mu\text{g/L}$. Other reporting limits identified in this dataset were between $0.02 \mu\text{g/L}$ and $2.0 \mu\text{g/L}$. Samples that were not detected are shown as $0.01 \mu\text{g/L}$.



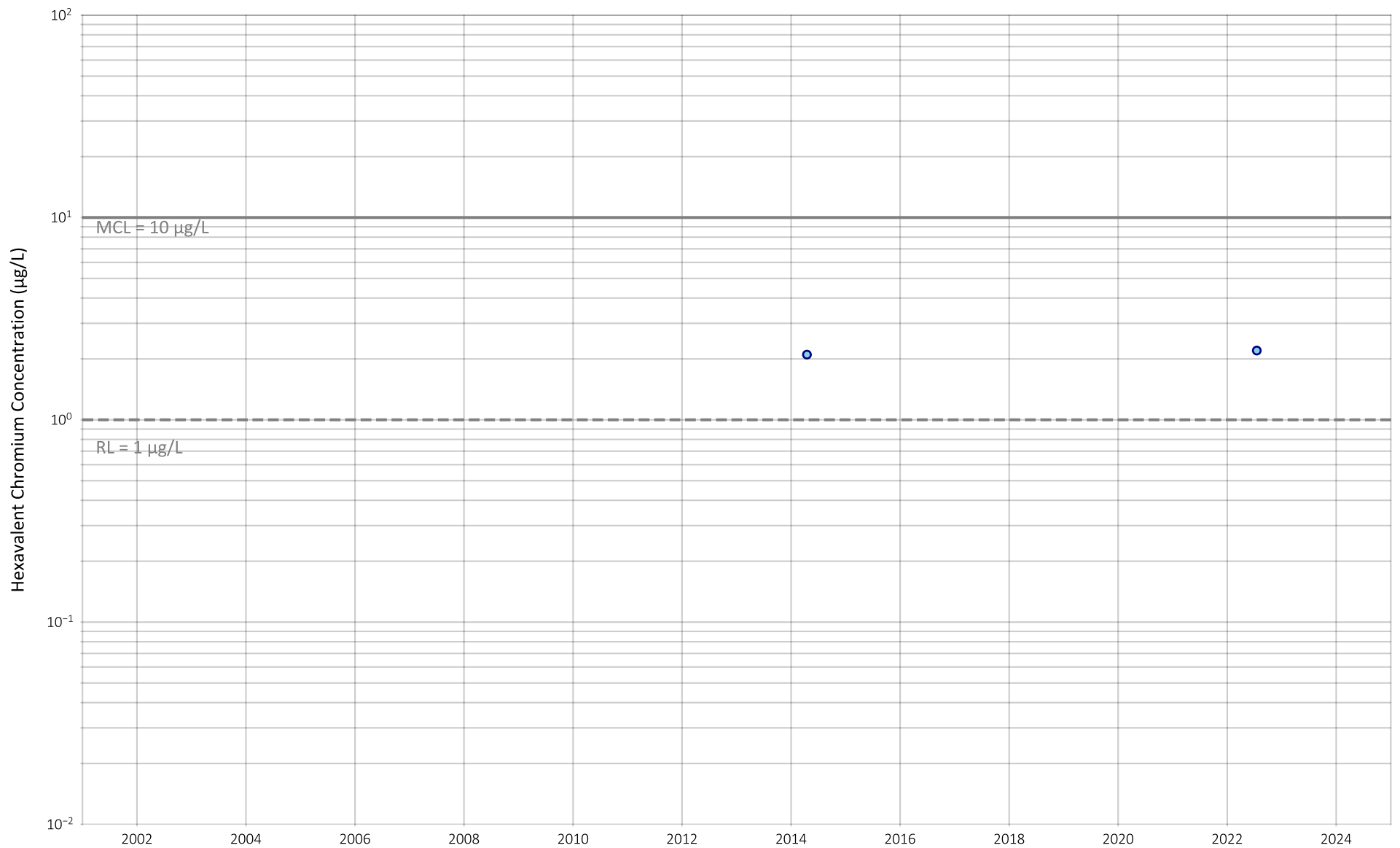
Notes:

1. The maximum contaminant level (MCL) for hexavalent chromium (Cr6) is 10 micrograms per liter (µg/L).
2. The reporting limit (RL) most used for Cr6 is 1.0 µg/L. Other reporting limits identified in this dataset were between 0.02 µg/L and 2.0 µg/L. Samples that were not detected are shown as 0.01 µg/L.



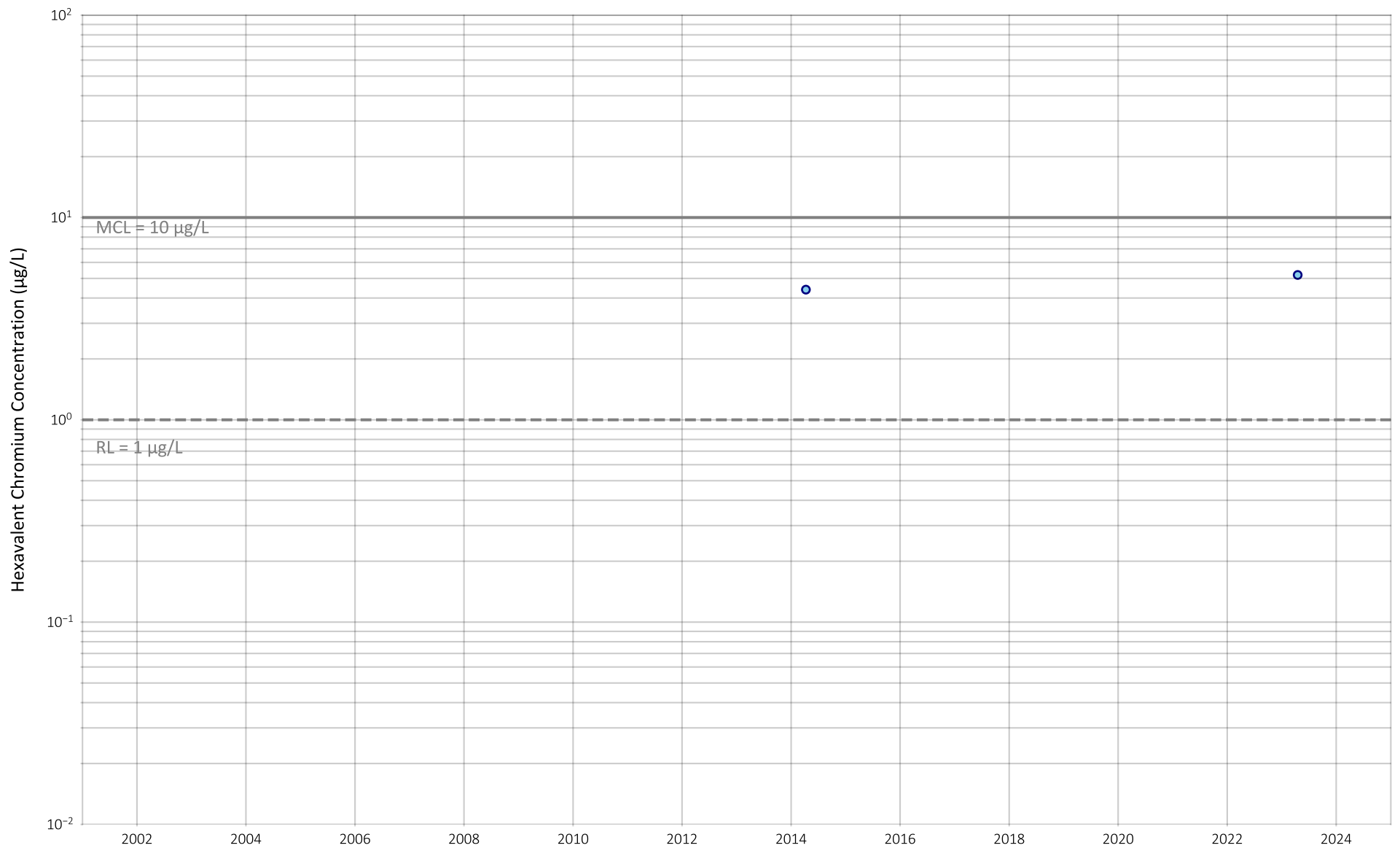
Notes:

1. The maximum contaminant level (MCL) for hexavalent chromium (Cr6) is 10 micrograms per liter (µg/L).
2. The reporting limit (RL) most used for Cr6 is 1.0 µg/L. Other reporting limits identified in this dataset were between 0.02 µg/L and 2.0 µg/L. Samples that were not detected are shown as 0.01 µg/L.



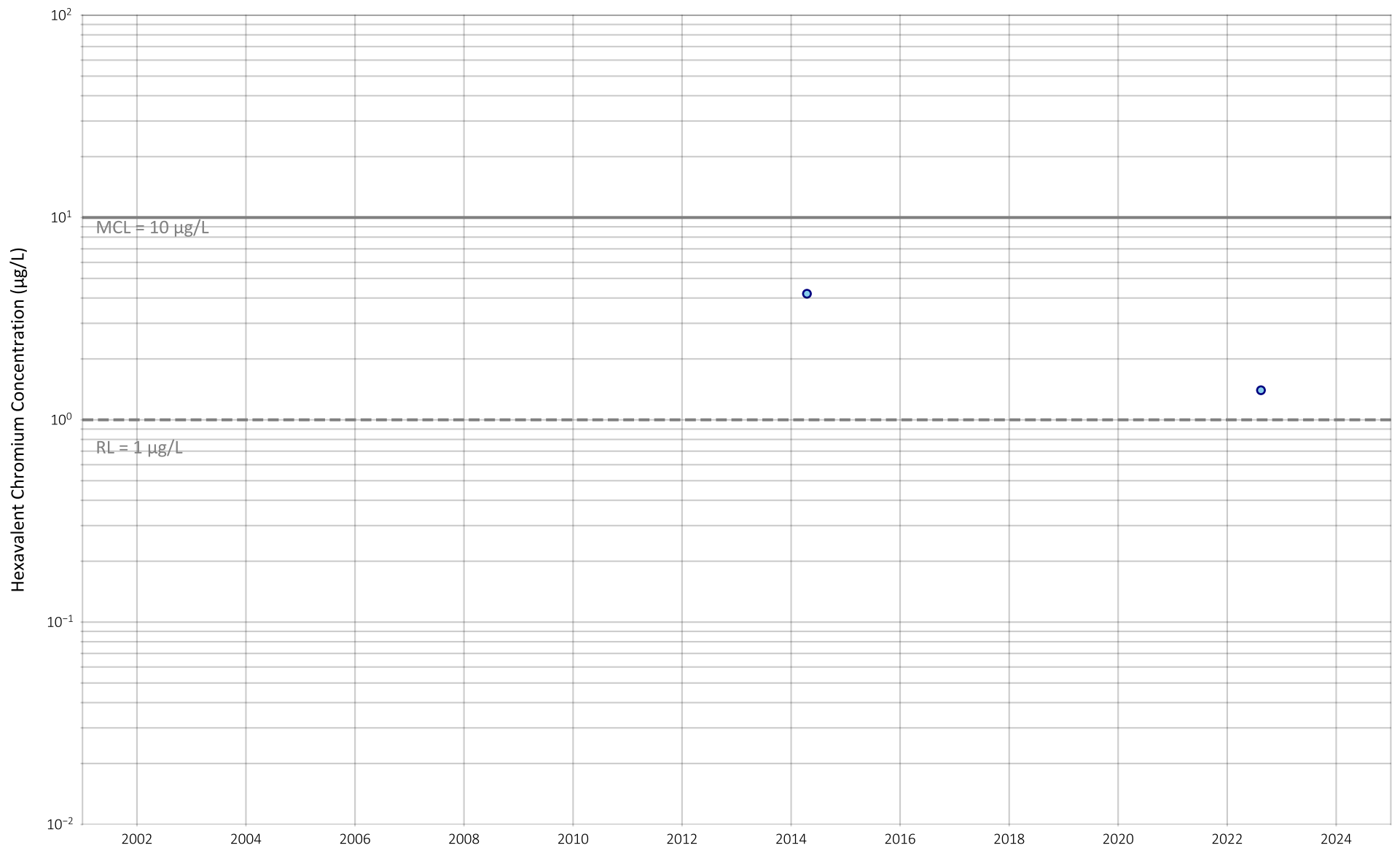
Notes:

1. The maximum contaminant level (MCL) for hexavalent chromium (Cr6) is 10 micrograms per liter (µg/L).
2. The reporting limit (RL) most used for Cr6 is 1.0 µg/L. Other reporting limits identified in this dataset were between 0.02 µg/L and 2.0 µg/L. Samples that were not detected are shown as 0.01 µg/L.



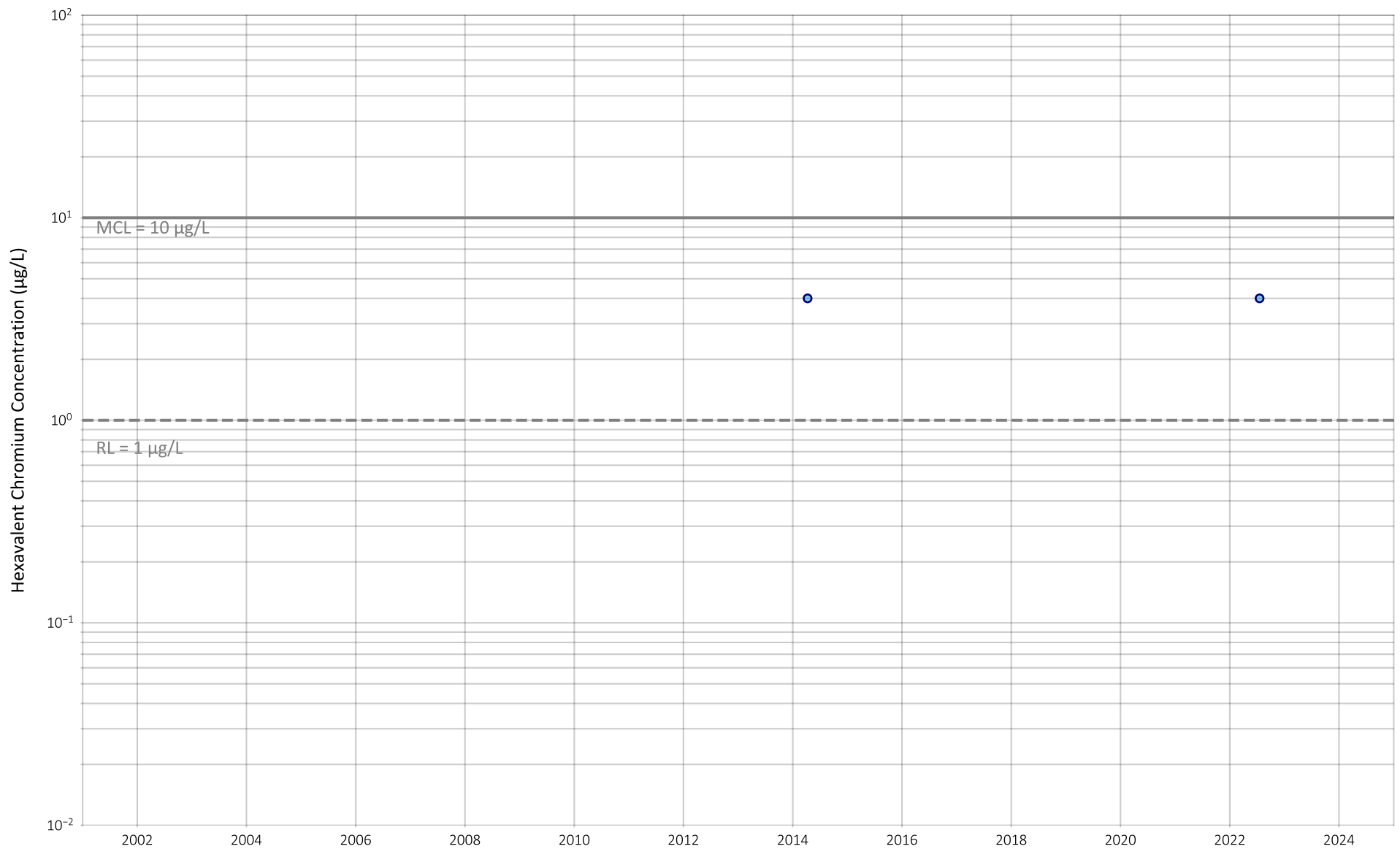
Notes:

1. The maximum contaminant level (MCL) for hexavalent chromium (Cr6) is 10 micrograms per liter (µg/L).
2. The reporting limit (RL) most used for Cr6 is 1.0 µg/L. Other reporting limits identified in this dataset were between 0.02 µg/L and 2.0 µg/L. Samples that were not detected are shown as 0.01 µg/L.



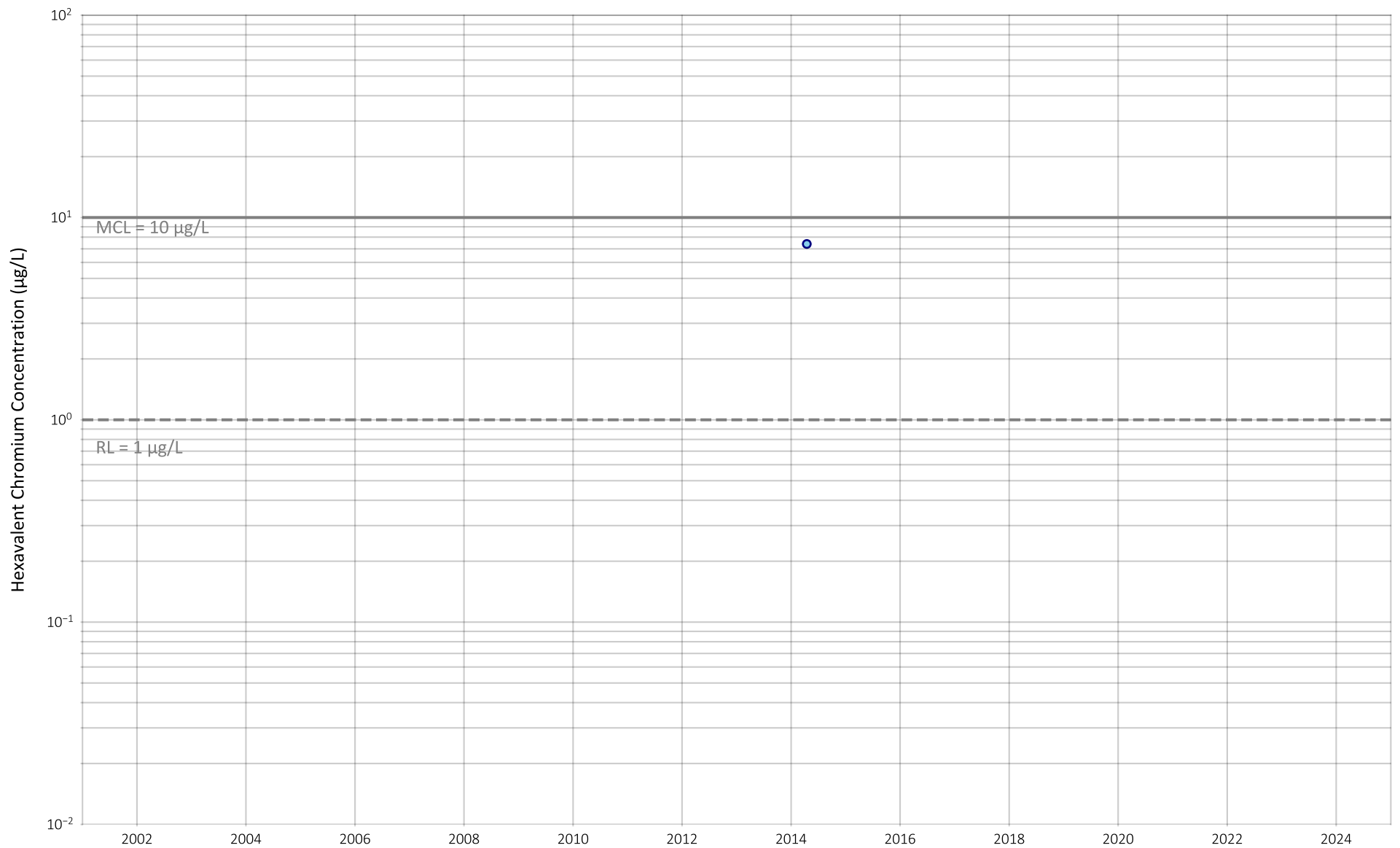
Notes:

1. The maximum contaminant level (MCL) for hexavalent chromium (Cr6) is 10 micrograms per liter ($\mu\text{g/L}$).
2. The reporting limit (RL) most used for Cr6 is 1.0 $\mu\text{g/L}$. Other reporting limits identified in this dataset were between 0.02 $\mu\text{g/L}$ and 2.0 $\mu\text{g/L}$. Samples that were not detected are shown as 0.01 $\mu\text{g/L}$.



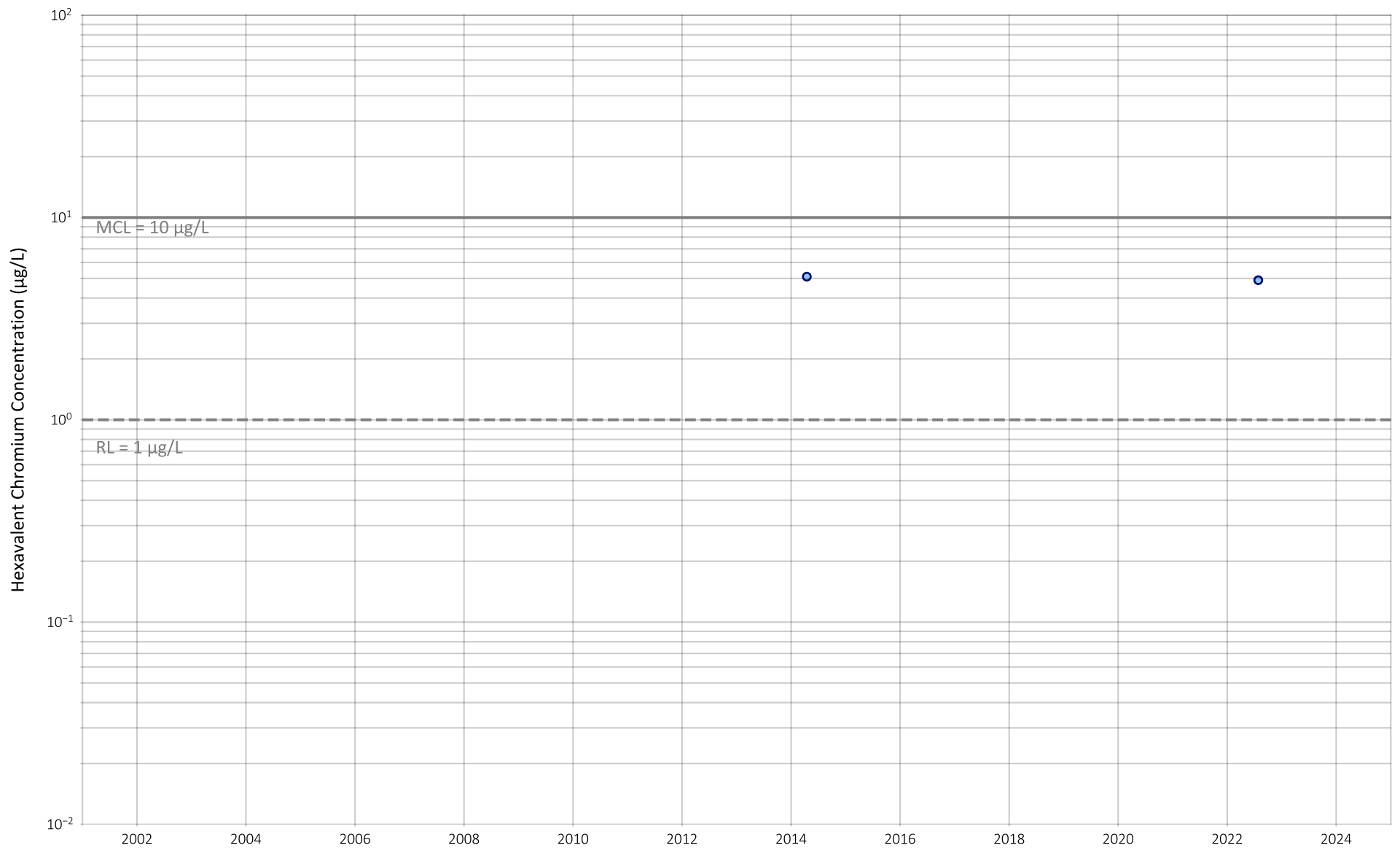
Notes:

1. The maximum contaminant level (MCL) for hexavalent chromium (Cr6) is 10 micrograms per liter (µg/L).
2. The reporting limit (RL) most used for Cr6 is 1.0 µg/L. Other reporting limits identified in this dataset were between 0.02 µg/L and 2.0 µg/L. Samples that were not detected are shown as 0.01 µg/L.



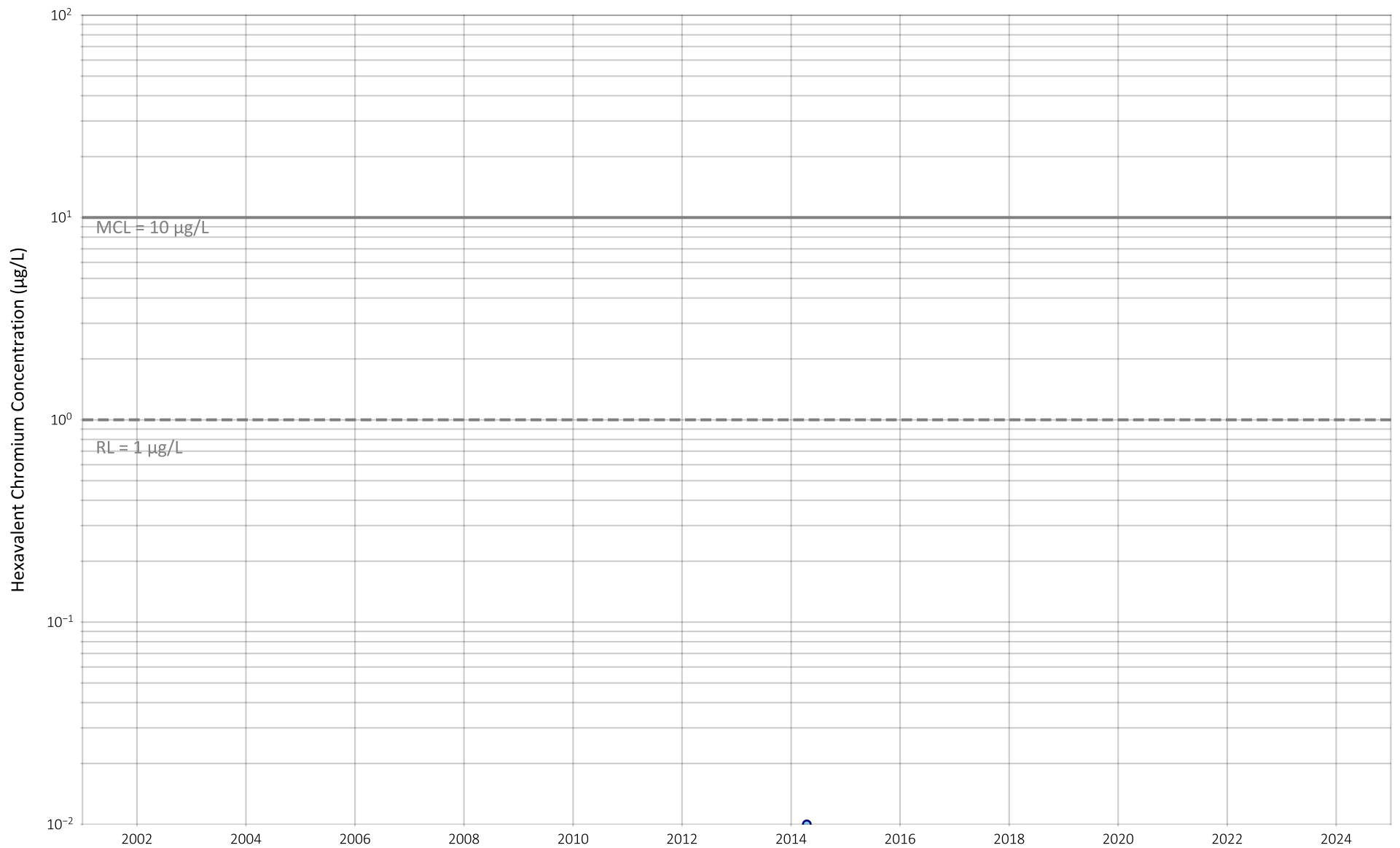
Notes:

1. The maximum contaminant level (MCL) for hexavalent chromium (Cr6) is 10 micrograms per liter ($\mu\text{g/L}$).
2. The reporting limit (RL) most used for Cr6 is 1.0 $\mu\text{g/L}$. Other reporting limits identified in this dataset were between 0.02 $\mu\text{g/L}$ and 2.0 $\mu\text{g/L}$. Samples that were not detected are shown as 0.01 $\mu\text{g/L}$.



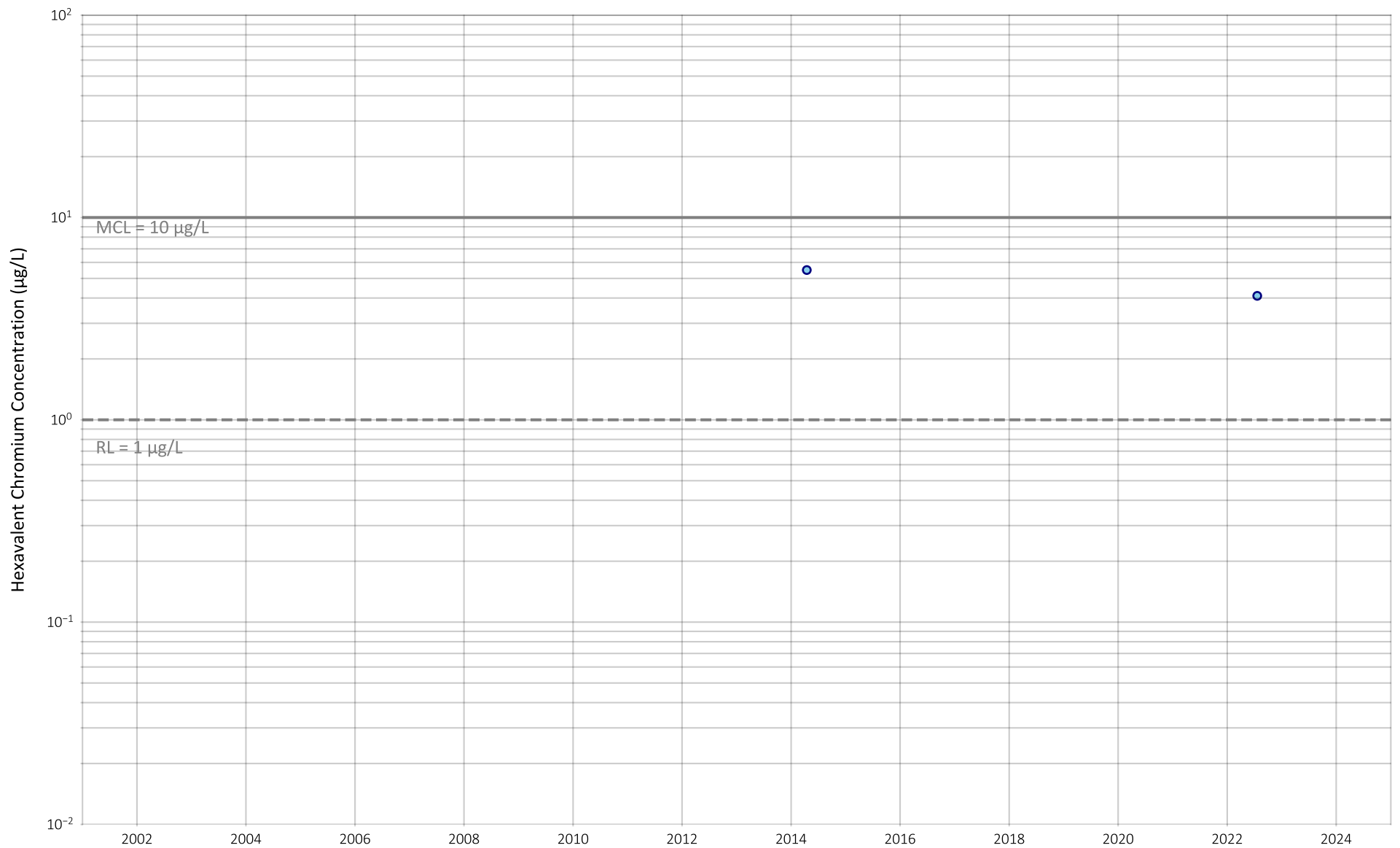
Notes:

1. The maximum contaminant level (MCL) for hexavalent chromium (Cr6) is 10 micrograms per liter (µg/L).
2. The reporting limit (RL) most used for Cr6 is 1.0 µg/L. Other reporting limits identified in this dataset were between 0.02 µg/L and 2.0 µg/L. Samples that were not detected are shown as 0.01 µg/L.



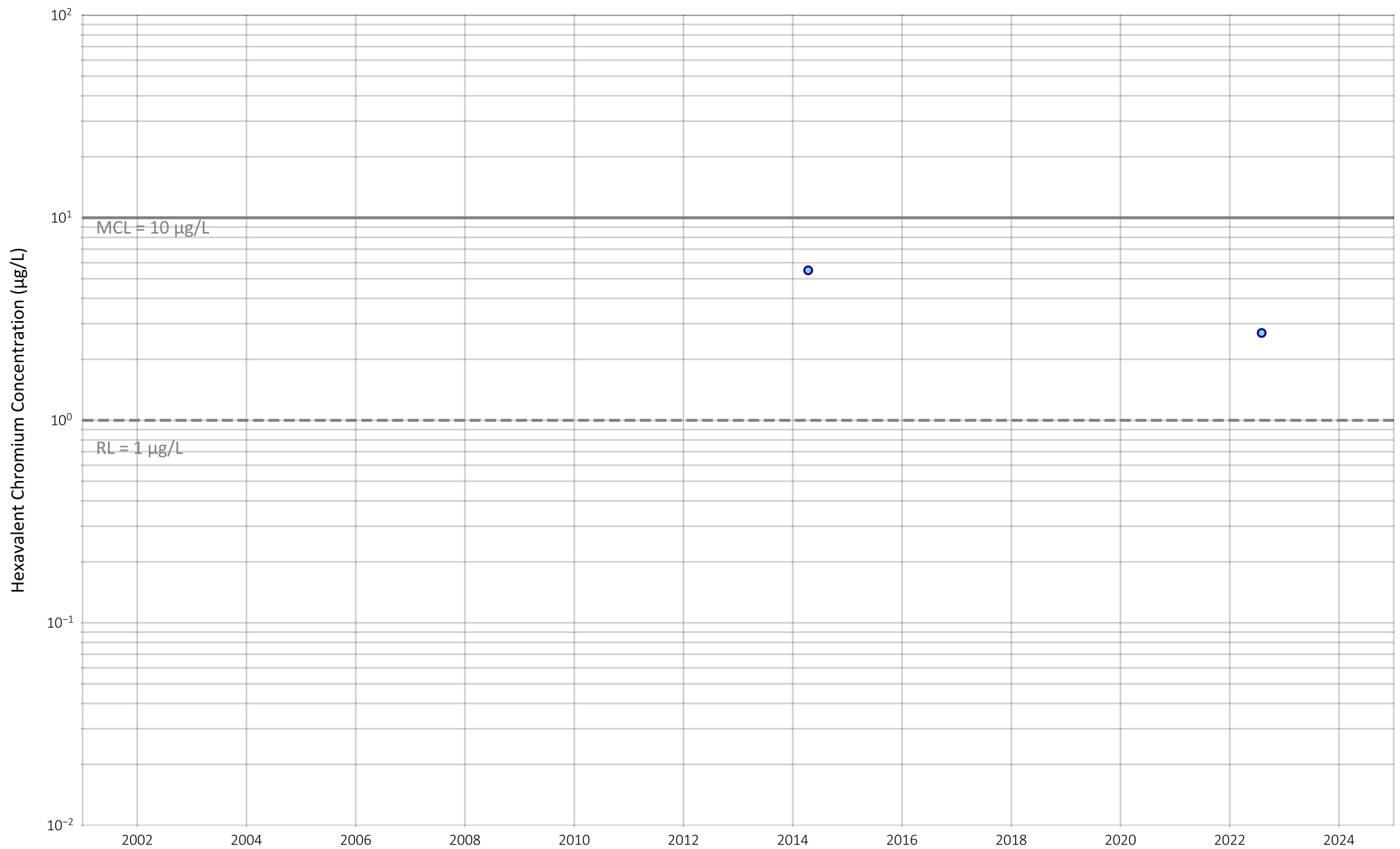
Notes:

1. The maximum contaminant level (MCL) for hexavalent chromium (Cr6) is 10 micrograms per liter (µg/L).
2. The reporting limit (RL) most used for Cr6 is 1.0 µg/L. Other reporting limits identified in this dataset were between 0.02 µg/L and 2.0 µg/L. Samples that were not detected are shown as 0.01 µg/L.



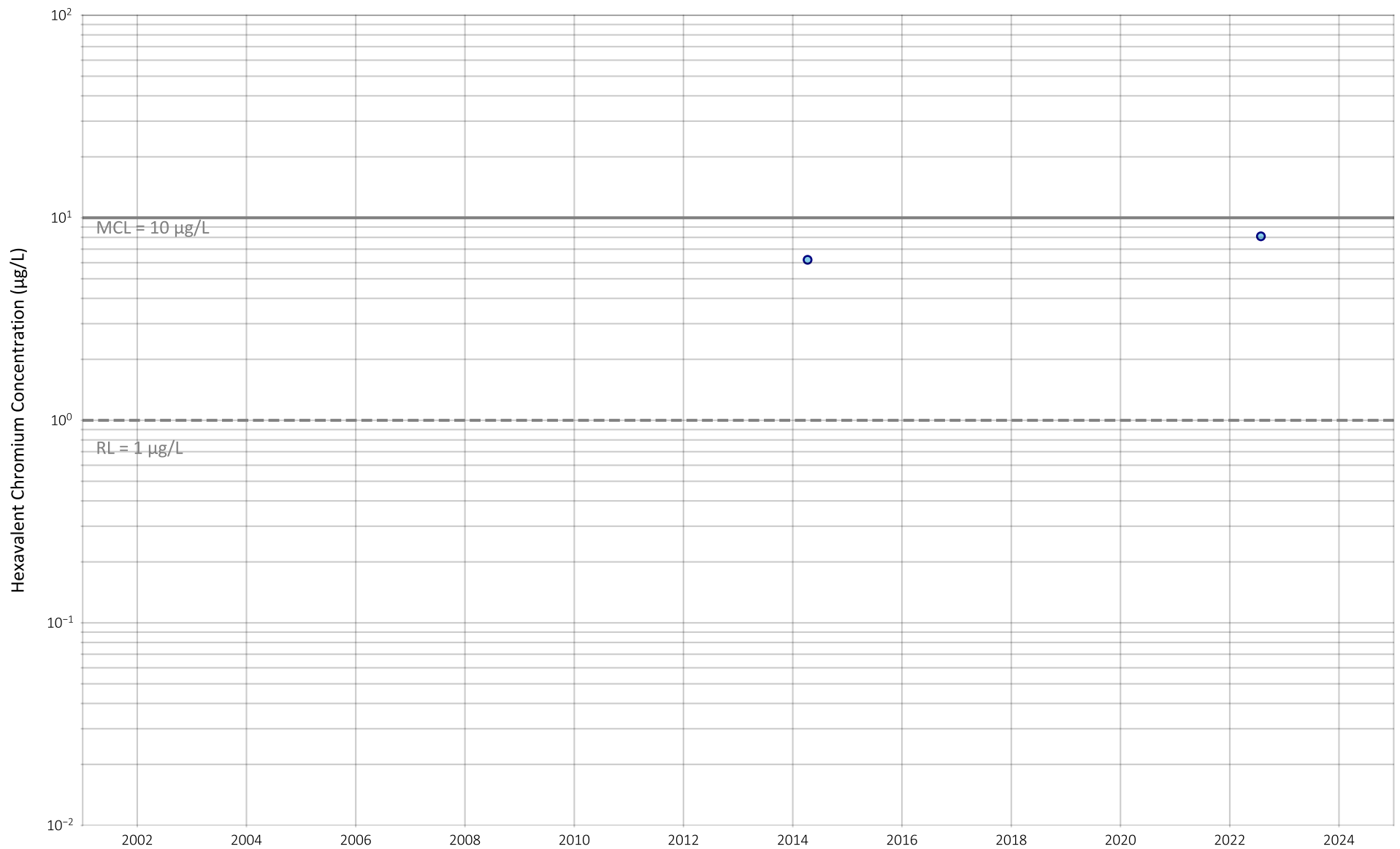
Notes:

1. The maximum contaminant level (MCL) for hexavalent chromium (Cr6) is 10 micrograms per liter ($\mu\text{g/L}$).
2. The reporting limit (RL) most used for Cr6 is 1.0 $\mu\text{g/L}$. Other reporting limits identified in this dataset were between 0.02 $\mu\text{g/L}$ and 2.0 $\mu\text{g/L}$. Samples that were not detected are shown as 0.01 $\mu\text{g/L}$.



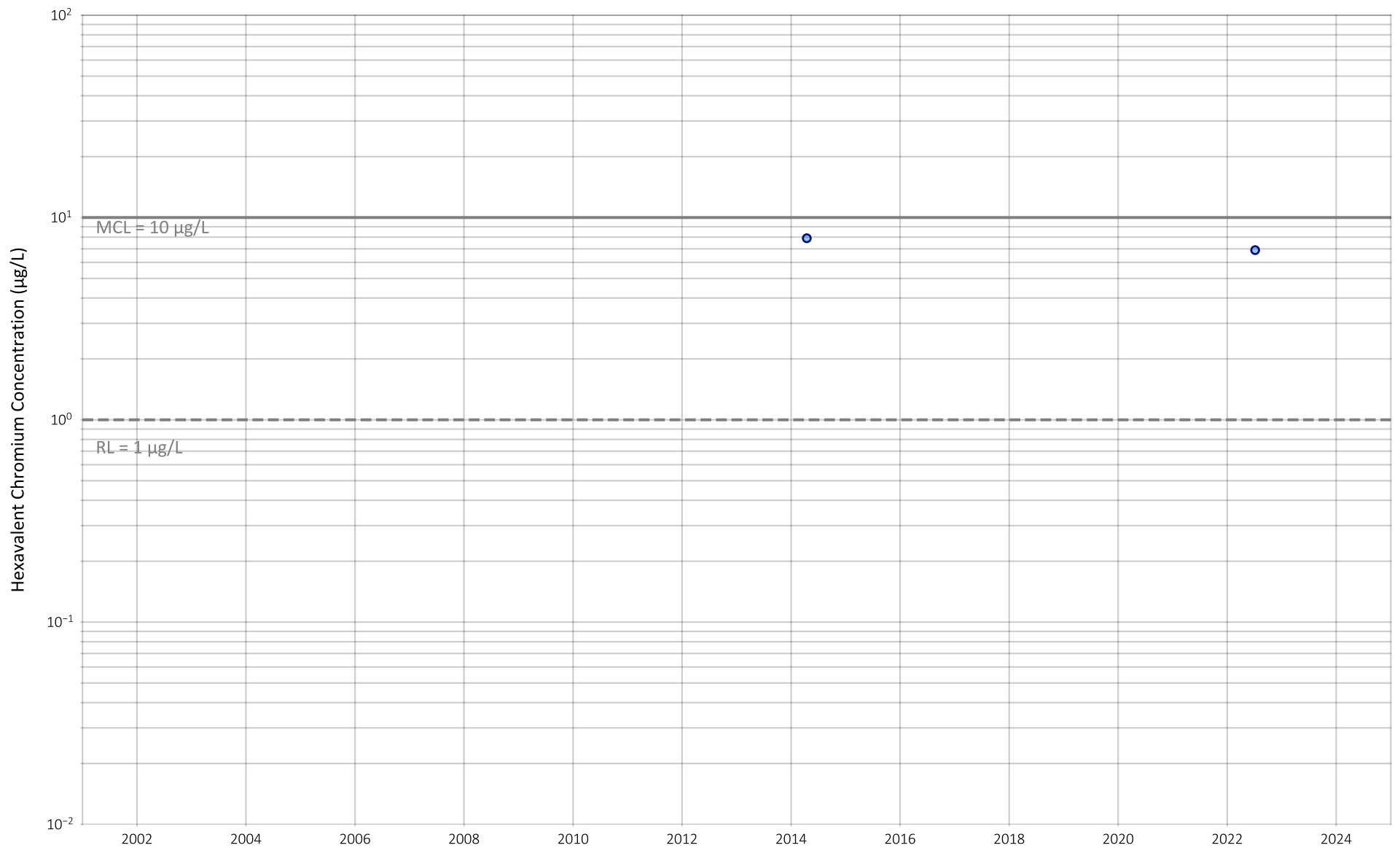
Notes:

1. The maximum contaminant level (MCL) for hexavalent chromium (Cr6) is 10 micrograms per liter (µg/L).
2. The reporting limit (RL) most used for Cr6 is 1.0 µg/L. Other reporting limits identified in this dataset were between 0.02 µg/L and 2.0 µg/L. Samples that were not detected are shown as 0.01 µg/L.



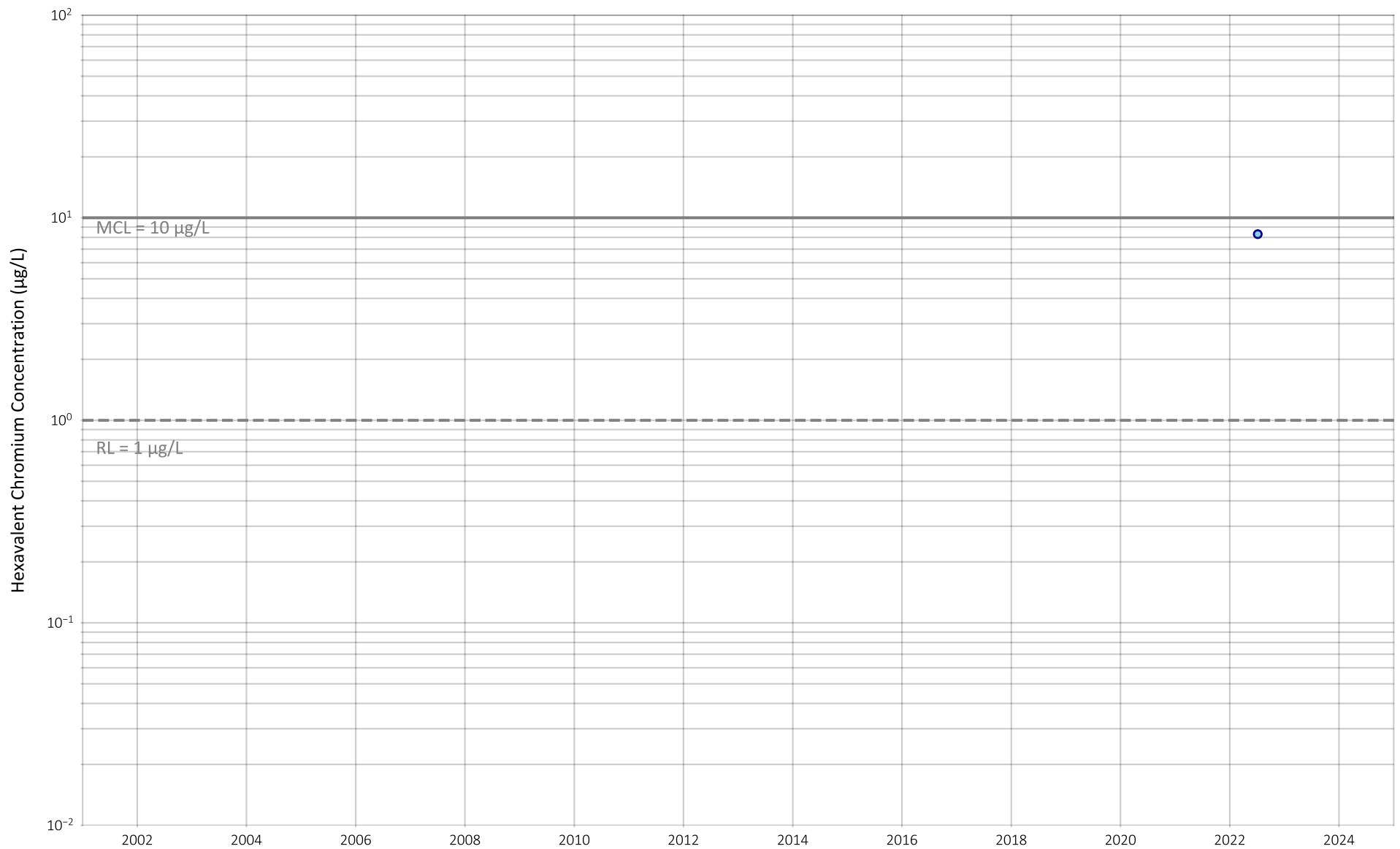
Notes:

1. The maximum contaminant level (MCL) for hexavalent chromium (Cr6) is 10 micrograms per liter ($\mu\text{g/L}$).
2. The reporting limit (RL) most used for Cr6 is 1.0 $\mu\text{g/L}$. Other reporting limits identified in this dataset were between 0.02 $\mu\text{g/L}$ and 2.0 $\mu\text{g/L}$. Samples that were not detected are shown as 0.01 $\mu\text{g/L}$.



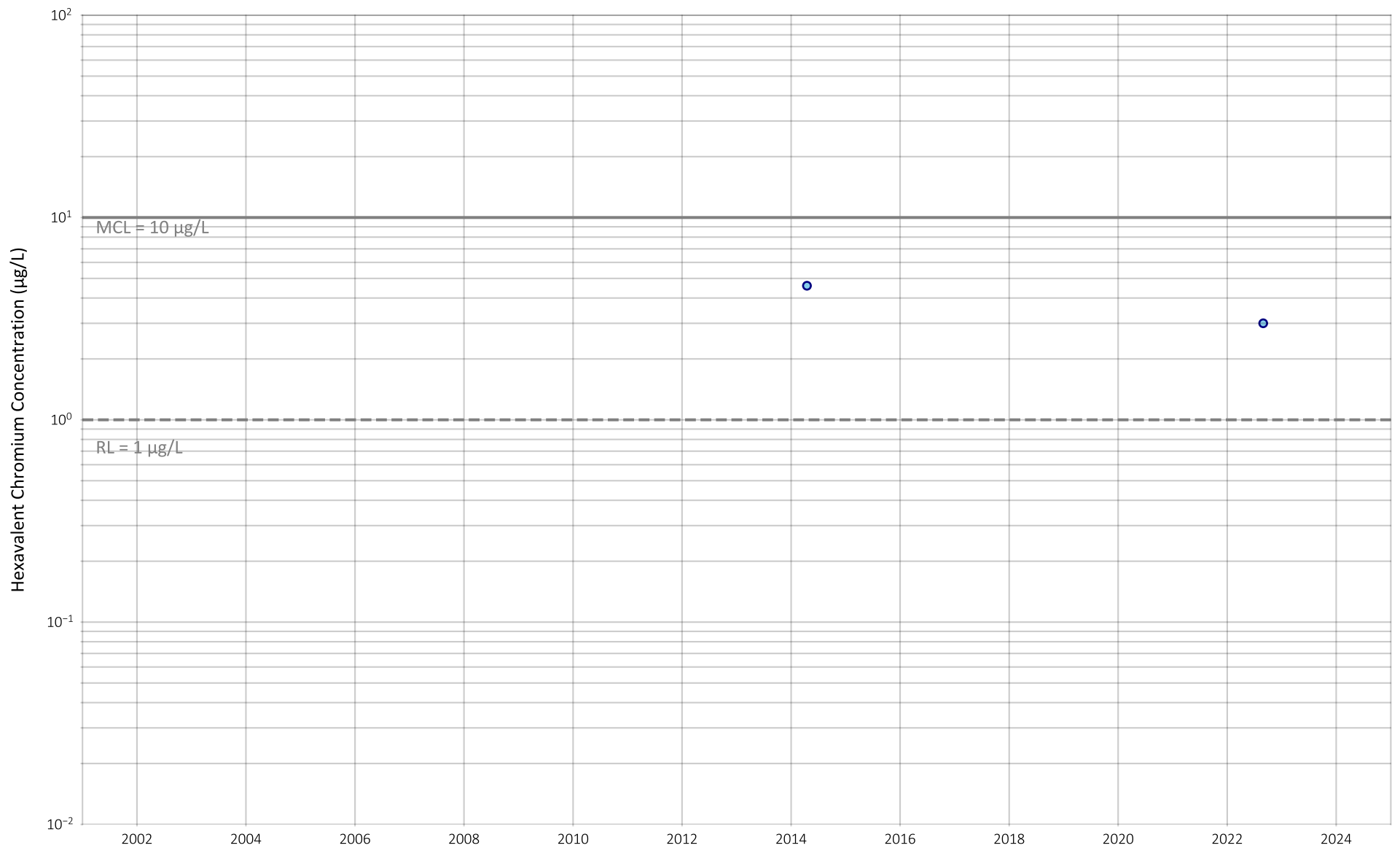
Notes:

1. The maximum contaminant level (MCL) for hexavalent chromium (Cr6) is 10 micrograms per liter (µg/L).
2. The reporting limit (RL) most used for Cr6 is 1.0 µg/L. Other reporting limits identified in this dataset were between 0.02 µg/L and 2.0 µg/L. Samples that were not detected are shown as 0.01 µg/L.



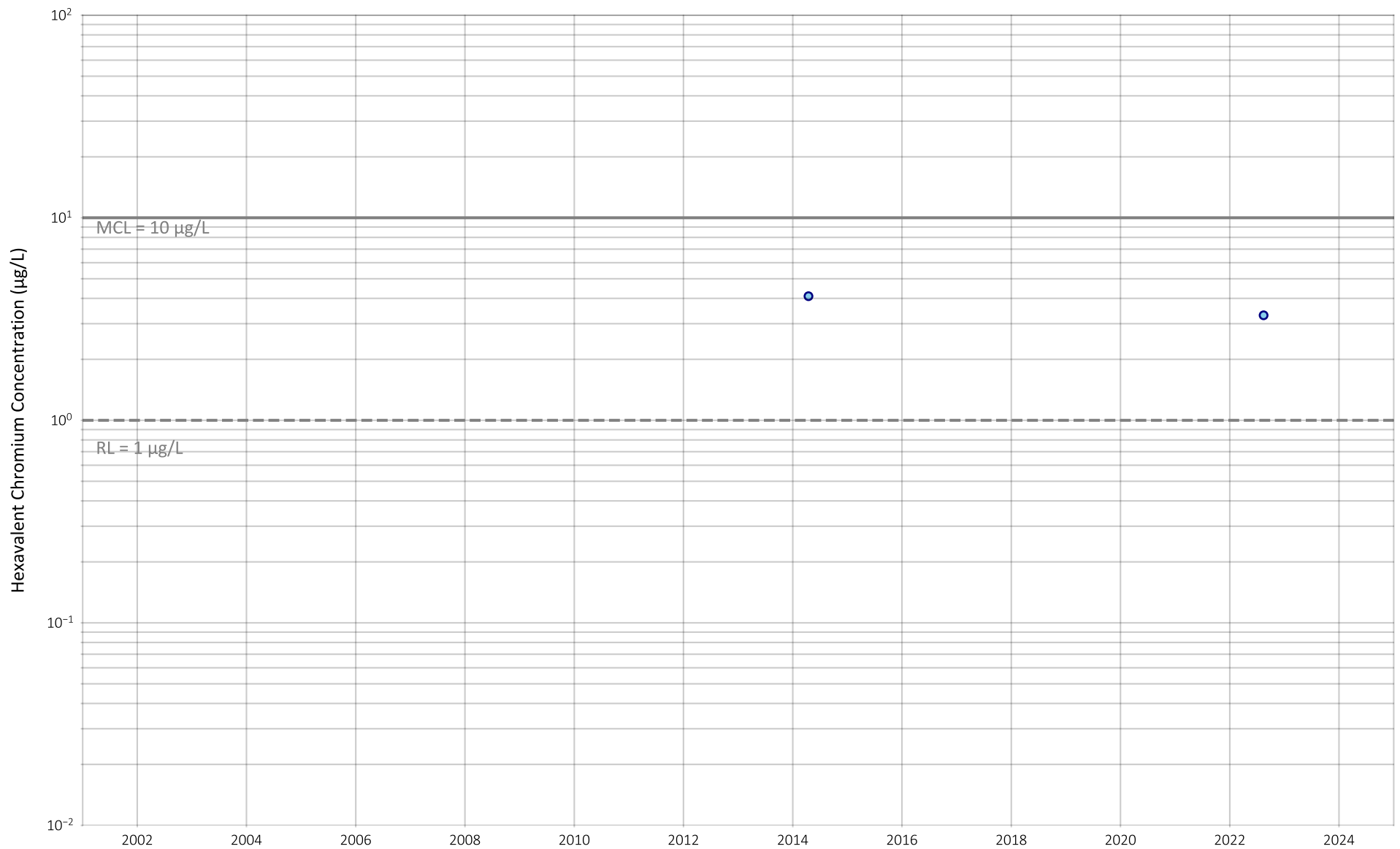
Notes:

1. The maximum contaminant level (MCL) for hexavalent chromium (Cr6) is 10 micrograms per liter (µg/L).
2. The reporting limit (RL) most used for Cr6 is 1.0 µg/L. Other reporting limits identified in this dataset were between 0.02 µg/L and 2.0 µg/L. Samples that were not detected are shown as 0.01 µg/L.



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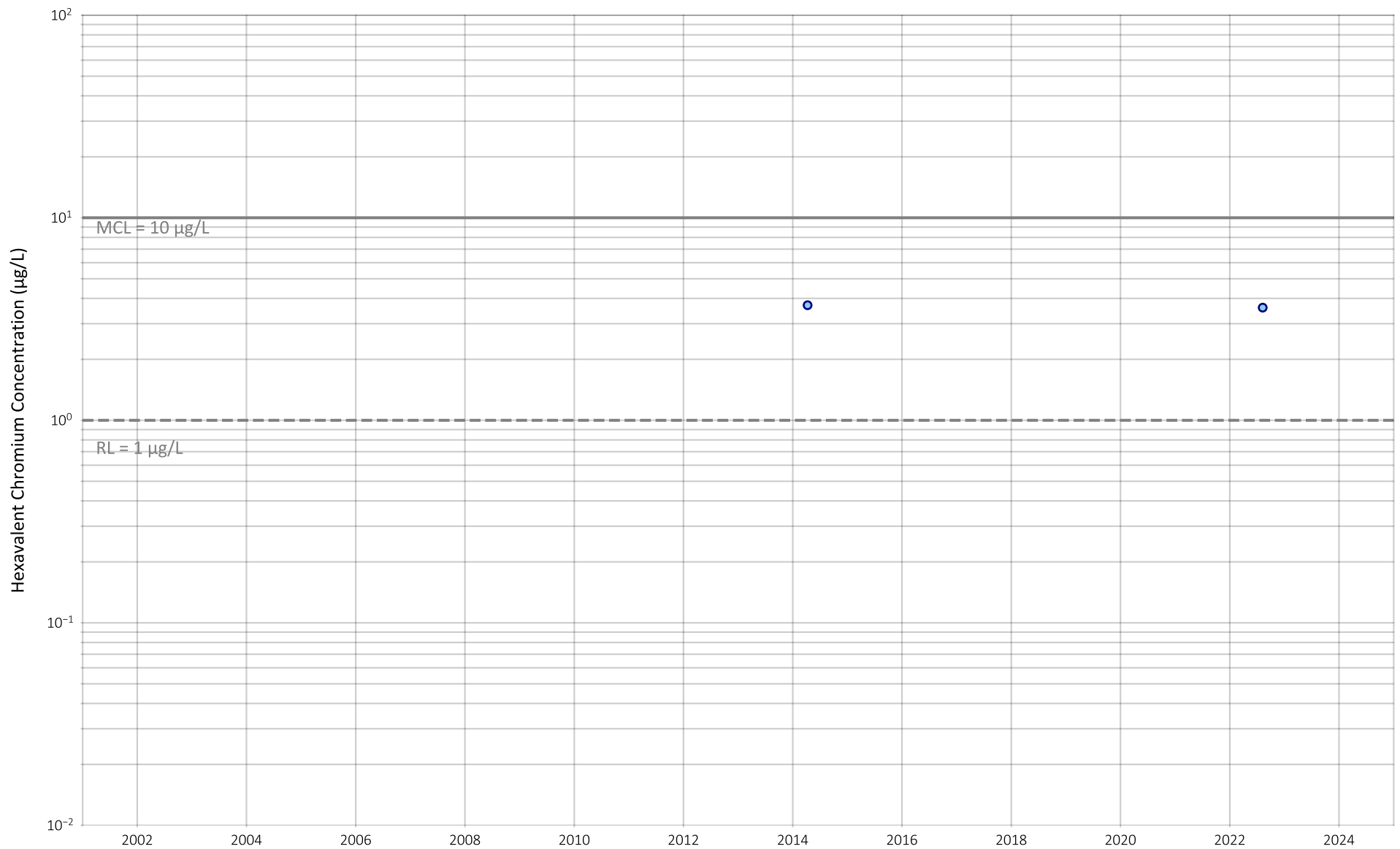
Notes:

1. The maximum contaminant level (MCL) for hexavalent chromium (Cr6) is 10 micrograms per liter (µg/L).
2. The reporting limit (RL) most used for Cr6 is 1.0 µg/L. Other reporting limits identified in this dataset were between 0.02 µg/L and 2.0 µg/L. Samples that were not detected are shown as 0.01 µg/L.

WEST YOST

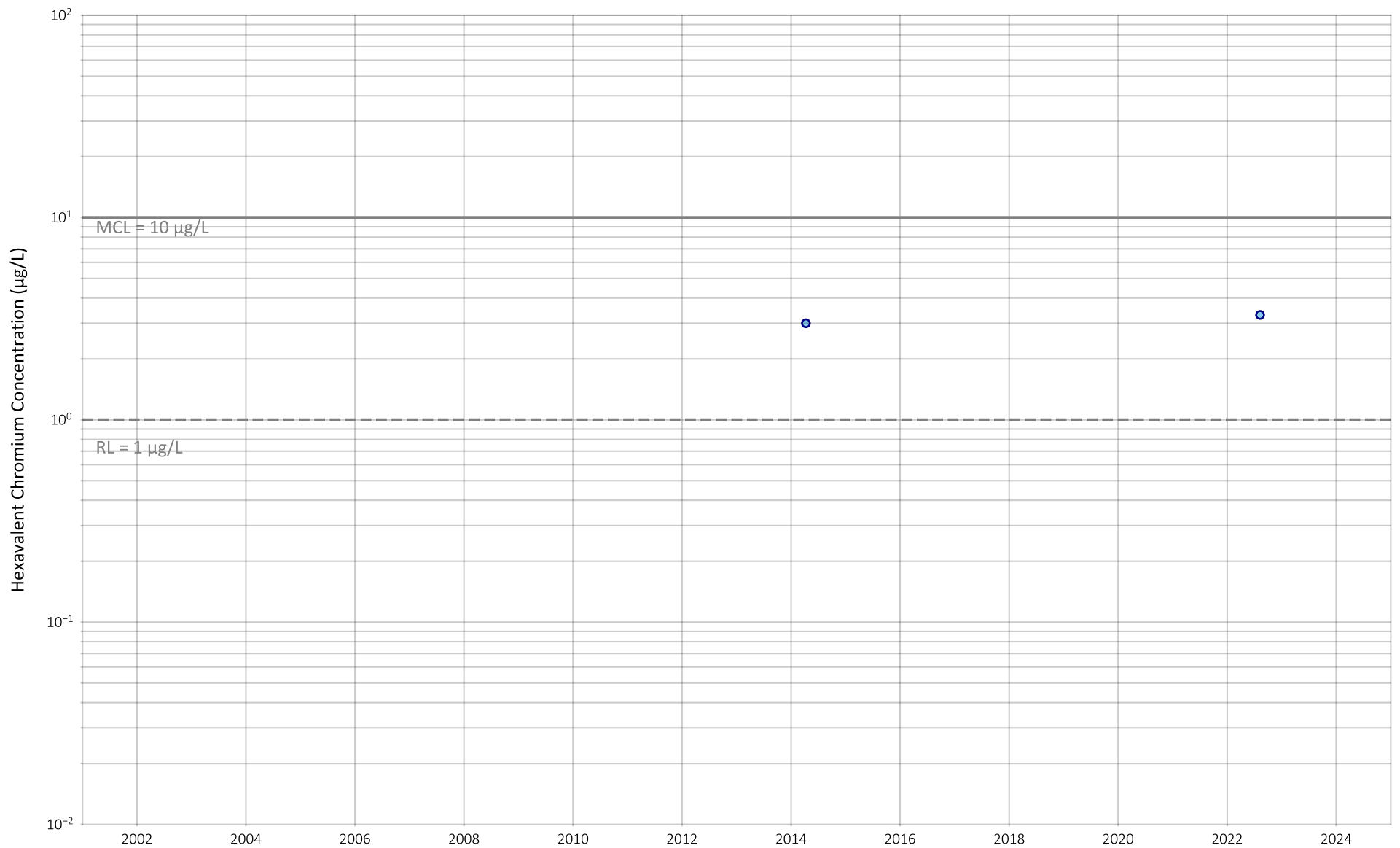
N-C-1121-80-24-01-WP-SGA Study

Well Name: WELL N30 - Unknown Depth
Well Owner: Sacramento Suburban Water District
Figure B.115



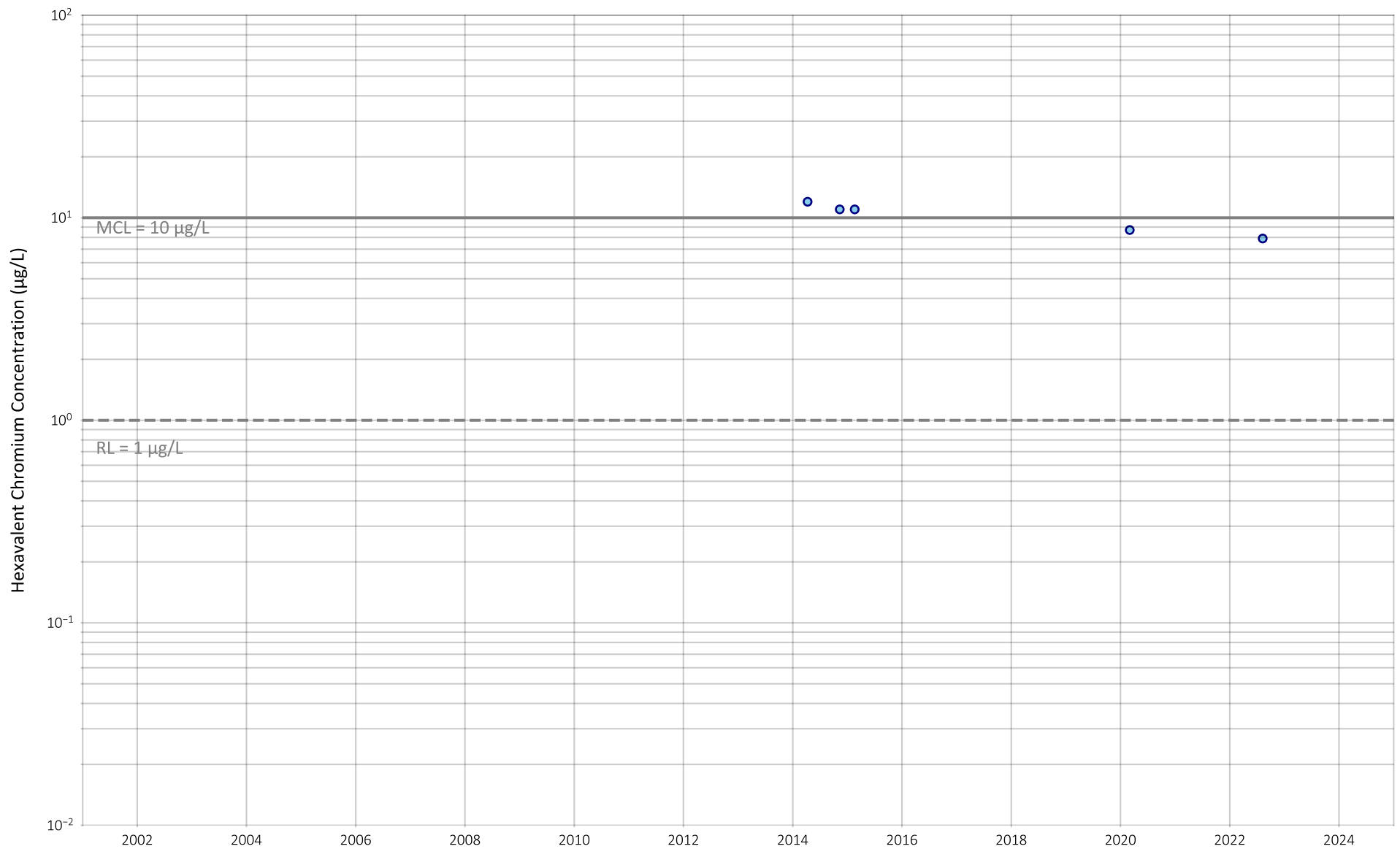
Notes:

1. The maximum contaminant level (MCL) for hexavalent chromium (Cr6) is 10 micrograms per liter ($\mu\text{g/L}$).
2. The reporting limit (RL) most used for Cr6 is 1.0 $\mu\text{g/L}$. Other reporting limits identified in this dataset were between 0.02 $\mu\text{g/L}$ and 2.0 $\mu\text{g/L}$. Samples that were not detected are shown as 0.01 $\mu\text{g/L}$.



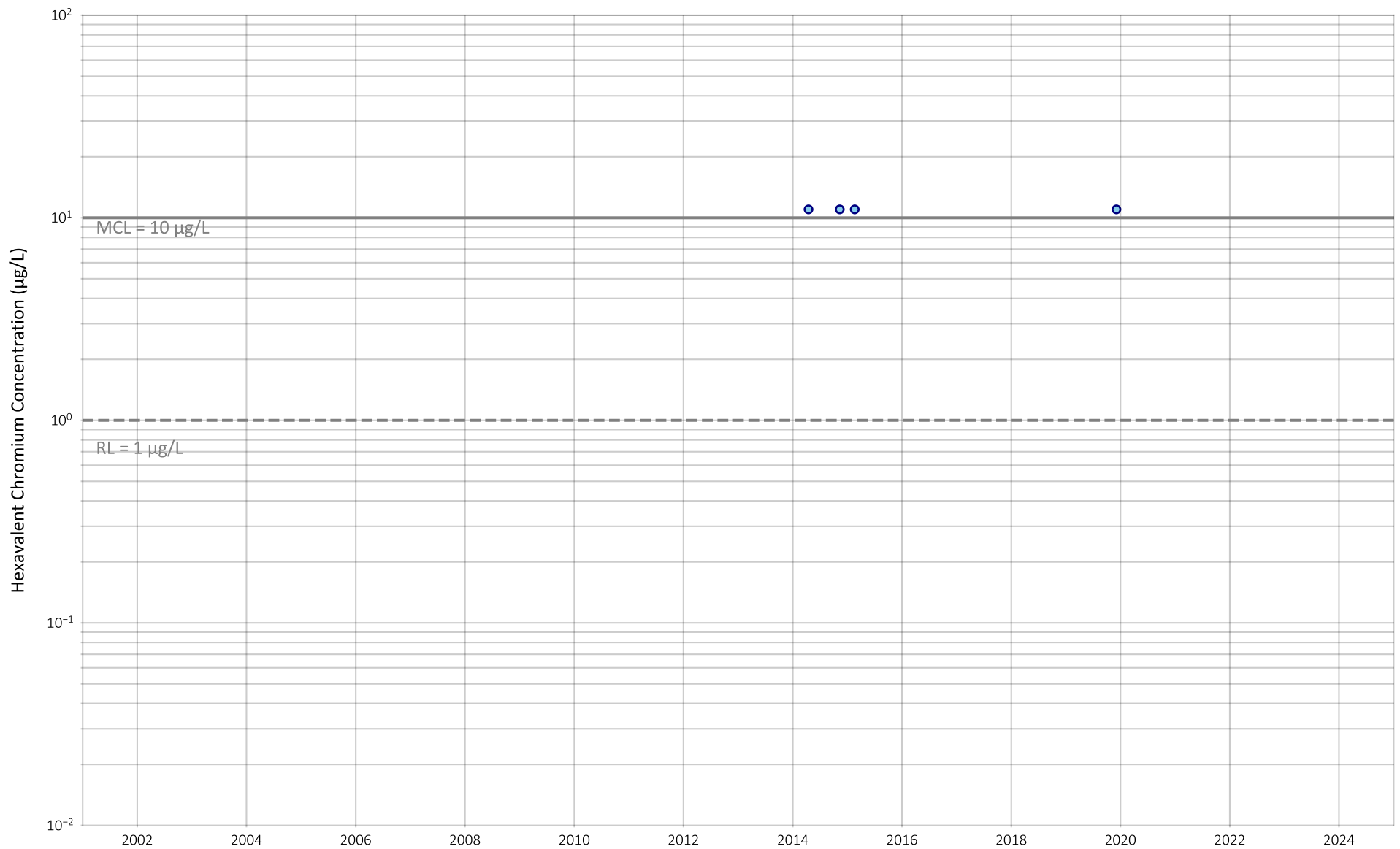
Notes:

1. The maximum contaminant level (MCL) for hexavalent chromium (Cr6) is 10 micrograms per liter (µg/L).
2. The reporting limit (RL) most used for Cr6 is 1.0 µg/L. Other reporting limits identified in this dataset were between 0.02 µg/L and 2.0 µg/L. Samples that were not detected are shown as 0.01 µg/L.



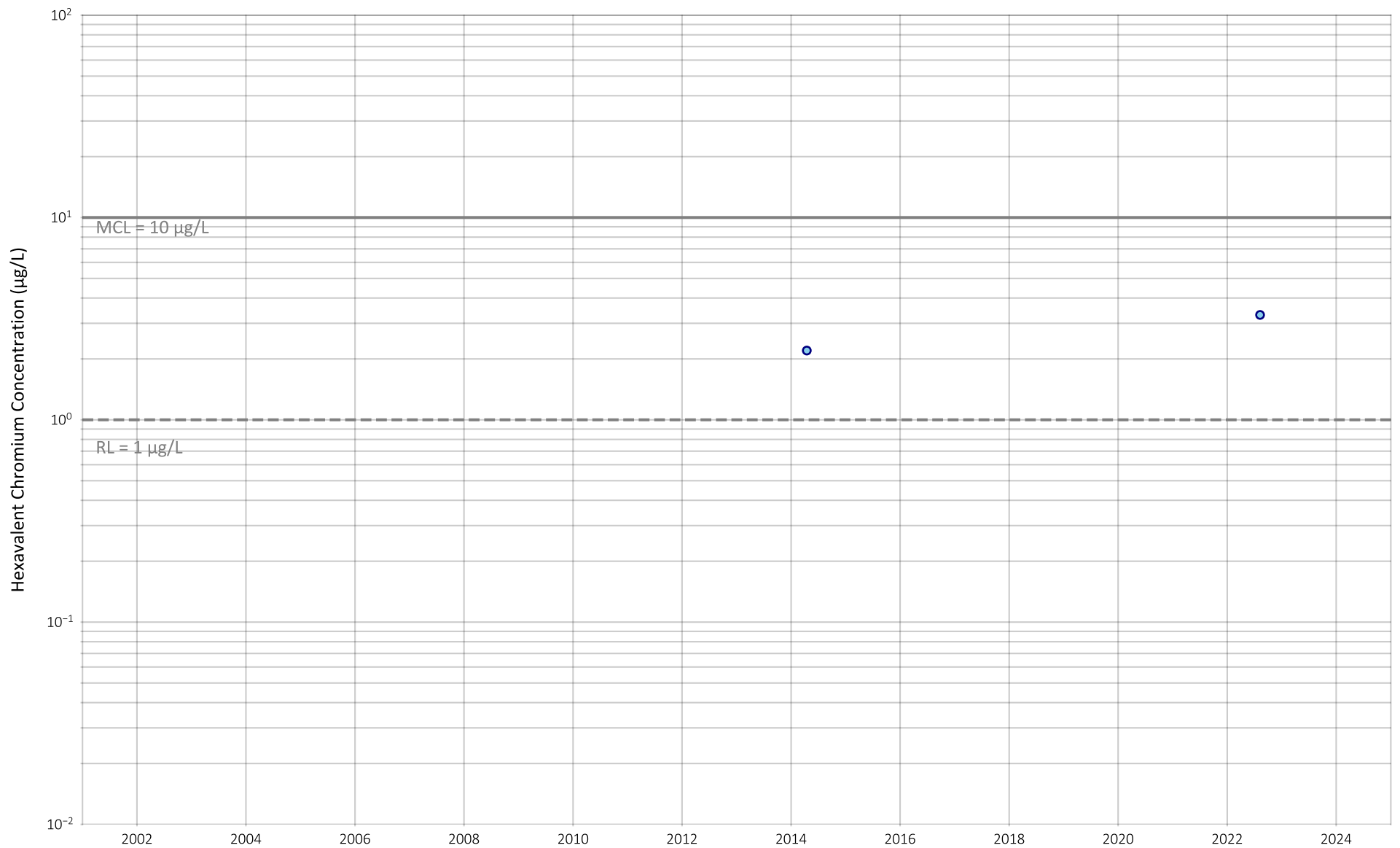
Notes:

1. The maximum contaminant level (MCL) for hexavalent chromium (Cr6) is 10 micrograms per liter (µg/L).
2. The reporting limit (RL) most used for Cr6 is 1.0 µg/L. Other reporting limits identified in this dataset were between 0.02 µg/L and 2.0 µg/L. Samples that were not detected are shown as 0.01 µg/L.



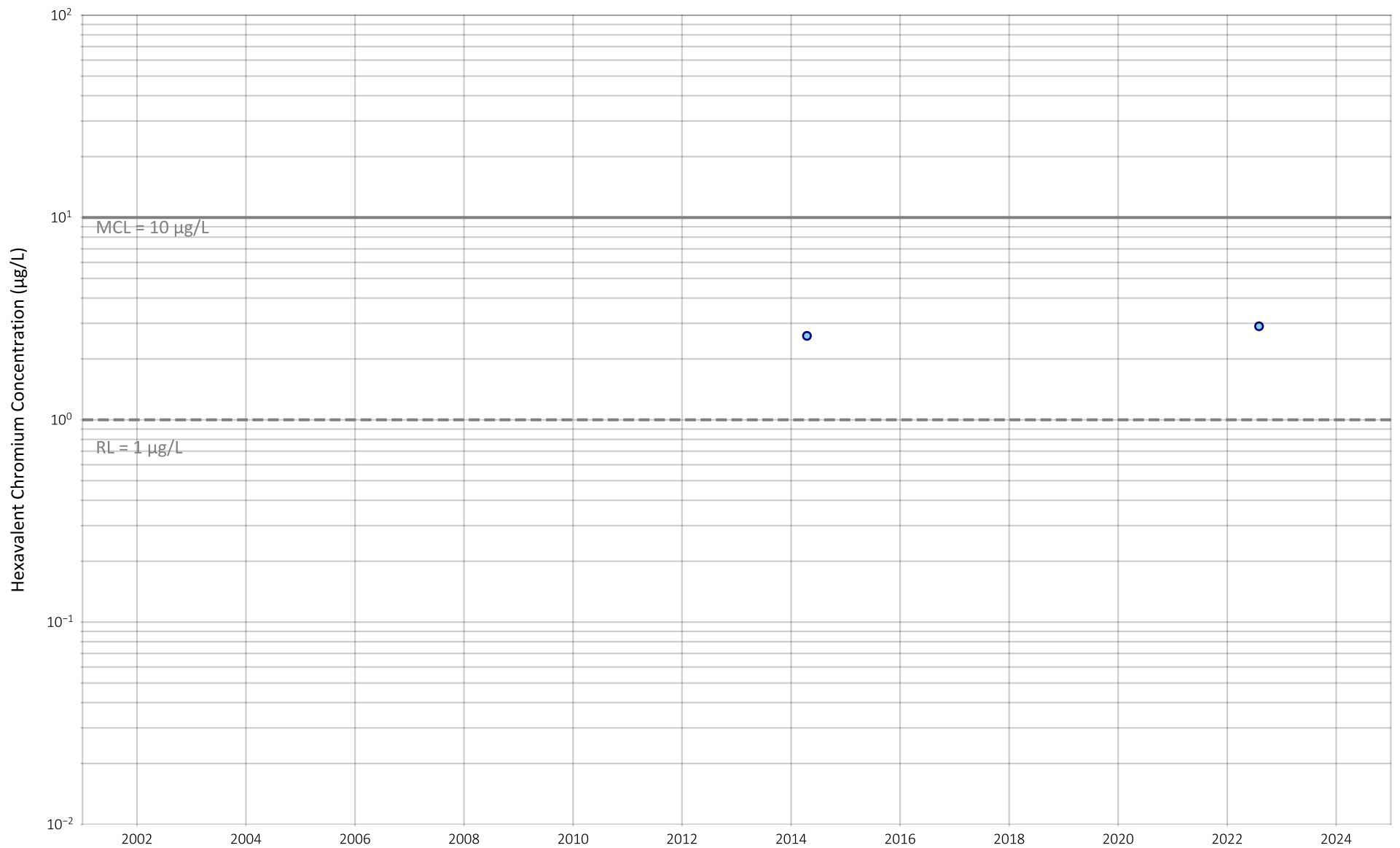
Notes:

1. The maximum contaminant level (MCL) for hexavalent chromium (Cr6) is 10 micrograms per liter (µg/L).
2. The reporting limit (RL) most used for Cr6 is 1.0 µg/L. Other reporting limits identified in this dataset were between 0.02 µg/L and 2.0 µg/L. Samples that were not detected are shown as 0.01 µg/L.



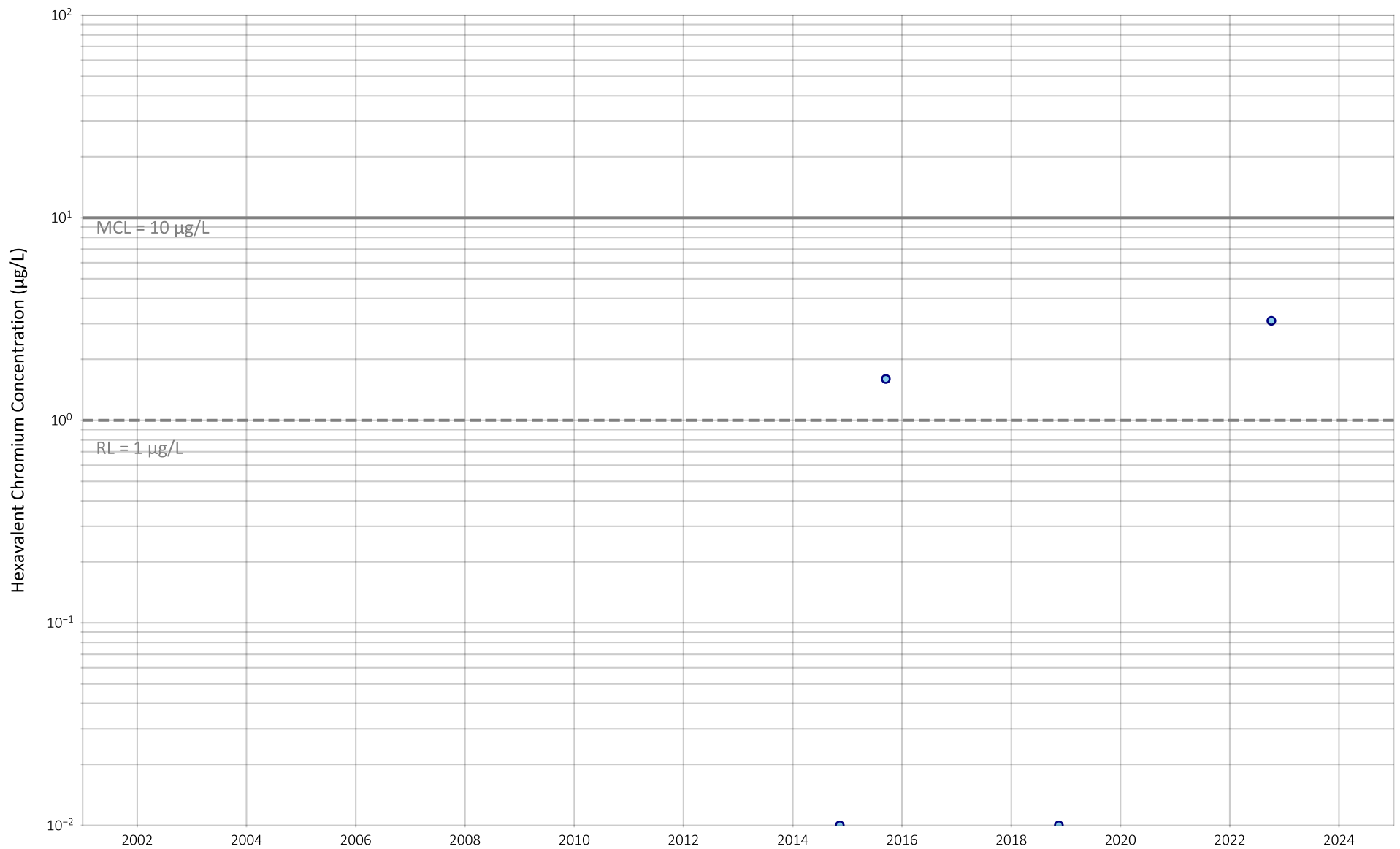
Notes:

1. The maximum contaminant level (MCL) for hexavalent chromium (Cr6) is 10 micrograms per liter (µg/L).
2. The reporting limit (RL) most used for Cr6 is 1.0 µg/L. Other reporting limits identified in this dataset were between 0.02 µg/L and 2.0 µg/L. Samples that were not detected are shown as 0.01 µg/L.



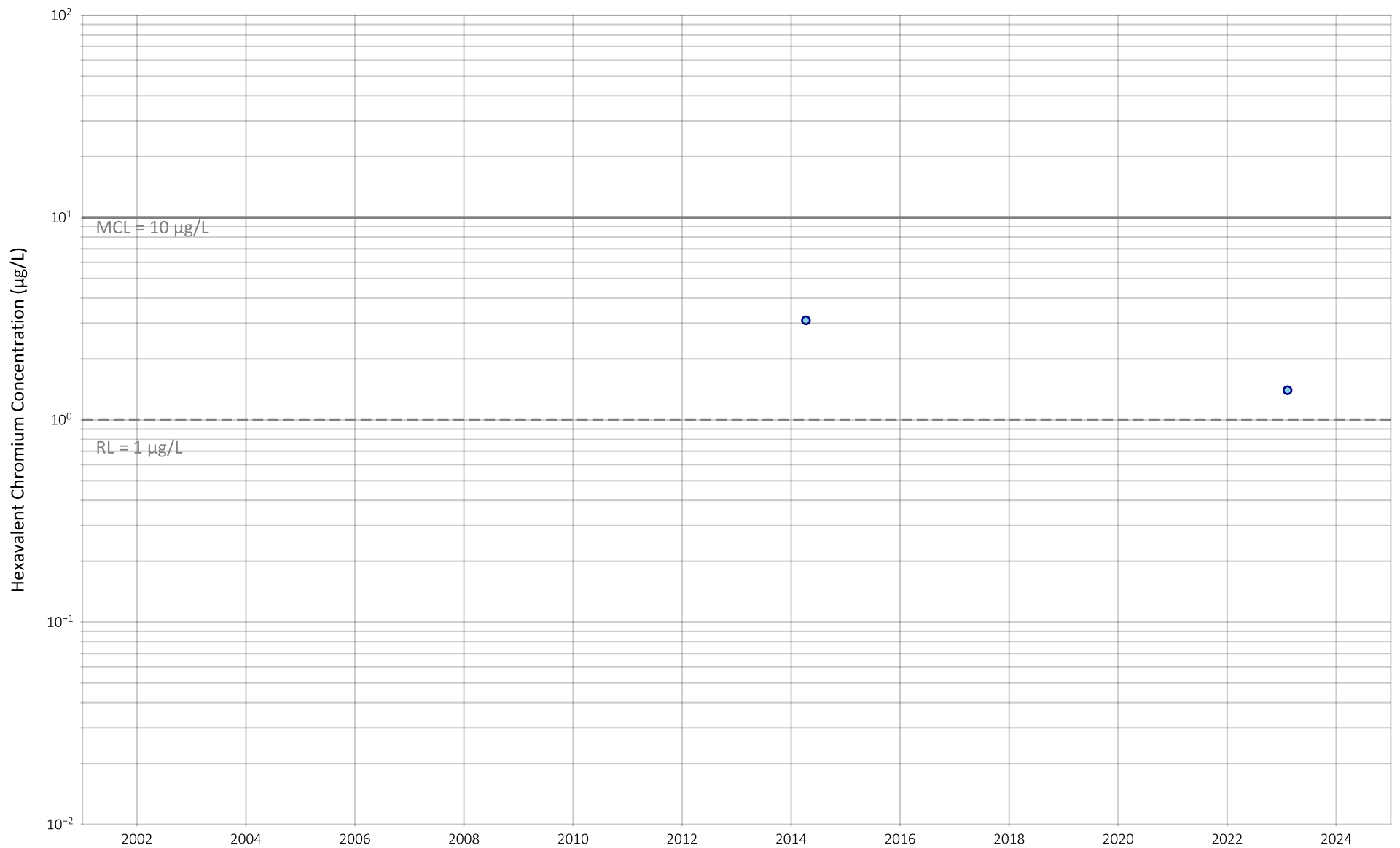
Notes:

1. The maximum contaminant level (MCL) for hexavalent chromium (Cr6) is 10 micrograms per liter ($\mu\text{g/L}$).
2. The reporting limit (RL) most used for Cr6 is 1.0 $\mu\text{g/L}$. Other reporting limits identified in this dataset were between 0.02 $\mu\text{g/L}$ and 2.0 $\mu\text{g/L}$. Samples that were not detected are shown as 0.01 $\mu\text{g/L}$.



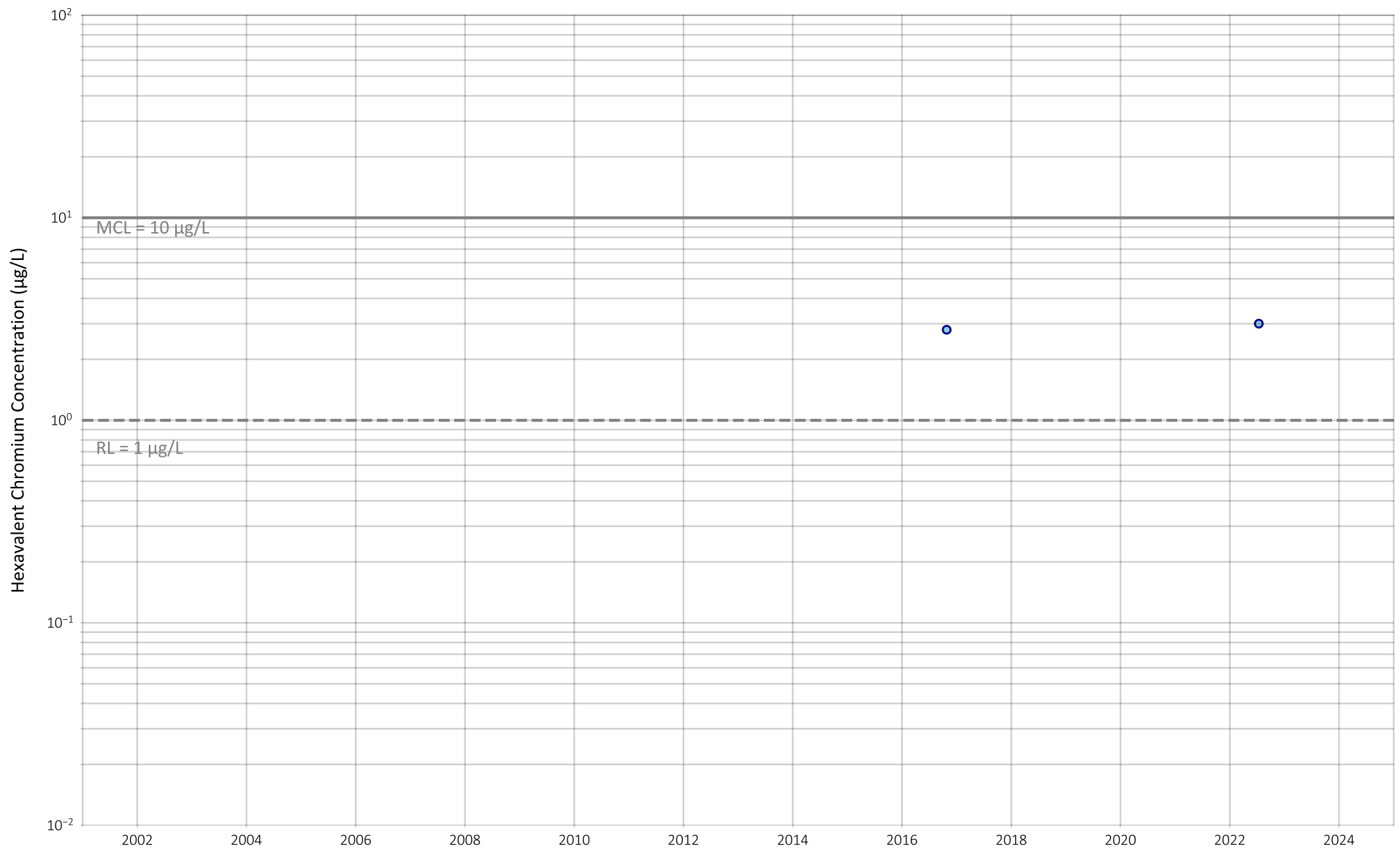
Notes:

1. The maximum contaminant level (MCL) for hexavalent chromium (Cr6) is 10 micrograms per liter (µg/L).
2. The reporting limit (RL) most used for Cr6 is 1.0 µg/L. Other reporting limits identified in this dataset were between 0.02 µg/L and 2.0 µg/L. Samples that were not detected are shown as 0.01 µg/L.



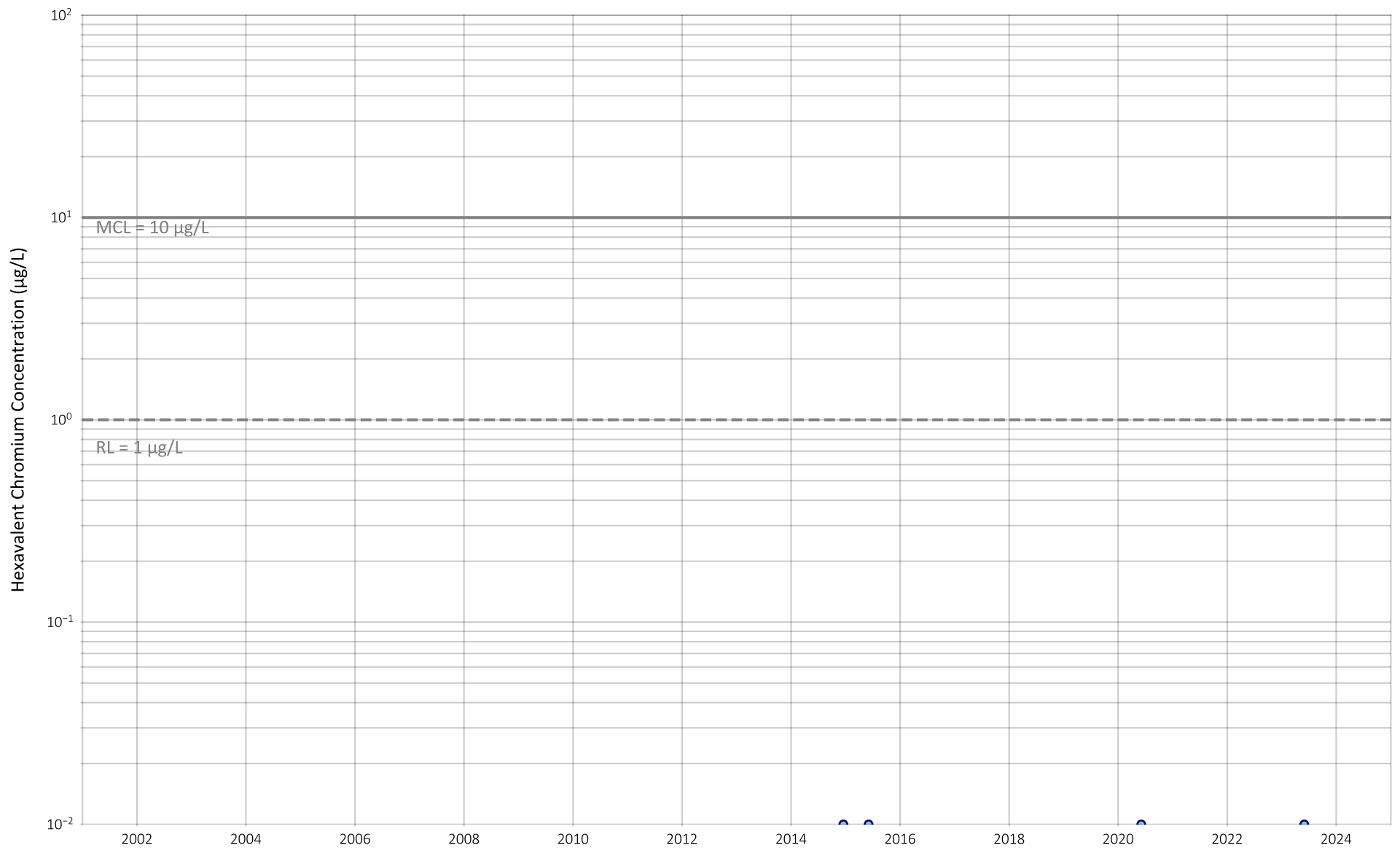
Notes:

1. The maximum contaminant level (MCL) for hexavalent chromium (Cr6) is 10 micrograms per liter (µg/L).
2. The reporting limit (RL) most used for Cr6 is 1.0 µg/L. Other reporting limits identified in this dataset were between 0.02 µg/L and 2.0 µg/L. Samples that were not detected are shown as 0.01 µg/L.



Notes:

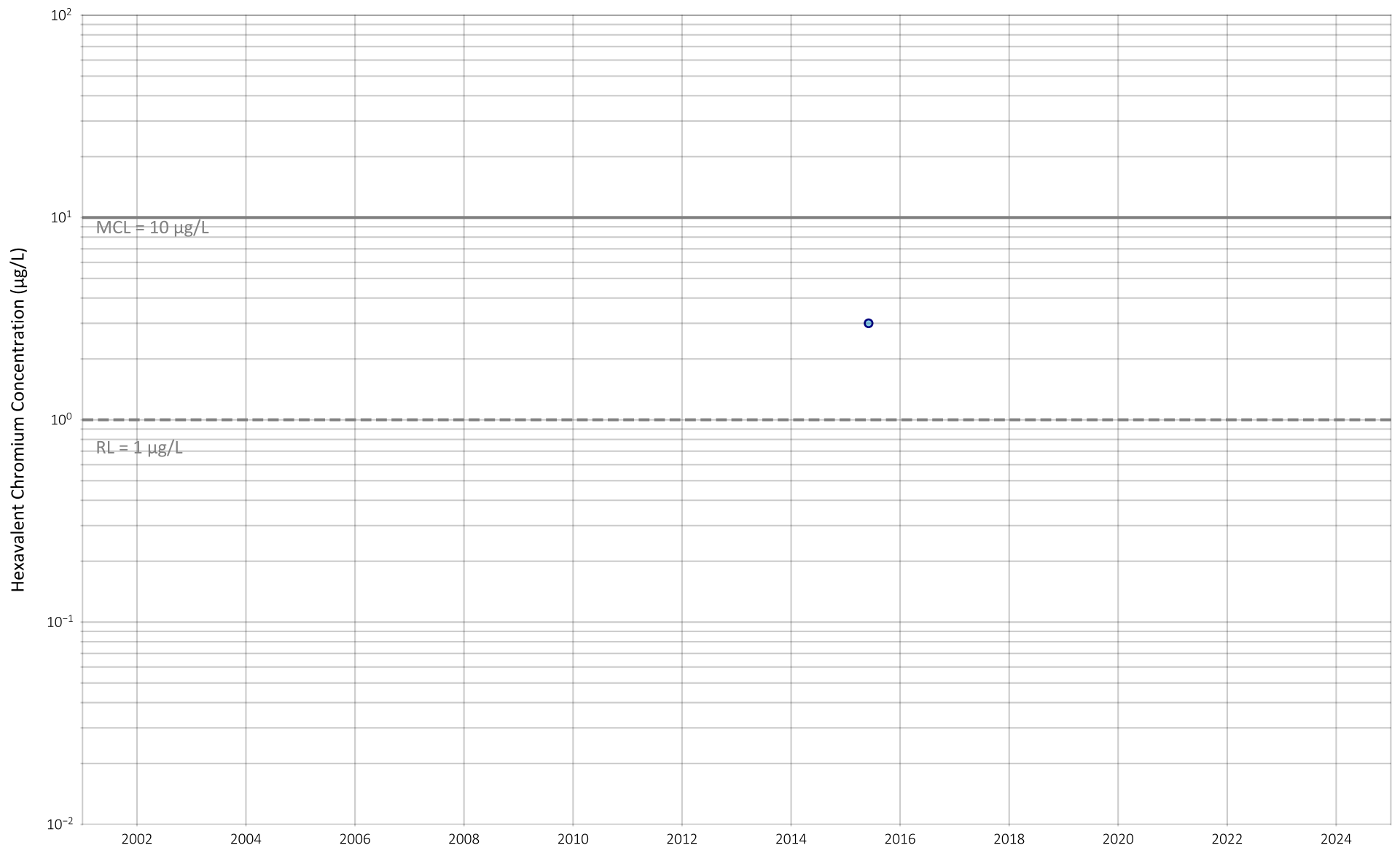
1. The maximum contaminant level (MCL) for hexavalent chromium (Cr6) is 10 micrograms per liter (µg/L).
2. The reporting limit (RL) most used for Cr6 is 1.0 µg/L. Other reporting limits identified in this dataset were between 0.02 µg/L and 2.0 µg/L. Samples that were not detected are shown as 0.01 µg/L.



Notes:

1. The maximum contaminant level (MCL) for hexavalent chromium (Cr6) is 10 micrograms per liter (µg/L).
2. The reporting limit (RL) most used for Cr6 is 1.0 µg/L. Other reporting limits identified in this dataset were between 0.02 µg/L and 2.0 µg/L. Samples that were not detected are shown as 0.01 µg/L.

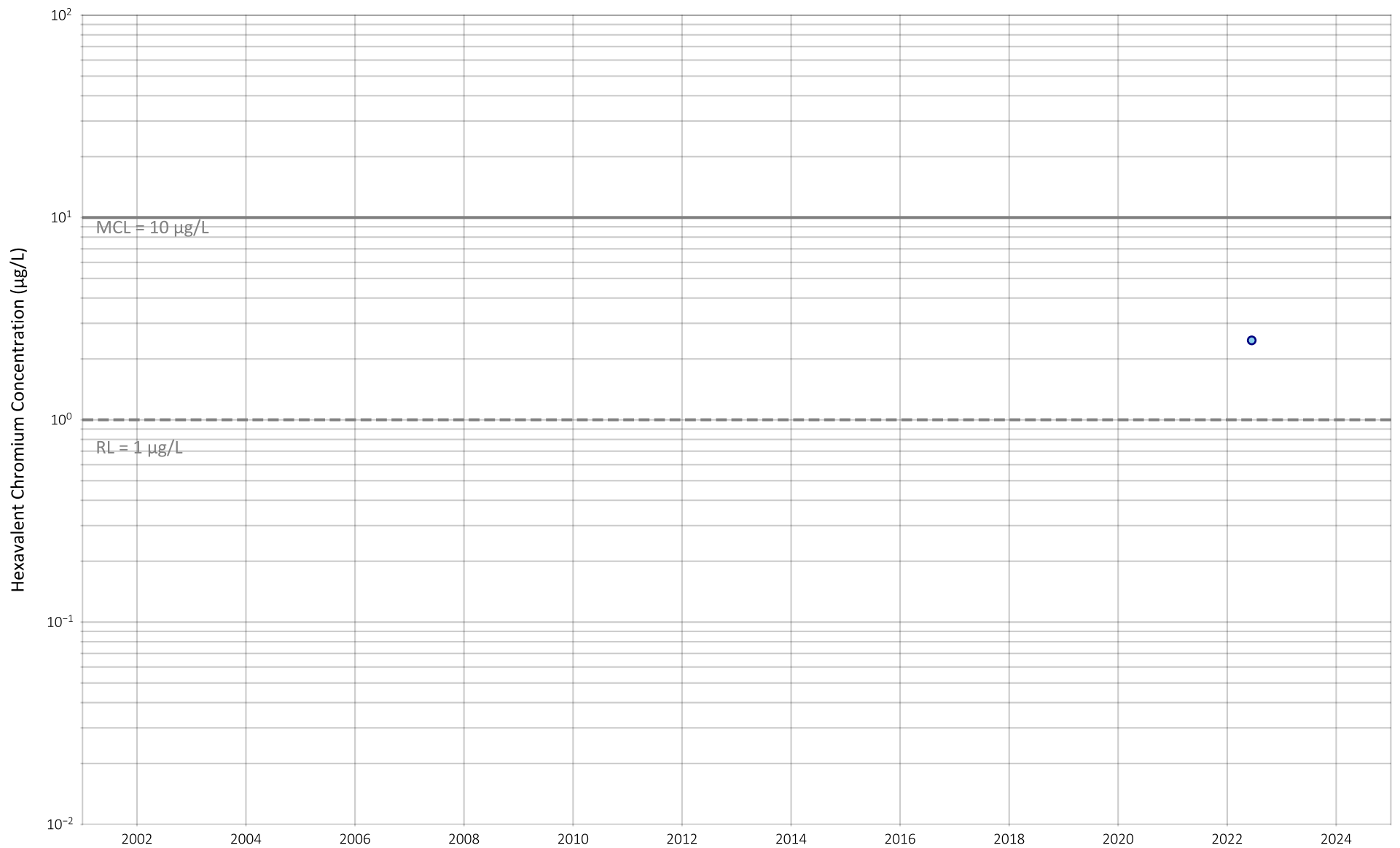
Well Name: WILLOW PARK WELL (260')
Well Owner: Carmichael Water District
Figure B.125



Notes:

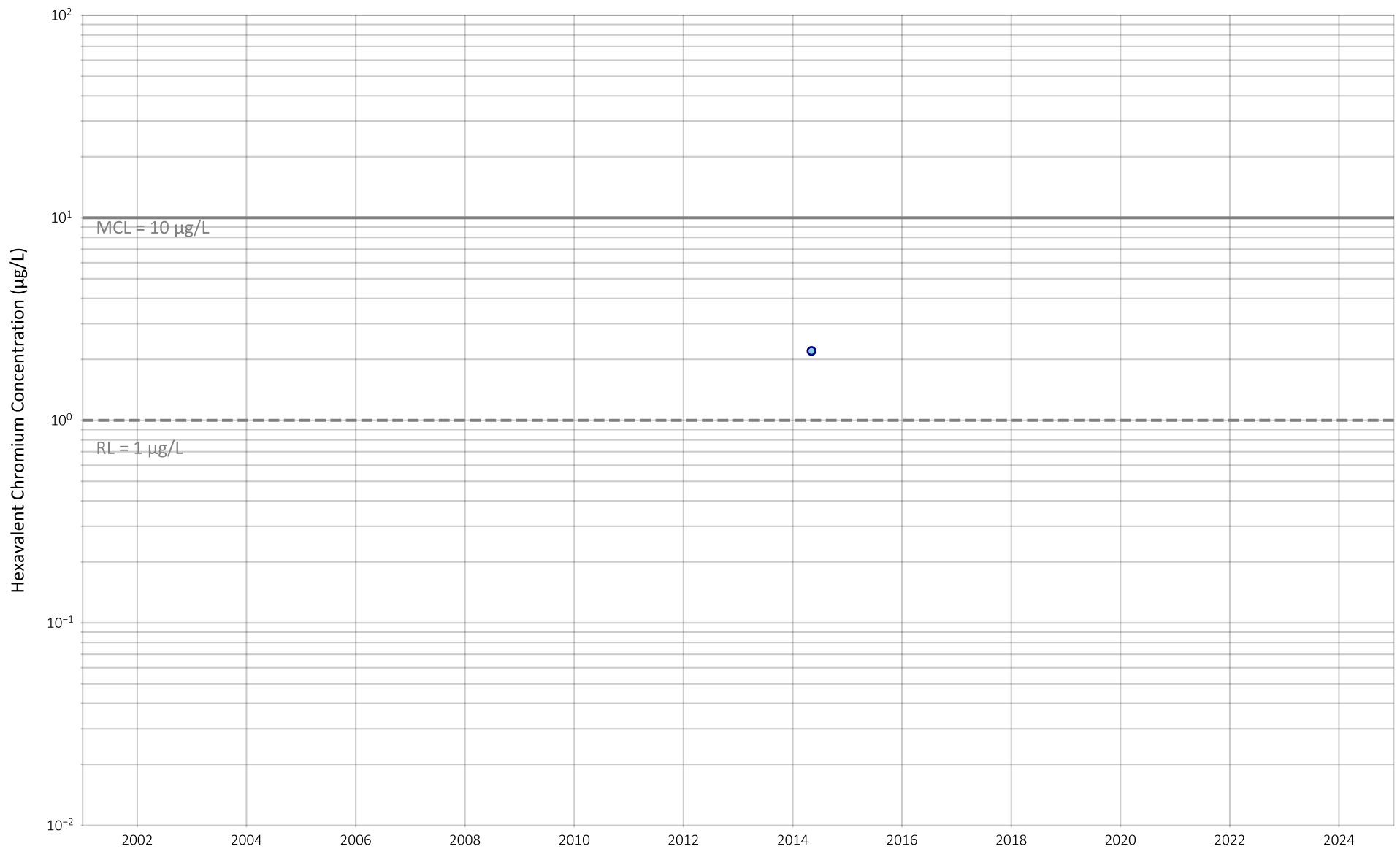
1. The maximum contaminant level (MCL) for hexavalent chromium (Cr6) is 10 micrograms per liter (µg/L).
2. The reporting limit (RL) most used for Cr6 is 1.0 µg/L. Other reporting limits identified in this dataset were between 0.02 µg/L and 2.0 µg/L. Samples that were not detected are shown as 0.01 µg/L.

Well Name: Winding Way Well (595')
Well Owner: Carmichael Water District
Figure B.126



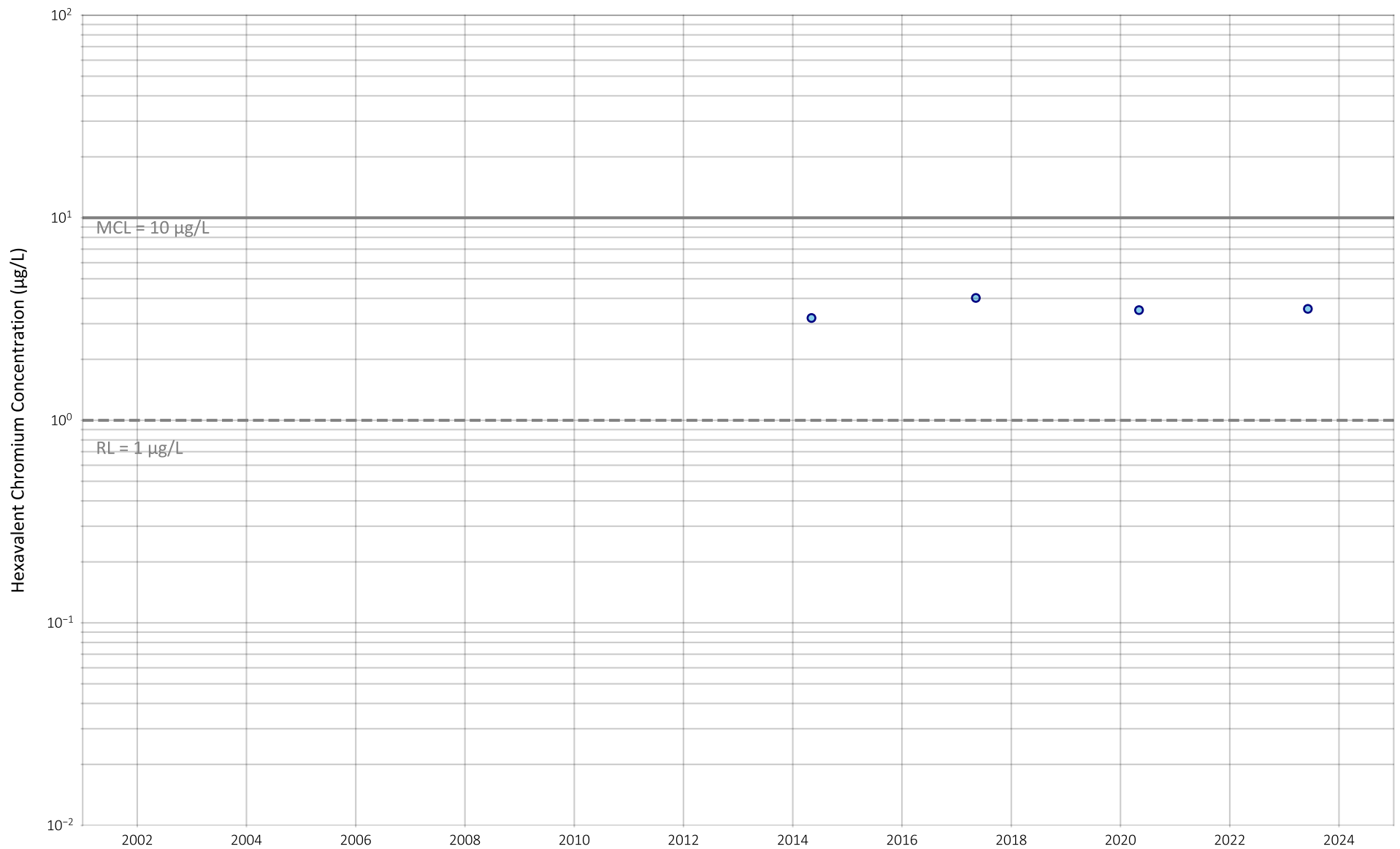
Notes:

1. The maximum contaminant level (MCL) for hexavalent chromium (Cr6) is 10 micrograms per liter (µg/L).
2. The reporting limit (RL) most used for Cr6 is 1.0 µg/L. Other reporting limits identified in this dataset were between 0.02 µg/L and 2.0 µg/L. Samples that were not detected are shown as 0.01 µg/L.



Notes:

1. The maximum contaminant level (MCL) for hexavalent chromium (Cr6) is 10 micrograms per liter (µg/L).
2. The reporting limit (RL) most used for Cr6 is 1.0 µg/L. Other reporting limits identified in this dataset were between 0.02 µg/L and 2.0 µg/L. Samples that were not detected are shown as 0.01 µg/L.

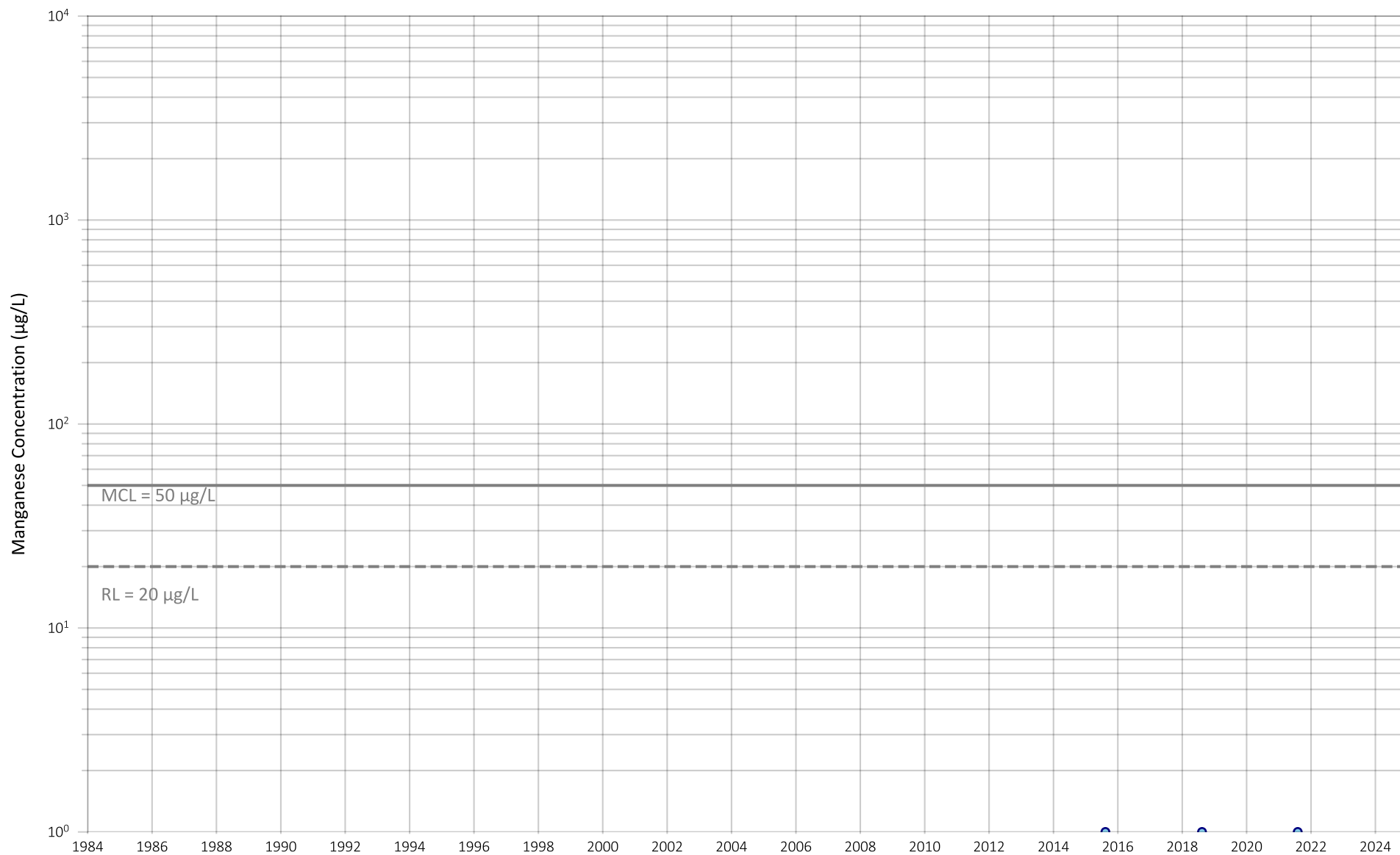


Notes:

1. The maximum contaminant level (MCL) for hexavalent chromium (Cr6) is 10 micrograms per liter ($\mu\text{g/L}$).
2. The reporting limit (RL) most used for Cr6 is 1.0 $\mu\text{g/L}$. Other reporting limits identified in this dataset were between 0.02 $\mu\text{g/L}$ and 2.0 $\mu\text{g/L}$. Samples that were not detected are shown as 0.01 $\mu\text{g/L}$.

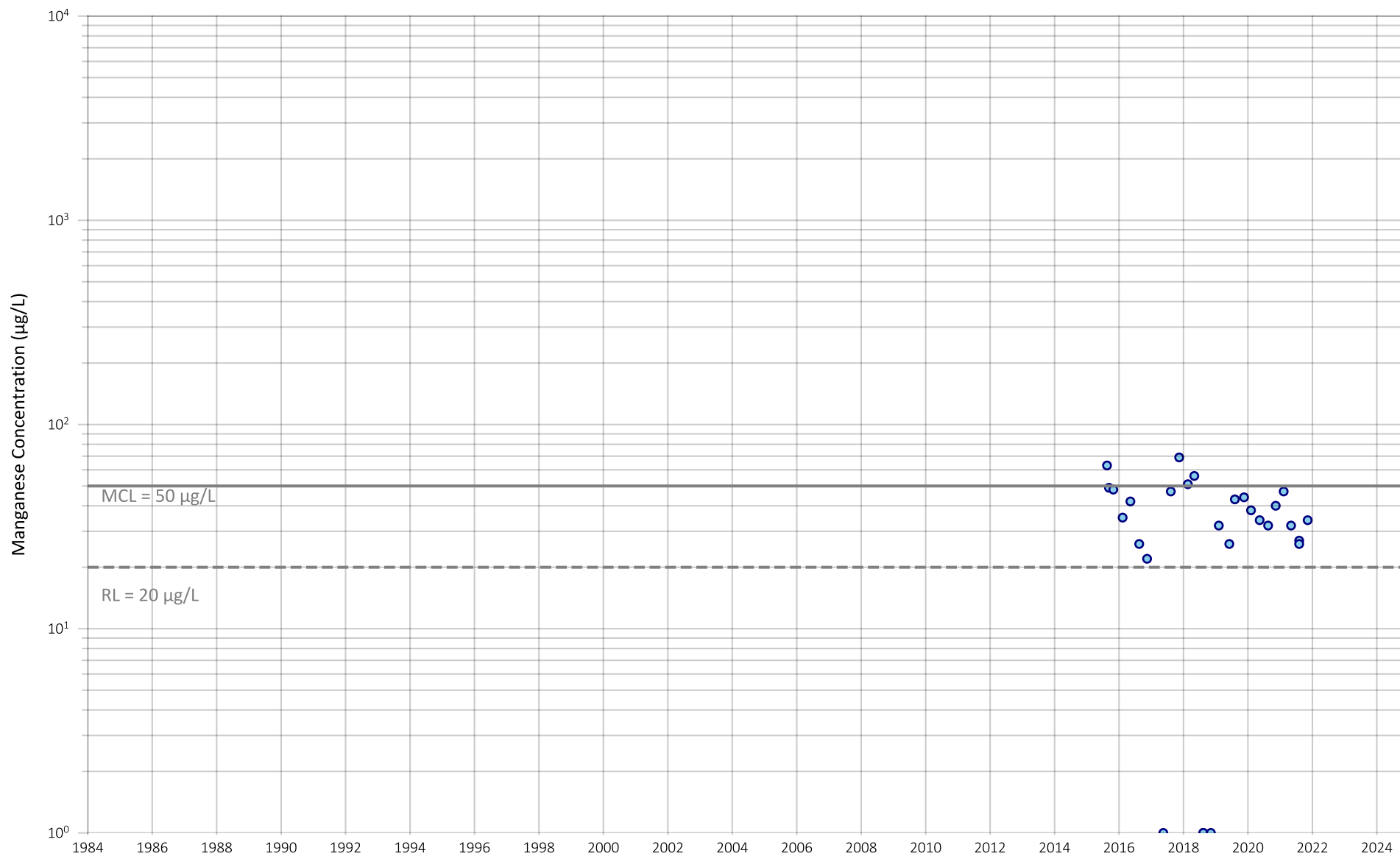
Appendix C

Time Series Charts – Manganese



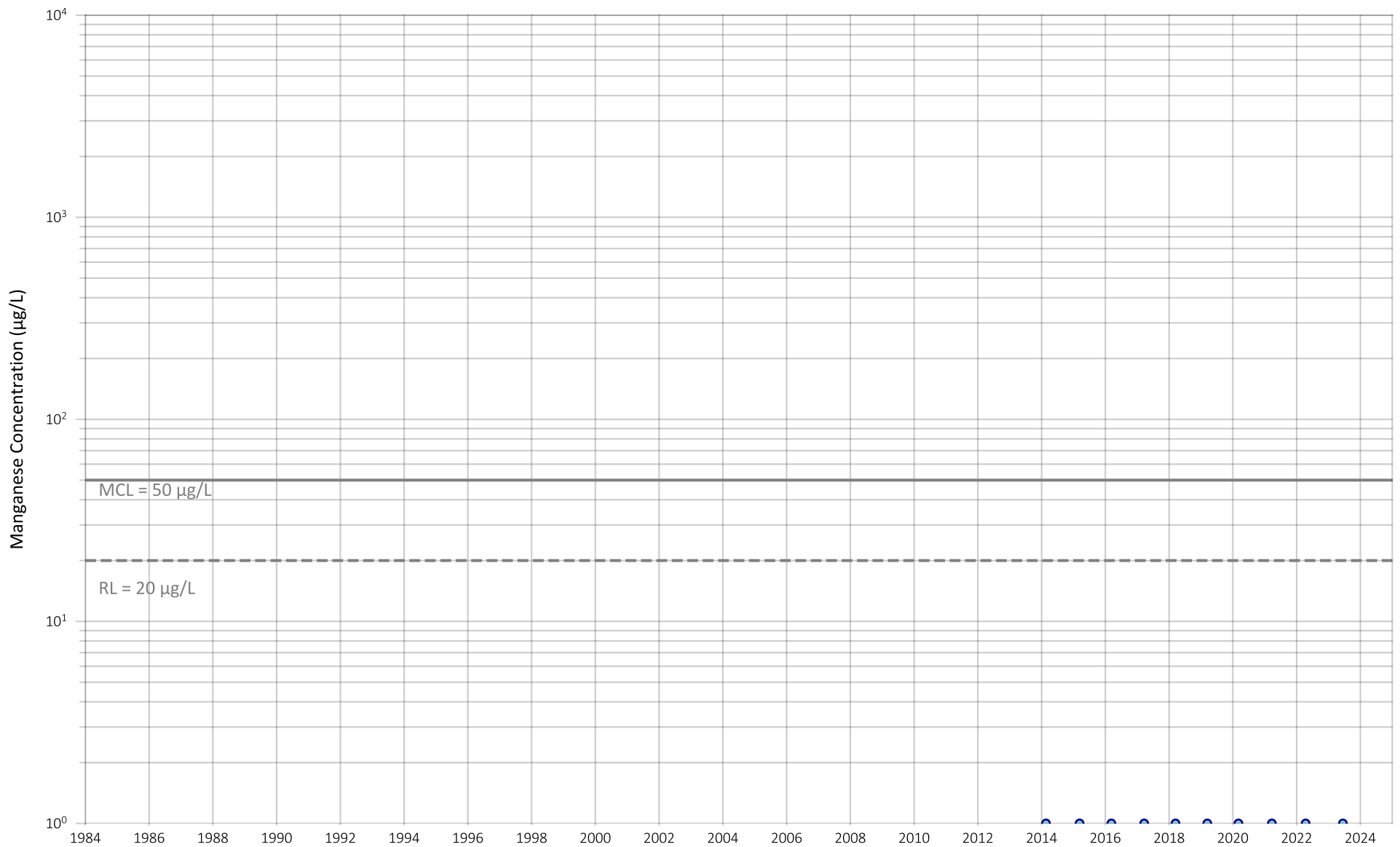
Notes:

1. The maximum contaminant level (MCL) for manganese (Mn) is 50 micrograms per liter ($\mu\text{g/L}$).
2. The reporting limit (RL) most used for Mn is 20 $\mu\text{g/L}$. Reporting limits identified in this dataset were between 2 $\mu\text{g/L}$ and 20 $\mu\text{g/L}$. Samples that were not detected are shown as 1 $\mu\text{g/L}$.



Notes:

1. The maximum contaminant level (MCL) for manganese (Mn) is 50 micrograms per liter (µg/L).
2. The reporting limit (RL) most used for Mn is 20 µg/L. Reporting limits identified in this dataset were between 2 µg/L and 20 µg/L. Samples that were not detected are shown as 1 µg/L.



Notes:

1. The maximum contaminant level (MCL) for manganese (Mn) is 50 micrograms per liter (µg/L).
2. The reporting limit (RL) most used for Mn is 20 µg/L. Reporting limits identified in this dataset were between 2 µg/L and 20 µg/L. Samples that were not detected are shown as 1 µg/L.

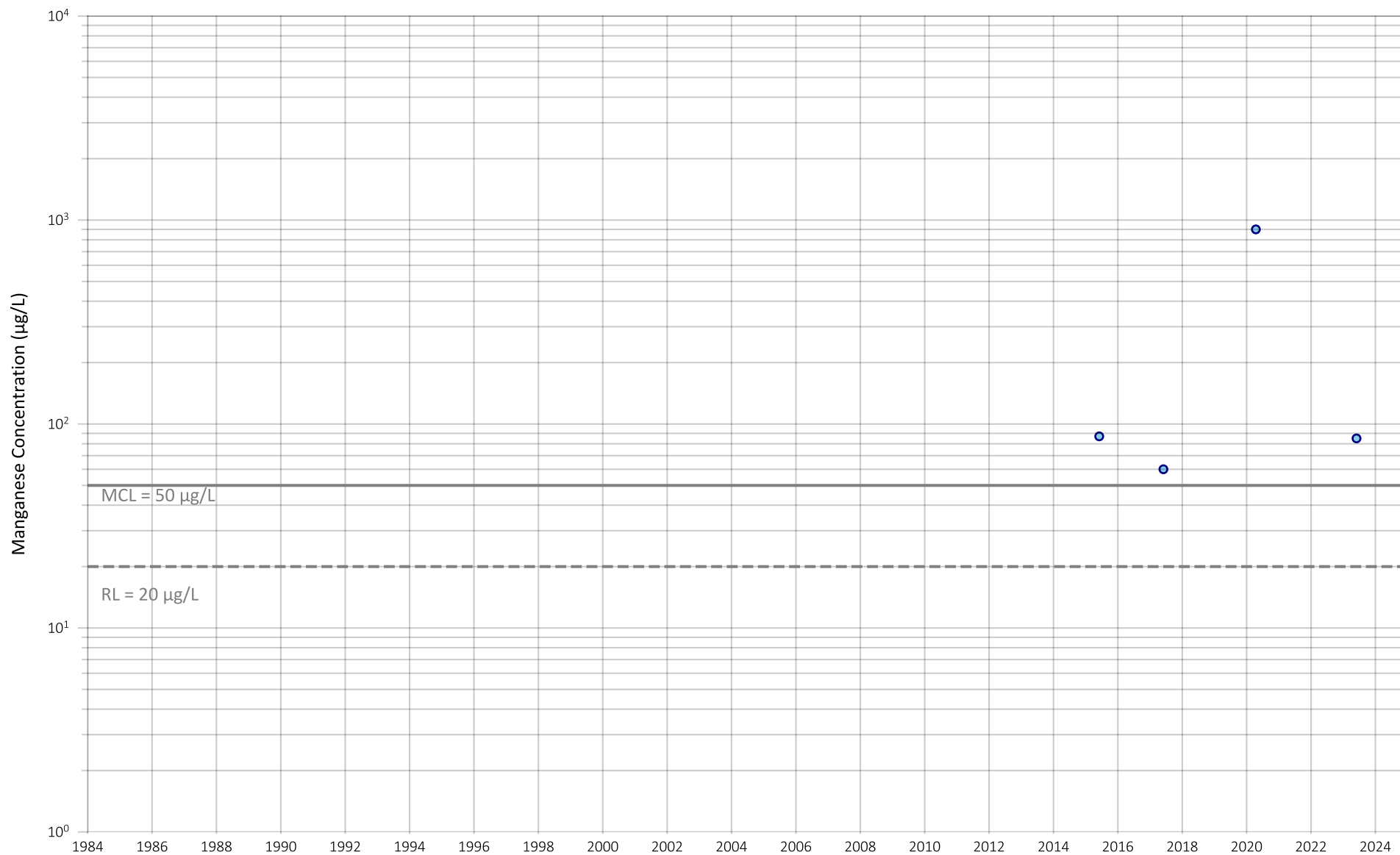
Well Name: BAJAMONT JUNCTION STRUCTURE - Unknown Depth

Well Owner: Carmichael Water District

Figure C.3

WEST YOST

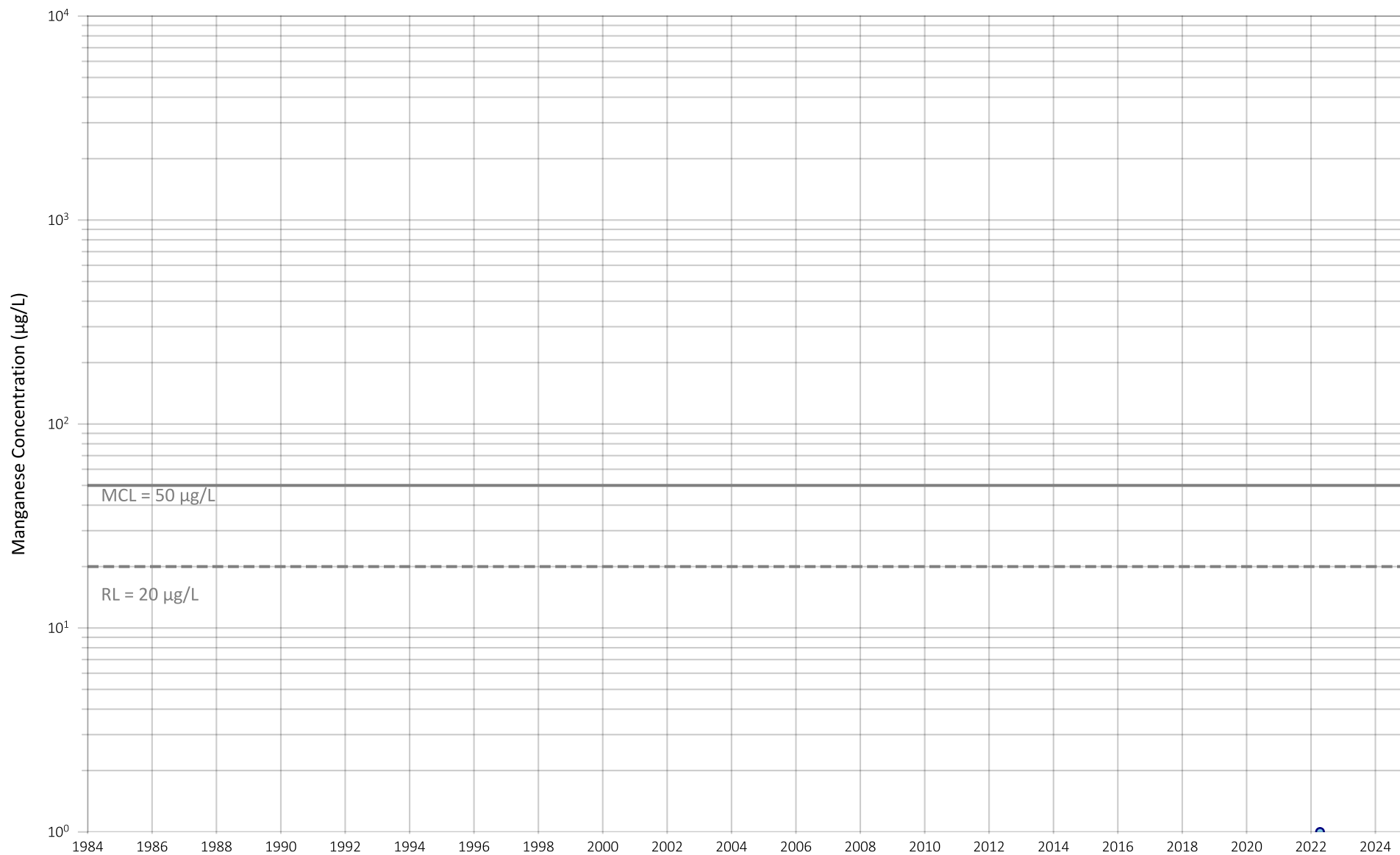
N-C-1121-80-24-01-WP-SGA Study



Notes:

1. The maximum contaminant level (MCL) for manganese (Mn) is 50 micrograms per liter (µg/L).
2. The reporting limit (RL) most used for Mn is 20 µg/L. Reporting limits identified in this dataset were between 2 µg/L and 20 µg/L. Samples that were not detected are shown as 1 µg/L.

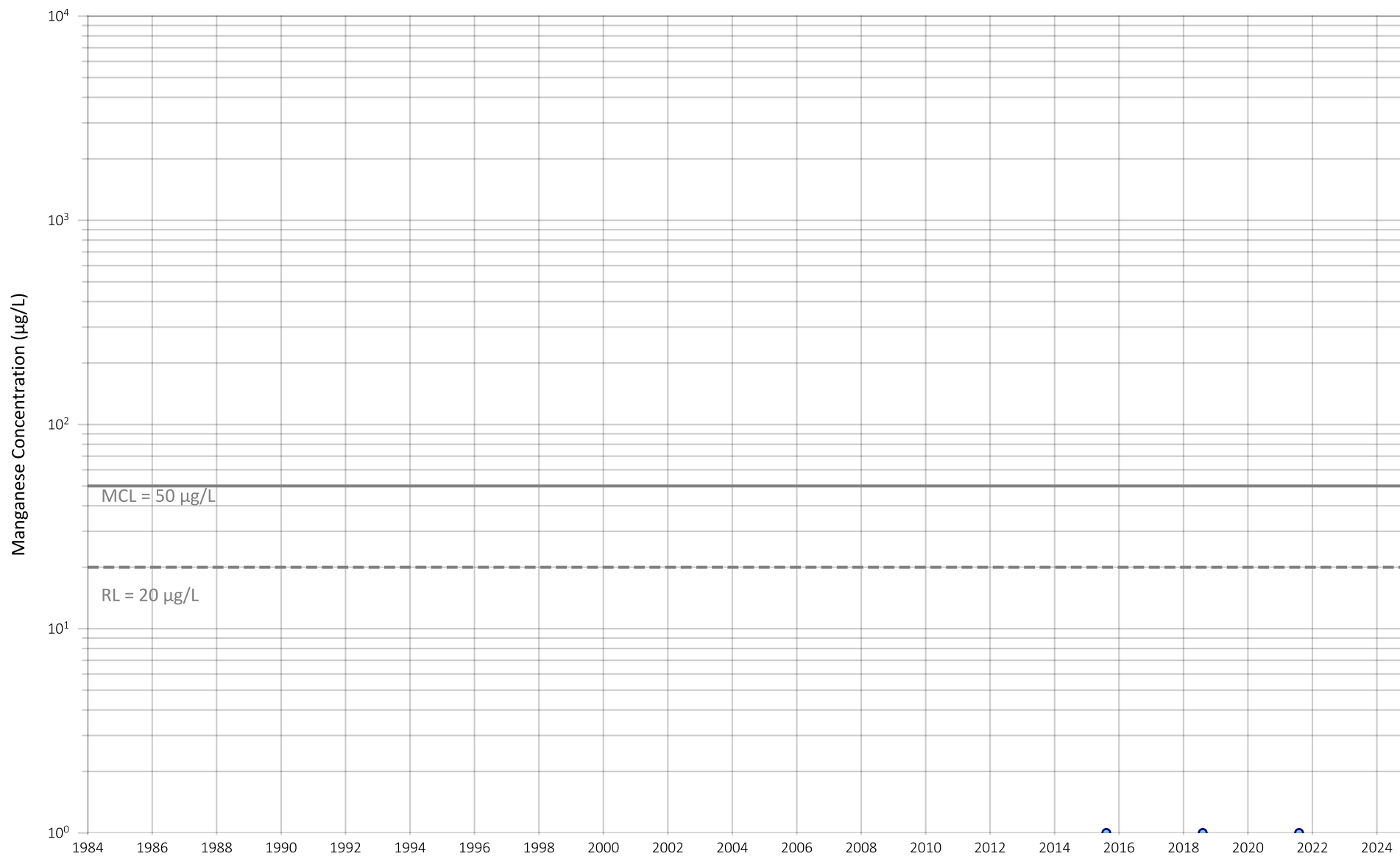
Well Name: BARRETT SCHOOL WELL (215')
Well Owner: Carmichael Water District
Figure C.4



Notes:

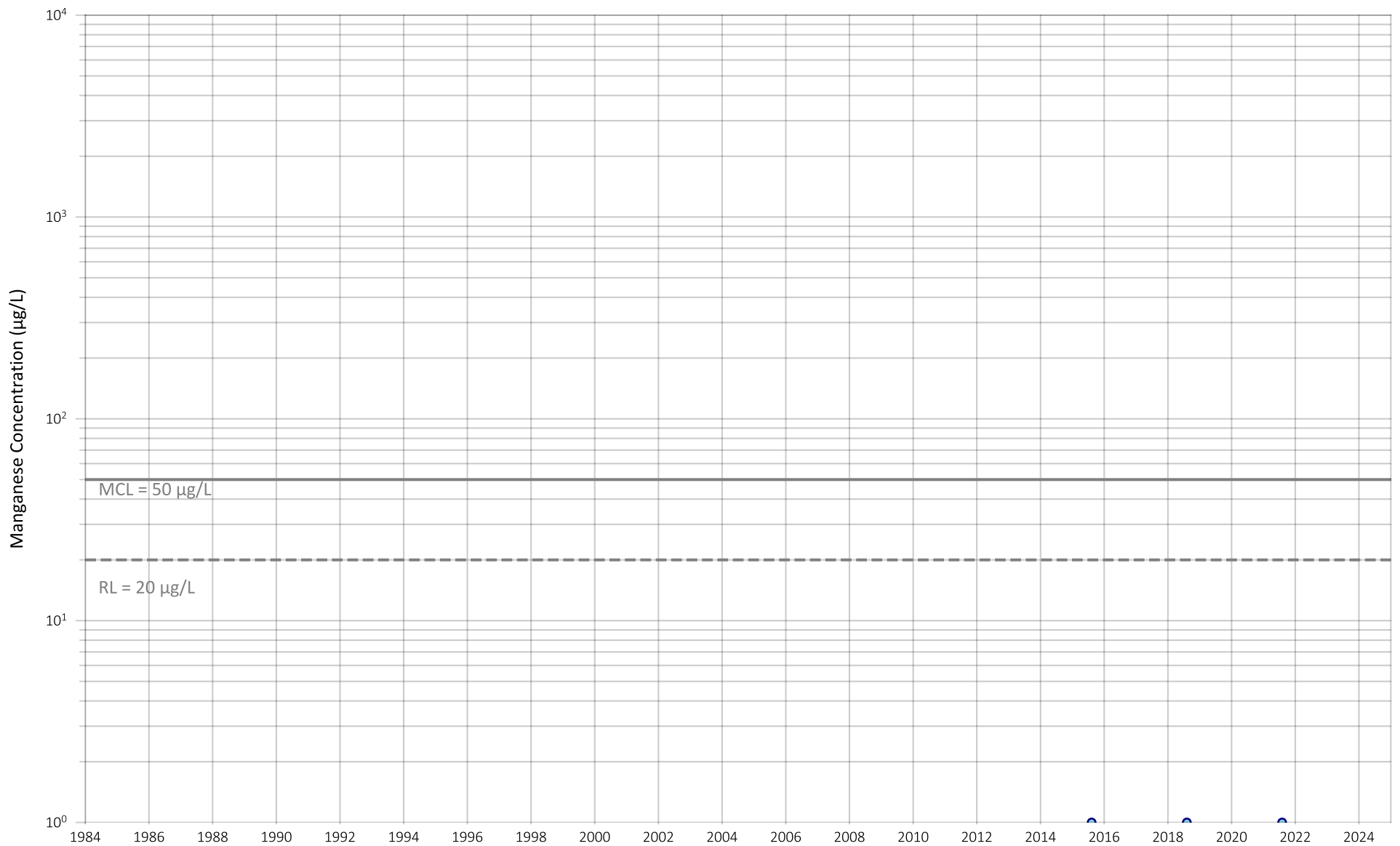
1. The maximum contaminant level (MCL) for manganese (Mn) is 50 micrograms per liter ($\mu\text{g/L}$).
2. The reporting limit (RL) most used for Mn is 20 $\mu\text{g/L}$. Reporting limits identified in this dataset were between 2 $\mu\text{g/L}$ and 20 $\mu\text{g/L}$. Samples that were not detected are shown as 1 $\mu\text{g/L}$.

Well Name: BONITA WAY WELL (134')
Well Owner: Citrus Heights Water District
Figure C.5



Notes:

1. The maximum contaminant level (MCL) for manganese (Mn) is 50 micrograms per liter ($\mu\text{g/L}$).
2. The reporting limit (RL) most used for Mn is 20 $\mu\text{g/L}$. Reporting limits identified in this dataset were between 2 $\mu\text{g/L}$ and 20 $\mu\text{g/L}$. Samples that were not detected are shown as 1 $\mu\text{g/L}$.



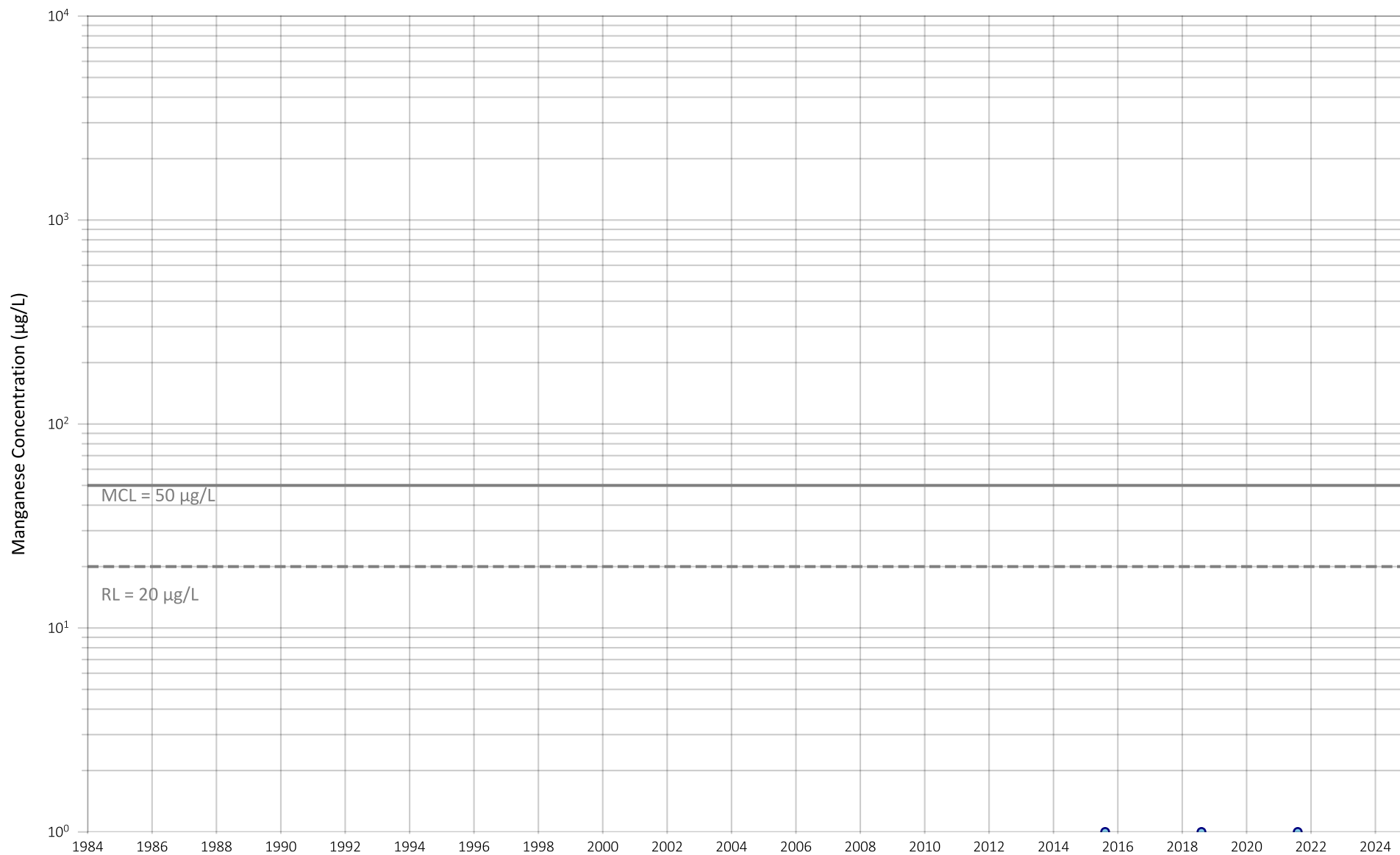
Notes:

1. The maximum contaminant level (MCL) for manganese (Mn) is 50 micrograms per liter ($\mu\text{g/L}$).
2. The reporting limit (RL) most used for Mn is 20 $\mu\text{g/L}$. Reporting limits identified in this dataset were between 2 $\mu\text{g/L}$ and 20 $\mu\text{g/L}$. Samples that were not detected are shown as 1 $\mu\text{g/L}$.

WEST YOST

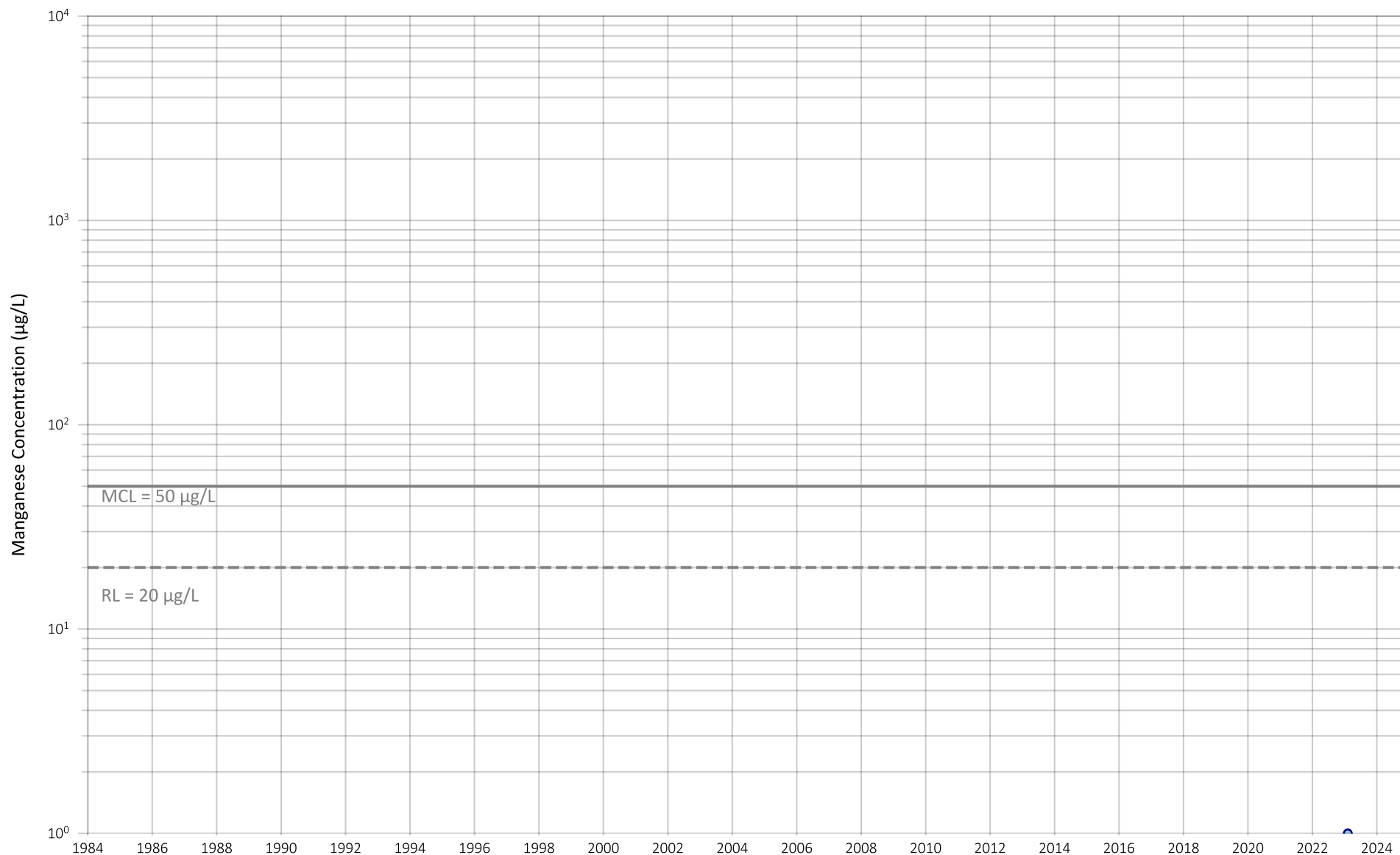
N-C-1121-80-24-01-WP-SGA Study

Well Name: CHERBOURGH WELL (390')
Well Owner: California American Water - Lincoln Oaks
Figure C.7



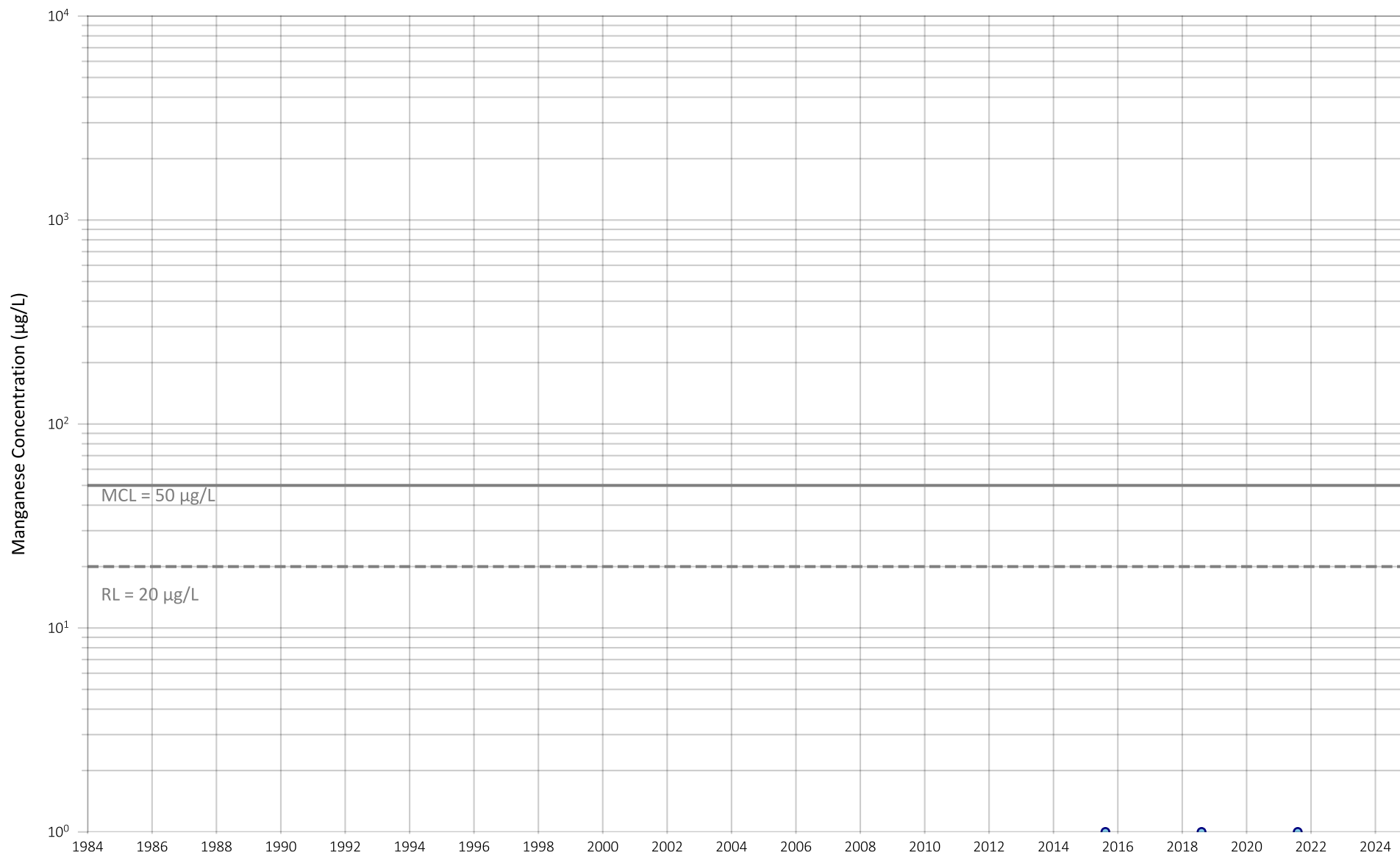
Notes:

1. The maximum contaminant level (MCL) for manganese (Mn) is 50 micrograms per liter ($\mu\text{g/L}$).
2. The reporting limit (RL) most used for Mn is 20 $\mu\text{g/L}$. Reporting limits identified in this dataset were between 2 $\mu\text{g/L}$ and 20 $\mu\text{g/L}$. Samples that were not detected are shown as 1 $\mu\text{g/L}$.



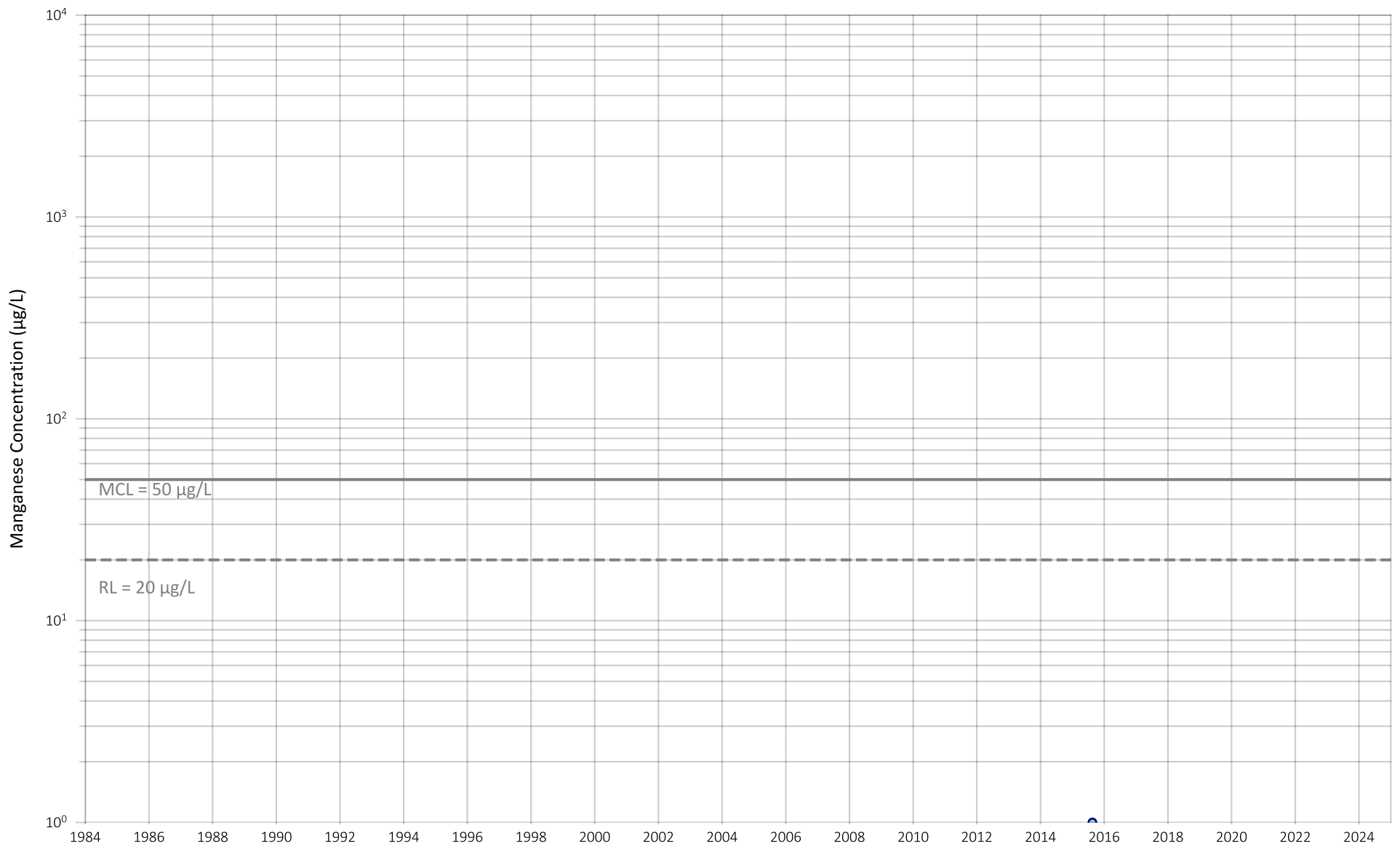
Notes:

1. The maximum contaminant level (MCL) for manganese (Mn) is 50 micrograms per liter (µg/L).
2. The reporting limit (RL) most used for Mn is 20 µg/L. Reporting limits identified in this dataset were between 2 µg/L and 20 µg/L. Samples that were not detected are shown as 1 µg/L.



Notes:

1. The maximum contaminant level (MCL) for manganese (Mn) is 50 micrograms per liter ($\mu\text{g/L}$).
2. The reporting limit (RL) most used for Mn is 20 $\mu\text{g/L}$. Reporting limits identified in this dataset were between 2 $\mu\text{g/L}$ and 20 $\mu\text{g/L}$. Samples that were not detected are shown as 1 $\mu\text{g/L}$.



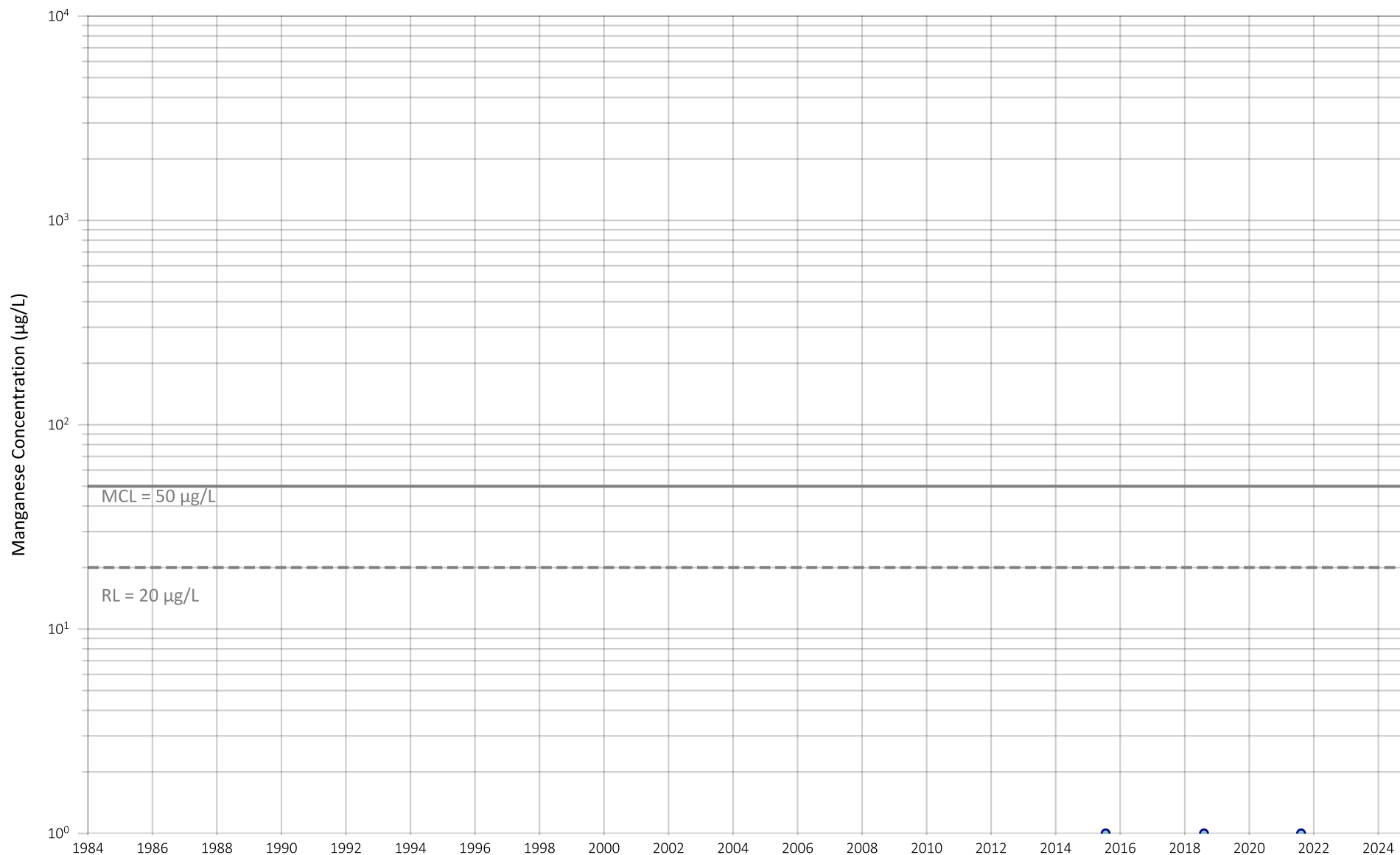
Notes:

1. The maximum contaminant level (MCL) for manganese (Mn) is 50 micrograms per liter ($\mu\text{g/L}$).
2. The reporting limit (RL) most used for Mn is 20 $\mu\text{g/L}$. Reporting limits identified in this dataset were between 2 $\mu\text{g/L}$ and 20 $\mu\text{g/L}$. Samples that were not detected are shown as 1 $\mu\text{g/L}$.

WEST YOST

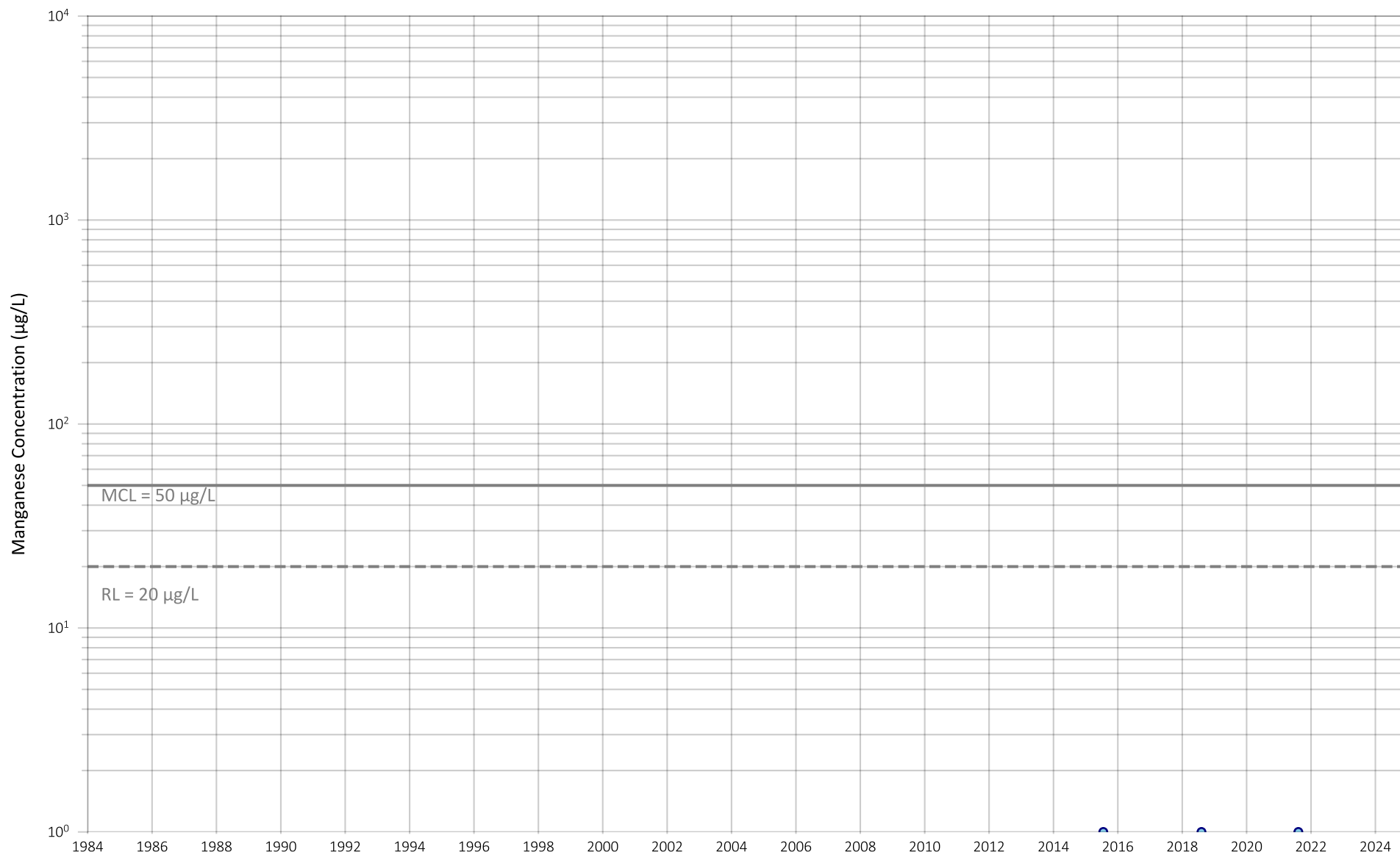
N-C-1121-80-24-01-WP-SGA Study

Well Name: DIABLO DRIVE (372')
Well Owner: California American Water - Lincoln Oaks
Figure C.11



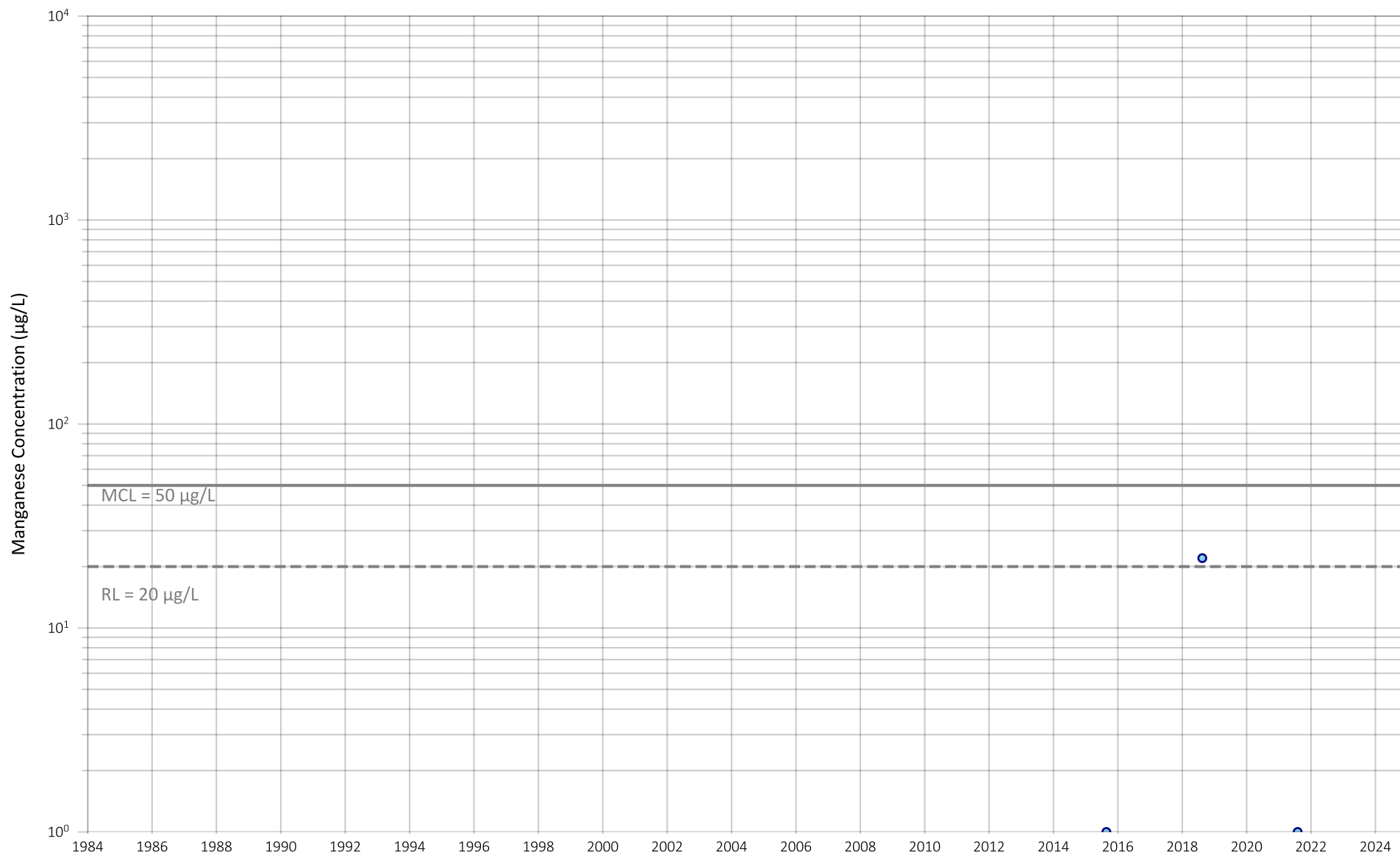
Notes:

1. The maximum contaminant level (MCL) for manganese (Mn) is 50 micrograms per liter (µg/L).
2. The reporting limit (RL) most used for Mn is 20 µg/L. Reporting limits identified in this dataset were between 2 µg/L and 20 µg/L. Samples that were not detected are shown as 1 µg/L.



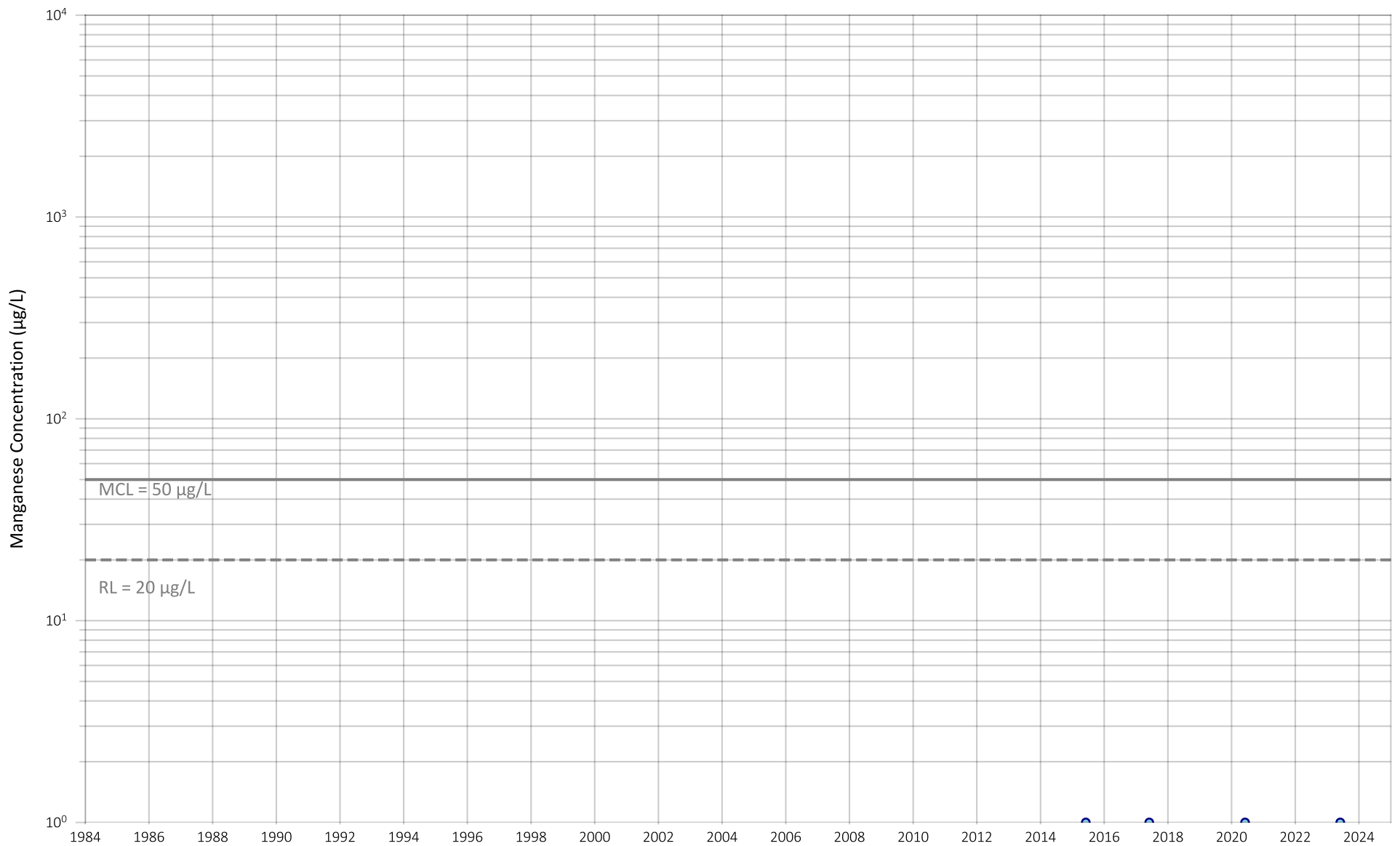
Notes:

1. The maximum contaminant level (MCL) for manganese (Mn) is 50 micrograms per liter ($\mu\text{g/L}$).
2. The reporting limit (RL) most used for Mn is 20 $\mu\text{g/L}$. Reporting limits identified in this dataset were between 2 $\mu\text{g/L}$ and 20 $\mu\text{g/L}$. Samples that were not detected are shown as 1 $\mu\text{g/L}$.



Notes:

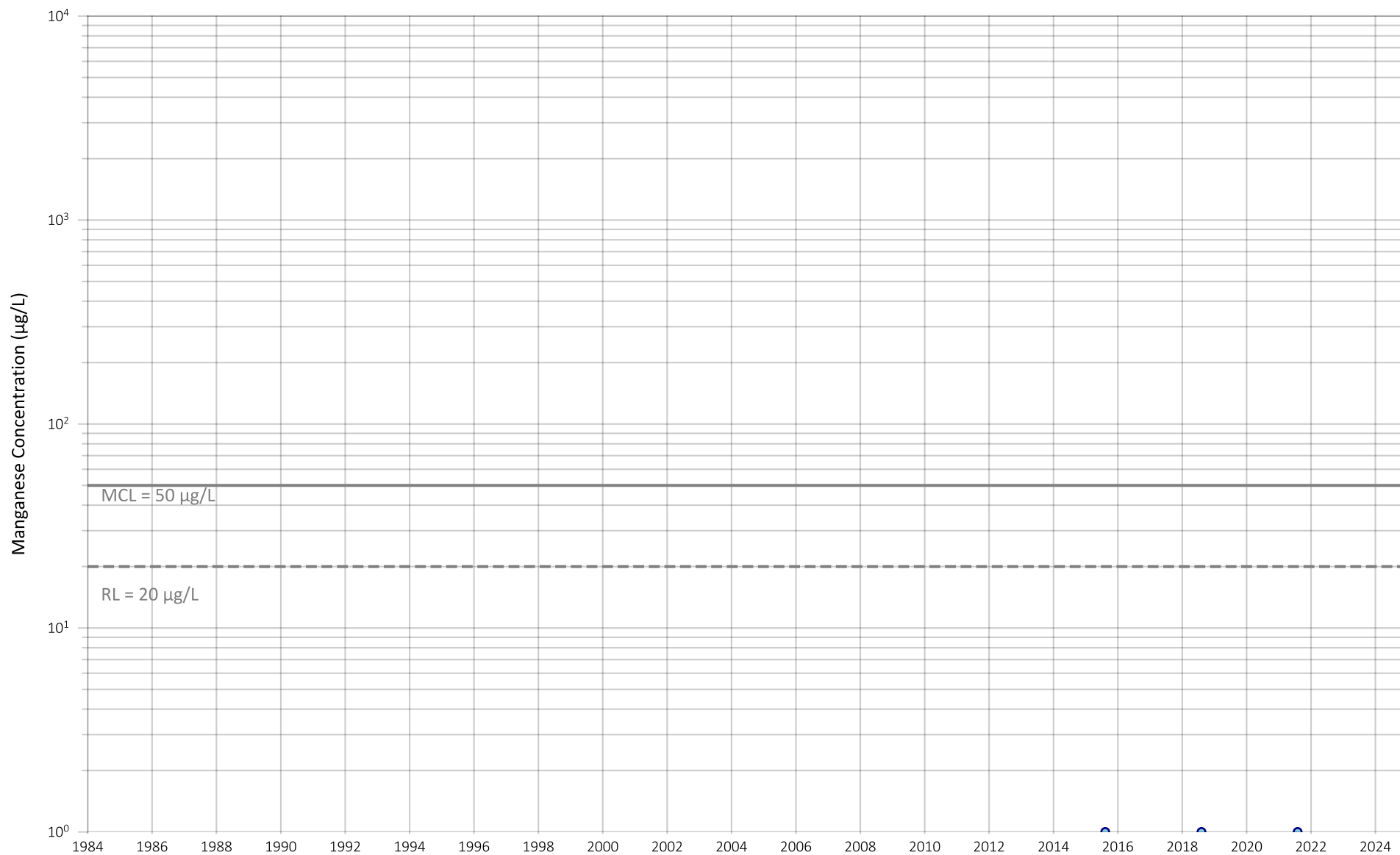
1. The maximum contaminant level (MCL) for manganese (Mn) is 50 micrograms per liter (µg/L).
2. The reporting limit (RL) most used for Mn is 20 µg/L. Reporting limits identified in this dataset were between 2 µg/L and 20 µg/L. Samples that were not detected are shown as 1 µg/L.



Notes:

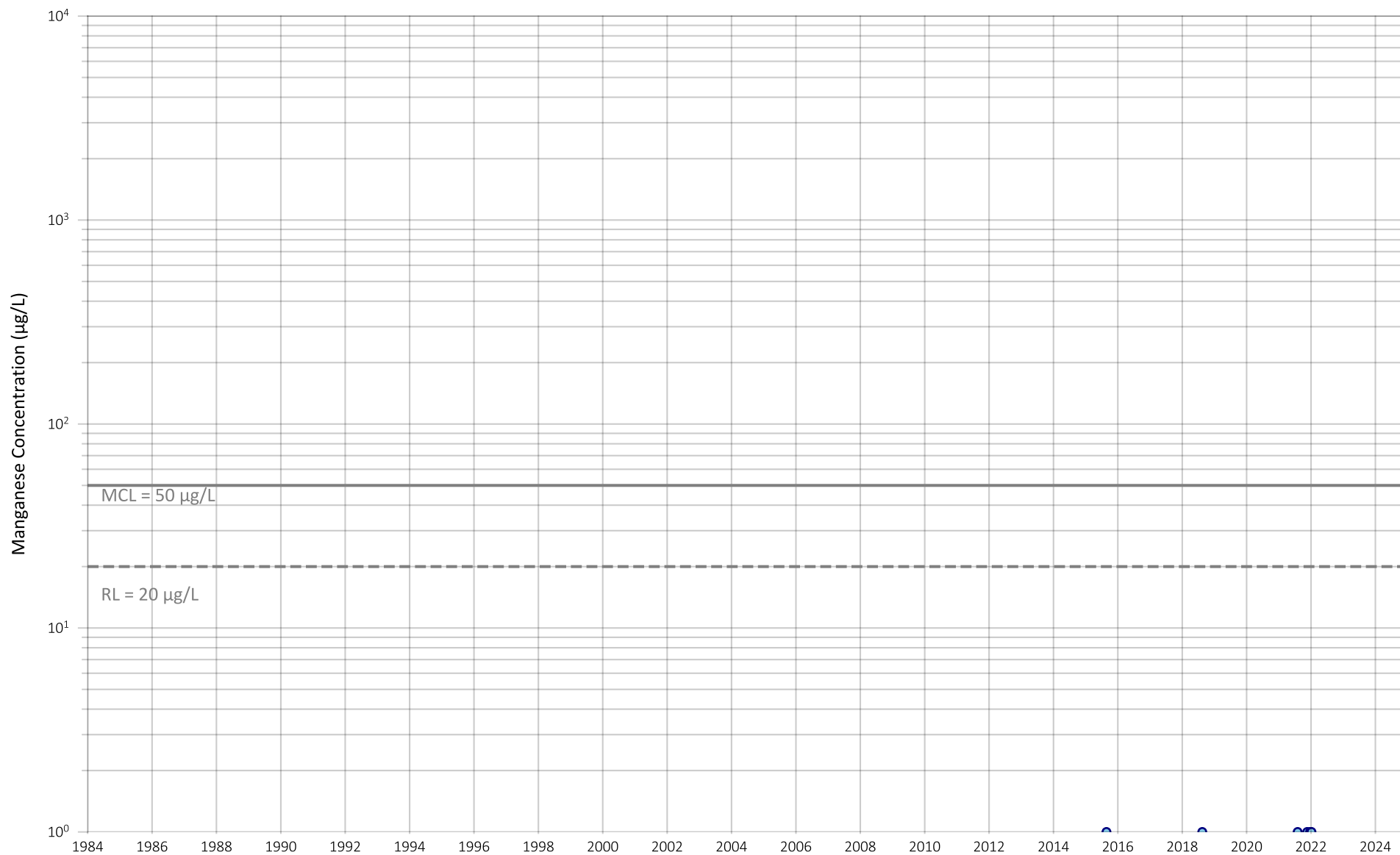
1. The maximum contaminant level (MCL) for manganese (Mn) is 50 micrograms per liter (µg/L).
2. The reporting limit (RL) most used for Mn is 20 µg/L. Reporting limits identified in this dataset were between 2 µg/L and 20 µg/L. Samples that were not detected are shown as 1 µg/L.

Well Name: GARFIELD WELL (550')
Well Owner: Carmichael Water District
Figure C.15



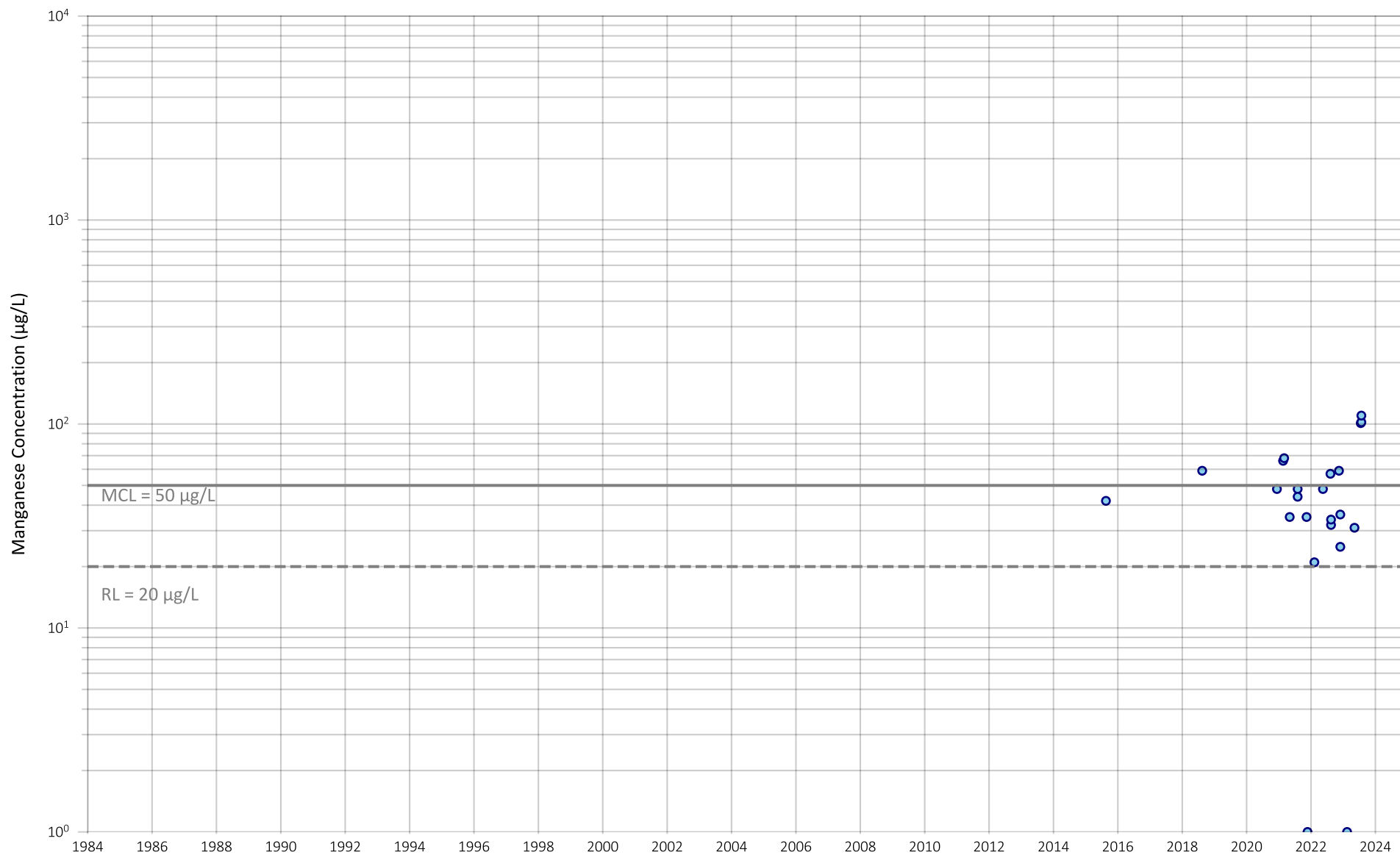
Notes:

1. The maximum contaminant level (MCL) for manganese (Mn) is 50 micrograms per liter ($\mu\text{g/L}$).
2. The reporting limit (RL) most used for Mn is 20 $\mu\text{g/L}$. Reporting limits identified in this dataset were between 2 $\mu\text{g/L}$ and 20 $\mu\text{g/L}$. Samples that were not detected are shown as 1 $\mu\text{g/L}$.



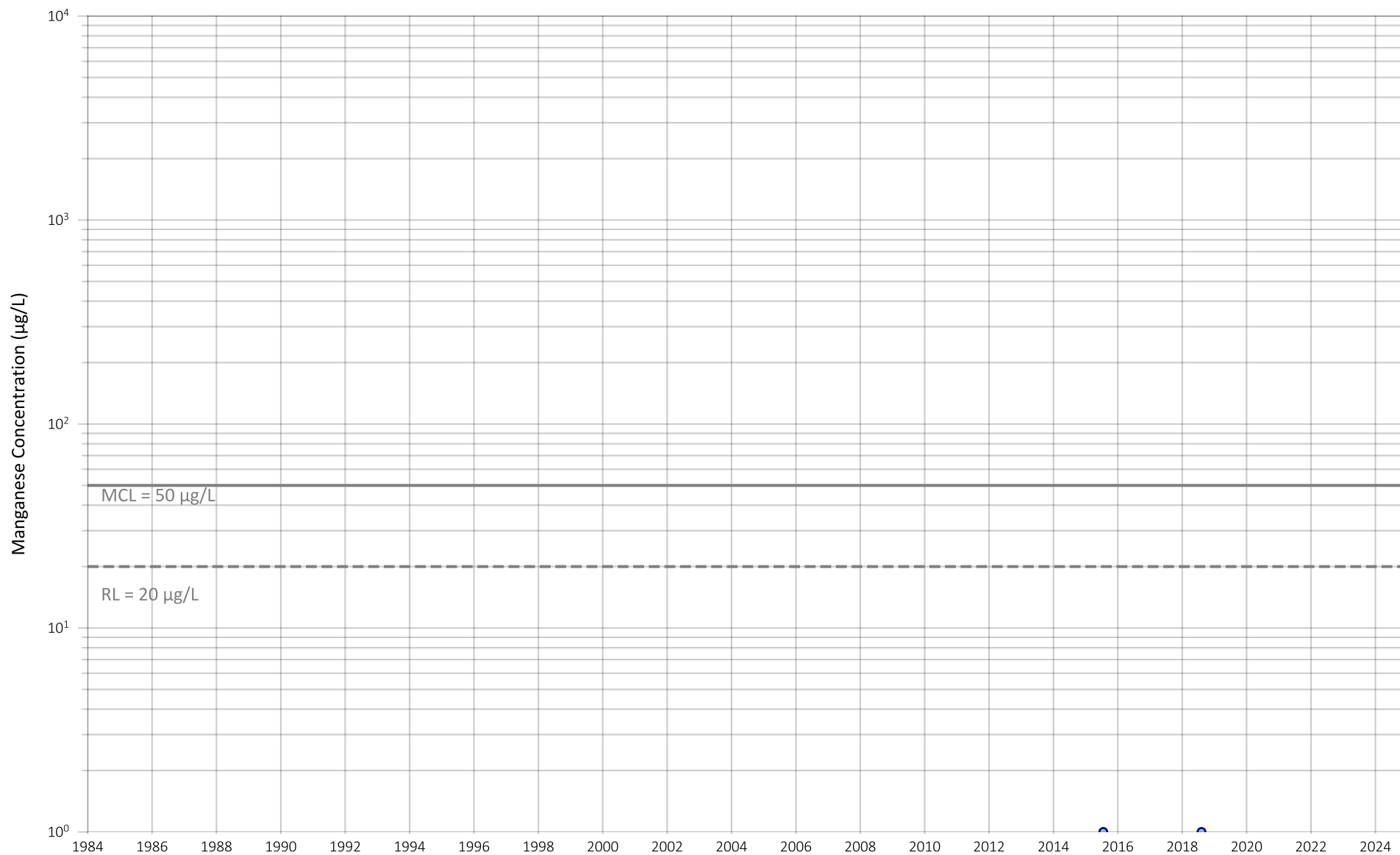
Notes:

1. The maximum contaminant level (MCL) for manganese (Mn) is 50 micrograms per liter (µg/L).
2. The reporting limit (RL) most used for Mn is 20 µg/L. Reporting limits identified in this dataset were between 2 µg/L and 20 µg/L. Samples that were not detected are shown as 1 µg/L.



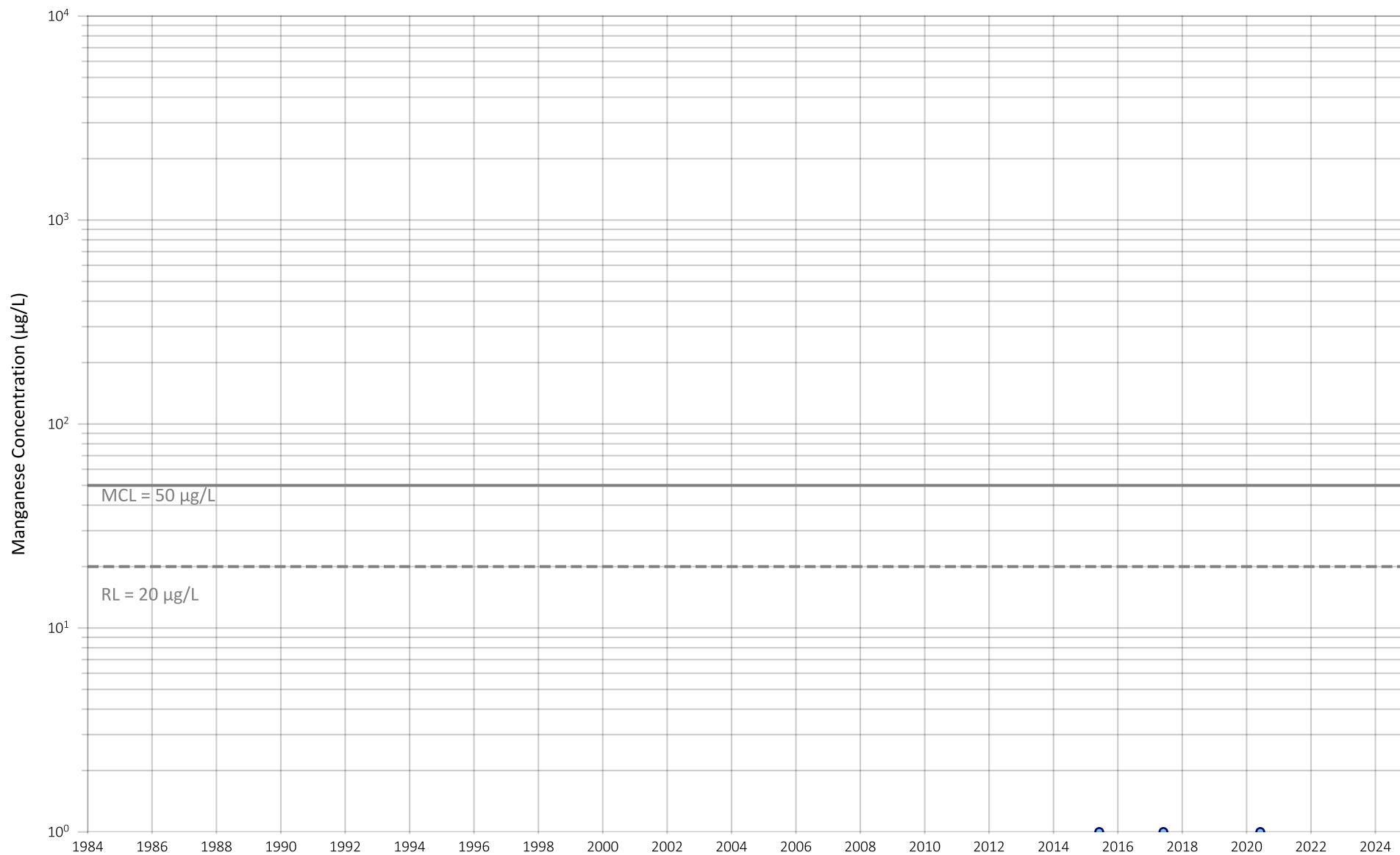
Notes:

1. The maximum contaminant level (MCL) for manganese (Mn) is 50 micrograms per liter (µg/L).
2. The reporting limit (RL) most used for Mn is 20 µg/L. Reporting limits identified in this dataset were between 2 µg/L and 20 µg/L. Samples that were not detected are shown as 1 µg/L.



Notes:

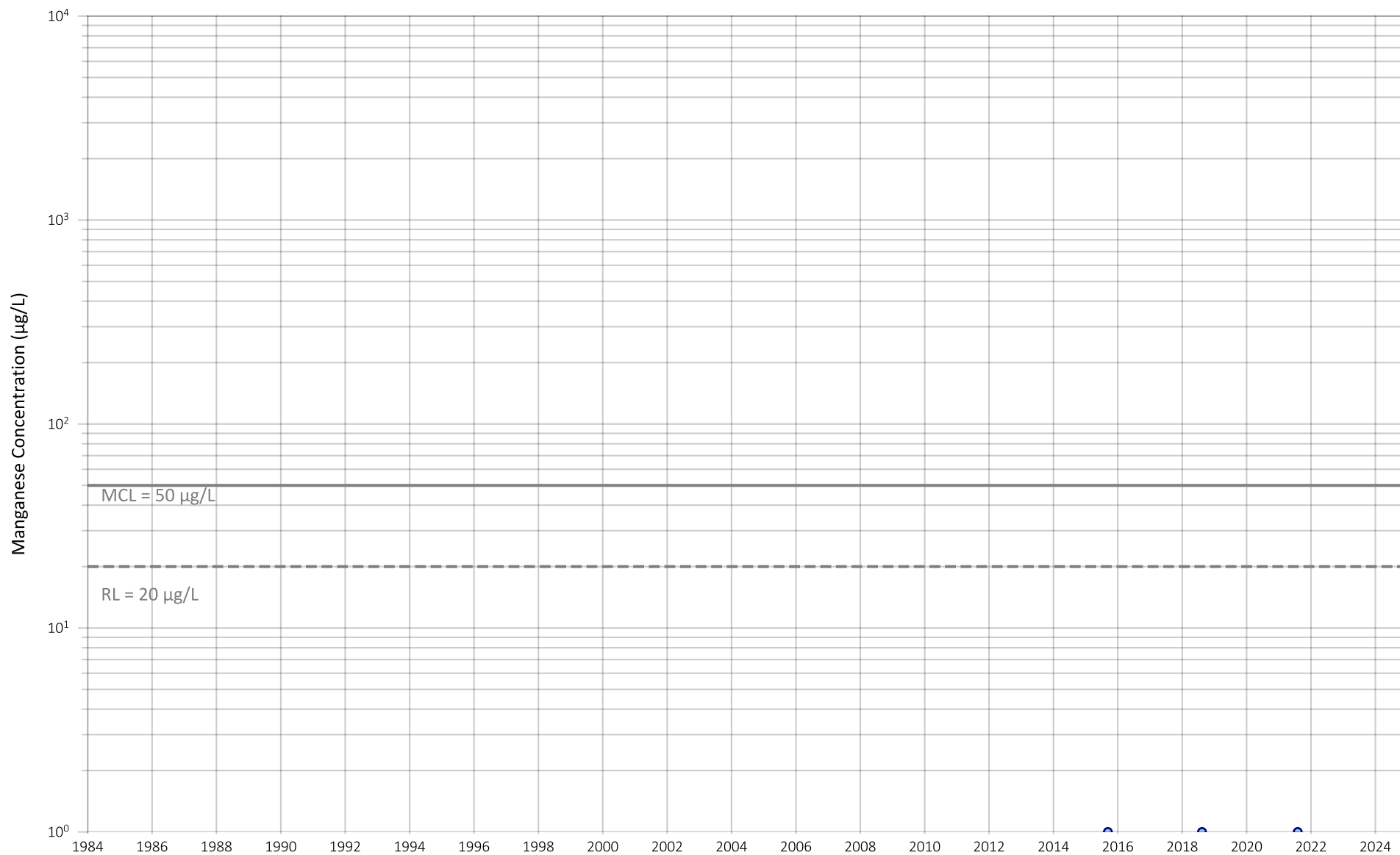
1. The maximum contaminant level (MCL) for manganese (Mn) is 50 micrograms per liter ($\mu\text{g/L}$).
2. The reporting limit (RL) most used for Mn is 20 $\mu\text{g/L}$. Reporting limits identified in this dataset were between 2 $\mu\text{g/L}$ and 20 $\mu\text{g/L}$. Samples that were not detected are shown as 1 $\mu\text{g/L}$.



Notes:

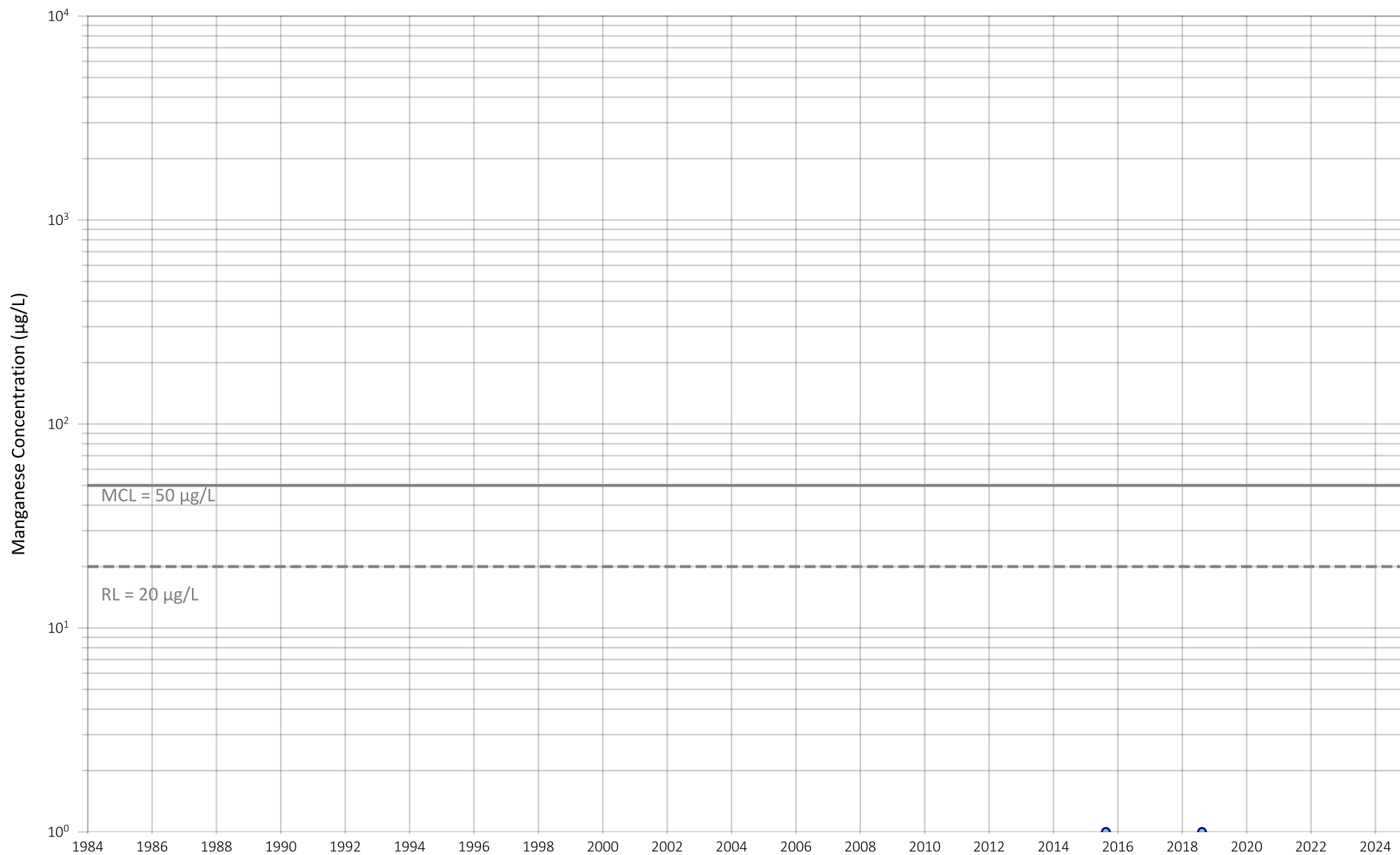
1. The maximum contaminant level (MCL) for manganese (Mn) is 50 micrograms per liter ($\mu\text{g/L}$).
2. The reporting limit (RL) most used for Mn is 20 $\mu\text{g/L}$. Reporting limits identified in this dataset were between 2 $\mu\text{g/L}$ and 20 $\mu\text{g/L}$. Samples that were not detected are shown as 1 $\mu\text{g/L}$.

Well Name: LA VISTA WELL (495')
Well Owner: Carmichael Water District
Figure C.20



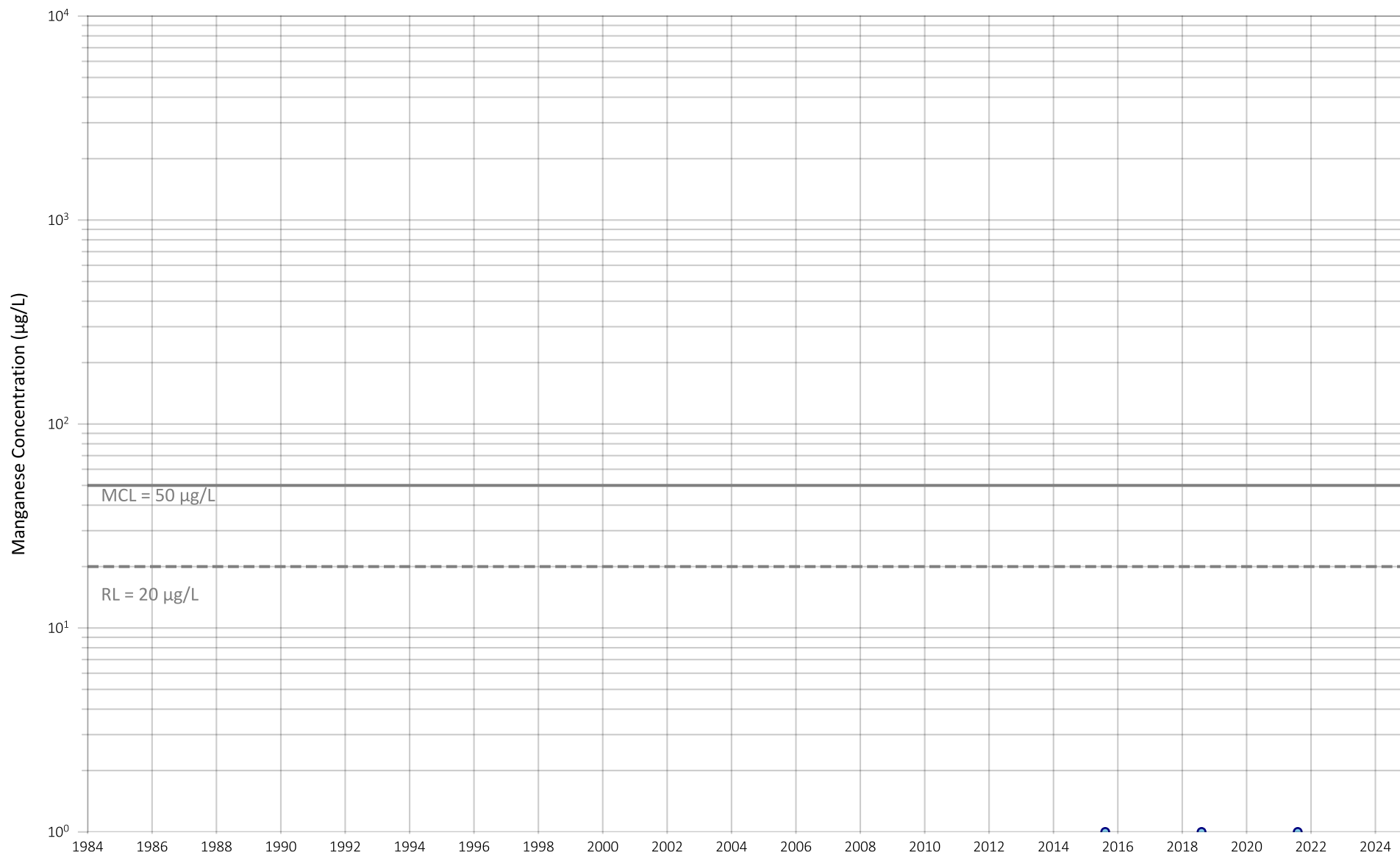
Notes:

1. The maximum contaminant level (MCL) for manganese (Mn) is 50 micrograms per liter ($\mu\text{g/L}$).
2. The reporting limit (RL) most used for Mn is 20 $\mu\text{g/L}$. Reporting limits identified in this dataset were between 2 $\mu\text{g/L}$ and 20 $\mu\text{g/L}$. Samples that were not detected are shown as 1 $\mu\text{g/L}$.



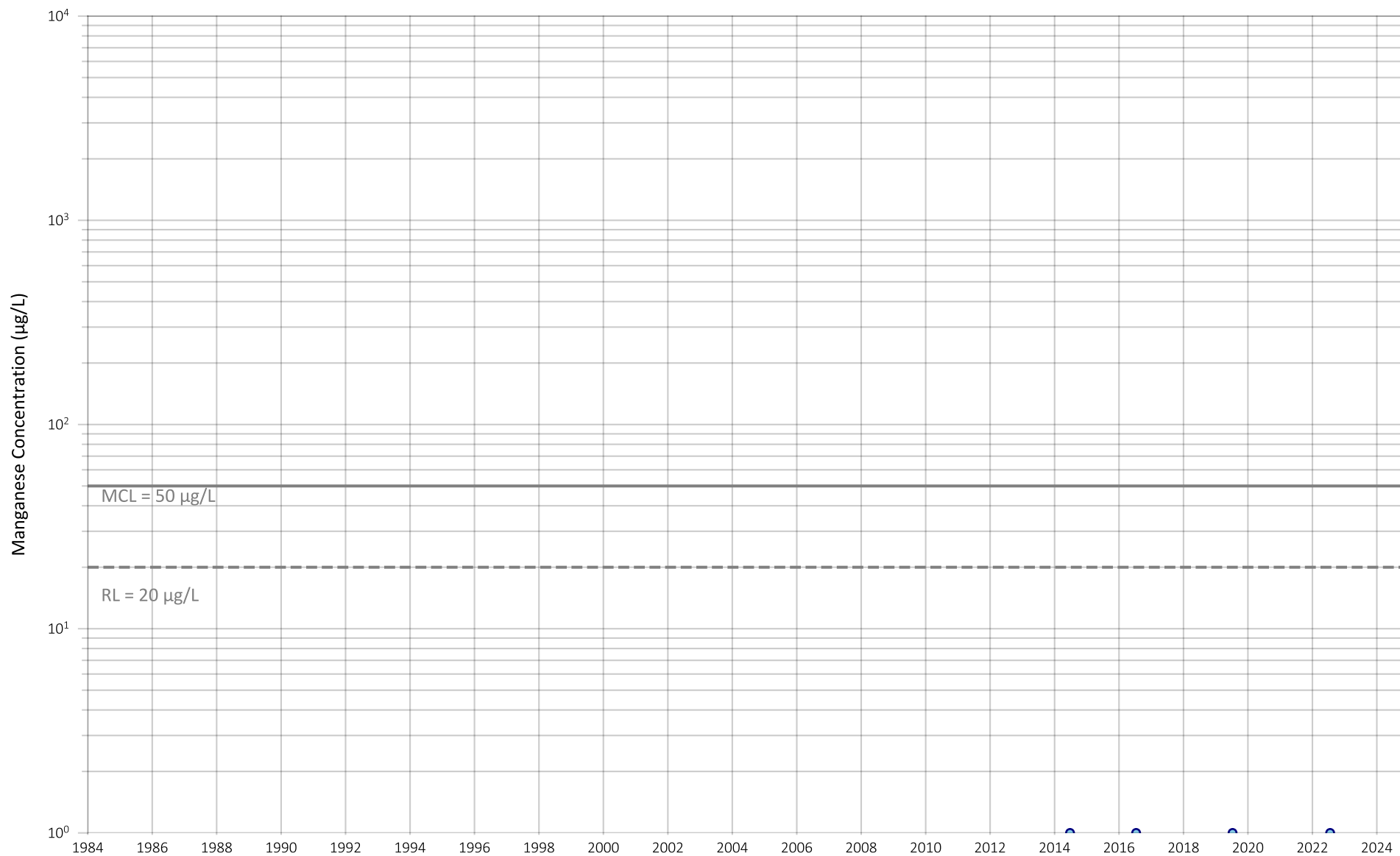
Notes:

1. The maximum contaminant level (MCL) for manganese (Mn) is 50 micrograms per liter (µg/L).
2. The reporting limit (RL) most used for Mn is 20 µg/L. Reporting limits identified in this dataset were between 2 µg/L and 20 µg/L. Samples that were not detected are shown as 1 µg/L.



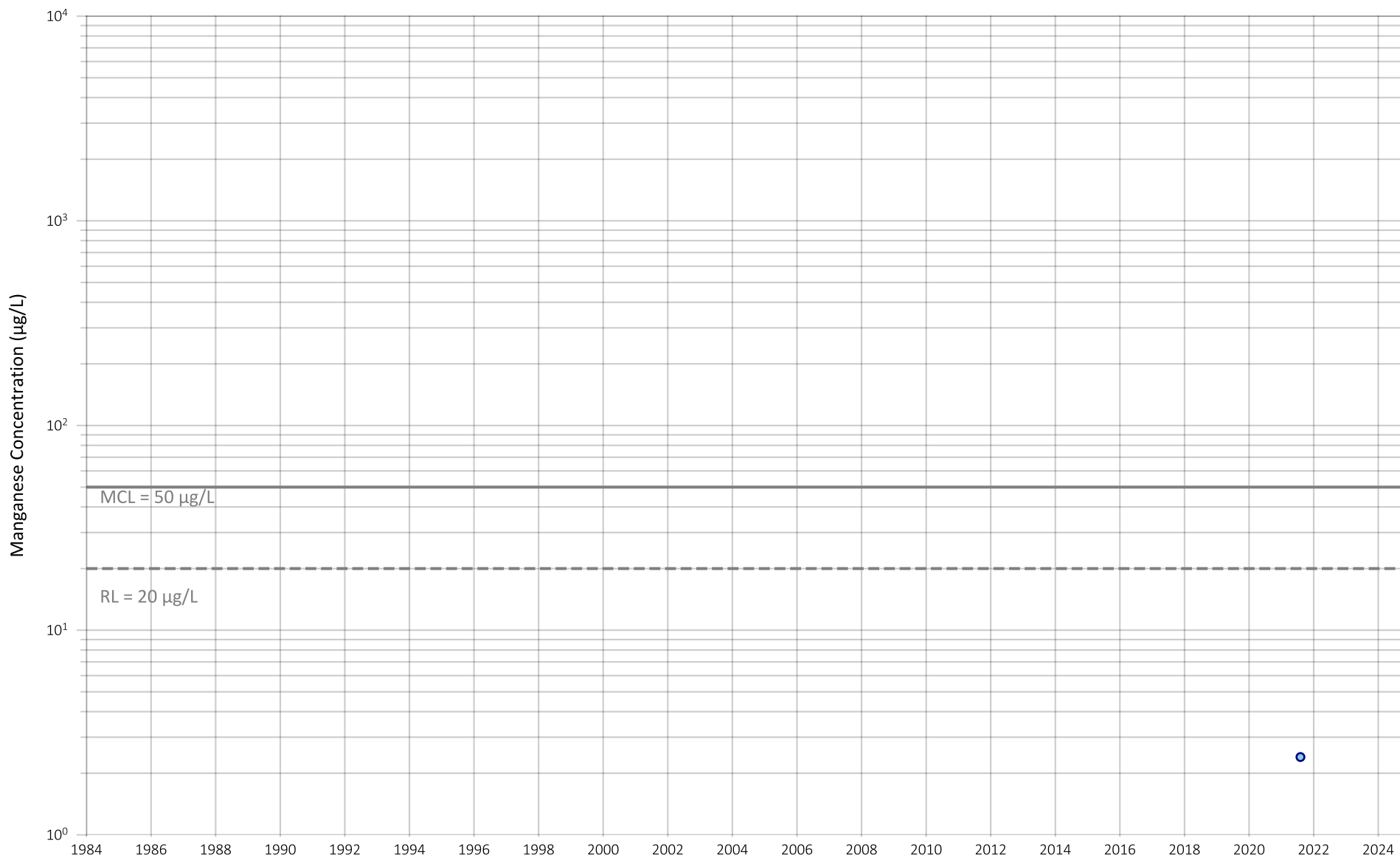
Notes:

1. The maximum contaminant level (MCL) for manganese (Mn) is 50 micrograms per liter ($\mu\text{g/L}$).
2. The reporting limit (RL) most used for Mn is 20 $\mu\text{g/L}$. Reporting limits identified in this dataset were between 2 $\mu\text{g/L}$ and 20 $\mu\text{g/L}$. Samples that were not detected are shown as 1 $\mu\text{g/L}$.



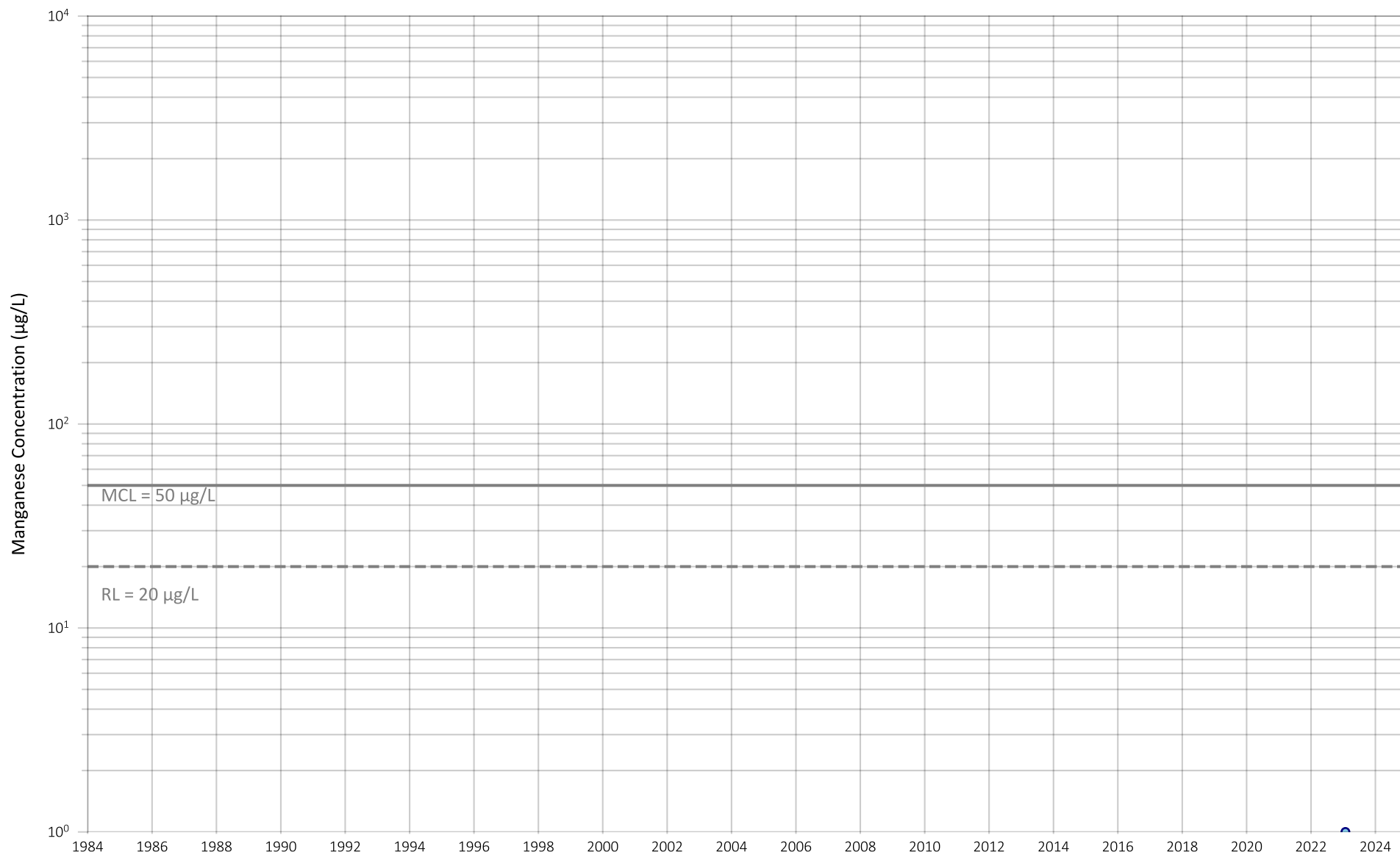
Notes:

1. The maximum contaminant level (MCL) for manganese (Mn) is 50 micrograms per liter ($\mu\text{g/L}$).
2. The reporting limit (RL) most used for Mn is 20 $\mu\text{g/L}$. Reporting limits identified in this dataset were between 2 $\mu\text{g/L}$ and 20 $\mu\text{g/L}$. Samples that were not detected are shown as 1 $\mu\text{g/L}$.



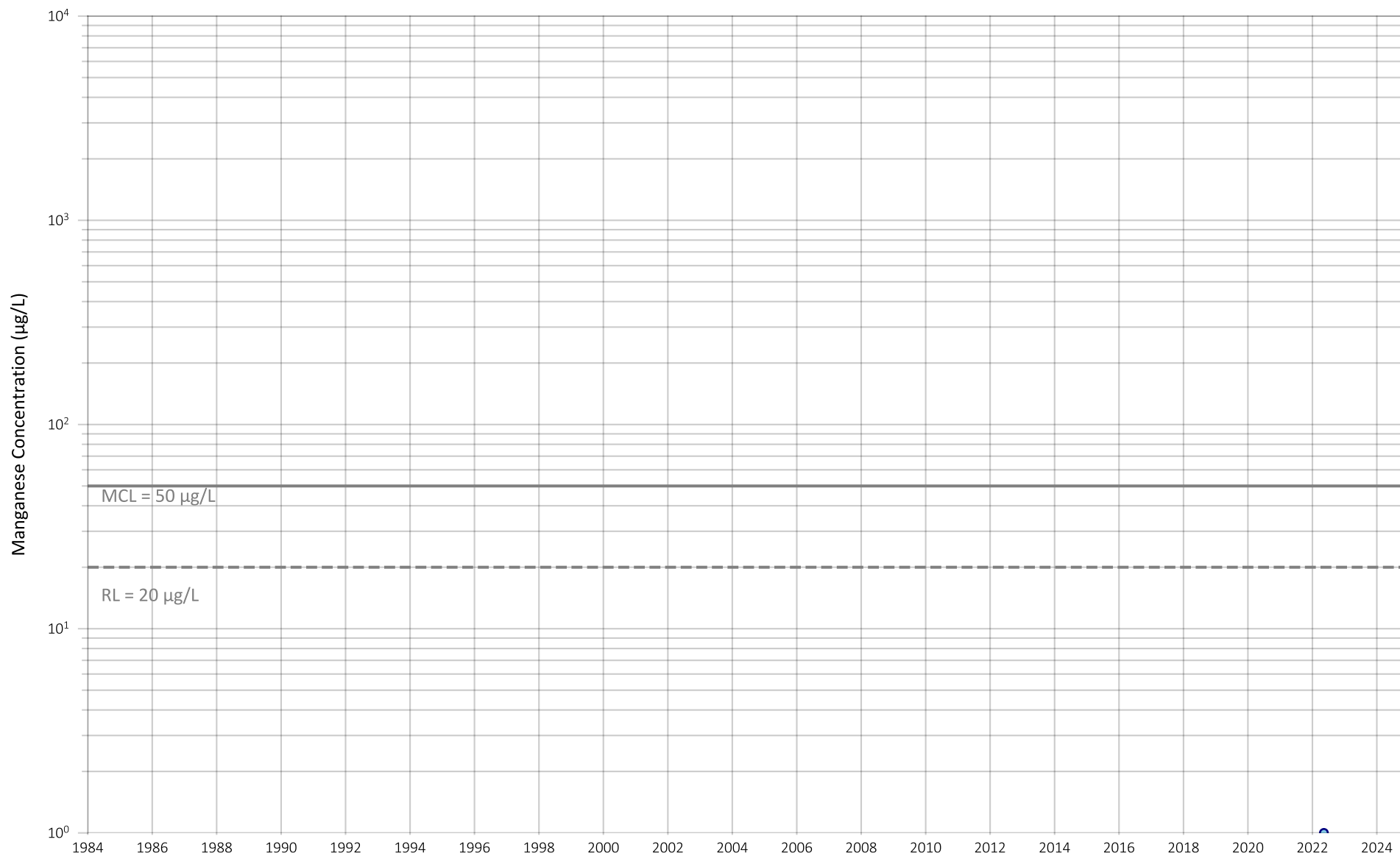
Notes:

1. The maximum contaminant level (MCL) for manganese (Mn) is 50 micrograms per liter (µg/L).
2. The reporting limit (RL) most used for Mn is 20 µg/L. Reporting limits identified in this dataset were between 2 µg/L and 20 µg/L. Samples that were not detected are shown as 1 µg/L.



Notes:

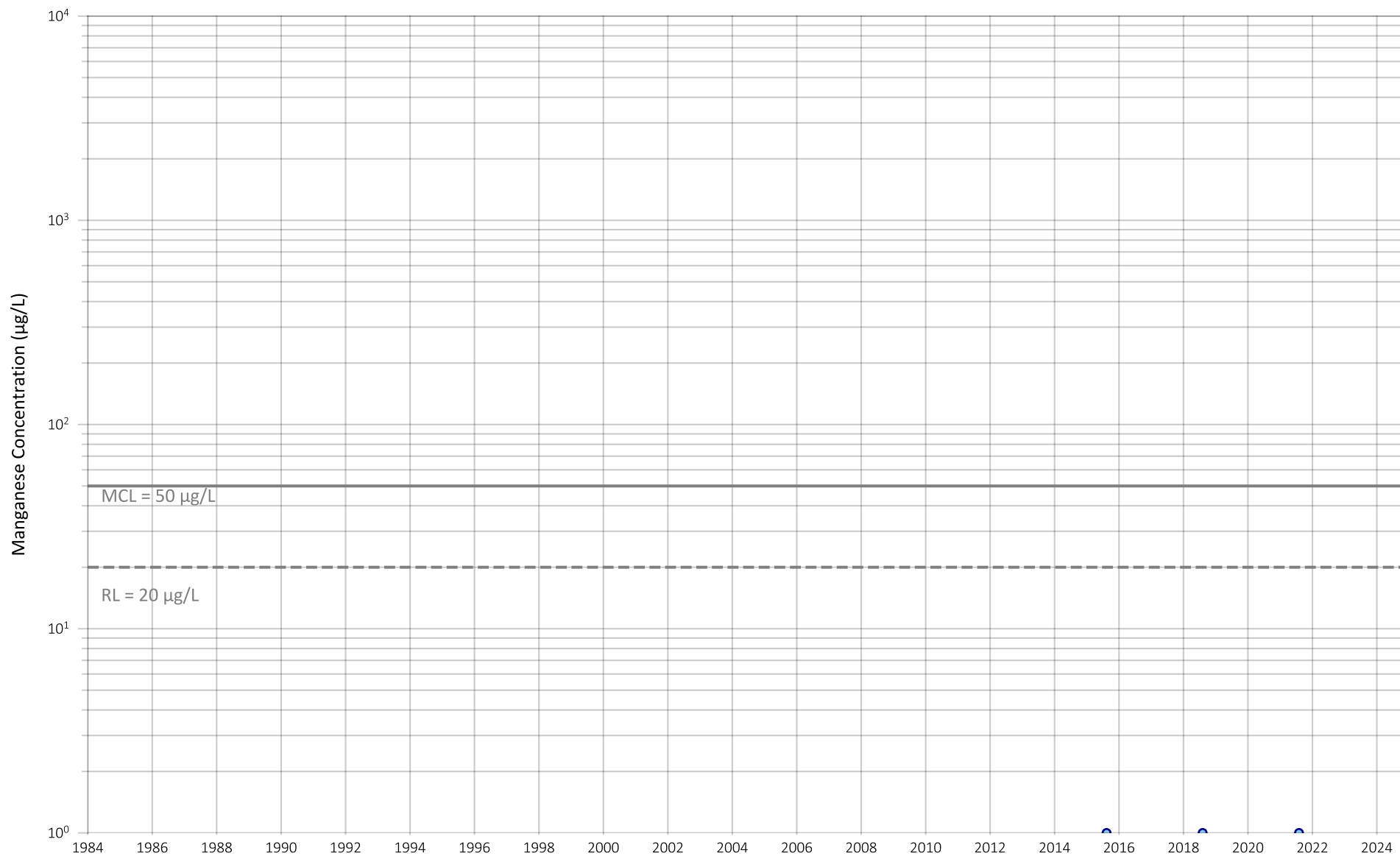
1. The maximum contaminant level (MCL) for manganese (Mn) is 50 micrograms per liter ($\mu\text{g/L}$).
2. The reporting limit (RL) most used for Mn is 20 $\mu\text{g/L}$. Reporting limits identified in this dataset were between 2 $\mu\text{g/L}$ and 20 $\mu\text{g/L}$. Samples that were not detected are shown as 1 $\mu\text{g/L}$.



Notes:

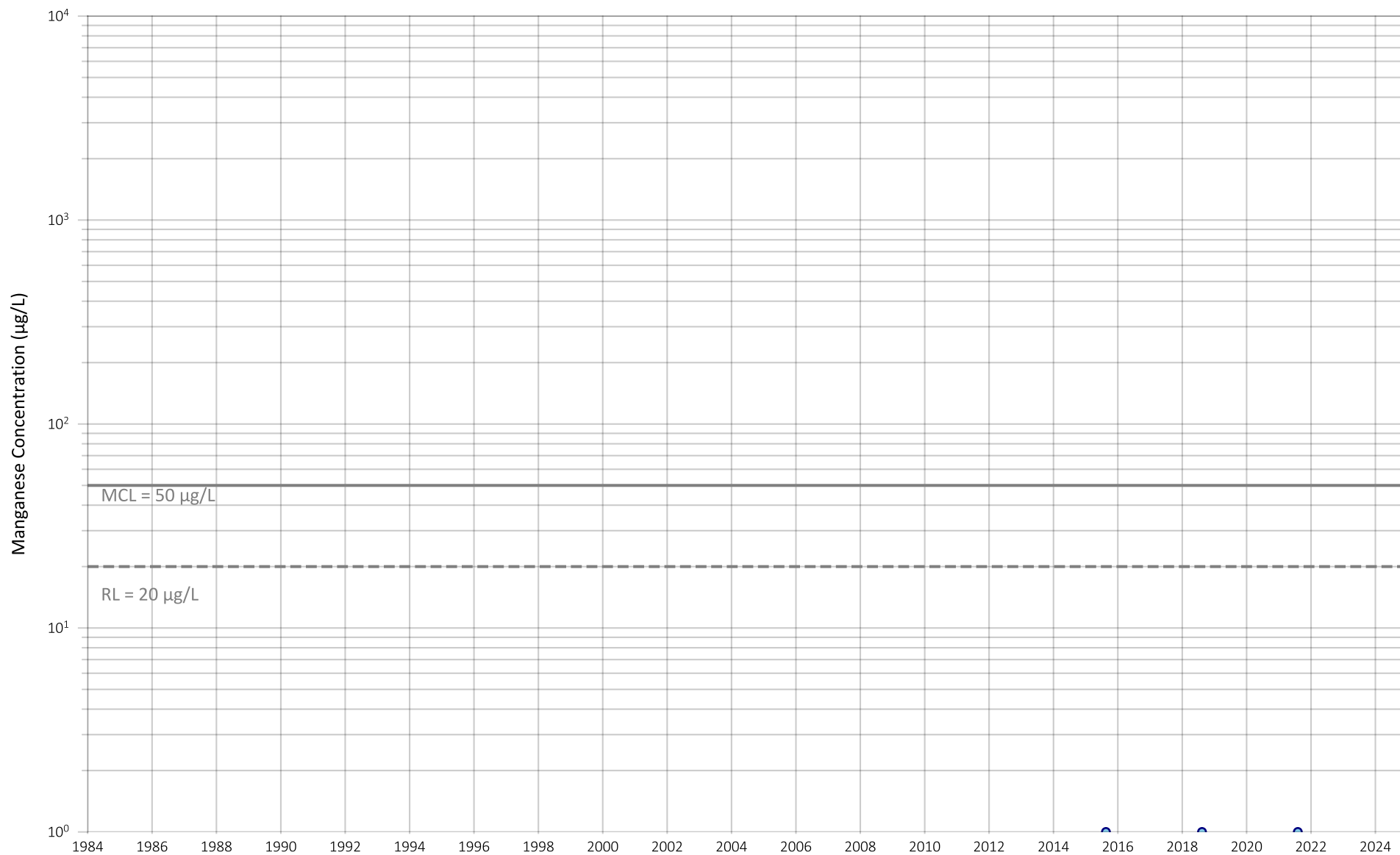
1. The maximum contaminant level (MCL) for manganese (Mn) is 50 micrograms per liter ($\mu\text{g/L}$).
2. The reporting limit (RL) most used for Mn is 20 $\mu\text{g/L}$. Reporting limits identified in this dataset were between 2 $\mu\text{g/L}$ and 20 $\mu\text{g/L}$. Samples that were not detected are shown as 1 $\mu\text{g/L}$.

Well Name: MITCHELL FARMS WELL (65')
Well Owner: Citrus Heights Water District
Figure C.27



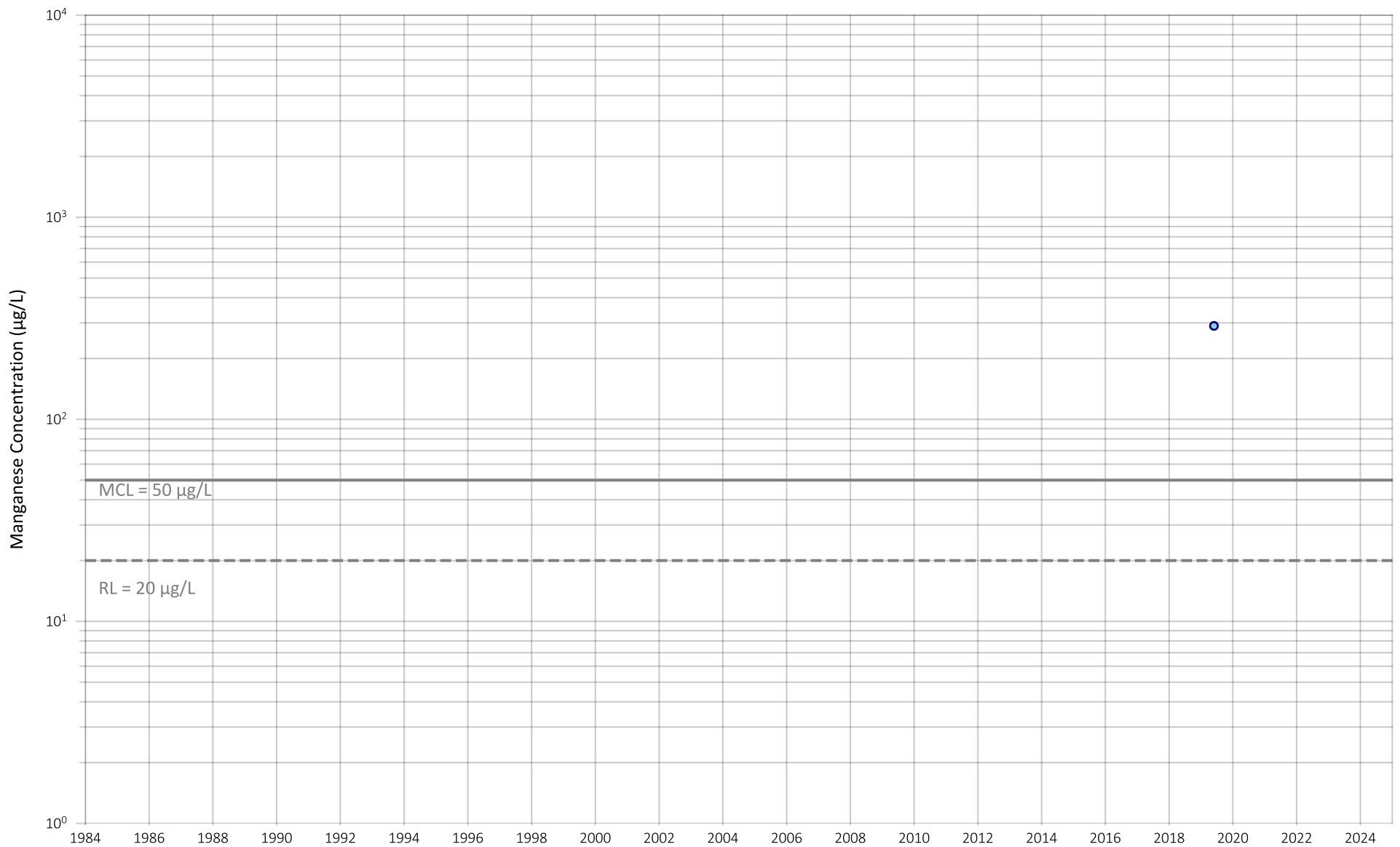
Notes:

1. The maximum contaminant level (MCL) for manganese (Mn) is 50 micrograms per liter (µg/L).
2. The reporting limit (RL) most used for Mn is 20 µg/L. Reporting limits identified in this dataset were between 2 µg/L and 20 µg/L. Samples that were not detected are shown as 1 µg/L.



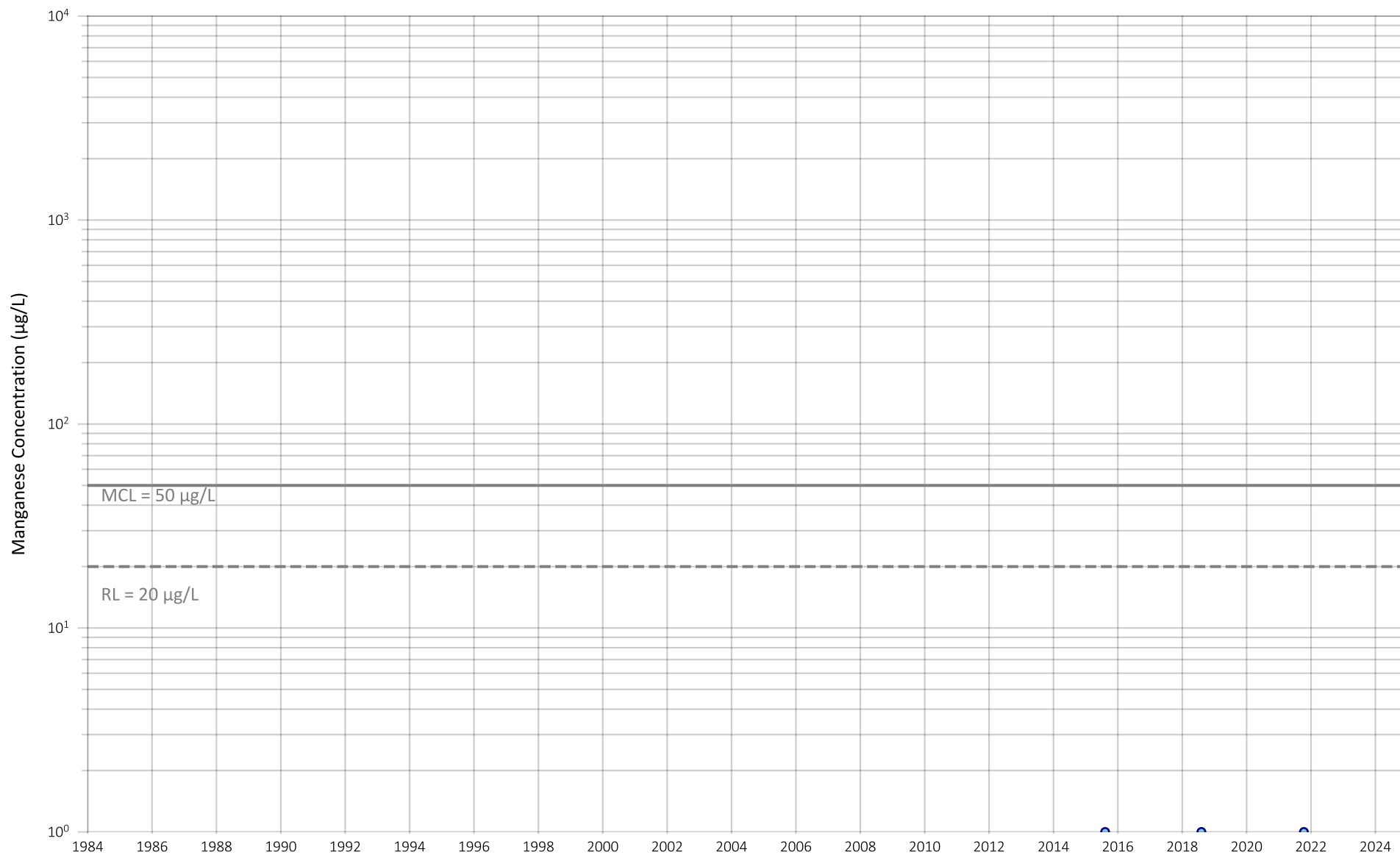
Notes:

1. The maximum contaminant level (MCL) for manganese (Mn) is 50 micrograms per liter ($\mu\text{g/L}$).
2. The reporting limit (RL) most used for Mn is 20 $\mu\text{g/L}$. Reporting limits identified in this dataset were between 2 $\mu\text{g/L}$ and 20 $\mu\text{g/L}$. Samples that were not detected are shown as 1 $\mu\text{g/L}$.



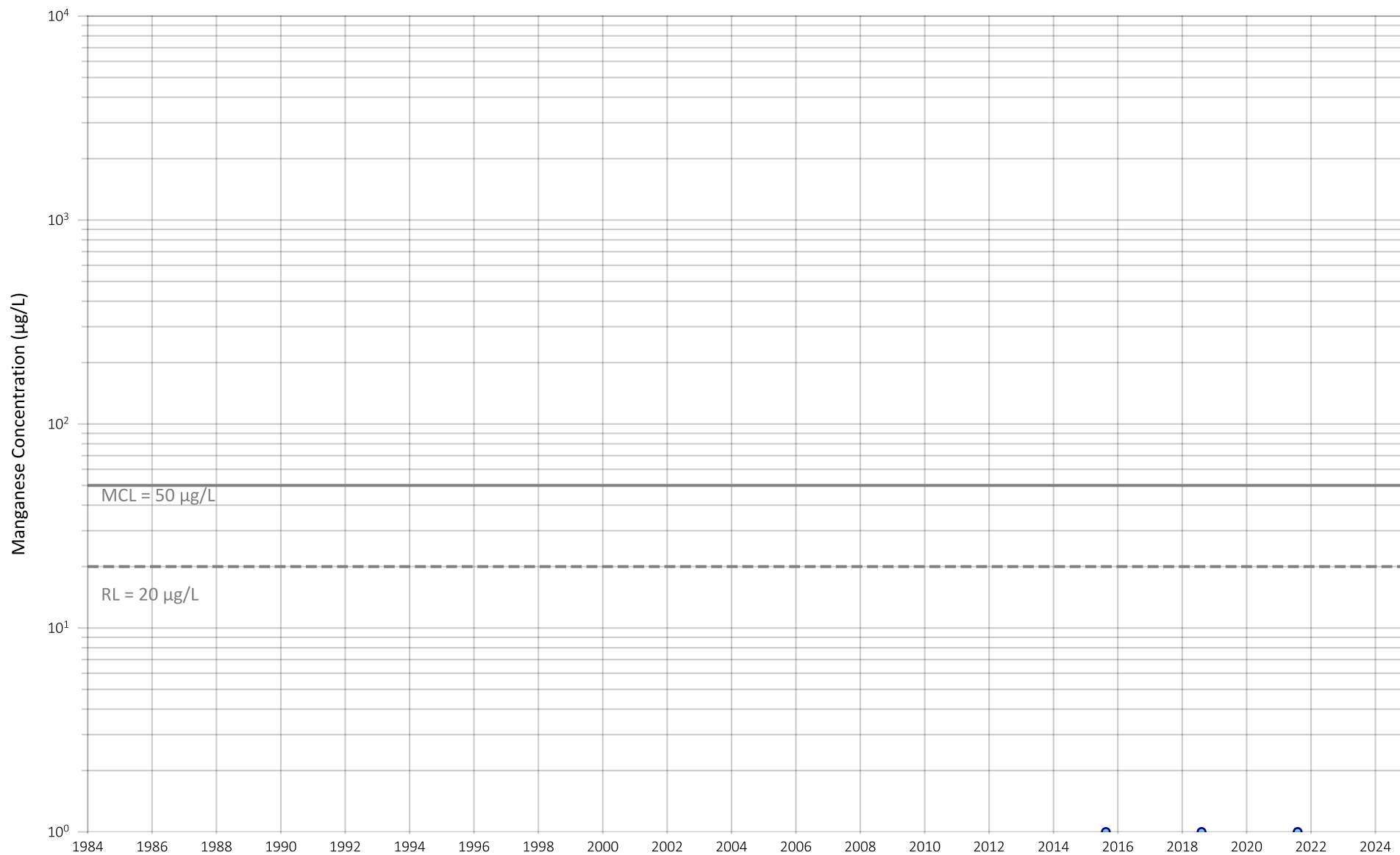
Notes:

1. The maximum contaminant level (MCL) for manganese (Mn) is 50 micrograms per liter (µg/L).
2. The reporting limit (RL) most used for Mn is 20 µg/L. Reporting limits identified in this dataset were between 2 µg/L and 20 µg/L. Samples that were not detected are shown as 1 µg/L.



Notes:

1. The maximum contaminant level (MCL) for manganese (Mn) is 50 micrograms per liter ($\mu\text{g/L}$).
2. The reporting limit (RL) most used for Mn is 20 $\mu\text{g/L}$. Reporting limits identified in this dataset were between 2 $\mu\text{g/L}$ and 20 $\mu\text{g/L}$. Samples that were not detected are shown as 1 $\mu\text{g/L}$.



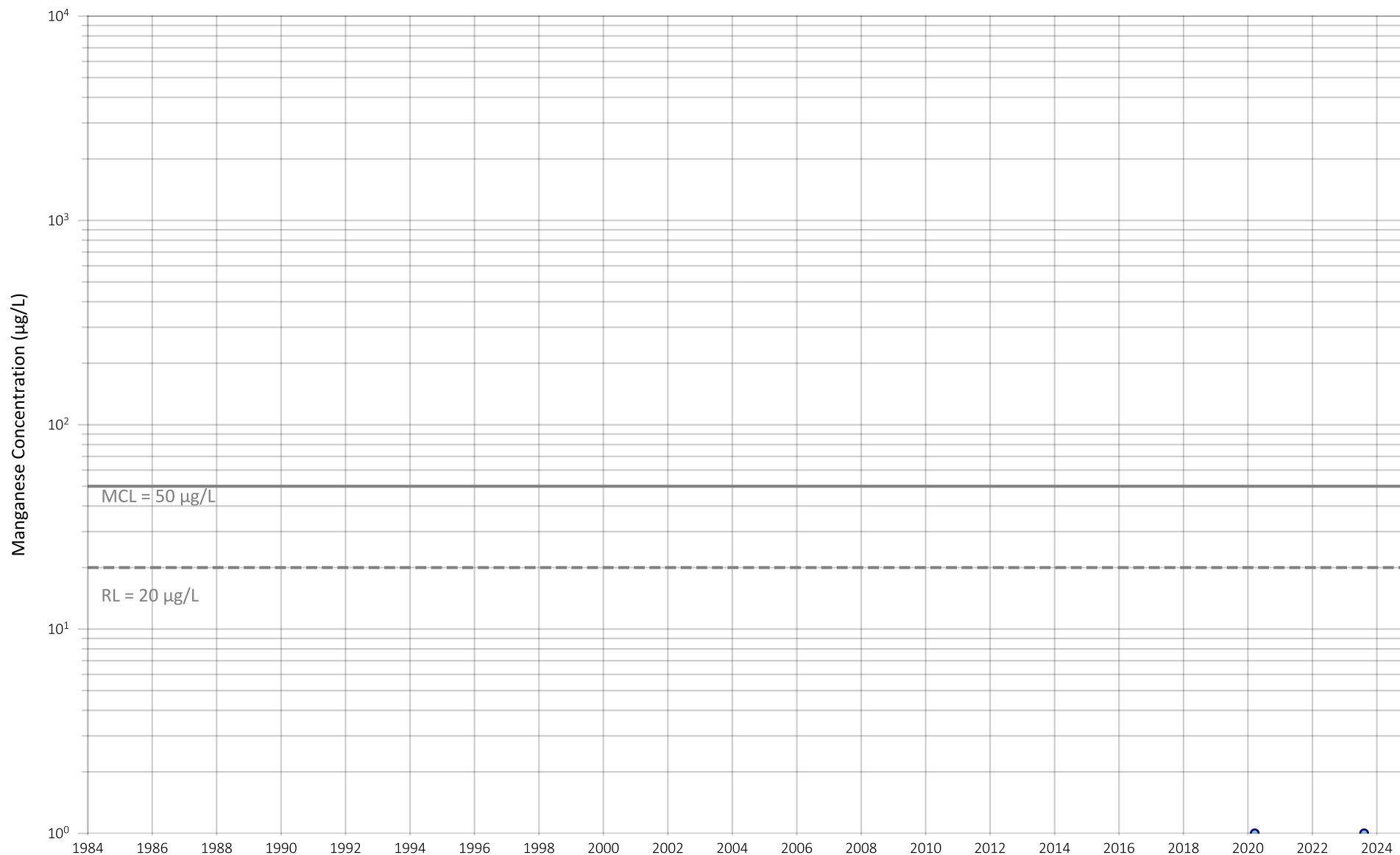
Notes:

1. The maximum contaminant level (MCL) for manganese (Mn) is 50 micrograms per liter ($\mu\text{g/L}$).
2. The reporting limit (RL) most used for Mn is 20 $\mu\text{g/L}$. Reporting limits identified in this dataset were between 2 $\mu\text{g/L}$ and 20 $\mu\text{g/L}$. Samples that were not detected are shown as 1 $\mu\text{g/L}$.

WEST YOST

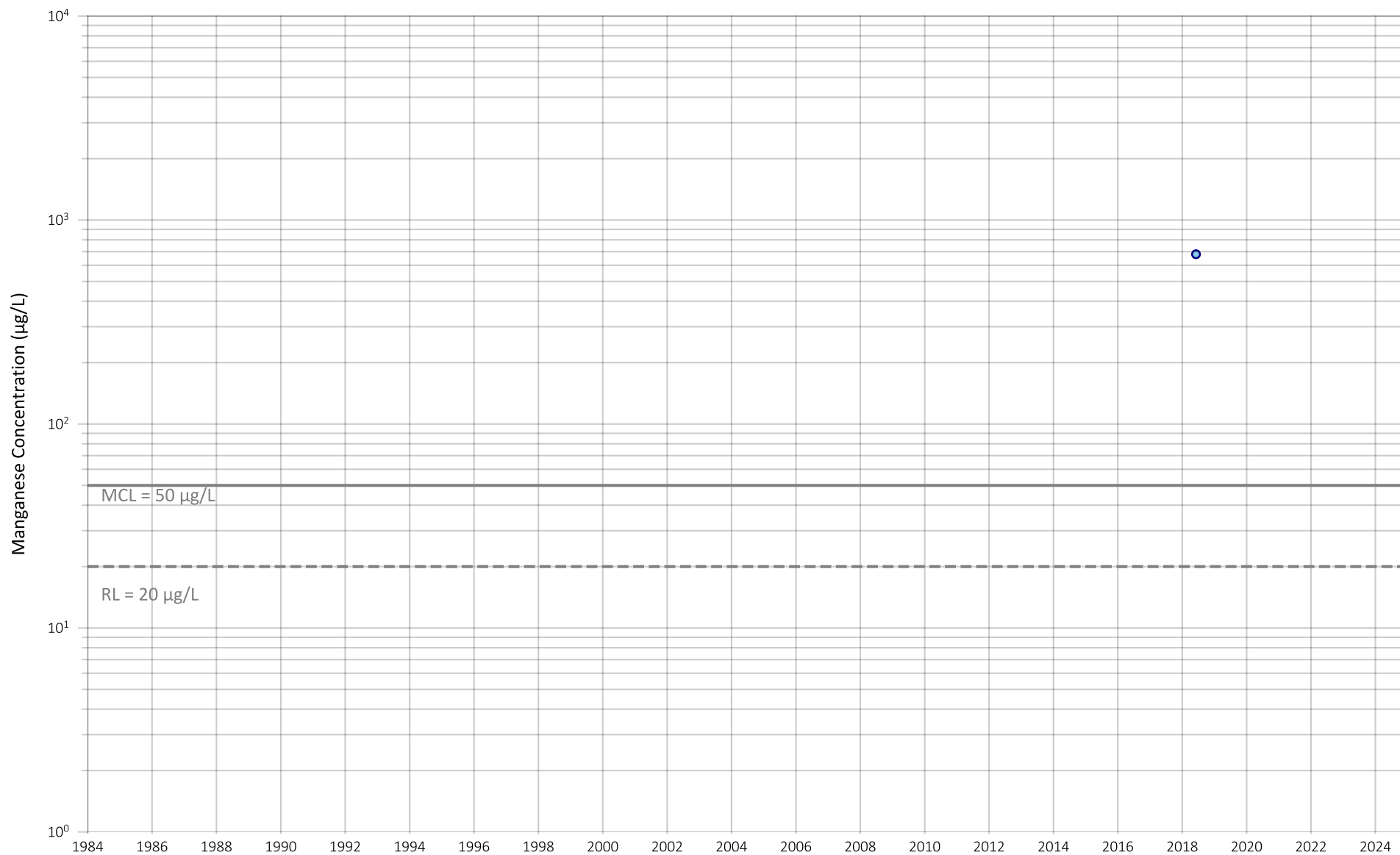
N-C-1121-80-24-01-WP-SGA Study

Well Name: SHENNANDOAH WELL (15')
Well Owner: California American Water - Lincoln Oaks
Figure C.32



Notes:

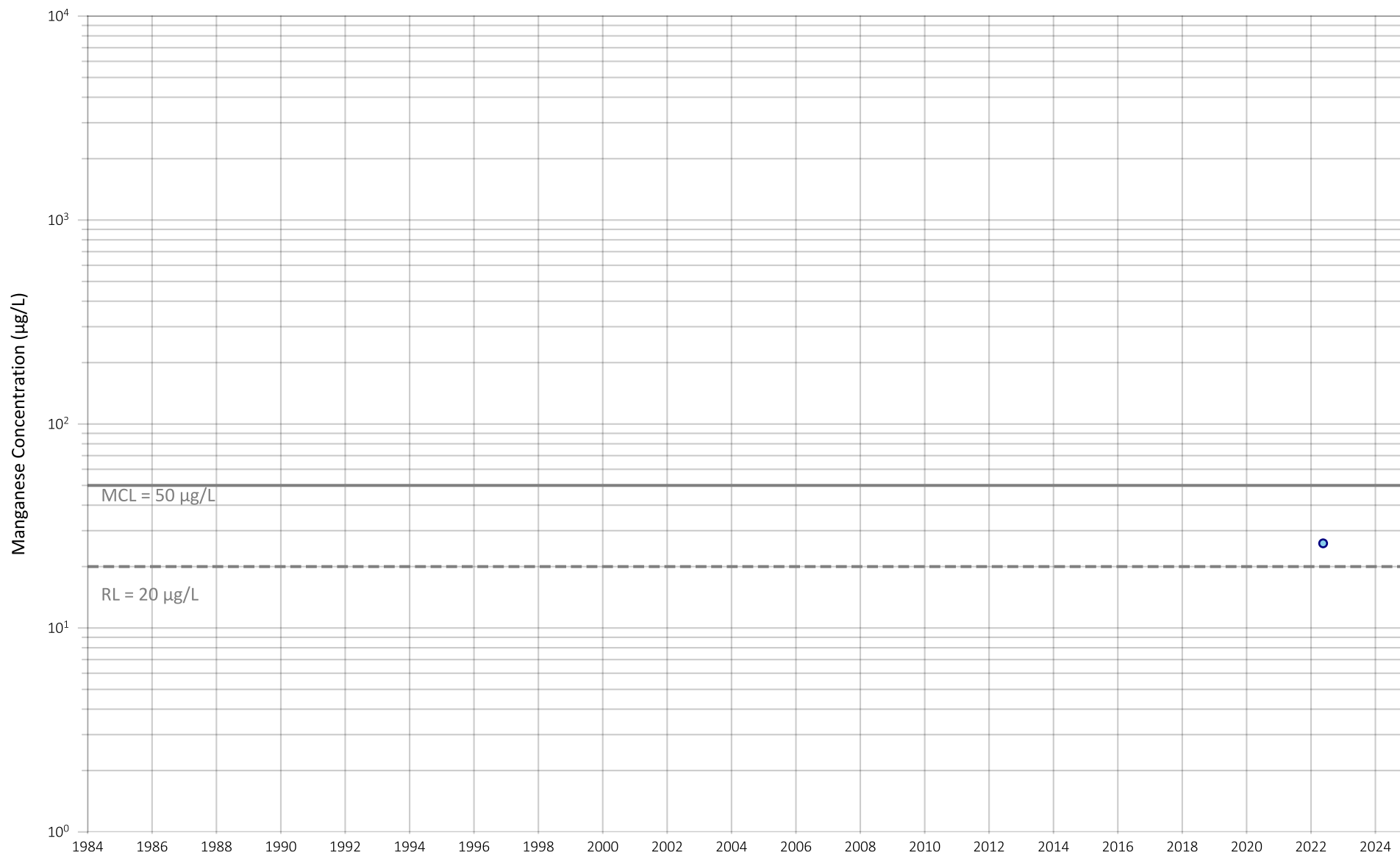
1. The maximum contaminant level (MCL) for manganese (Mn) is 50 micrograms per liter (µg/L).
2. The reporting limit (RL) most used for Mn is 20 µg/L. Reporting limits identified in this dataset were between 2 µg/L and 20 µg/L. Samples that were not detected are shown as 1 µg/L.



Notes:

1. The maximum contaminant level (MCL) for manganese (Mn) is 50 micrograms per liter (µg/L).
2. The reporting limit (RL) most used for Mn is 20 µg/L. Reporting limits identified in this dataset were between 2 µg/L and 20 µg/L. Samples that were not detected are shown as 1 µg/L.

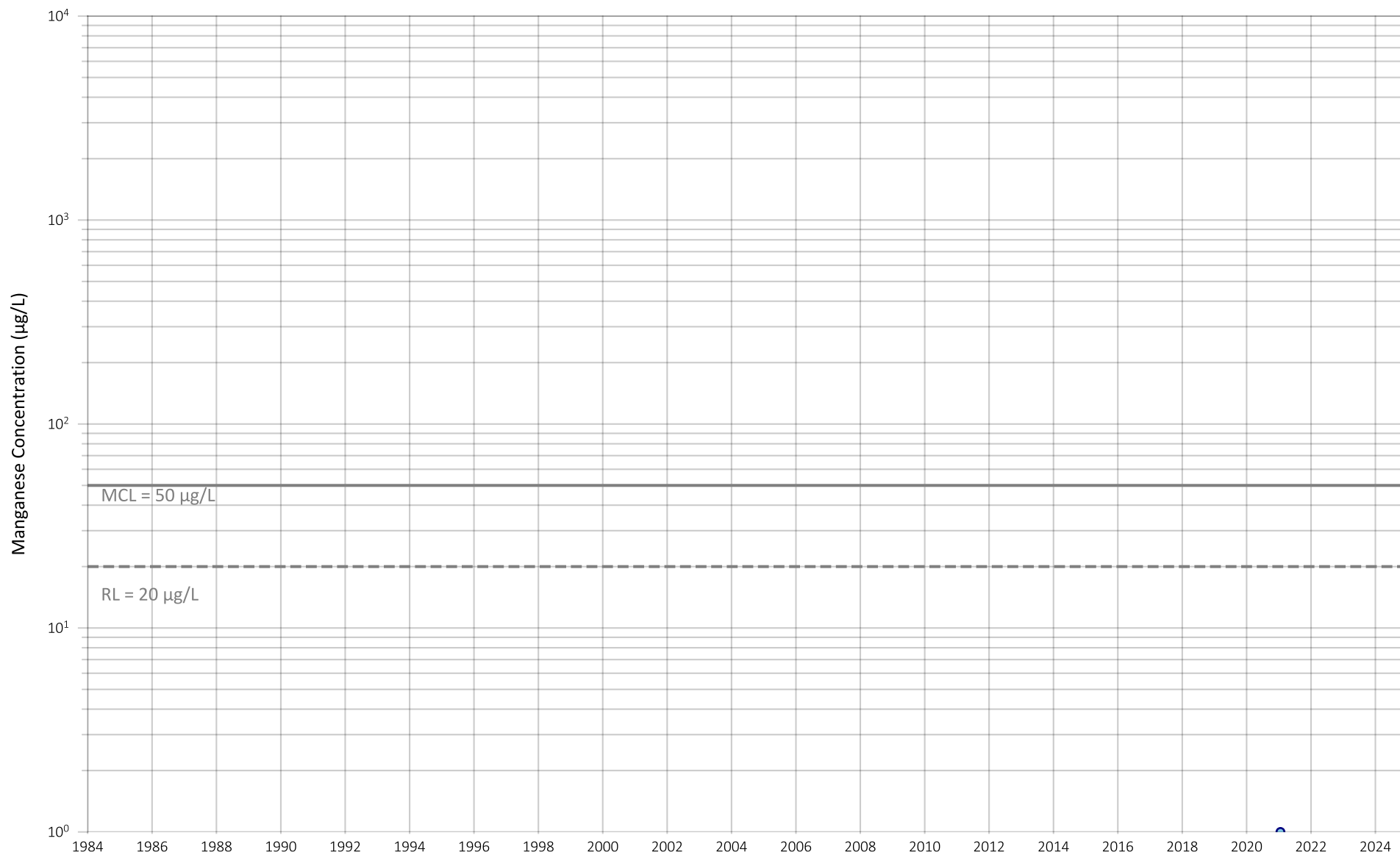
Well Name: SUNRISE WELL (286')
Well Owner: Citrus Heights Water District
Figure C.34



Notes:

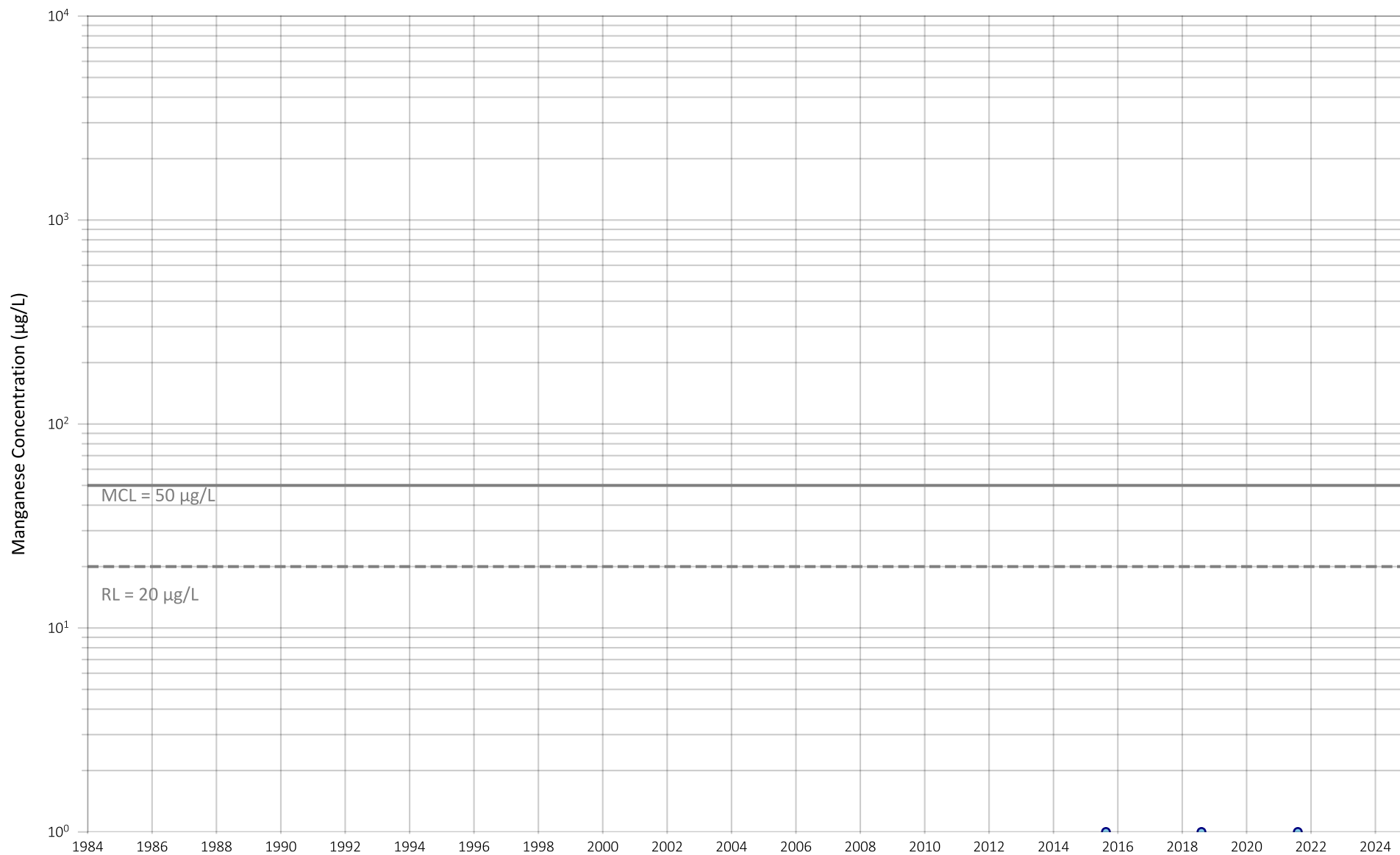
1. The maximum contaminant level (MCL) for manganese (Mn) is 50 micrograms per liter (µg/L).
2. The reporting limit (RL) most used for Mn is 20 µg/L. Reporting limits identified in this dataset were between 2 µg/L and 20 µg/L. Samples that were not detected are shown as 1 µg/L.

Well Name: SYLVAN WELL (504')
Well Owner: Citrus Heights Water District
Figure C.35



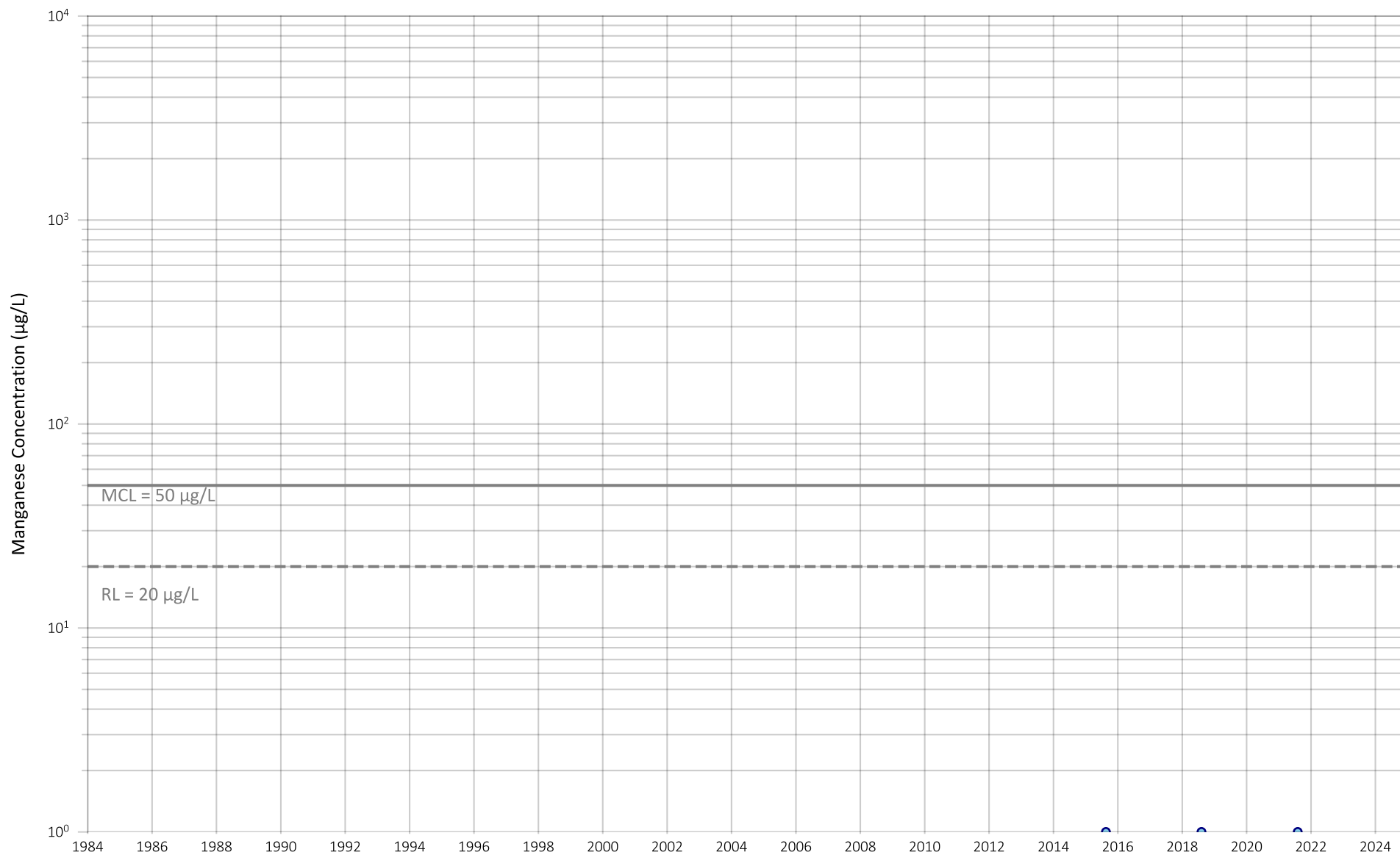
Notes:

1. The maximum contaminant level (MCL) for manganese (Mn) is 50 micrograms per liter (µg/L).
2. The reporting limit (RL) most used for Mn is 20 µg/L. Reporting limits identified in this dataset were between 2 µg/L and 20 µg/L. Samples that were not detected are shown as 1 µg/L.



Notes:

1. The maximum contaminant level (MCL) for manganese (Mn) is 50 micrograms per liter ($\mu\text{g/L}$).
2. The reporting limit (RL) most used for Mn is 20 $\mu\text{g/L}$. Reporting limits identified in this dataset were between 2 $\mu\text{g/L}$ and 20 $\mu\text{g/L}$. Samples that were not detected are shown as 1 $\mu\text{g/L}$.



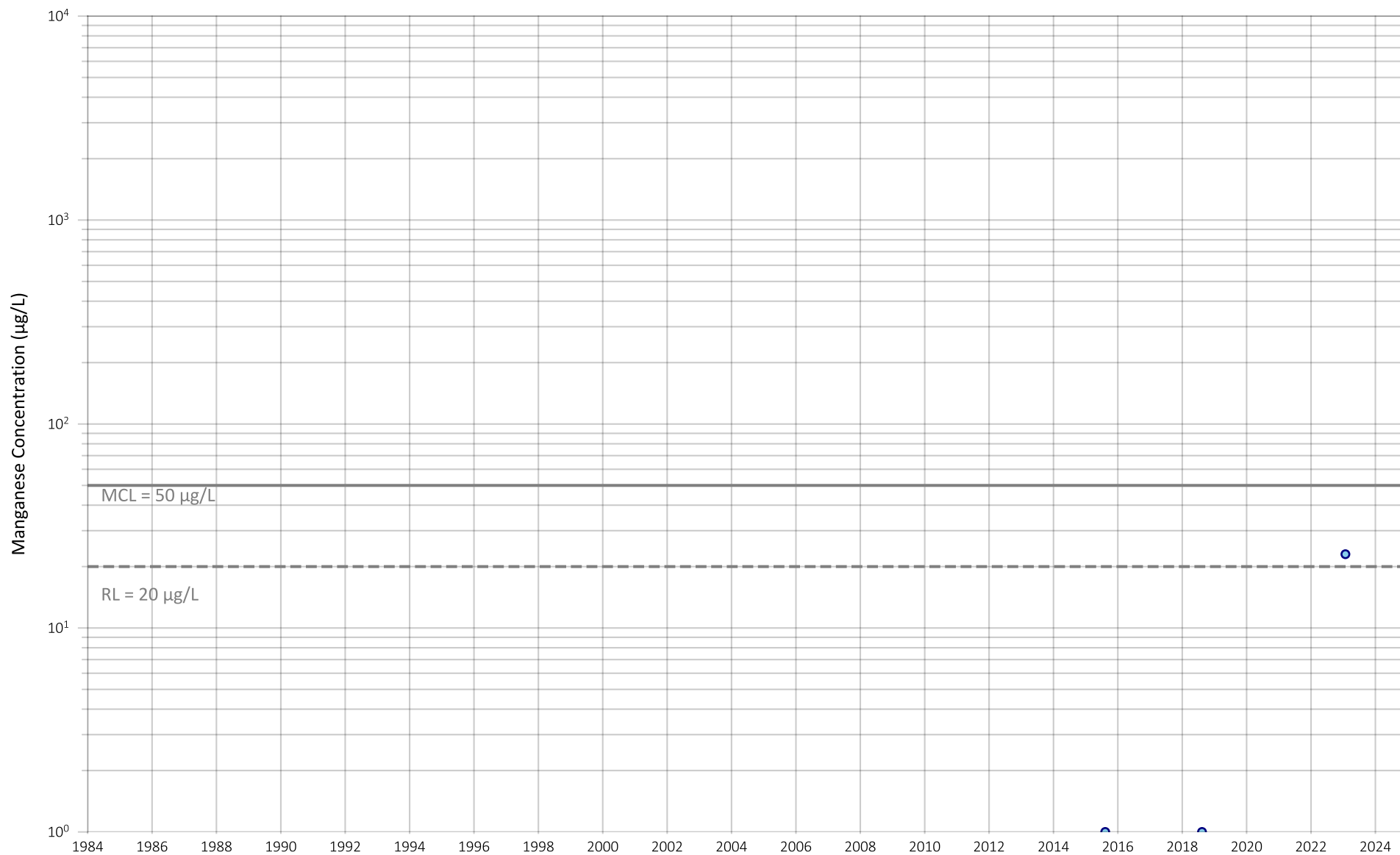
Notes:

1. The maximum contaminant level (MCL) for manganese (Mn) is 50 micrograms per liter ($\mu\text{g/L}$).
2. The reporting limit (RL) most used for Mn is 20 $\mu\text{g/L}$. Reporting limits identified in this dataset were between 2 $\mu\text{g/L}$ and 20 $\mu\text{g/L}$. Samples that were not detected are shown as 1 $\mu\text{g/L}$.

WEST YOST

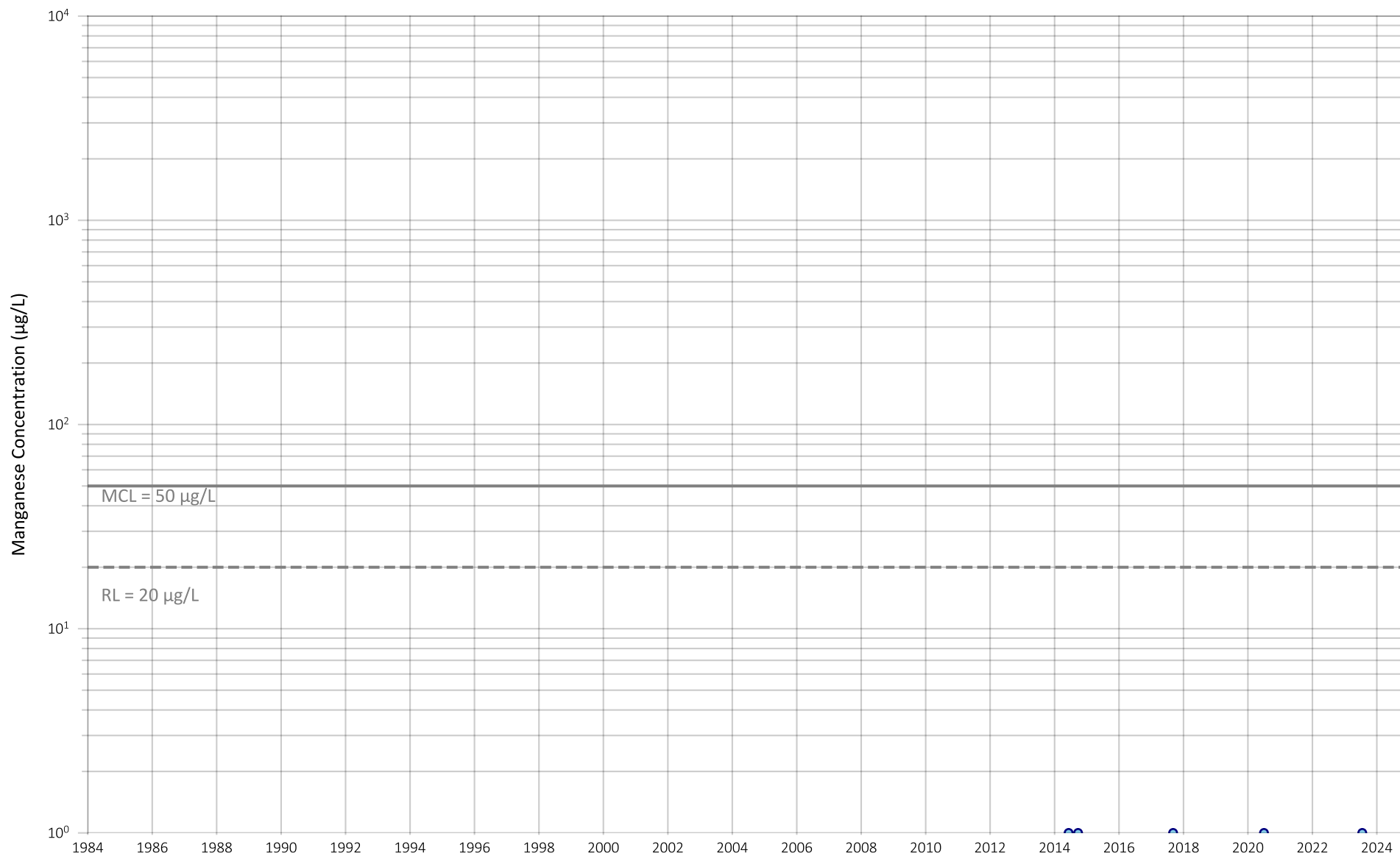
N-C-1121-80-24-01-WP-SGA Study

Well Name: VANMAREN WELL (385')
Well Owner: California American Water - Lincoln Oaks
Figure C.38



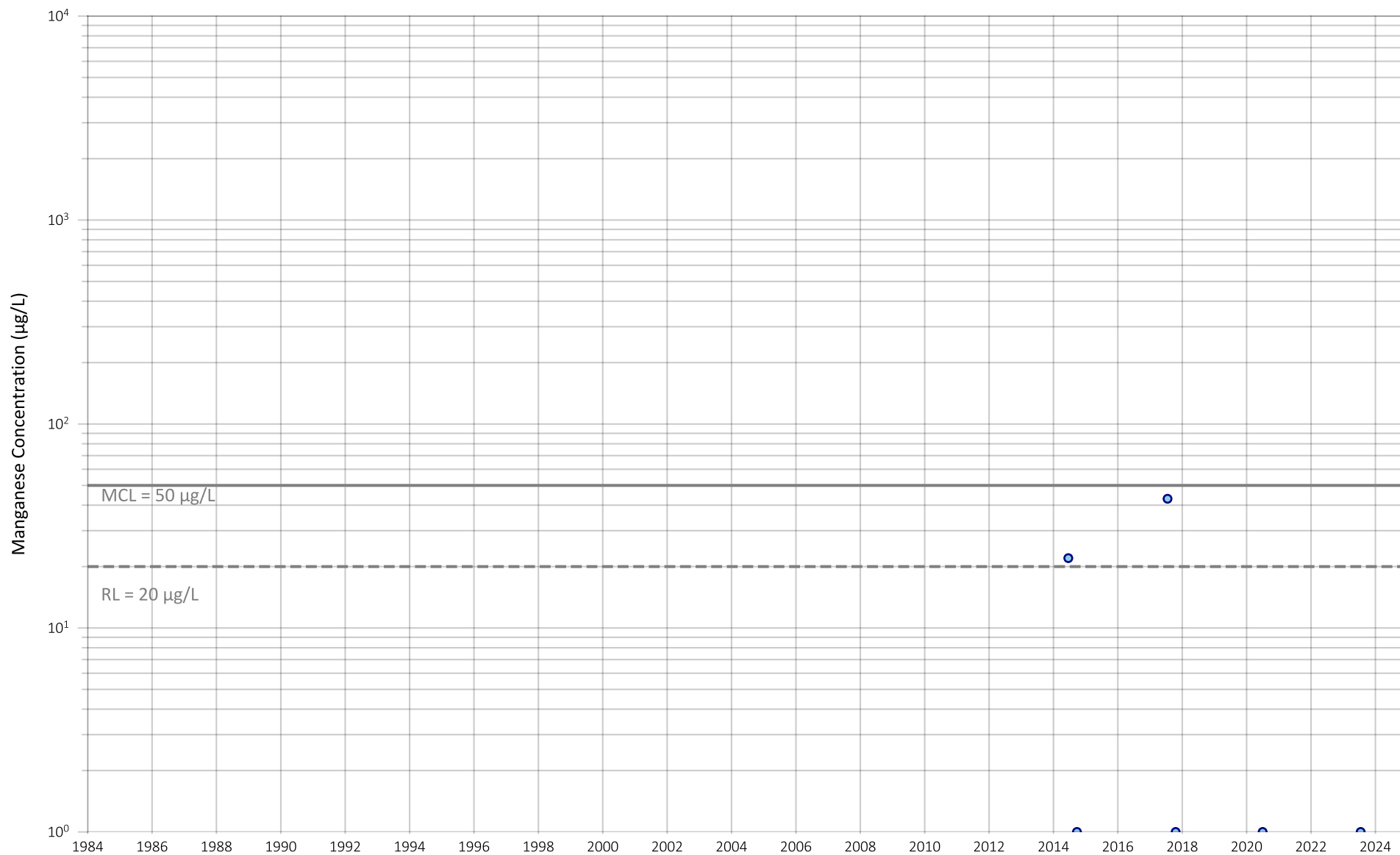
Notes:

1. The maximum contaminant level (MCL) for manganese (Mn) is 50 micrograms per liter (µg/L).
2. The reporting limit (RL) most used for Mn is 20 µg/L. Reporting limits identified in this dataset were between 2 µg/L and 20 µg/L. Samples that were not detected are shown as 1 µg/L.



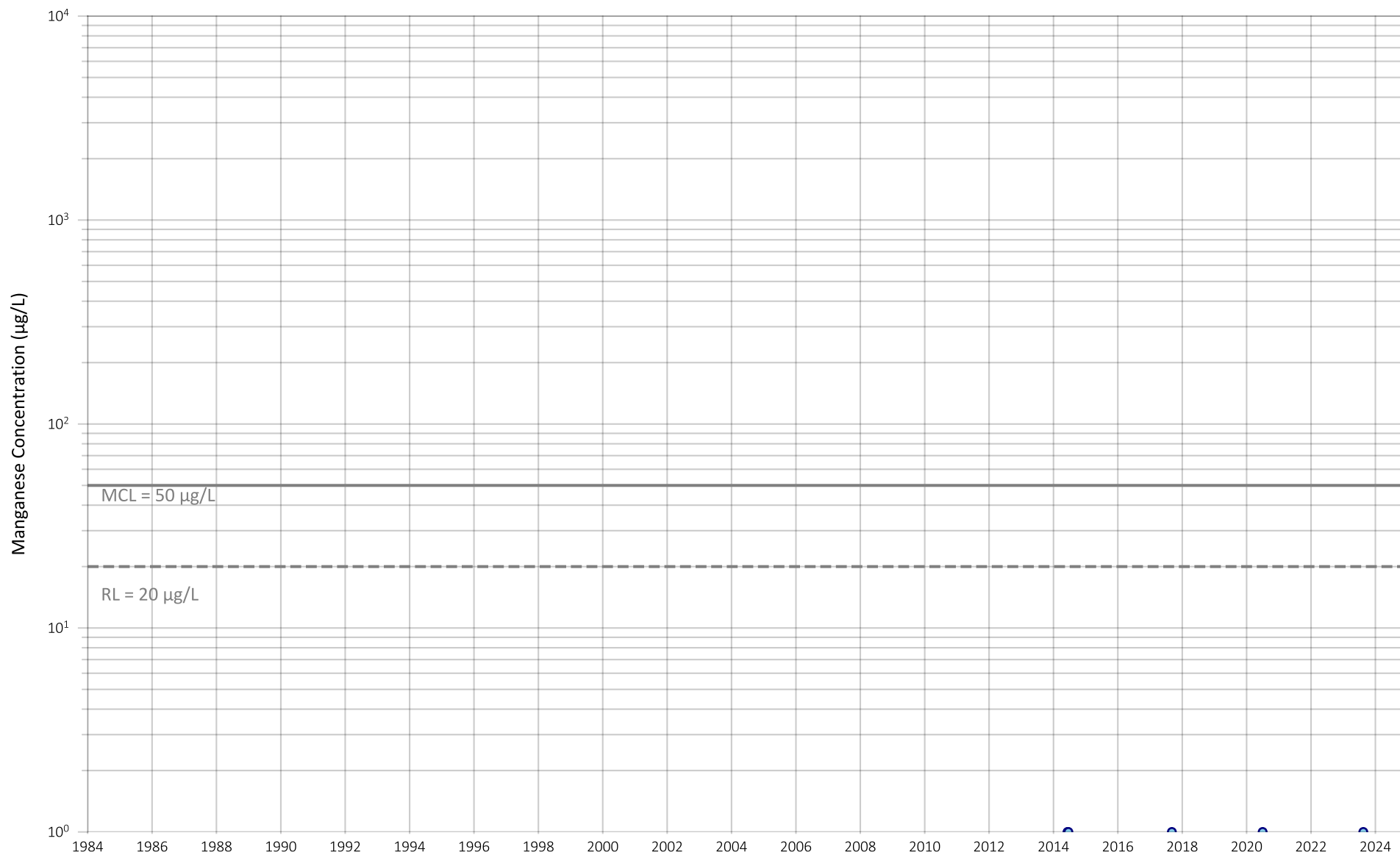
Notes:

1. The maximum contaminant level (MCL) for manganese (Mn) is 50 micrograms per liter (µg/L).
2. The reporting limit (RL) most used for Mn is 20 µg/L. Reporting limits identified in this dataset were between 2 µg/L and 20 µg/L. Samples that were not detected are shown as 1 µg/L.



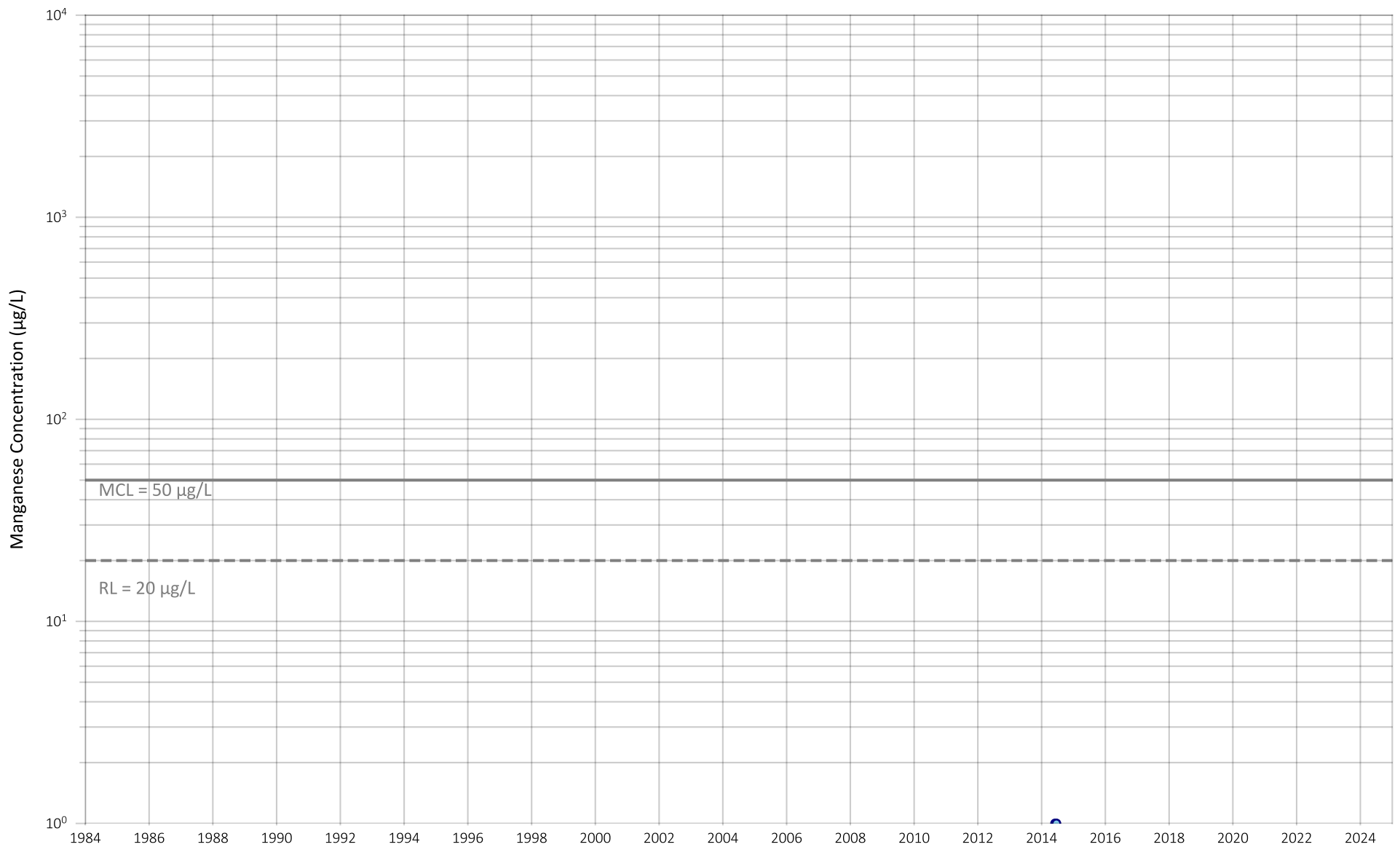
Notes:

1. The maximum contaminant level (MCL) for manganese (Mn) is 50 micrograms per liter (µg/L).
2. The reporting limit (RL) most used for Mn is 20 µg/L. Reporting limits identified in this dataset were between 2 µg/L and 20 µg/L. Samples that were not detected are shown as 1 µg/L.



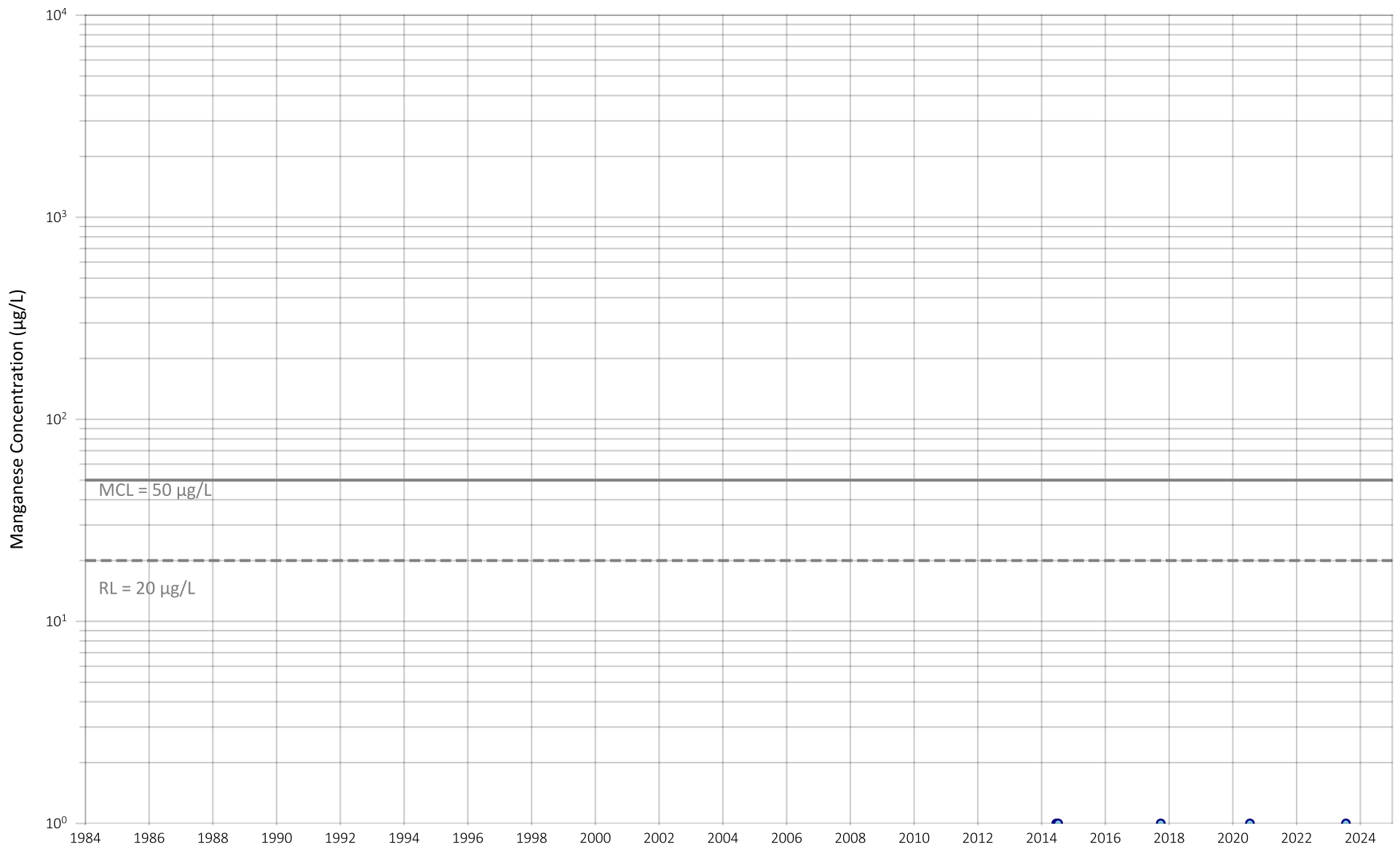
Notes:

1. The maximum contaminant level (MCL) for manganese (Mn) is 50 micrograms per liter ($\mu\text{g/L}$).
2. The reporting limit (RL) most used for Mn is 20 $\mu\text{g/L}$. Reporting limits identified in this dataset were between 2 $\mu\text{g/L}$ and 20 $\mu\text{g/L}$. Samples that were not detected are shown as 1 $\mu\text{g/L}$.



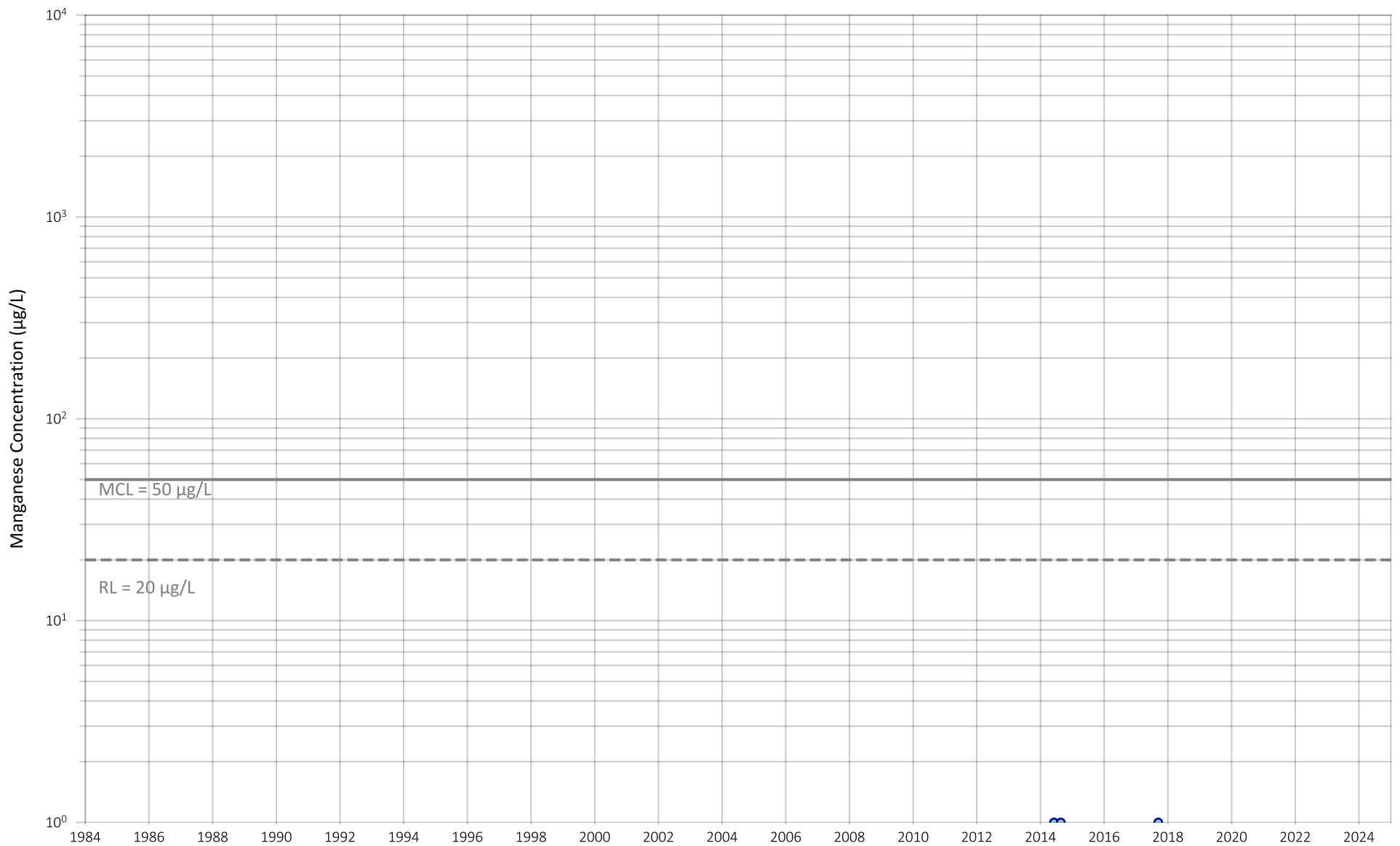
Notes:

1. The maximum contaminant level (MCL) for manganese (Mn) is 50 micrograms per liter (µg/L).
2. The reporting limit (RL) most used for Mn is 20 µg/L. Reporting limits identified in this dataset were between 2 µg/L and 20 µg/L. Samples that were not detected are shown as 1 µg/L.



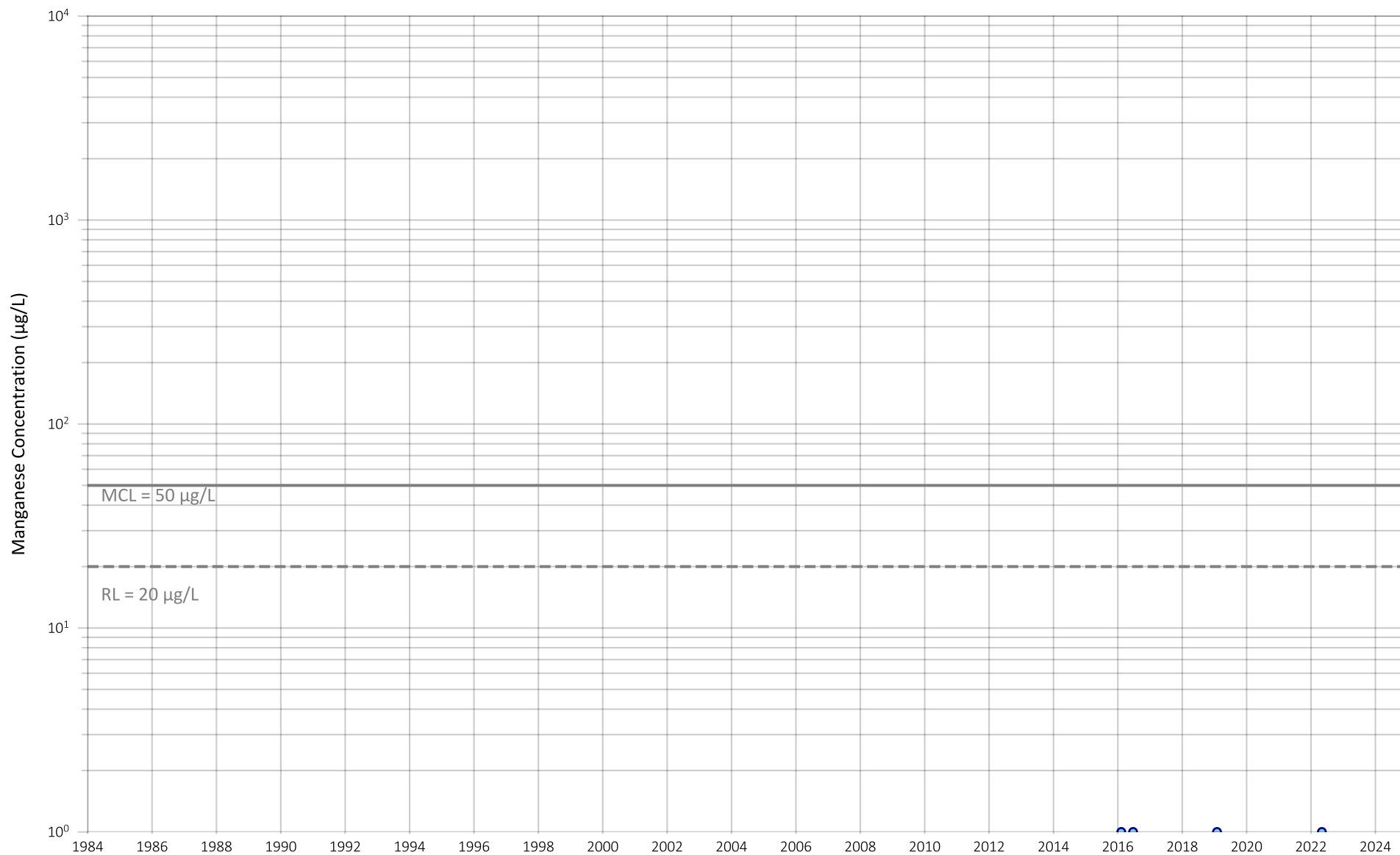
Notes:

1. The maximum contaminant level (MCL) for manganese (Mn) is 50 micrograms per liter (µg/L).
2. The reporting limit (RL) most used for Mn is 20 µg/L. Reporting limits identified in this dataset were between 2 µg/L and 20 µg/L. Samples that were not detected are shown as 1 µg/L.



Notes:

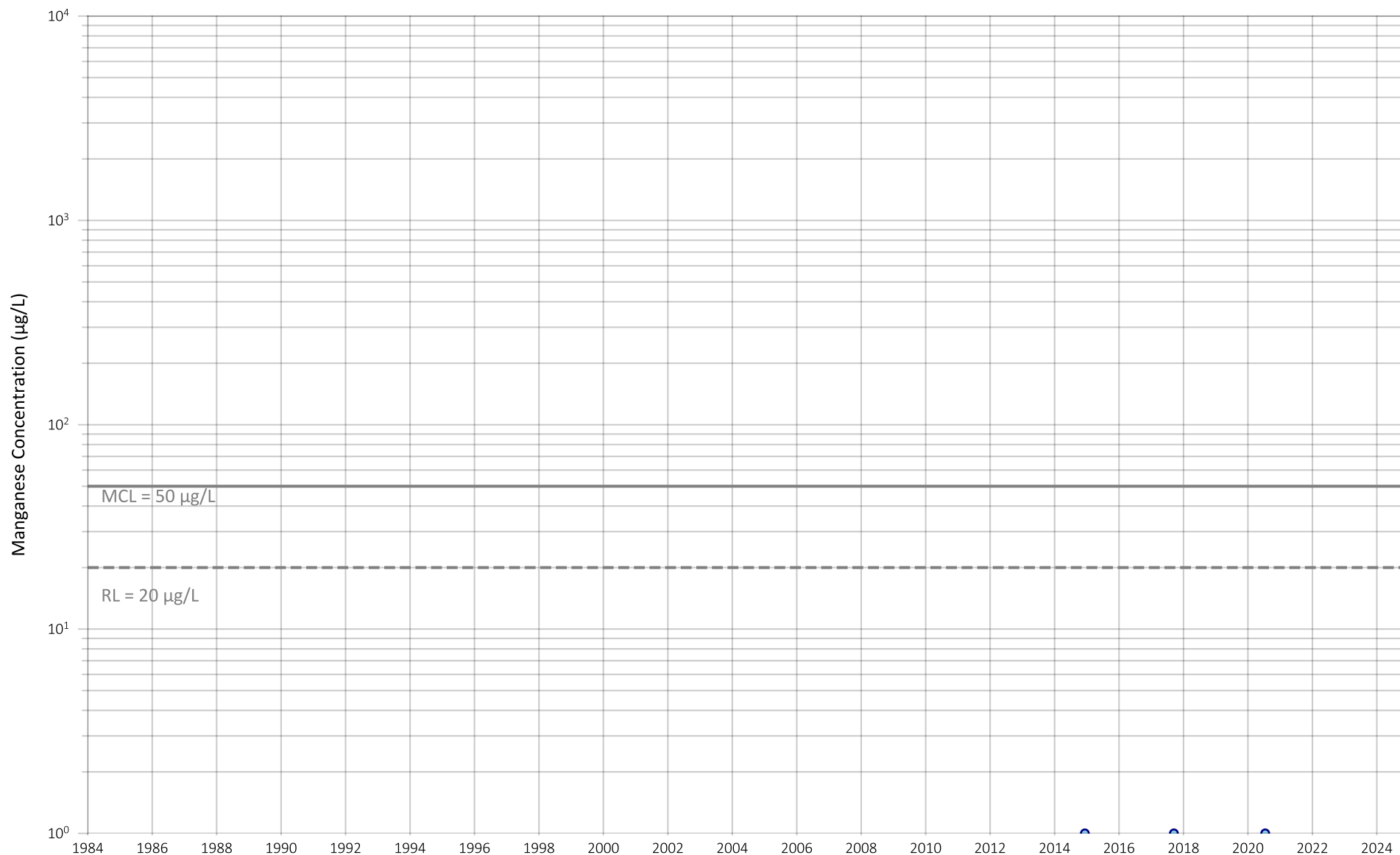
1. The maximum contaminant level (MCL) for manganese (Mn) is 50 micrograms per liter (µg/L).
2. The reporting limit (RL) most used for Mn is 20 µg/L. Reporting limits identified in this dataset were between 2 µg/L and 20 µg/L. Samples that were not detected are shown as 1 µg/L.



Notes:

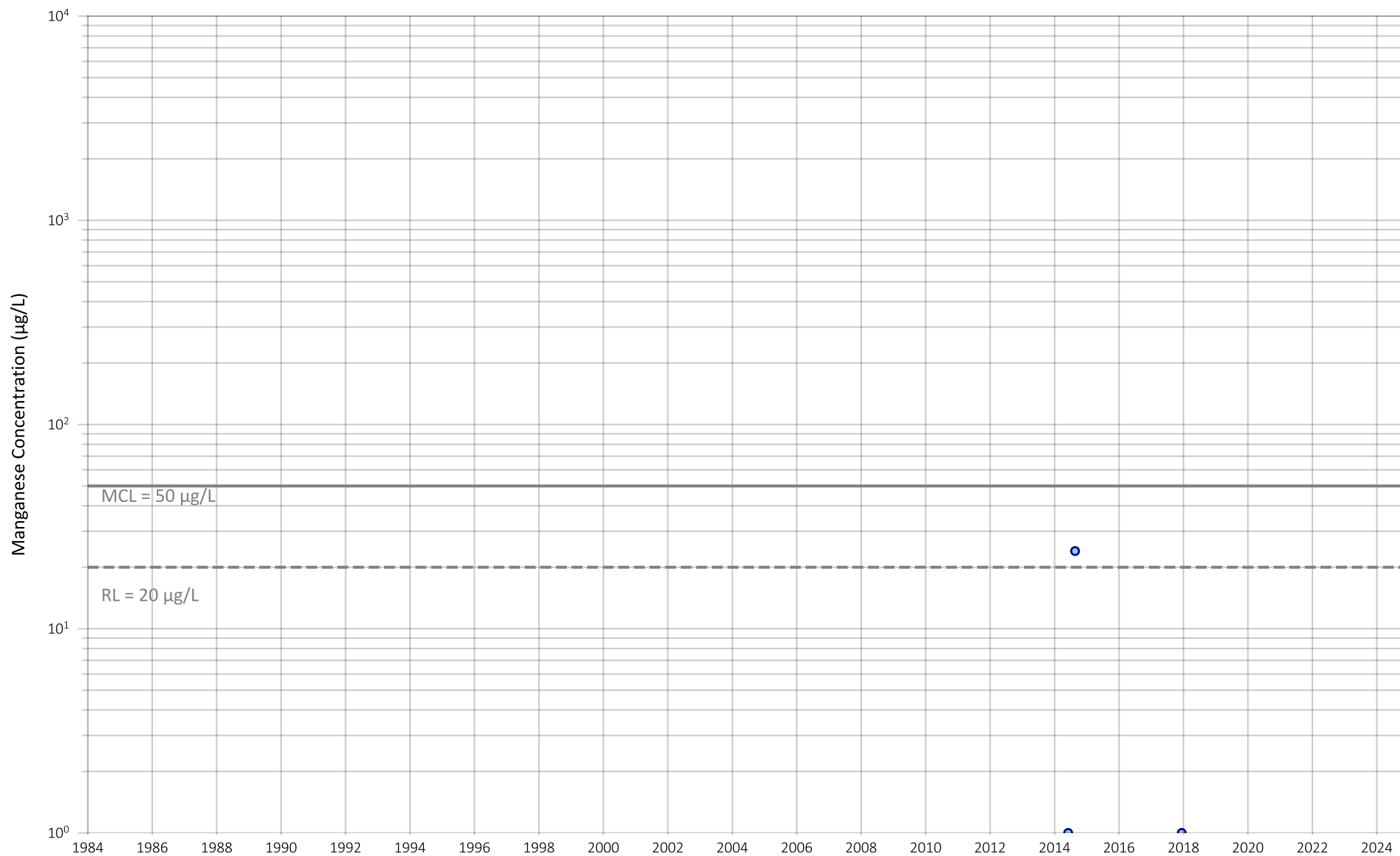
1. The maximum contaminant level (MCL) for manganese (Mn) is 50 micrograms per liter (µg/L).
2. The reporting limit (RL) most used for Mn is 20 µg/L. Reporting limits identified in this dataset were between 2 µg/L and 20 µg/L. Samples that were not detected are shown as 1 µg/L.

Well Name: WELL 13 (390')
 Well Owner: Citrus Heights Water District
 Figure C.46



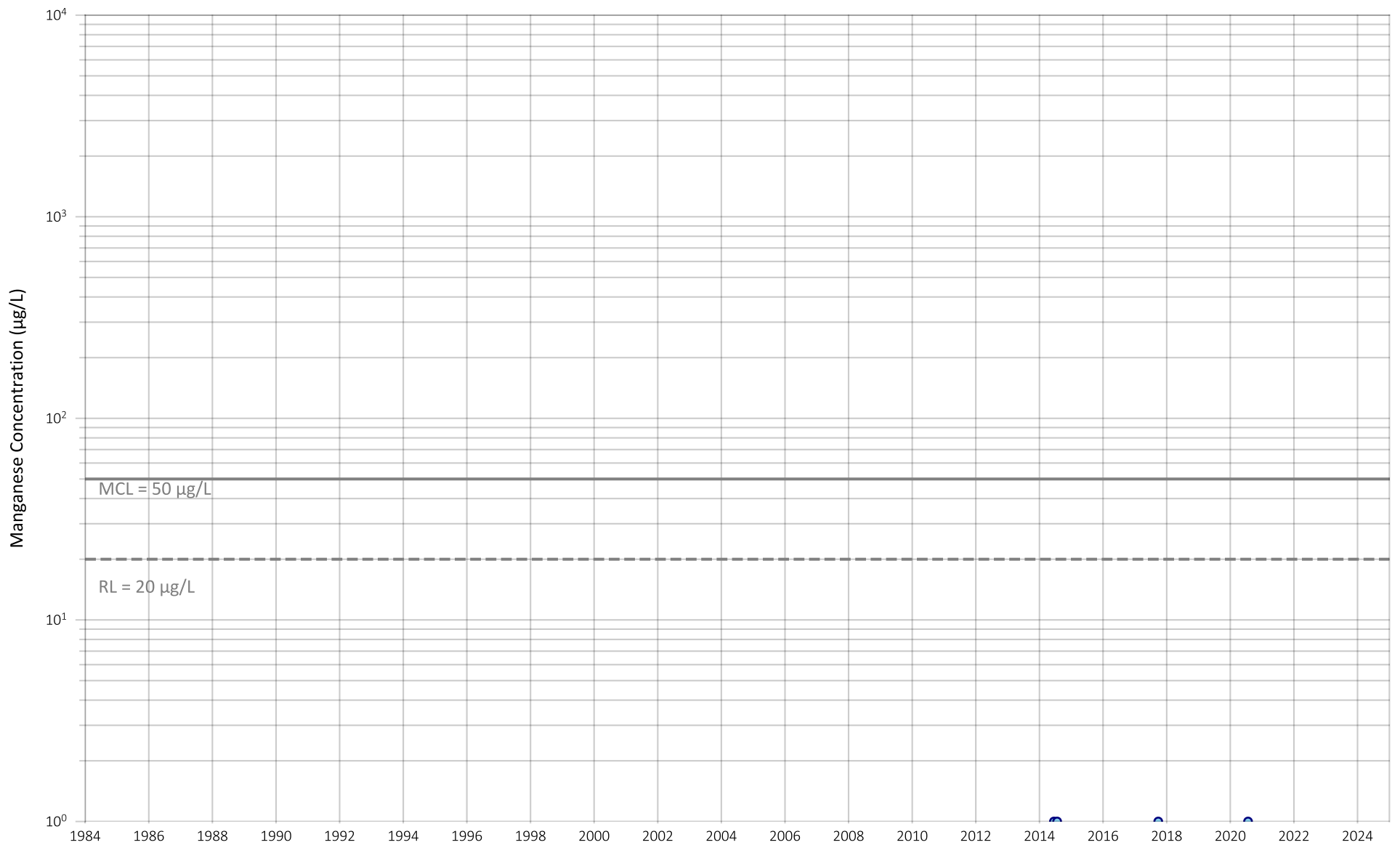
Notes:

1. The maximum contaminant level (MCL) for manganese (Mn) is 50 micrograms per liter ($\mu\text{g/L}$).
2. The reporting limit (RL) most used for Mn is 20 $\mu\text{g/L}$. Reporting limits identified in this dataset were between 2 $\mu\text{g/L}$ and 20 $\mu\text{g/L}$. Samples that were not detected are shown as 1 $\mu\text{g/L}$.



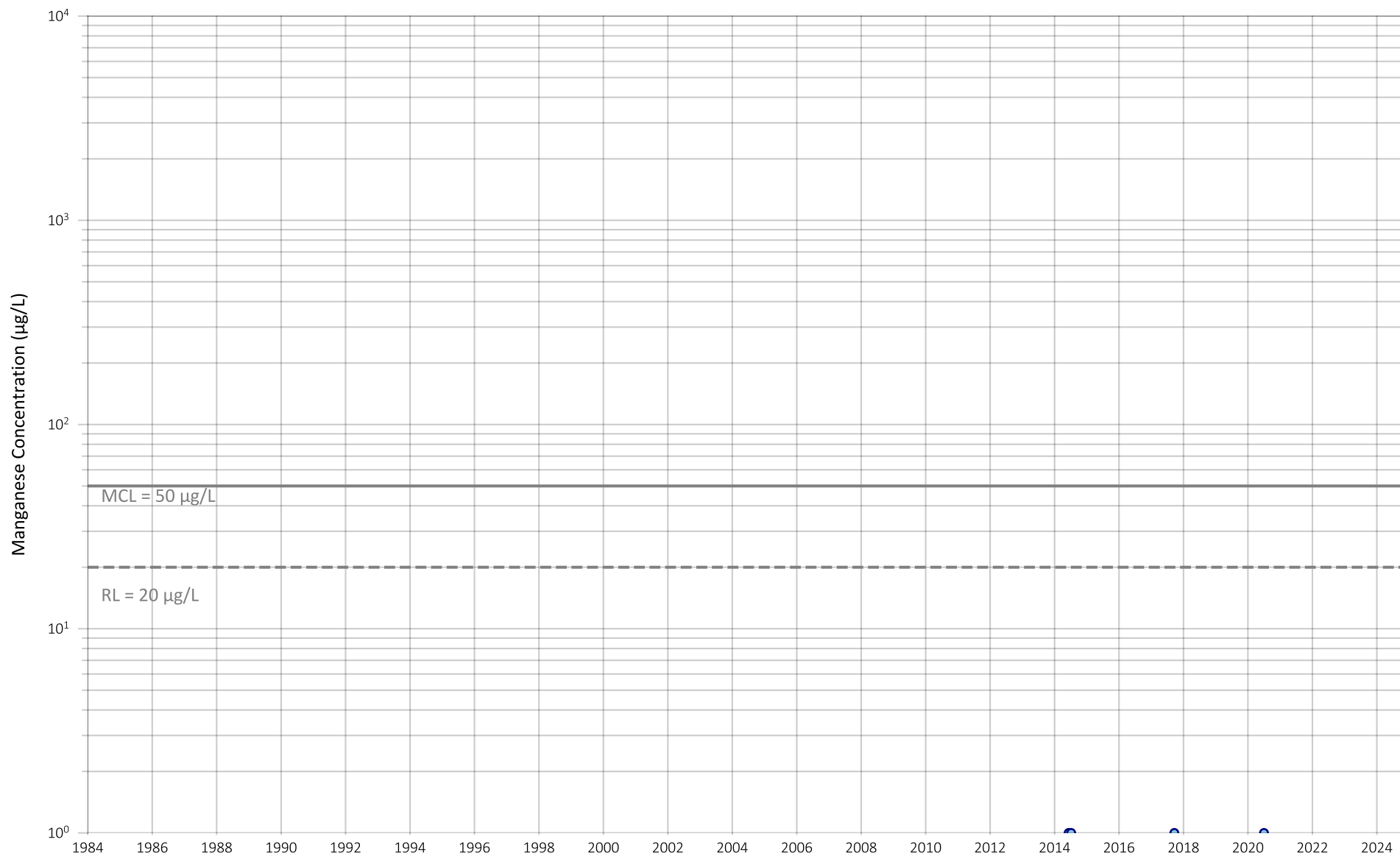
Notes:

1. The maximum contaminant level (MCL) for manganese (Mn) is 50 micrograms per liter (µg/L).
2. The reporting limit (RL) most used for Mn is 20 µg/L. Reporting limits identified in this dataset were between 2 µg/L and 20 µg/L. Samples that were not detected are shown as 1 µg/L.



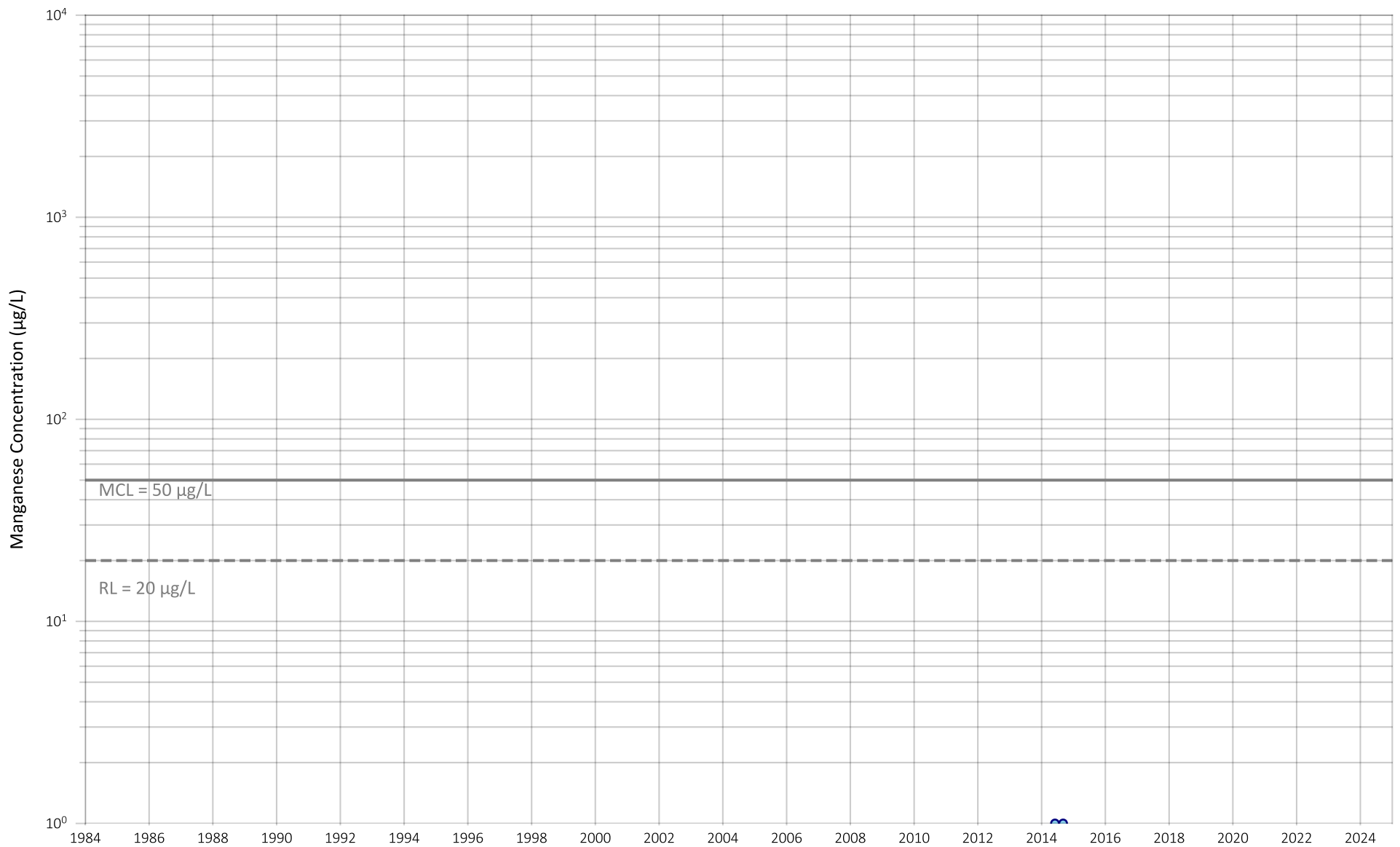
Notes:

1. The maximum contaminant level (MCL) for manganese (Mn) is 50 micrograms per liter ($\mu\text{g/L}$).
2. The reporting limit (RL) most used for Mn is 20 $\mu\text{g/L}$. Reporting limits identified in this dataset were between 2 $\mu\text{g/L}$ and 20 $\mu\text{g/L}$. Samples that were not detected are shown as 1 $\mu\text{g/L}$.



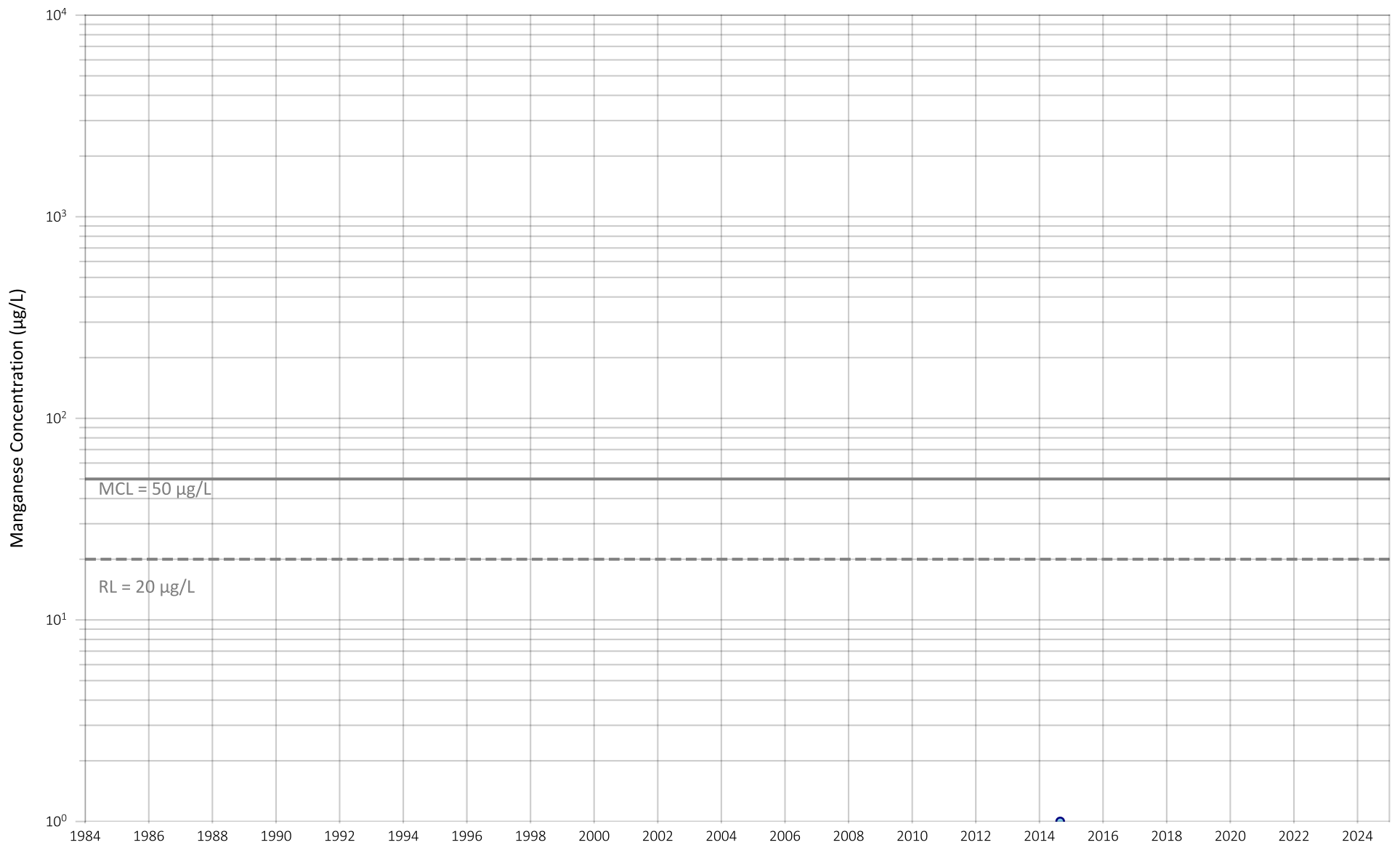
Notes:

1. The maximum contaminant level (MCL) for manganese (Mn) is 50 micrograms per liter (µg/L).
2. The reporting limit (RL) most used for Mn is 20 µg/L. Reporting limits identified in this dataset were between 2 µg/L and 20 µg/L. Samples that were not detected are shown as 1 µg/L.



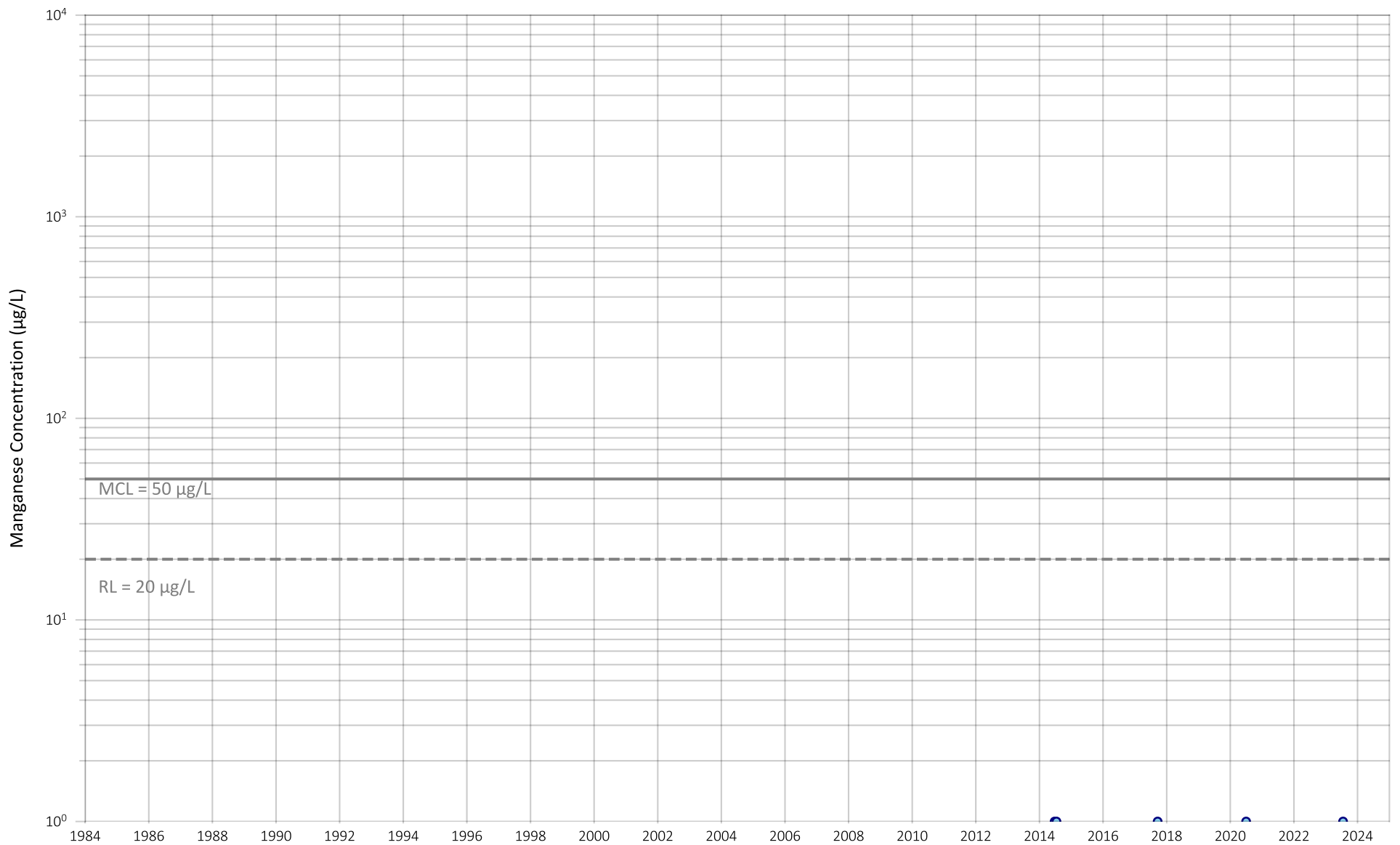
Notes:

1. The maximum contaminant level (MCL) for manganese (Mn) is 50 micrograms per liter (µg/L).
2. The reporting limit (RL) most used for Mn is 20 µg/L. Reporting limits identified in this dataset were between 2 µg/L and 20 µg/L. Samples that were not detected are shown as 1 µg/L.



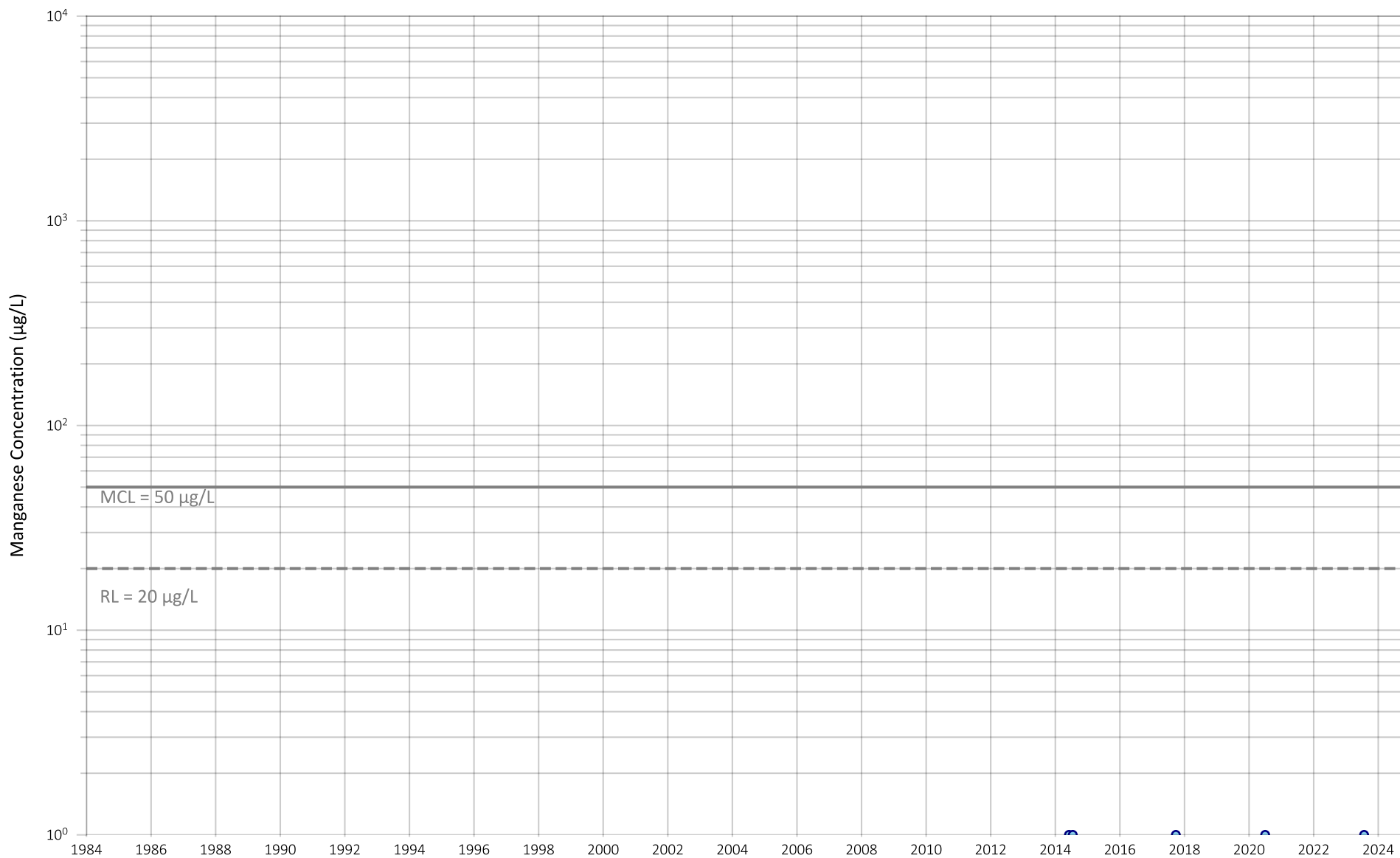
Notes:

1. The maximum contaminant level (MCL) for manganese (Mn) is 50 micrograms per liter (µg/L).
2. The reporting limit (RL) most used for Mn is 20 µg/L. Reporting limits identified in this dataset were between 2 µg/L and 20 µg/L. Samples that were not detected are shown as 1 µg/L.



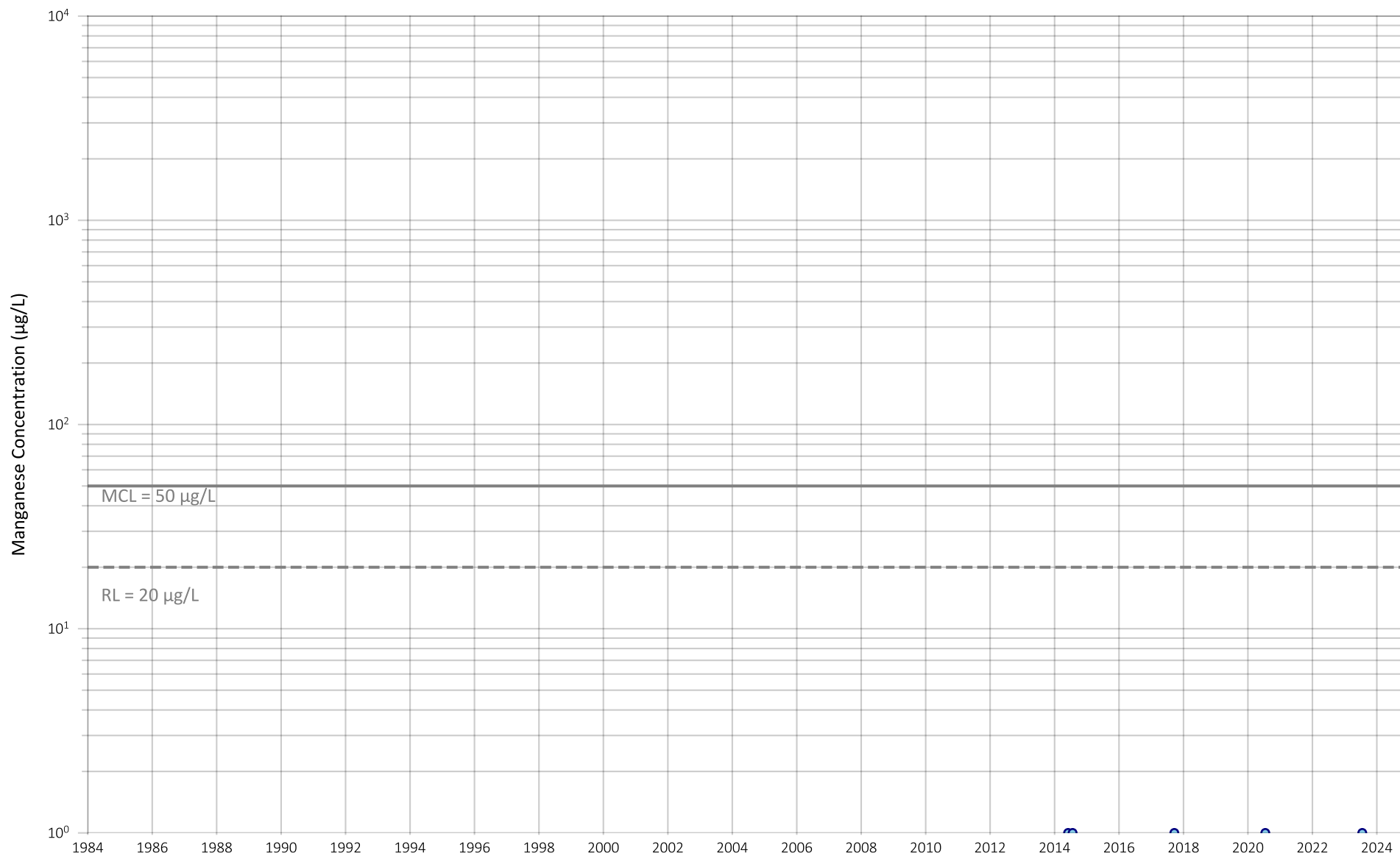
Notes:

1. The maximum contaminant level (MCL) for manganese (Mn) is 50 micrograms per liter ($\mu\text{g/L}$).
2. The reporting limit (RL) most used for Mn is 20 $\mu\text{g/L}$. Reporting limits identified in this dataset were between 2 $\mu\text{g/L}$ and 20 $\mu\text{g/L}$. Samples that were not detected are shown as 1 $\mu\text{g/L}$.



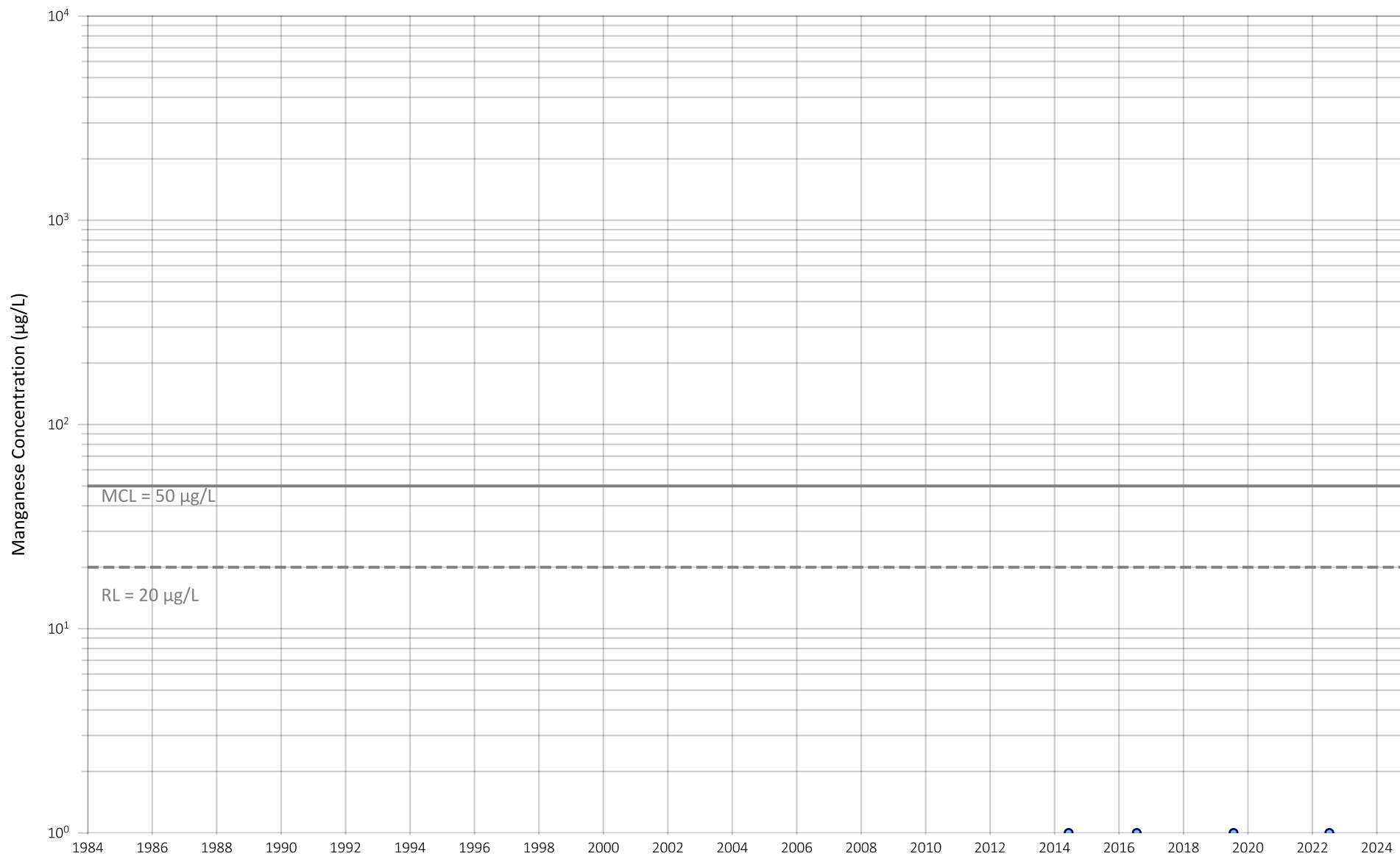
Notes:

1. The maximum contaminant level (MCL) for manganese (Mn) is 50 micrograms per liter (µg/L).
2. The reporting limit (RL) most used for Mn is 20 µg/L. Reporting limits identified in this dataset were between 2 µg/L and 20 µg/L. Samples that were not detected are shown as 1 µg/L.



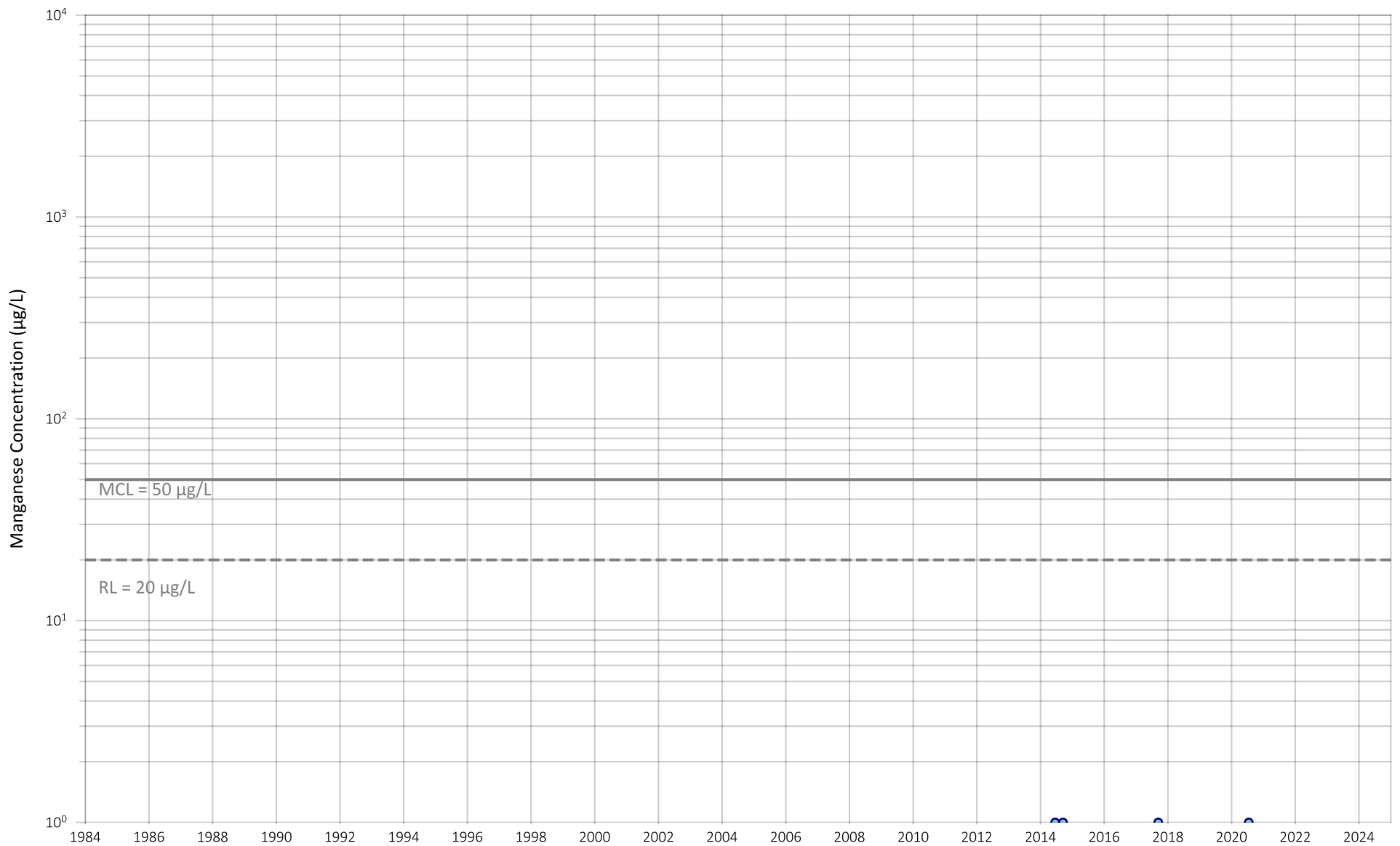
Notes:

1. The maximum contaminant level (MCL) for manganese (Mn) is 50 micrograms per liter (µg/L).
2. The reporting limit (RL) most used for Mn is 20 µg/L. Reporting limits identified in this dataset were between 2 µg/L and 20 µg/L. Samples that were not detected are shown as 1 µg/L.



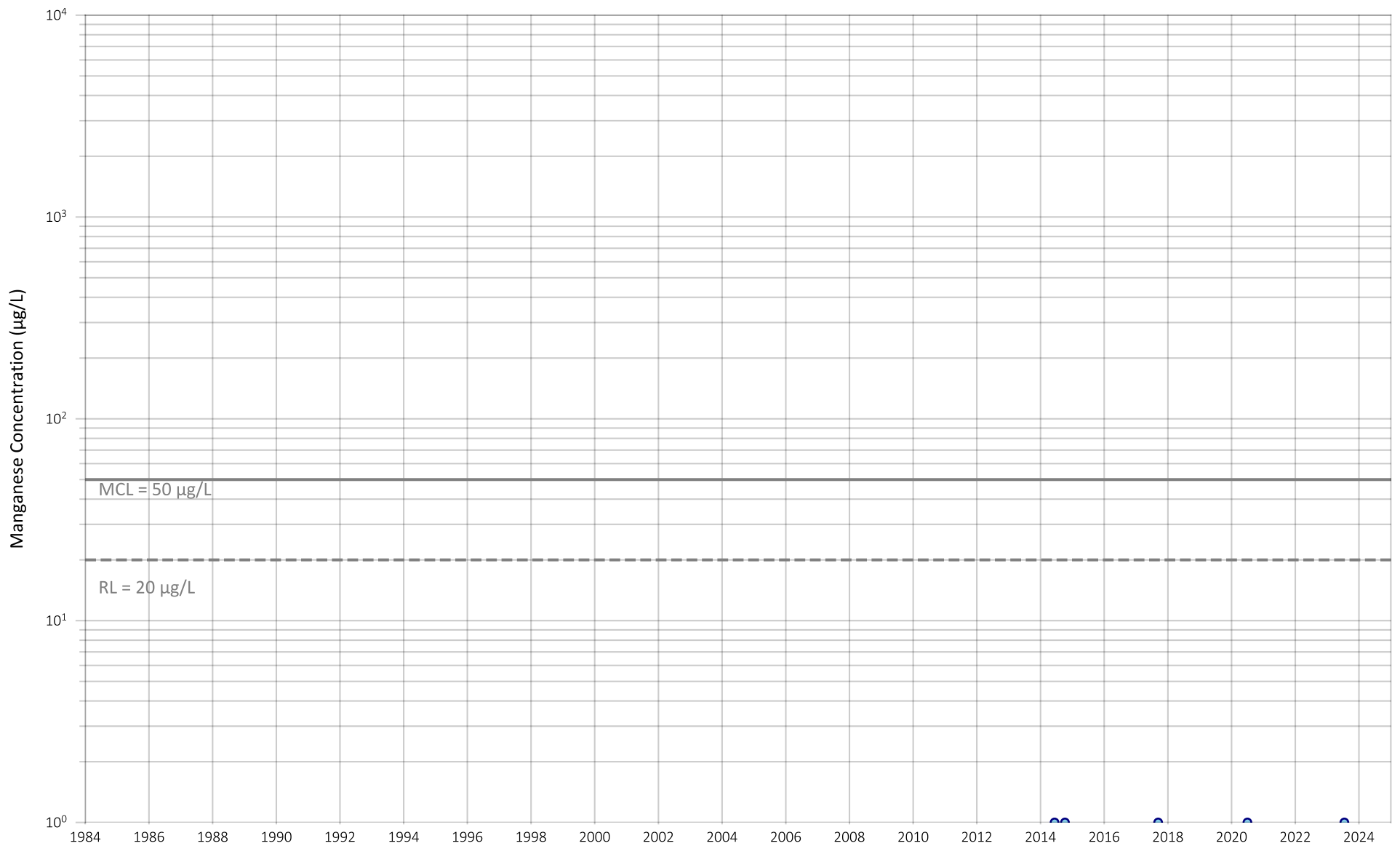
Notes:

1. The maximum contaminant level (MCL) for manganese (Mn) is 50 micrograms per liter ($\mu\text{g/L}$).
2. The reporting limit (RL) most used for Mn is 20 $\mu\text{g/L}$. Reporting limits identified in this dataset were between 2 $\mu\text{g/L}$ and 20 $\mu\text{g/L}$. Samples that were not detected are shown as 1 $\mu\text{g/L}$.



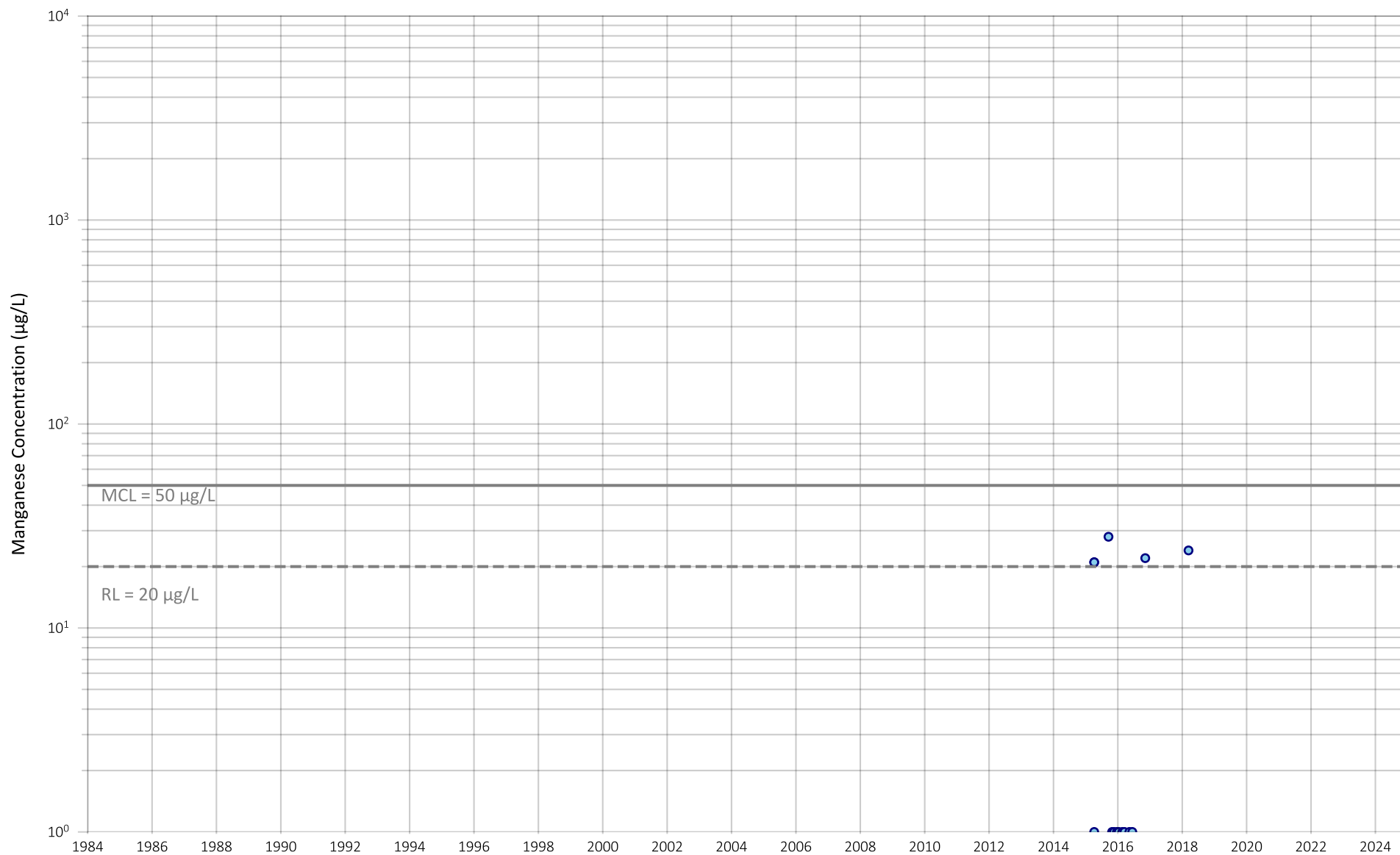
Notes:

1. The maximum contaminant level (MCL) for manganese (Mn) is 50 micrograms per liter (µg/L).
2. The reporting limit (RL) most used for Mn is 20 µg/L. Reporting limits identified in this dataset were between 2 µg/L and 20 µg/L. Samples that were not detected are shown as 1 µg/L.



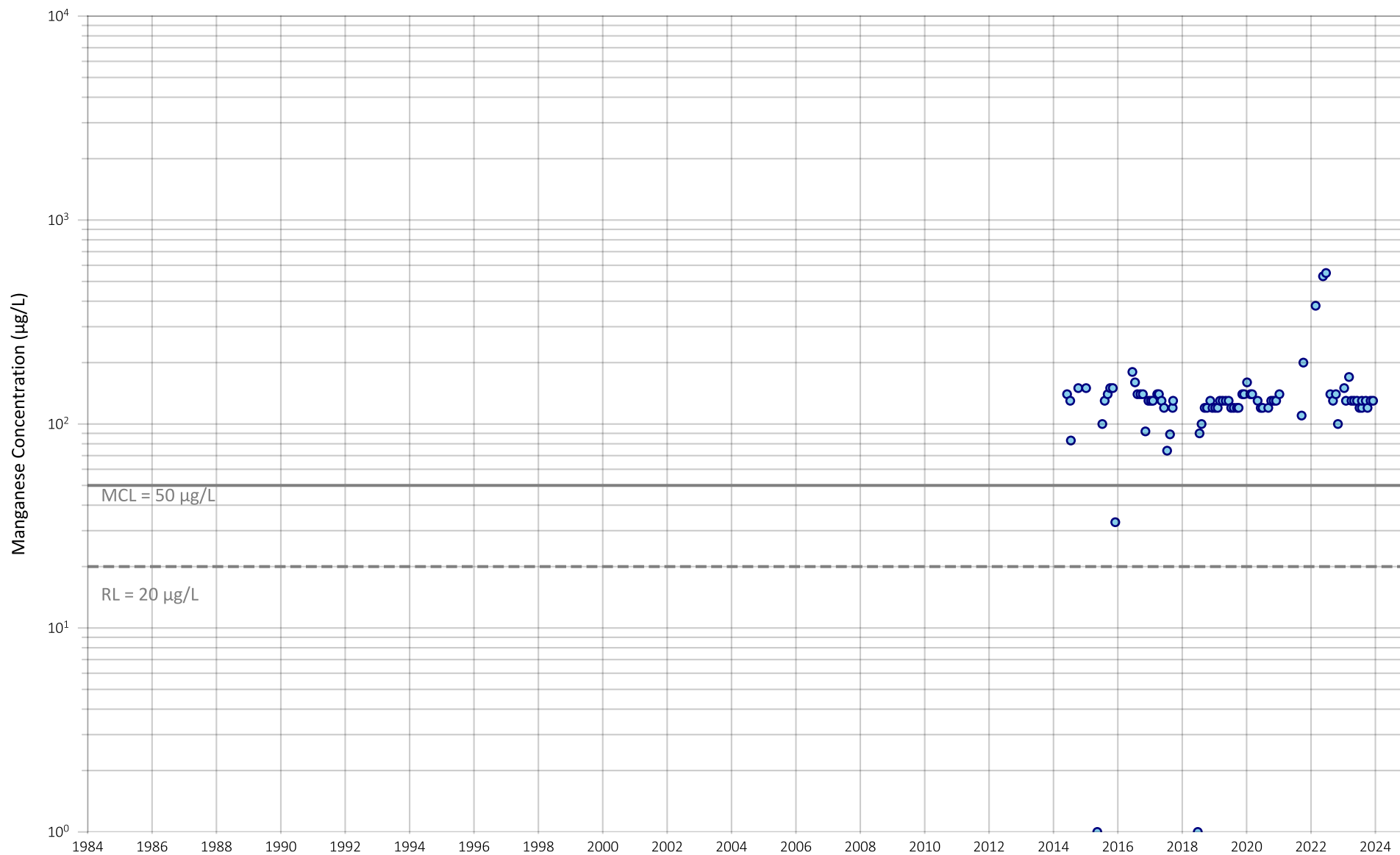
Notes:

1. The maximum contaminant level (MCL) for manganese (Mn) is 50 micrograms per liter (µg/L).
2. The reporting limit (RL) most used for Mn is 20 µg/L. Reporting limits identified in this dataset were between 2 µg/L and 20 µg/L. Samples that were not detected are shown as 1 µg/L.



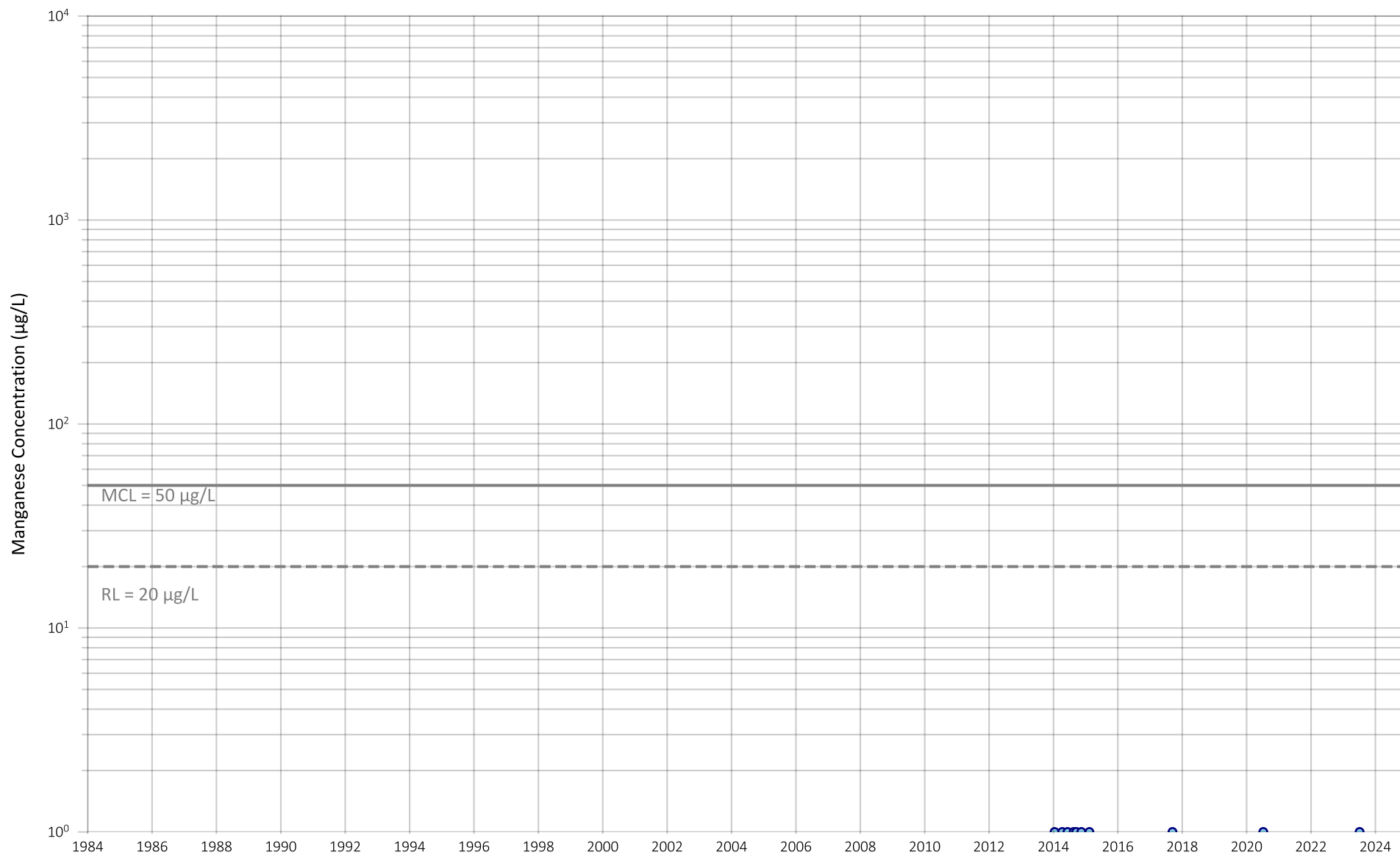
Notes:

1. The maximum contaminant level (MCL) for manganese (Mn) is 50 micrograms per liter (µg/L).
2. The reporting limit (RL) most used for Mn is 20 µg/L. Reporting limits identified in this dataset were between 2 µg/L and 20 µg/L. Samples that were not detected are shown as 1 µg/L.



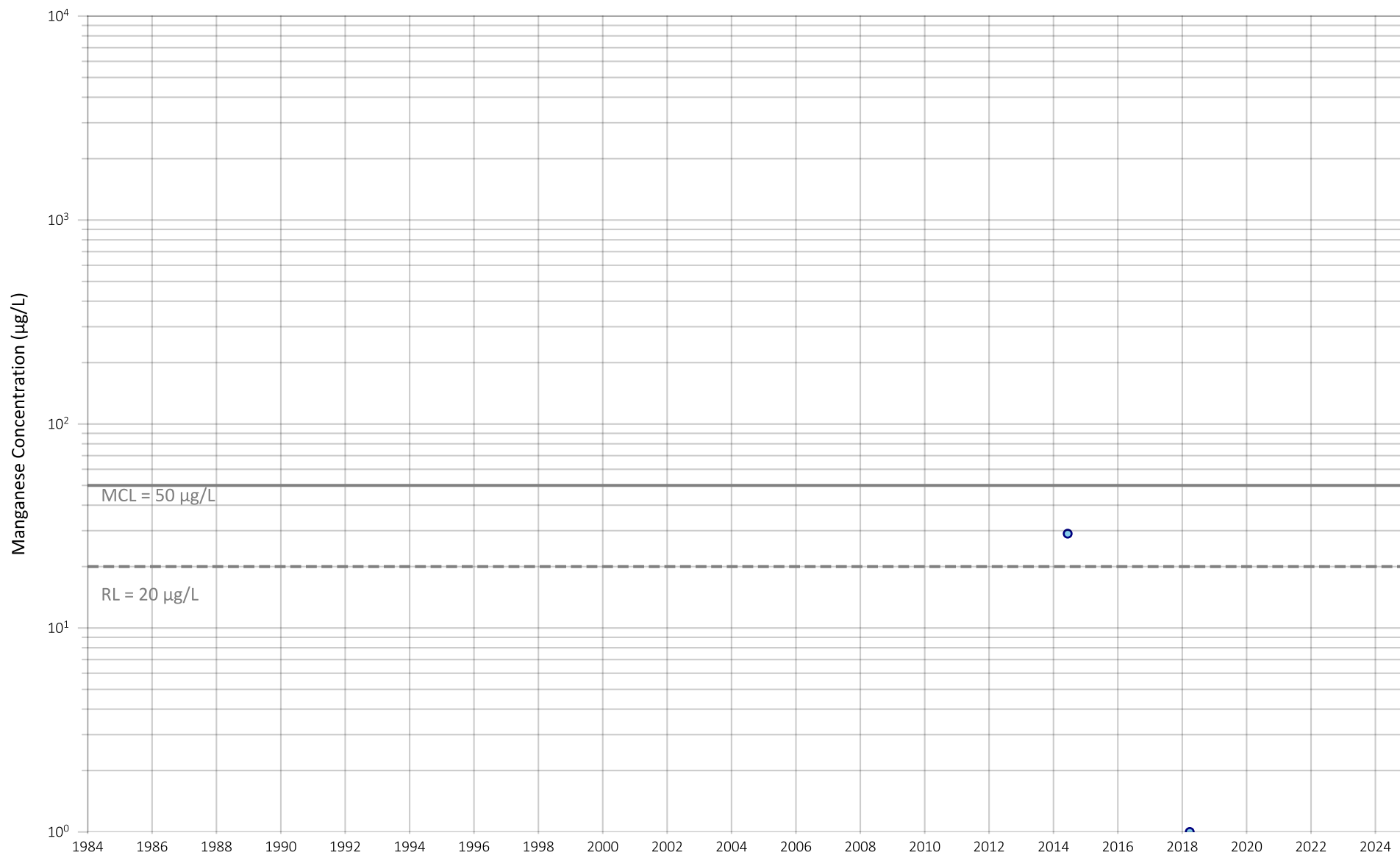
Notes:

1. The maximum contaminant level (MCL) for manganese (Mn) is 50 micrograms per liter (µg/L).
2. The reporting limit (RL) most used for Mn is 20 µg/L. Reporting limits identified in this dataset were between 2 µg/L and 20 µg/L. Samples that were not detected are shown as 1 µg/L.



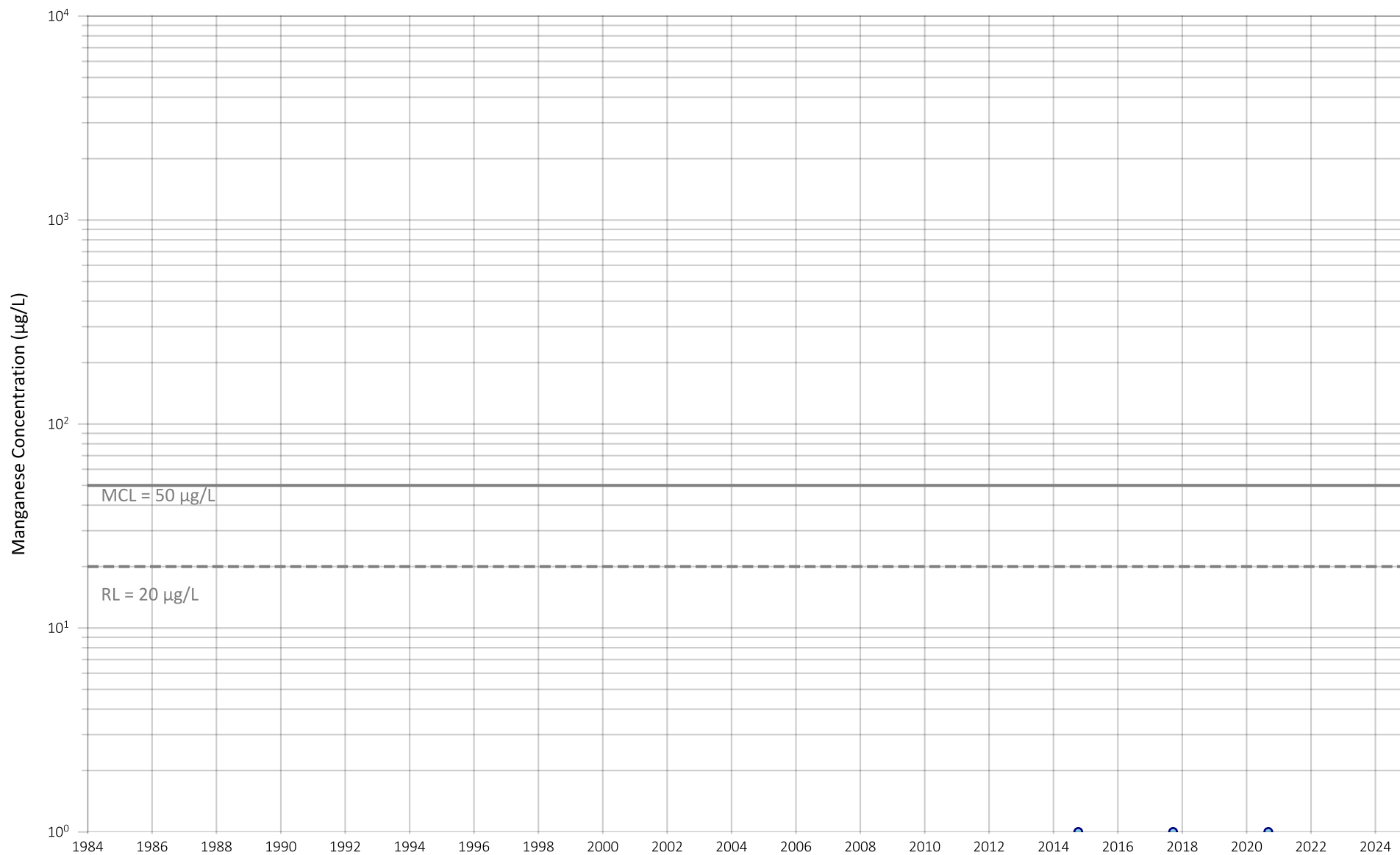
Notes:

1. The maximum contaminant level (MCL) for manganese (Mn) is 50 micrograms per liter (µg/L).
2. The reporting limit (RL) most used for Mn is 20 µg/L. Reporting limits identified in this dataset were between 2 µg/L and 20 µg/L. Samples that were not detected are shown as 1 µg/L.



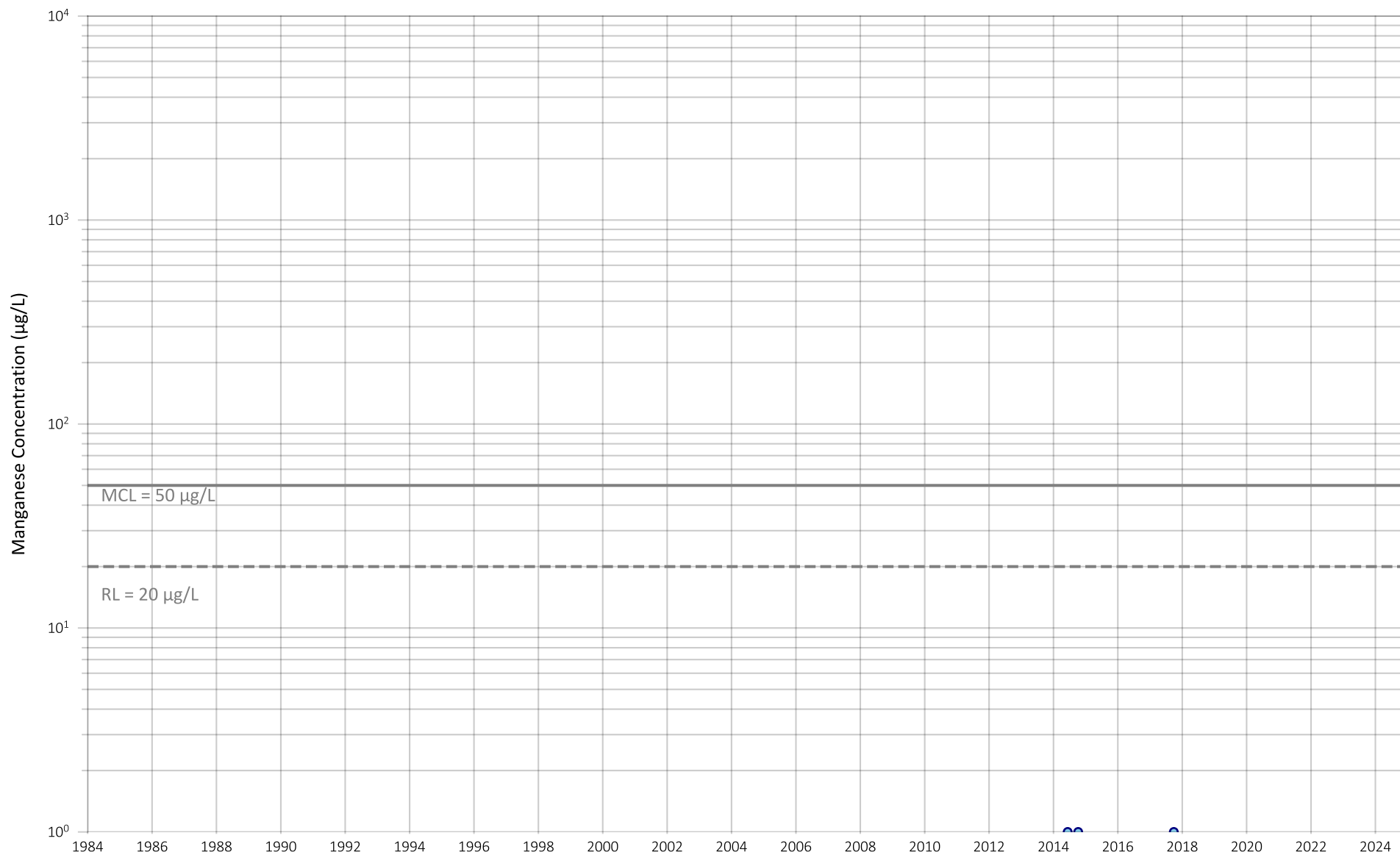
Notes:

1. The maximum contaminant level (MCL) for manganese (Mn) is 50 micrograms per liter (µg/L).
2. The reporting limit (RL) most used for Mn is 20 µg/L. Reporting limits identified in this dataset were between 2 µg/L and 20 µg/L. Samples that were not detected are shown as 1 µg/L.



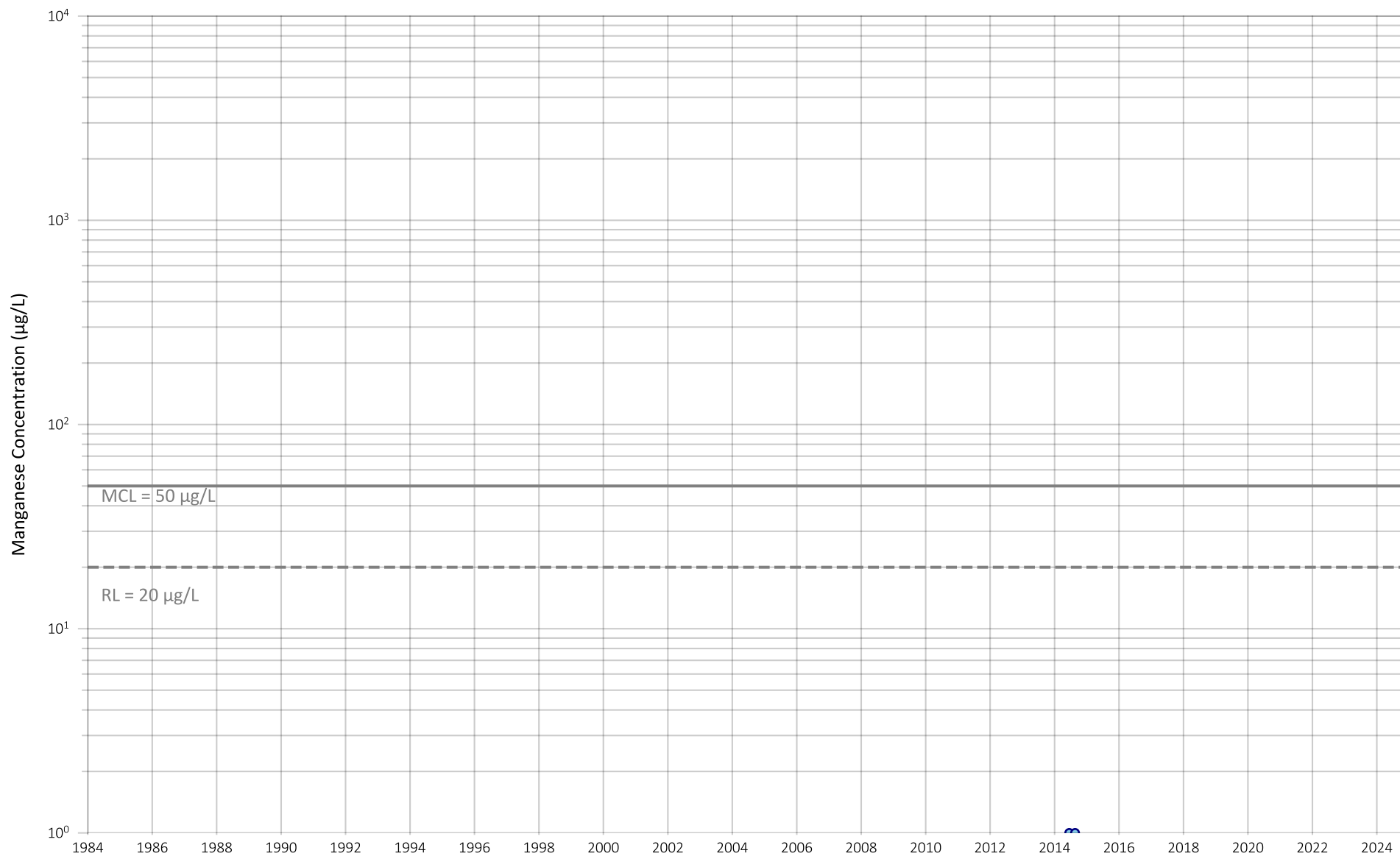
Notes:

1. The maximum contaminant level (MCL) for manganese (Mn) is 50 micrograms per liter (µg/L).
2. The reporting limit (RL) most used for Mn is 20 µg/L. Reporting limits identified in this dataset were between 2 µg/L and 20 µg/L. Samples that were not detected are shown as 1 µg/L.



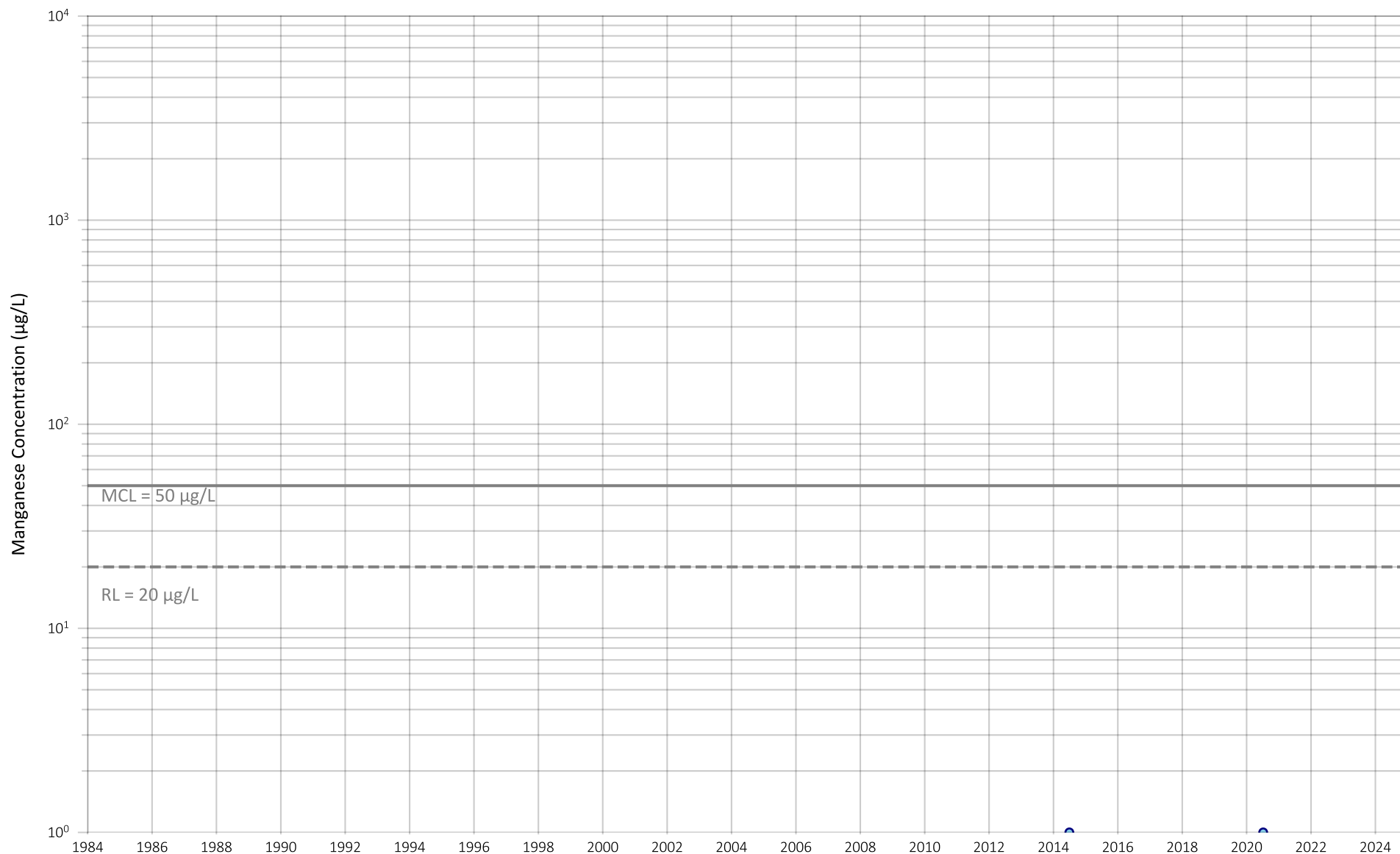
Notes:

1. The maximum contaminant level (MCL) for manganese (Mn) is 50 micrograms per liter (µg/L).
2. The reporting limit (RL) most used for Mn is 20 µg/L. Reporting limits identified in this dataset were between 2 µg/L and 20 µg/L. Samples that were not detected are shown as 1 µg/L.



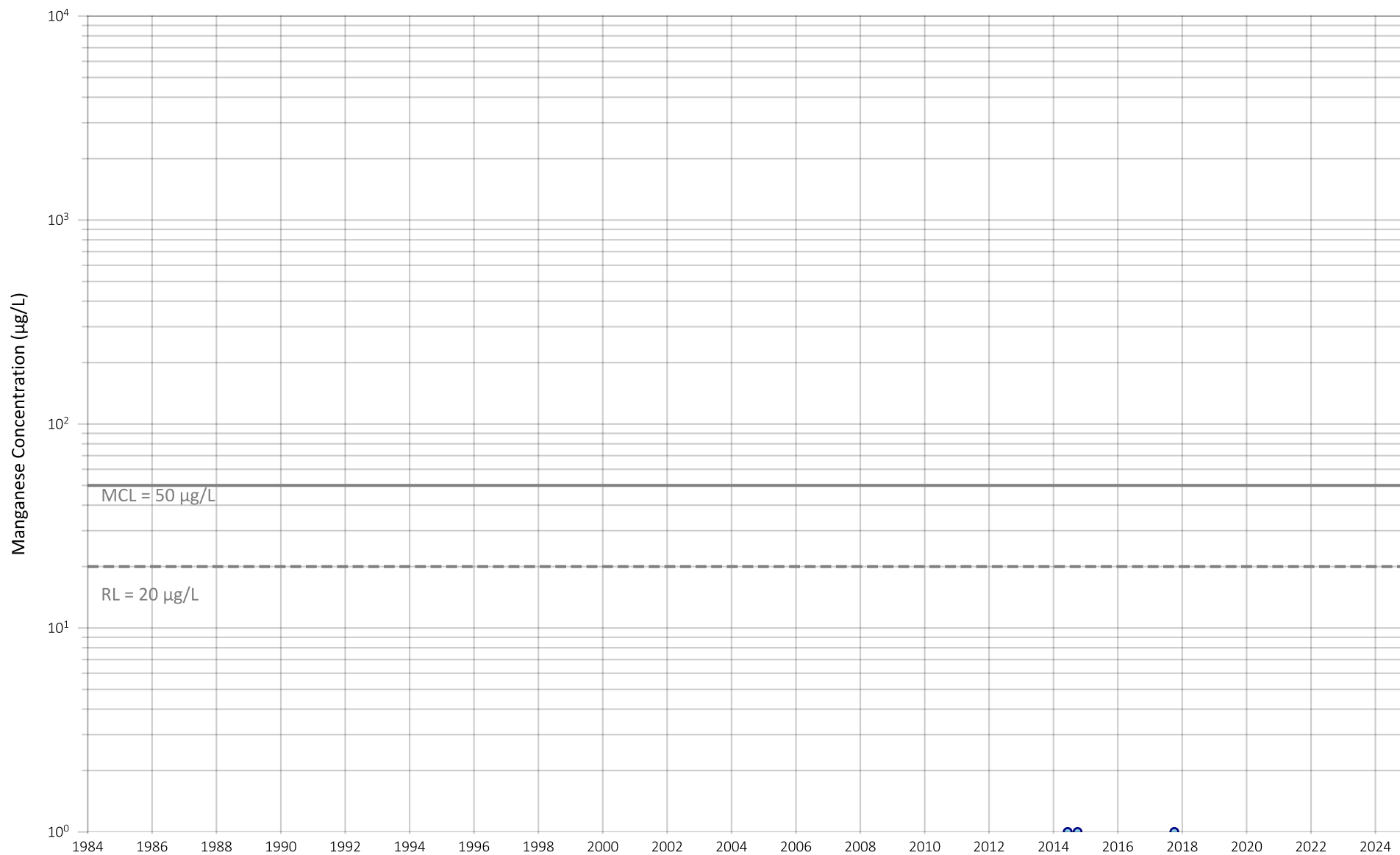
Notes:

1. The maximum contaminant level (MCL) for manganese (Mn) is 50 micrograms per liter (µg/L).
2. The reporting limit (RL) most used for Mn is 20 µg/L. Reporting limits identified in this dataset were between 2 µg/L and 20 µg/L. Samples that were not detected are shown as 1 µg/L.



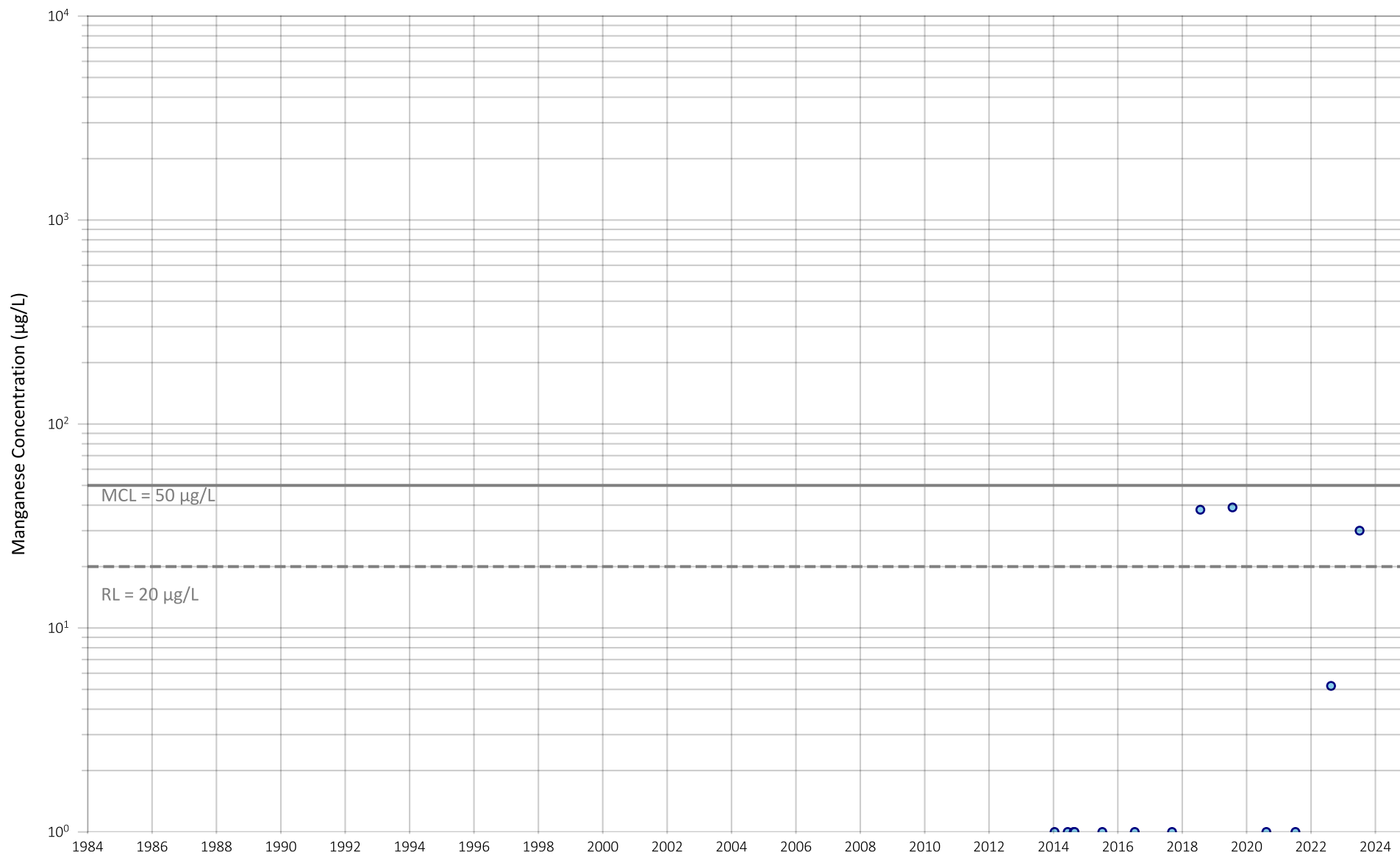
Notes:

1. The maximum contaminant level (MCL) for manganese (Mn) is 50 micrograms per liter (µg/L).
2. The reporting limit (RL) most used for Mn is 20 µg/L. Reporting limits identified in this dataset were between 2 µg/L and 20 µg/L. Samples that were not detected are shown as 1 µg/L.



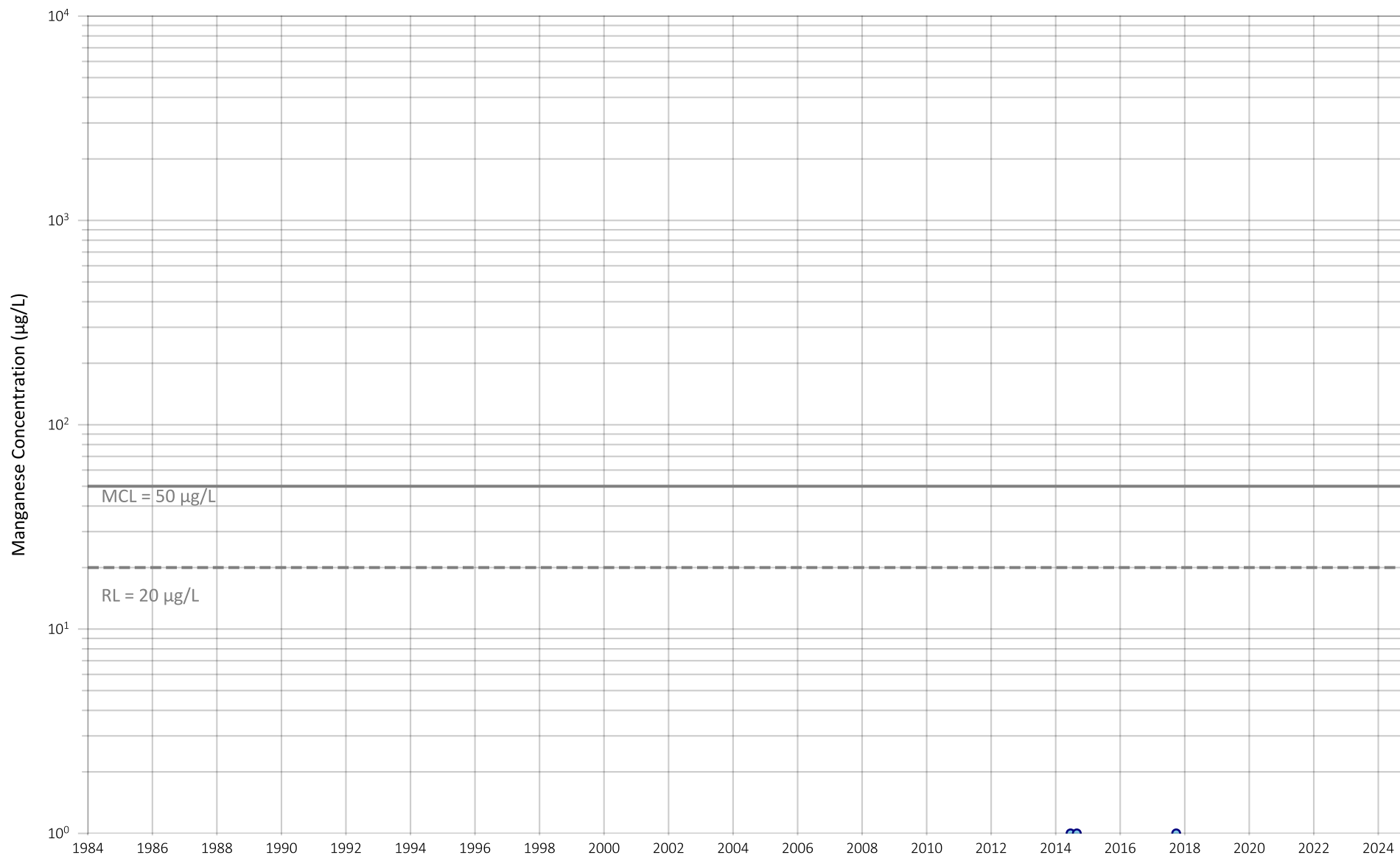
Notes:

1. The maximum contaminant level (MCL) for manganese (Mn) is 50 micrograms per liter (µg/L).
2. The reporting limit (RL) most used for Mn is 20 µg/L. Reporting limits identified in this dataset were between 2 µg/L and 20 µg/L. Samples that were not detected are shown as 1 µg/L.



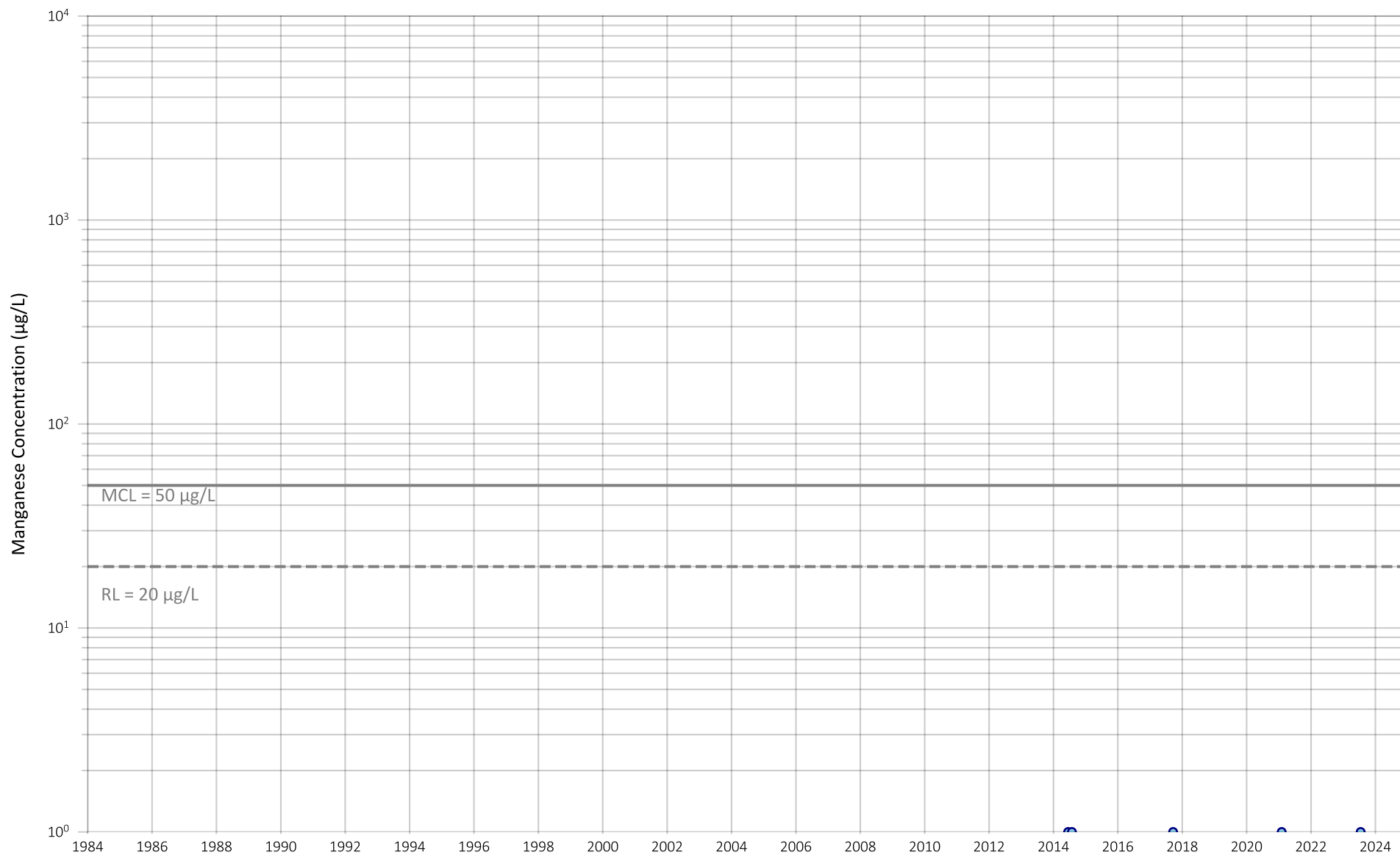
Notes:

1. The maximum contaminant level (MCL) for manganese (Mn) is 50 micrograms per liter (µg/L).
2. The reporting limit (RL) most used for Mn is 20 µg/L. Reporting limits identified in this dataset were between 2 µg/L and 20 µg/L. Samples that were not detected are shown as 1 µg/L.



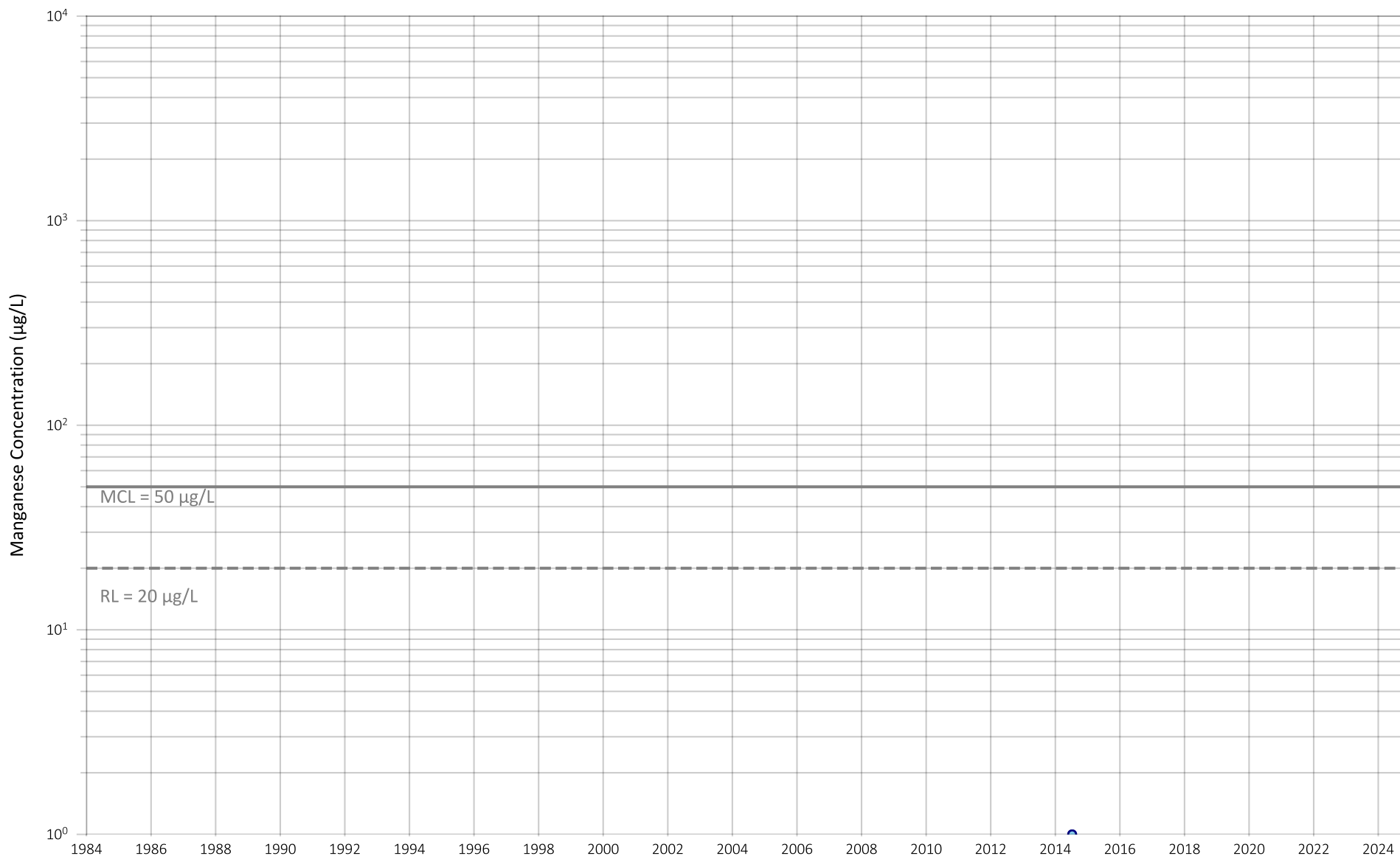
Notes:

1. The maximum contaminant level (MCL) for manganese (Mn) is 50 micrograms per liter (µg/L).
2. The reporting limit (RL) most used for Mn is 20 µg/L. Reporting limits identified in this dataset were between 2 µg/L and 20 µg/L. Samples that were not detected are shown as 1 µg/L.



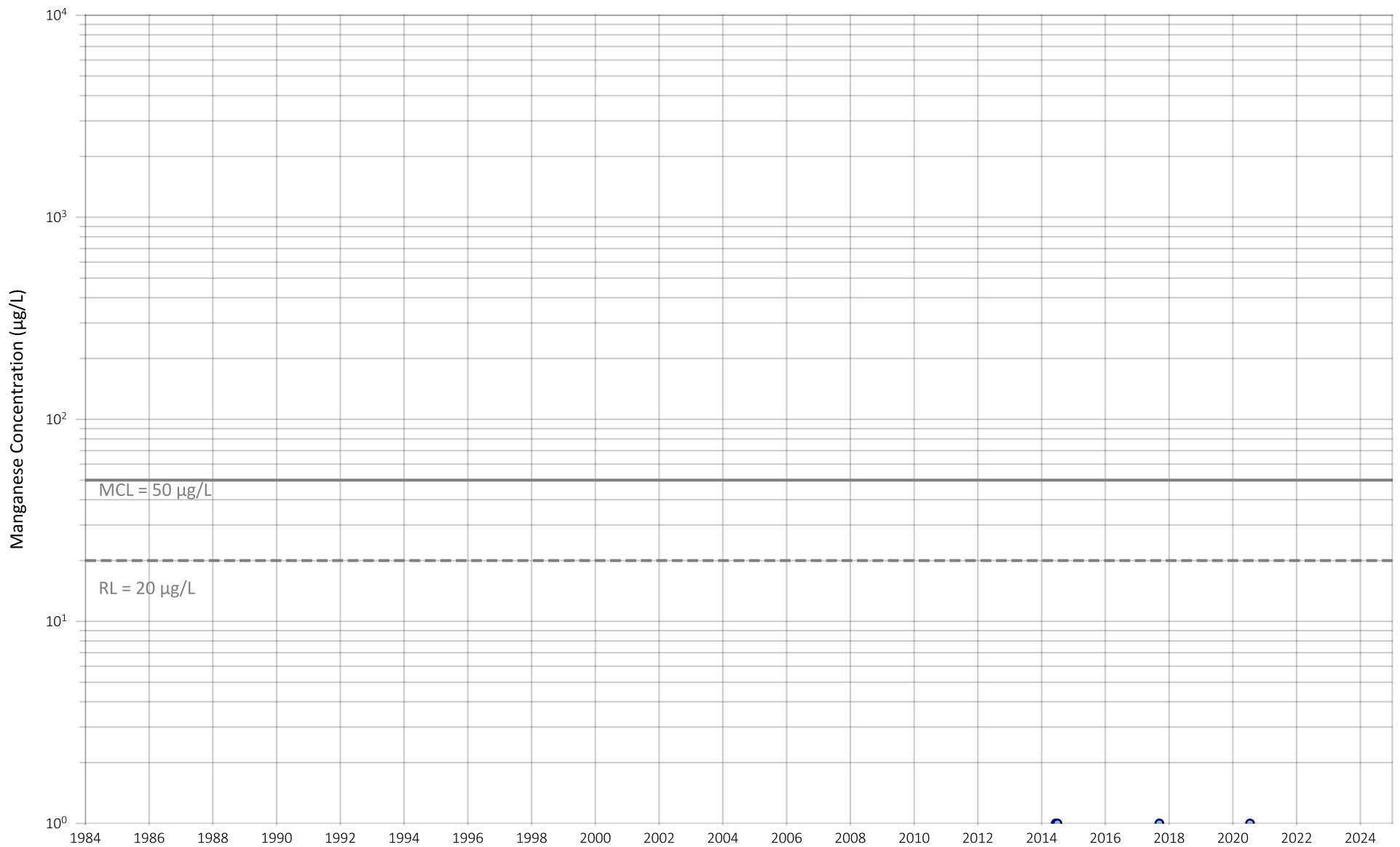
Notes:

1. The maximum contaminant level (MCL) for manganese (Mn) is 50 micrograms per liter ($\mu\text{g/L}$).
2. The reporting limit (RL) most used for Mn is 20 $\mu\text{g/L}$. Reporting limits identified in this dataset were between 2 $\mu\text{g/L}$ and 20 $\mu\text{g/L}$. Samples that were not detected are shown as 1 $\mu\text{g/L}$.



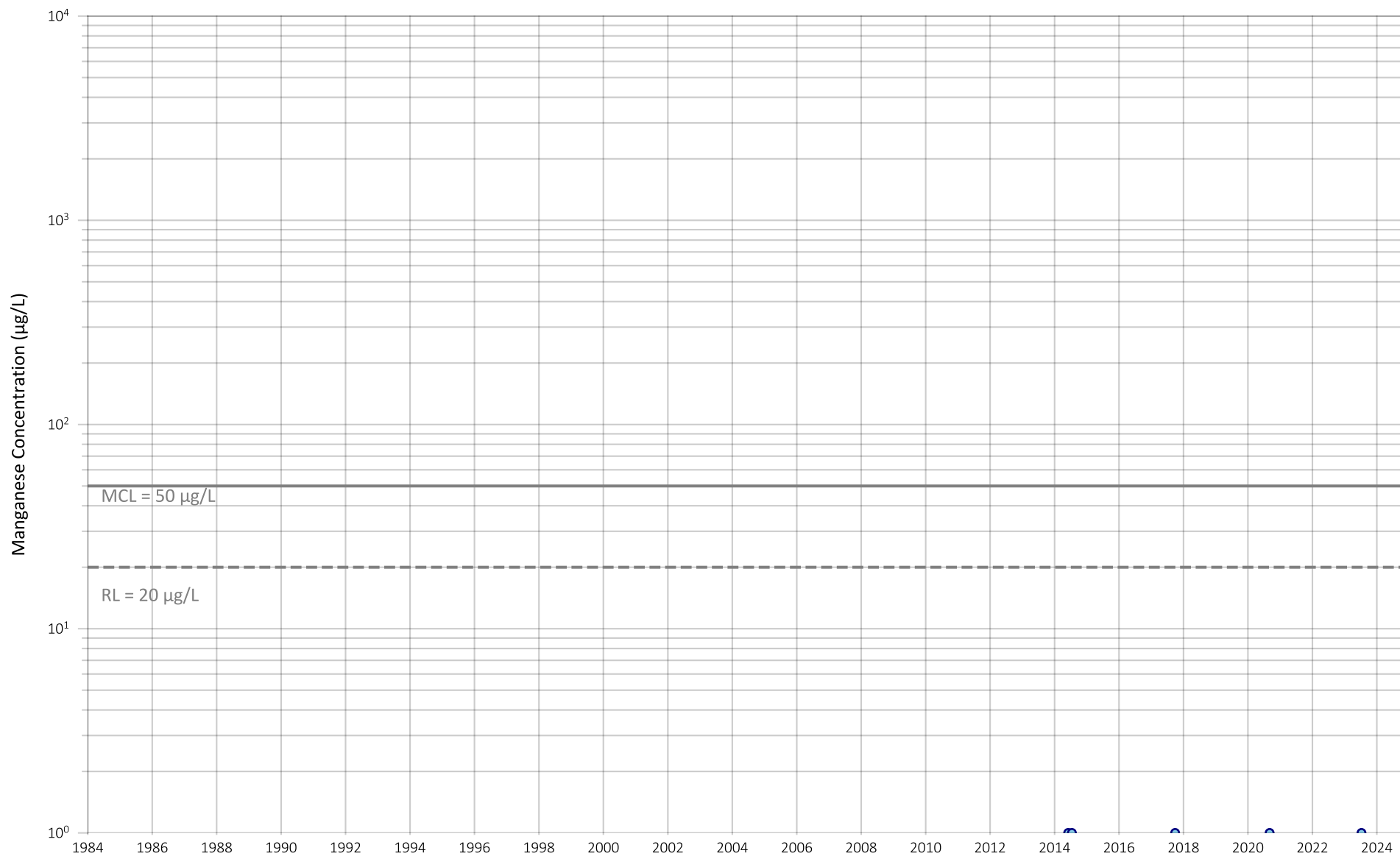
Notes:

1. The maximum contaminant level (MCL) for manganese (Mn) is 50 micrograms per liter (µg/L).
2. The reporting limit (RL) most used for Mn is 20 µg/L. Reporting limits identified in this dataset were between 2 µg/L and 20 µg/L. Samples that were not detected are shown as 1 µg/L.



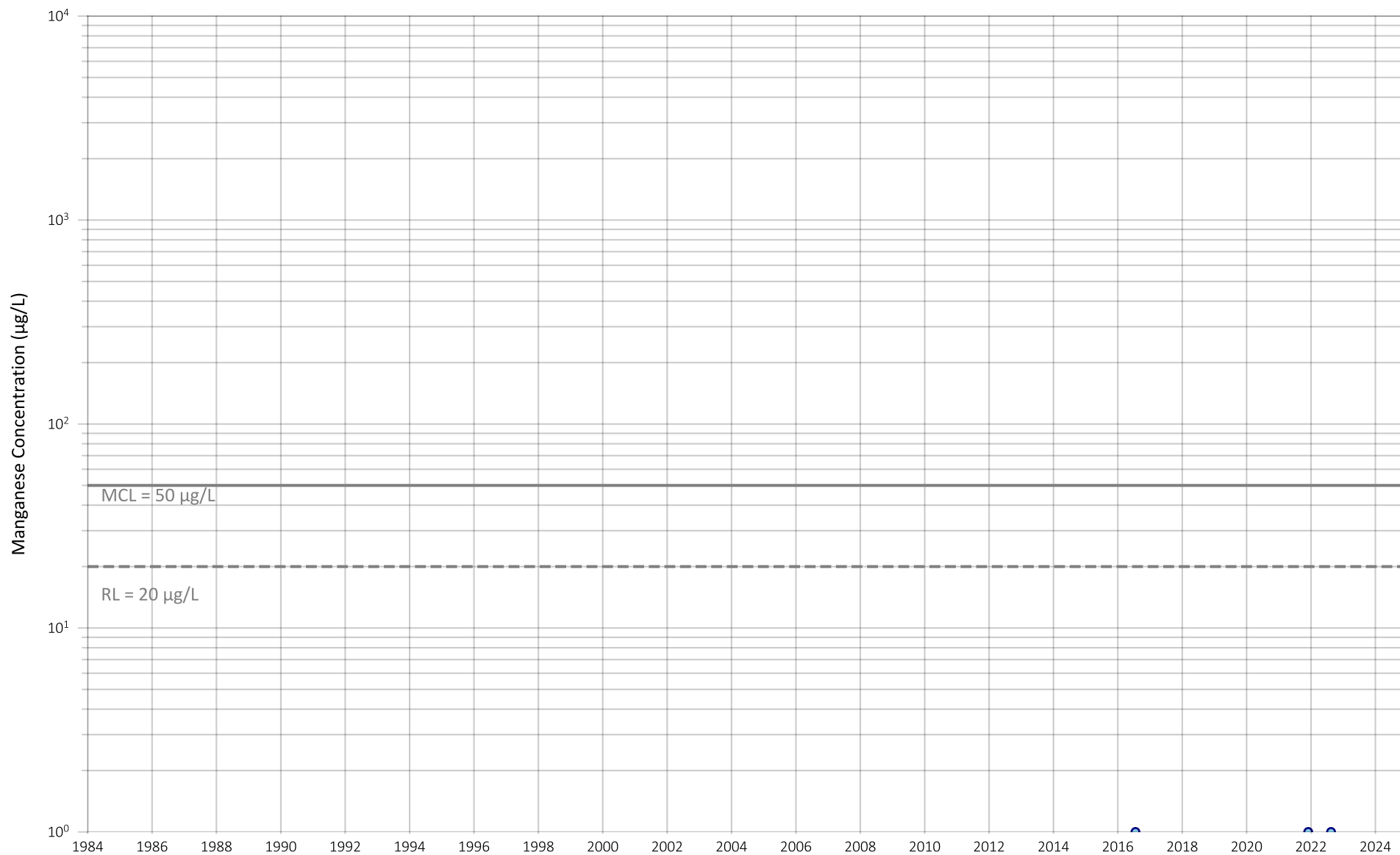
Notes:

1. The maximum contaminant level (MCL) for manganese (Mn) is 50 micrograms per liter (µg/L).
2. The reporting limit (RL) most used for Mn is 20 µg/L. Reporting limits identified in this dataset were between 2 µg/L and 20 µg/L. Samples that were not detected are shown as 1 µg/L.



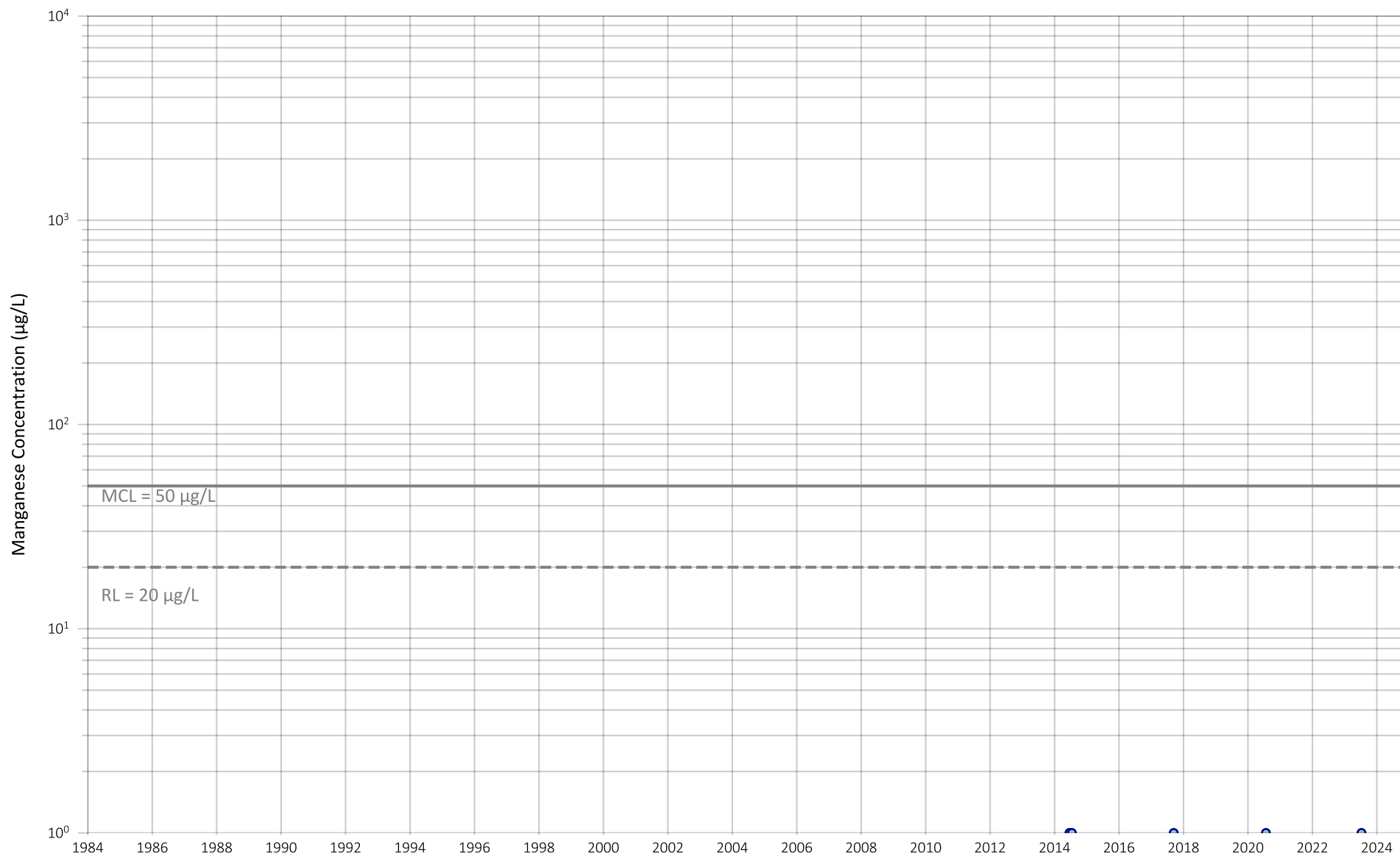
Notes:

1. The maximum contaminant level (MCL) for manganese (Mn) is 50 micrograms per liter ($\mu\text{g/L}$).
2. The reporting limit (RL) most used for Mn is 20 $\mu\text{g/L}$. Reporting limits identified in this dataset were between 2 $\mu\text{g/L}$ and 20 $\mu\text{g/L}$. Samples that were not detected are shown as 1 $\mu\text{g/L}$.



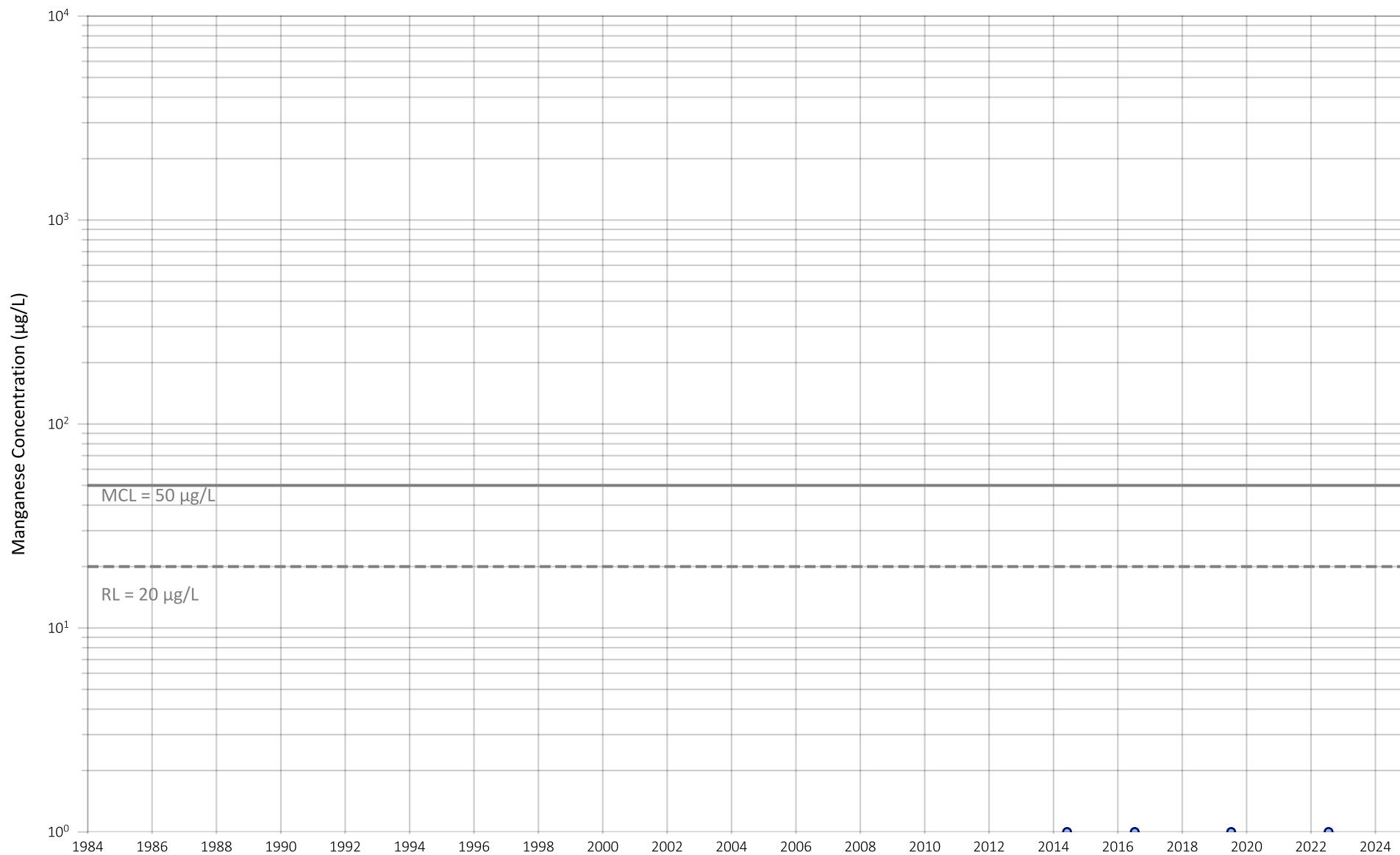
Notes:

1. The maximum contaminant level (MCL) for manganese (Mn) is 50 micrograms per liter ($\mu\text{g/L}$).
2. The reporting limit (RL) most used for Mn is 20 $\mu\text{g/L}$. Reporting limits identified in this dataset were between 2 $\mu\text{g/L}$ and 20 $\mu\text{g/L}$. Samples that were not detected are shown as 1 $\mu\text{g/L}$.



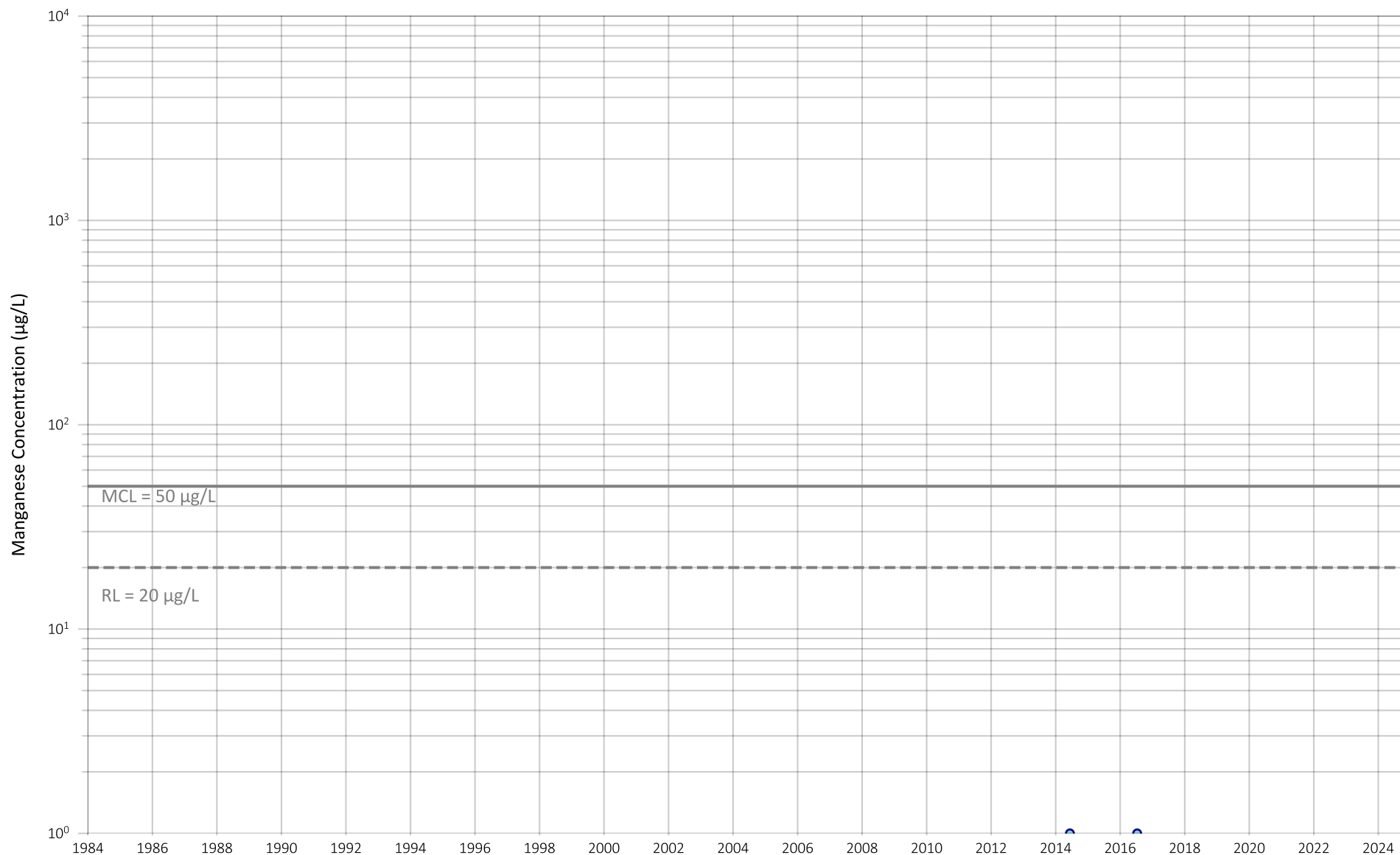
Notes:

1. The maximum contaminant level (MCL) for manganese (Mn) is 50 micrograms per liter (µg/L).
2. The reporting limit (RL) most used for Mn is 20 µg/L. Reporting limits identified in this dataset were between 2 µg/L and 20 µg/L. Samples that were not detected are shown as 1 µg/L.



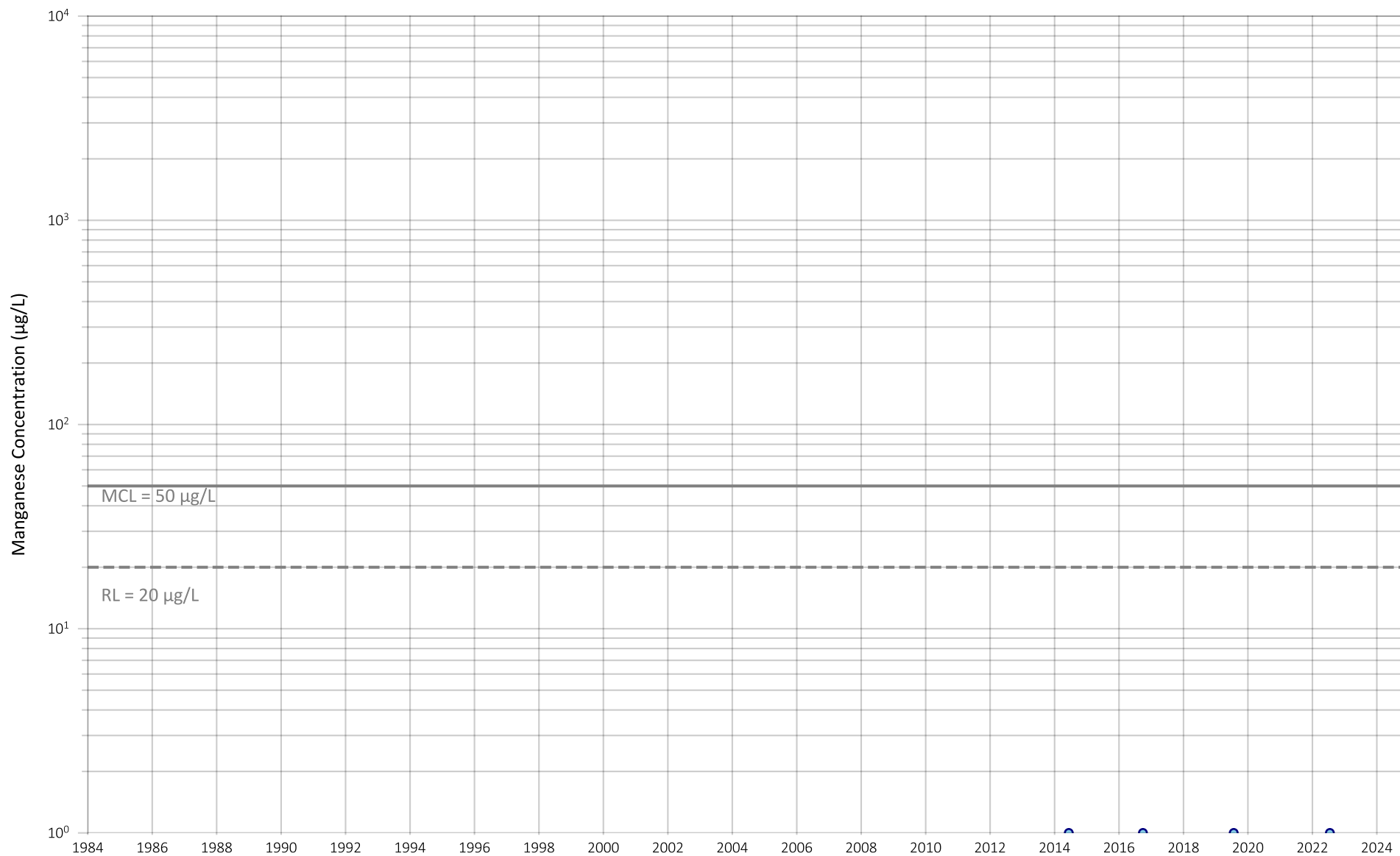
Notes:

1. The maximum contaminant level (MCL) for manganese (Mn) is 50 micrograms per liter ($\mu\text{g/L}$).
2. The reporting limit (RL) most used for Mn is 20 $\mu\text{g/L}$. Reporting limits identified in this dataset were between 2 $\mu\text{g/L}$ and 20 $\mu\text{g/L}$. Samples that were not detected are shown as 1 $\mu\text{g/L}$.



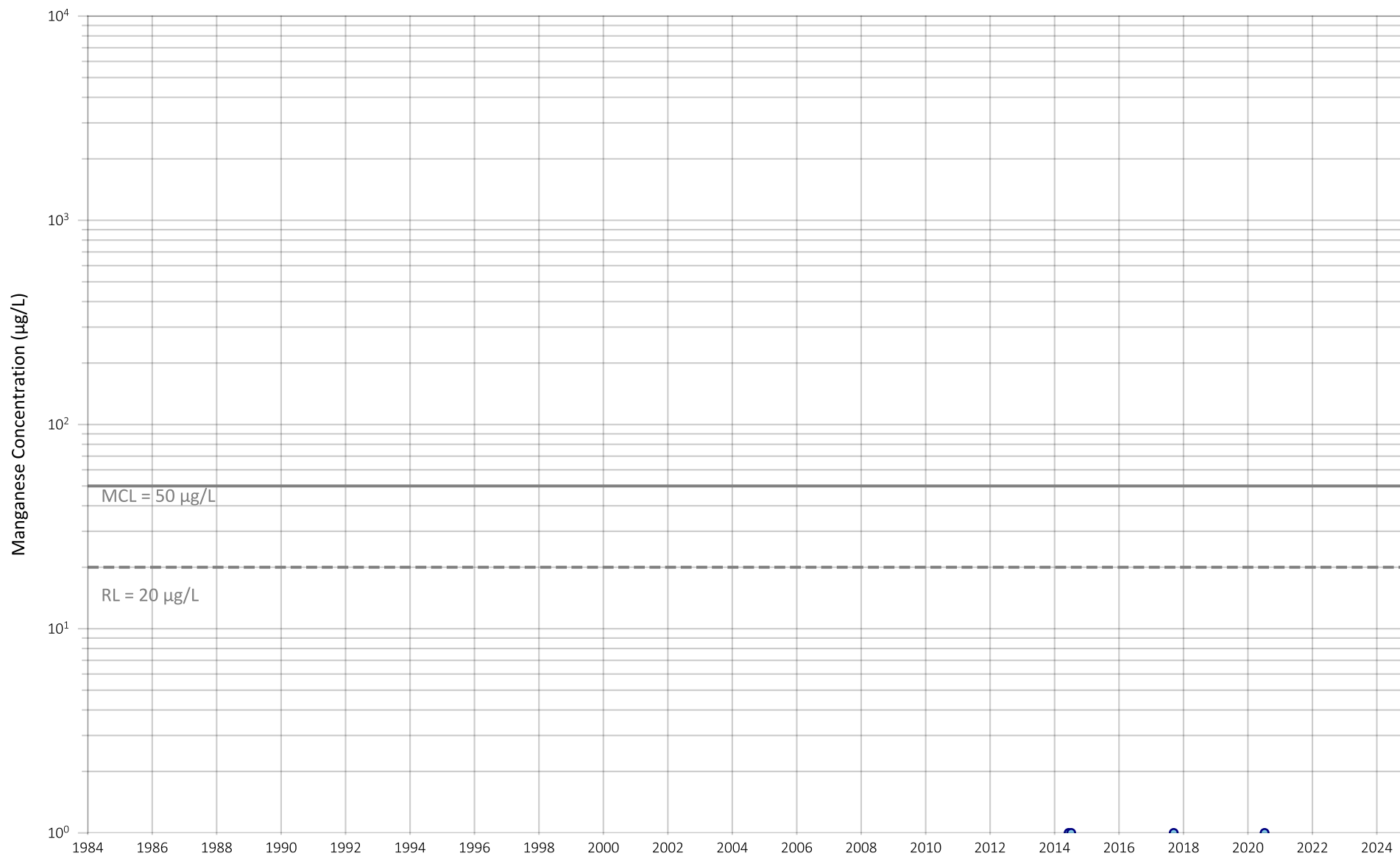
Notes:

1. The maximum contaminant level (MCL) for manganese (Mn) is 50 micrograms per liter (µg/L).
2. The reporting limit (RL) most used for Mn is 20 µg/L. Reporting limits identified in this dataset were between 2 µg/L and 20 µg/L. Samples that were not detected are shown as 1 µg/L.



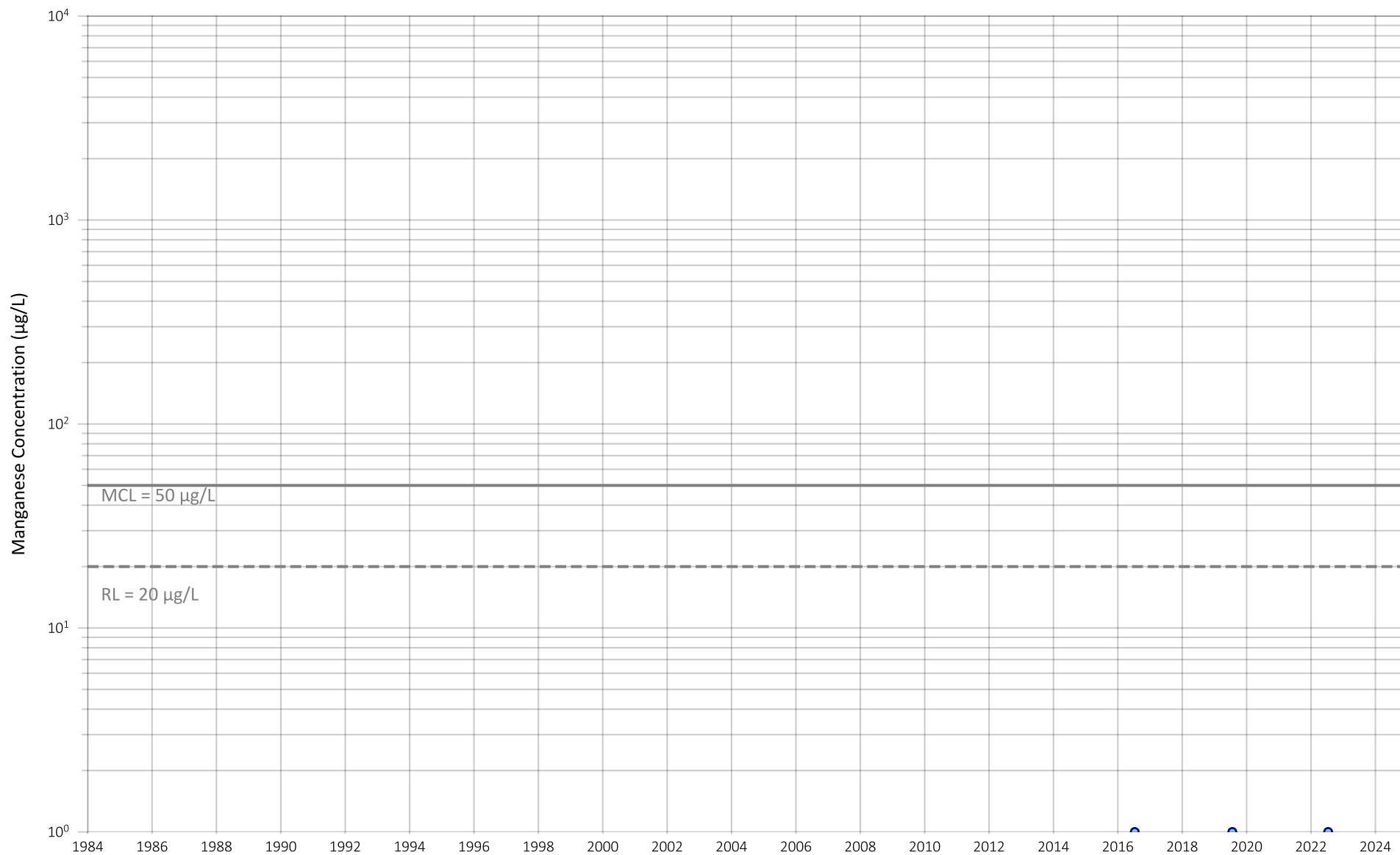
Notes:

1. The maximum contaminant level (MCL) for manganese (Mn) is 50 micrograms per liter (µg/L).
2. The reporting limit (RL) most used for Mn is 20 µg/L. Reporting limits identified in this dataset were between 2 µg/L and 20 µg/L. Samples that were not detected are shown as 1 µg/L.



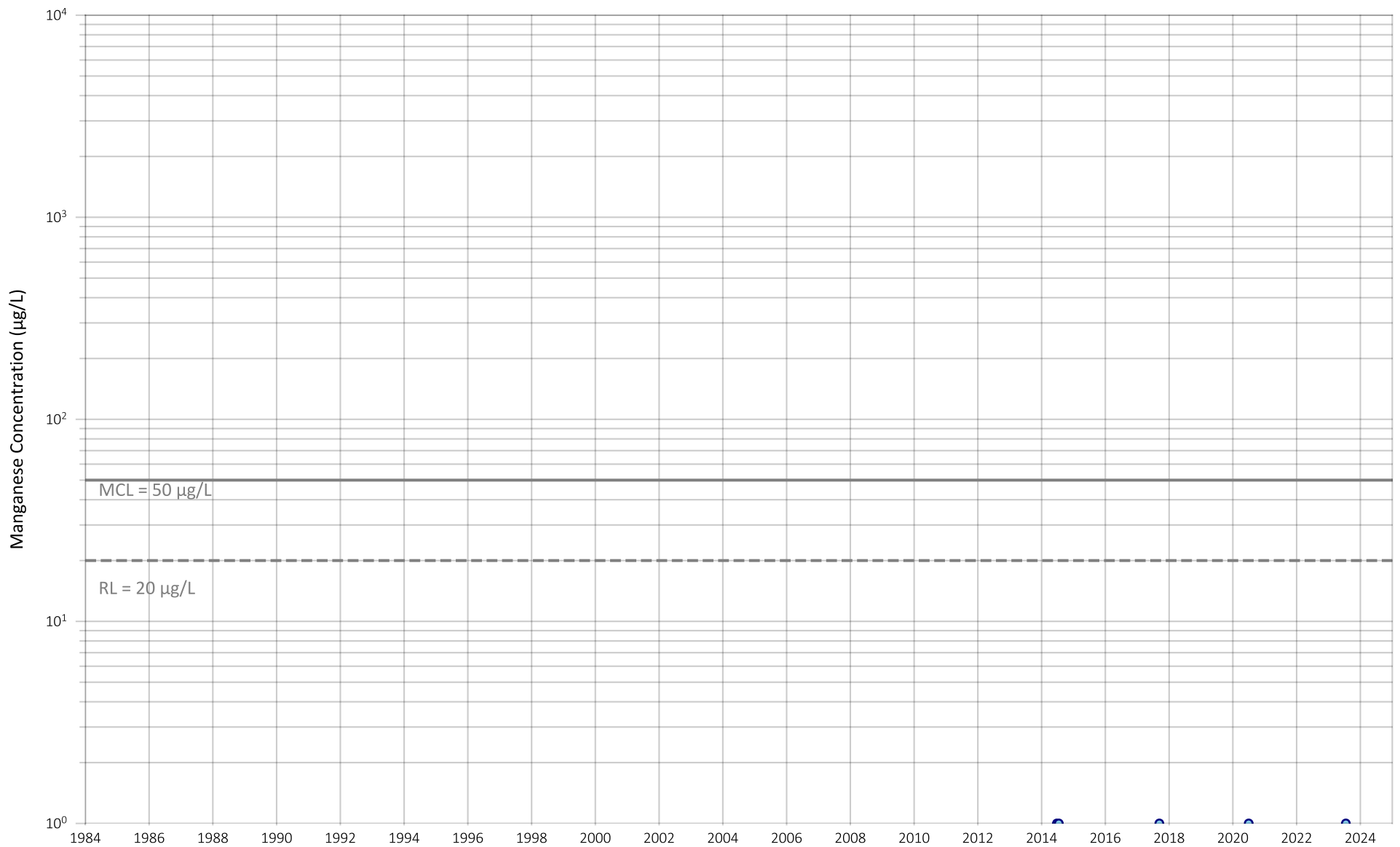
Notes:

1. The maximum contaminant level (MCL) for manganese (Mn) is 50 micrograms per liter (µg/L).
2. The reporting limit (RL) most used for Mn is 20 µg/L. Reporting limits identified in this dataset were between 2 µg/L and 20 µg/L. Samples that were not detected are shown as 1 µg/L.



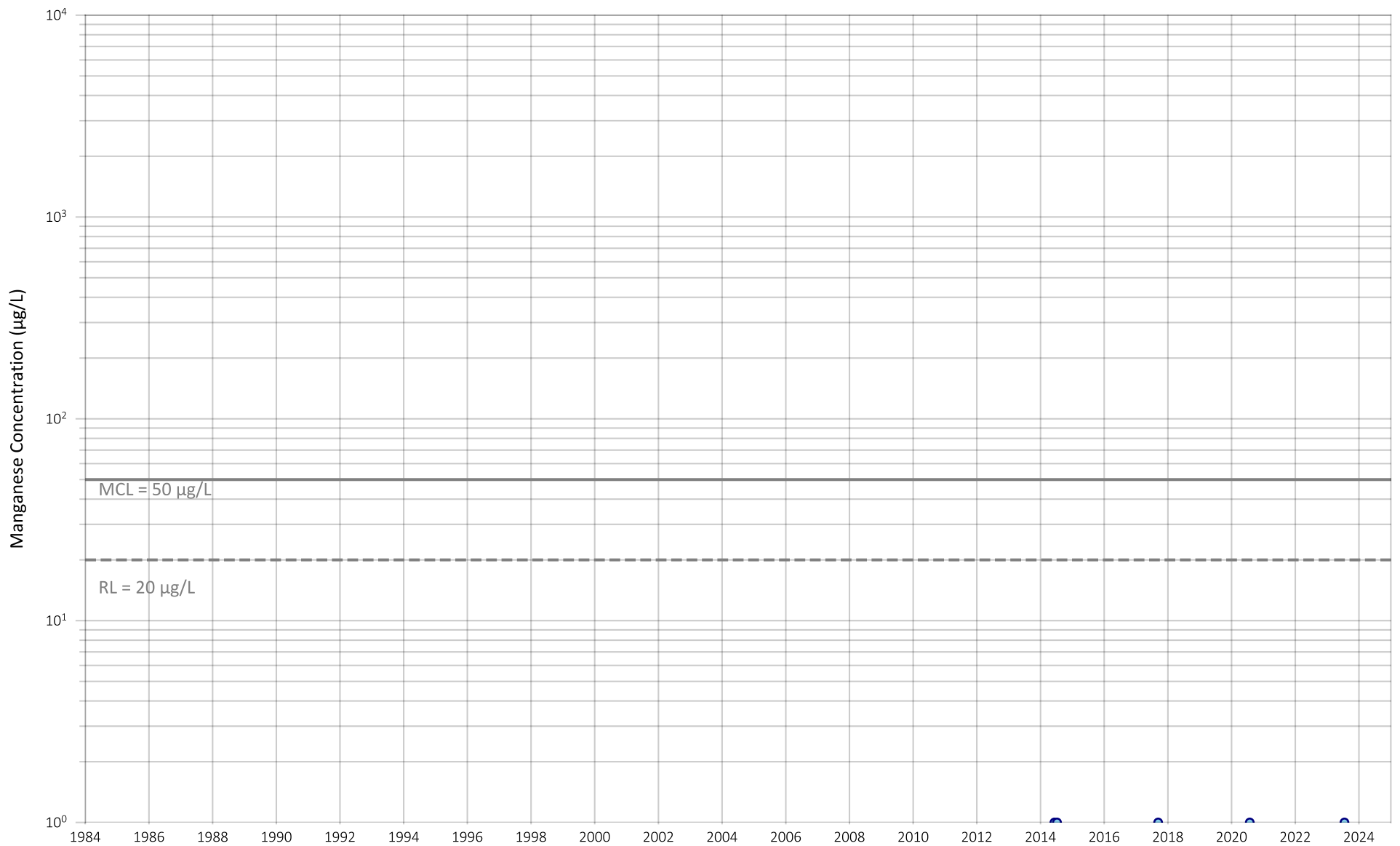
Notes:

1. The maximum contaminant level (MCL) for manganese (Mn) is 50 micrograms per liter ($\mu\text{g/L}$).
2. The reporting limit (RL) most used for Mn is 20 $\mu\text{g/L}$. Reporting limits identified in this dataset were between 2 $\mu\text{g/L}$ and 20 $\mu\text{g/L}$. Samples that were not detected are shown as 1 $\mu\text{g/L}$.



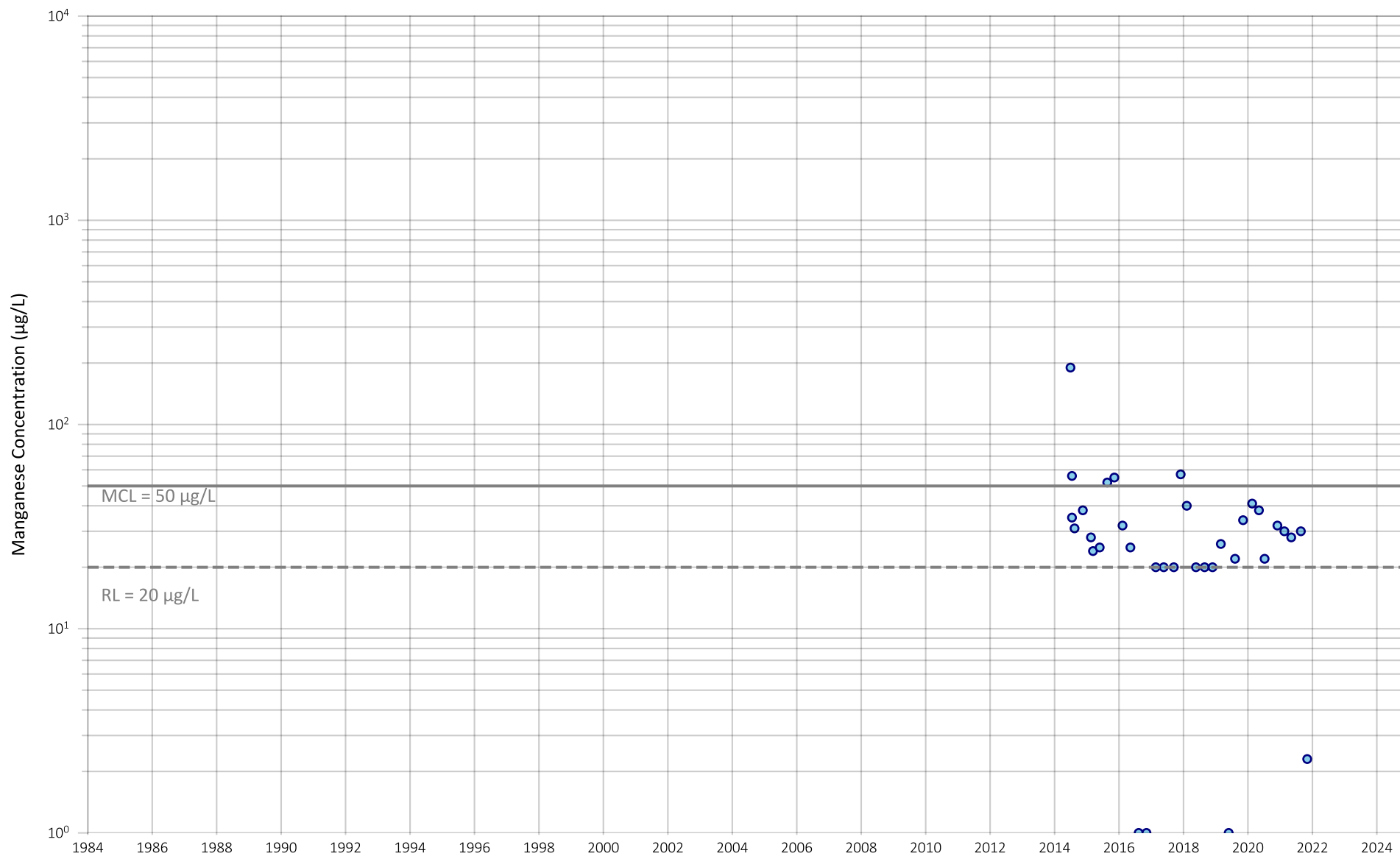
Notes:

1. The maximum contaminant level (MCL) for manganese (Mn) is 50 micrograms per liter (µg/L).
2. The reporting limit (RL) most used for Mn is 20 µg/L. Reporting limits identified in this dataset were between 2 µg/L and 20 µg/L. Samples that were not detected are shown as 1 µg/L.



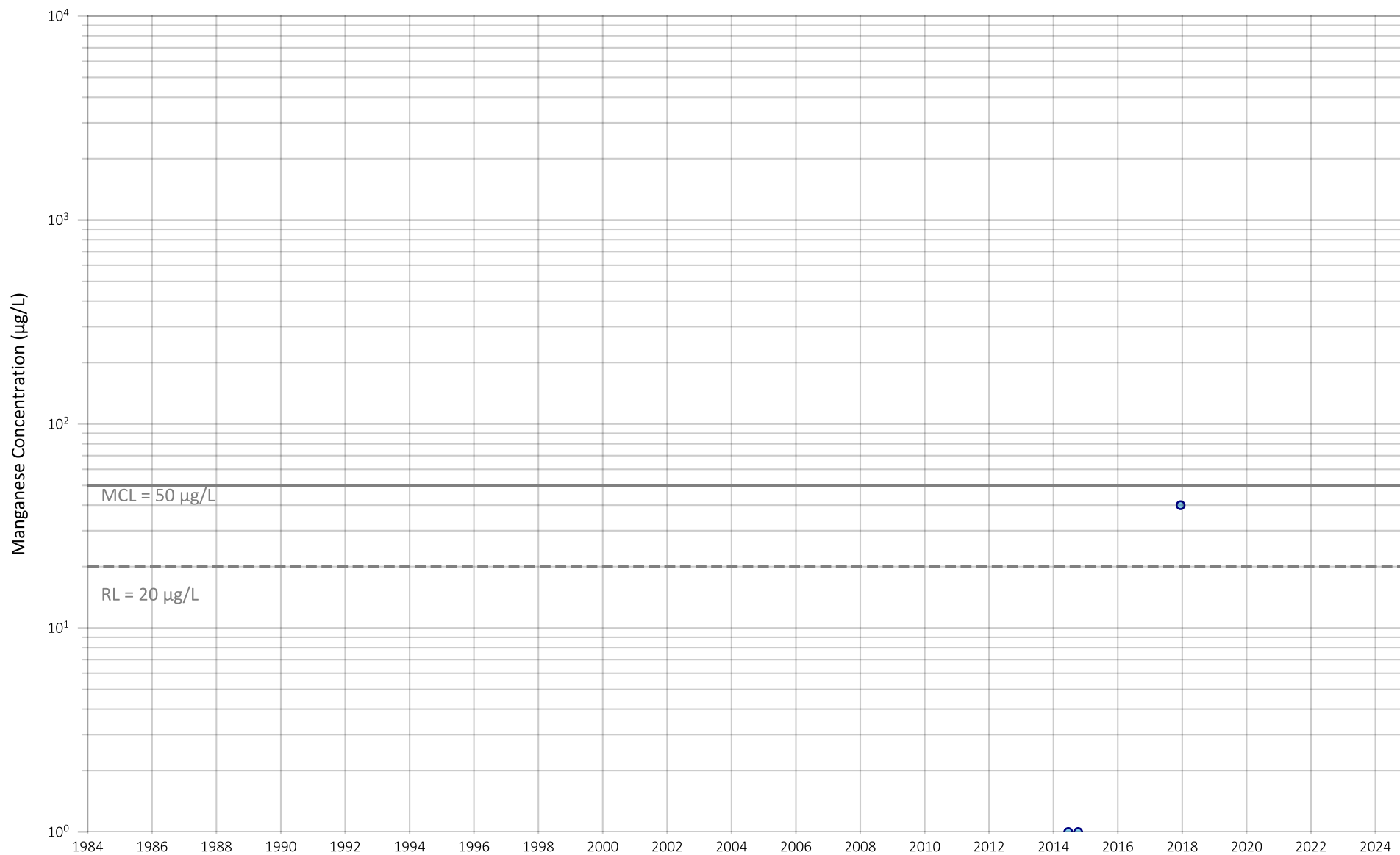
Notes:

1. The maximum contaminant level (MCL) for manganese (Mn) is 50 micrograms per liter ($\mu\text{g/L}$).
2. The reporting limit (RL) most used for Mn is 20 $\mu\text{g/L}$. Reporting limits identified in this dataset were between 2 $\mu\text{g/L}$ and 20 $\mu\text{g/L}$. Samples that were not detected are shown as 1 $\mu\text{g/L}$.



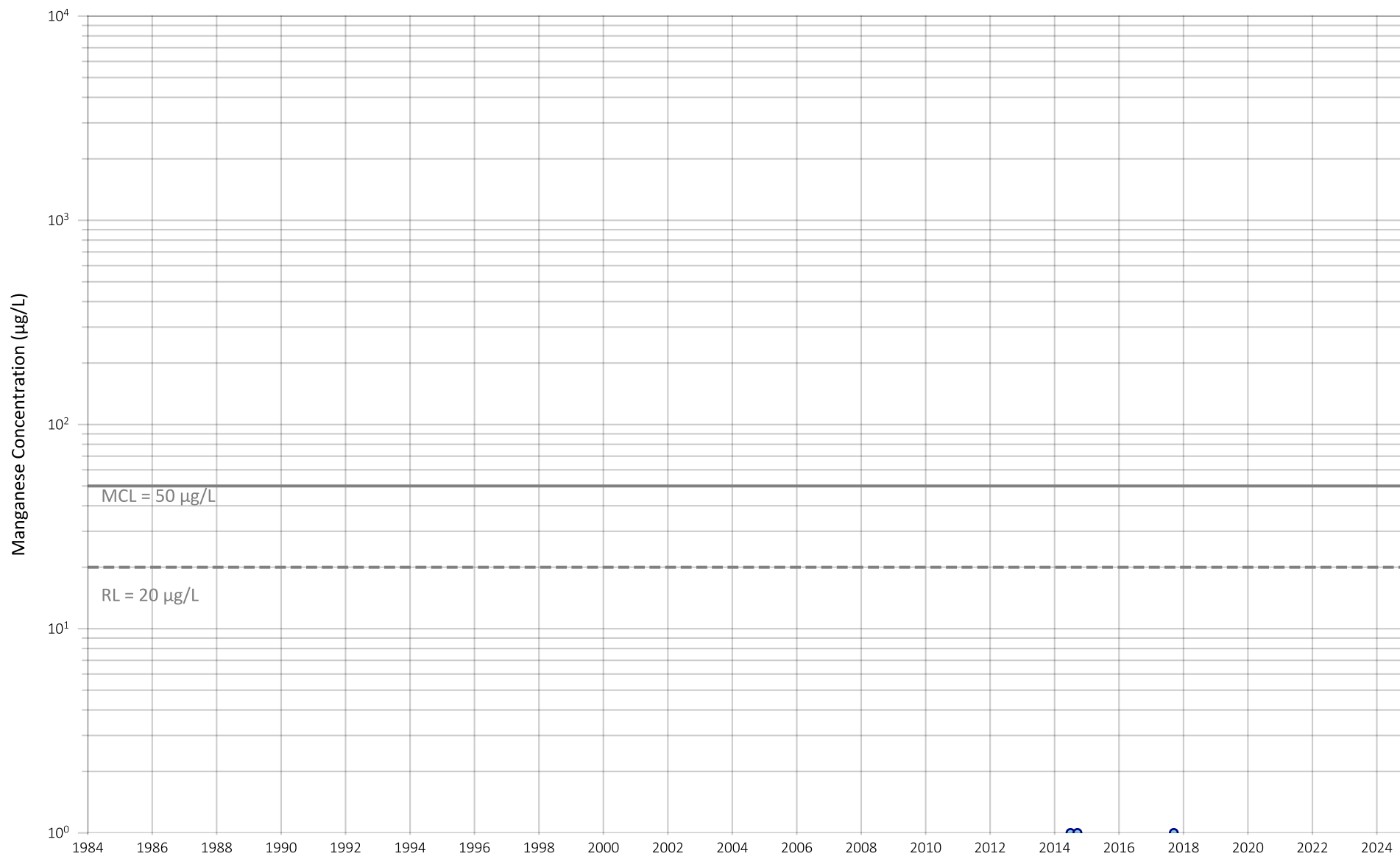
Notes:

1. The maximum contaminant level (MCL) for manganese (Mn) is 50 micrograms per liter (µg/L).
2. The reporting limit (RL) most used for Mn is 20 µg/L. Reporting limits identified in this dataset were between 2 µg/L and 20 µg/L. Samples that were not detected are shown as 1 µg/L.



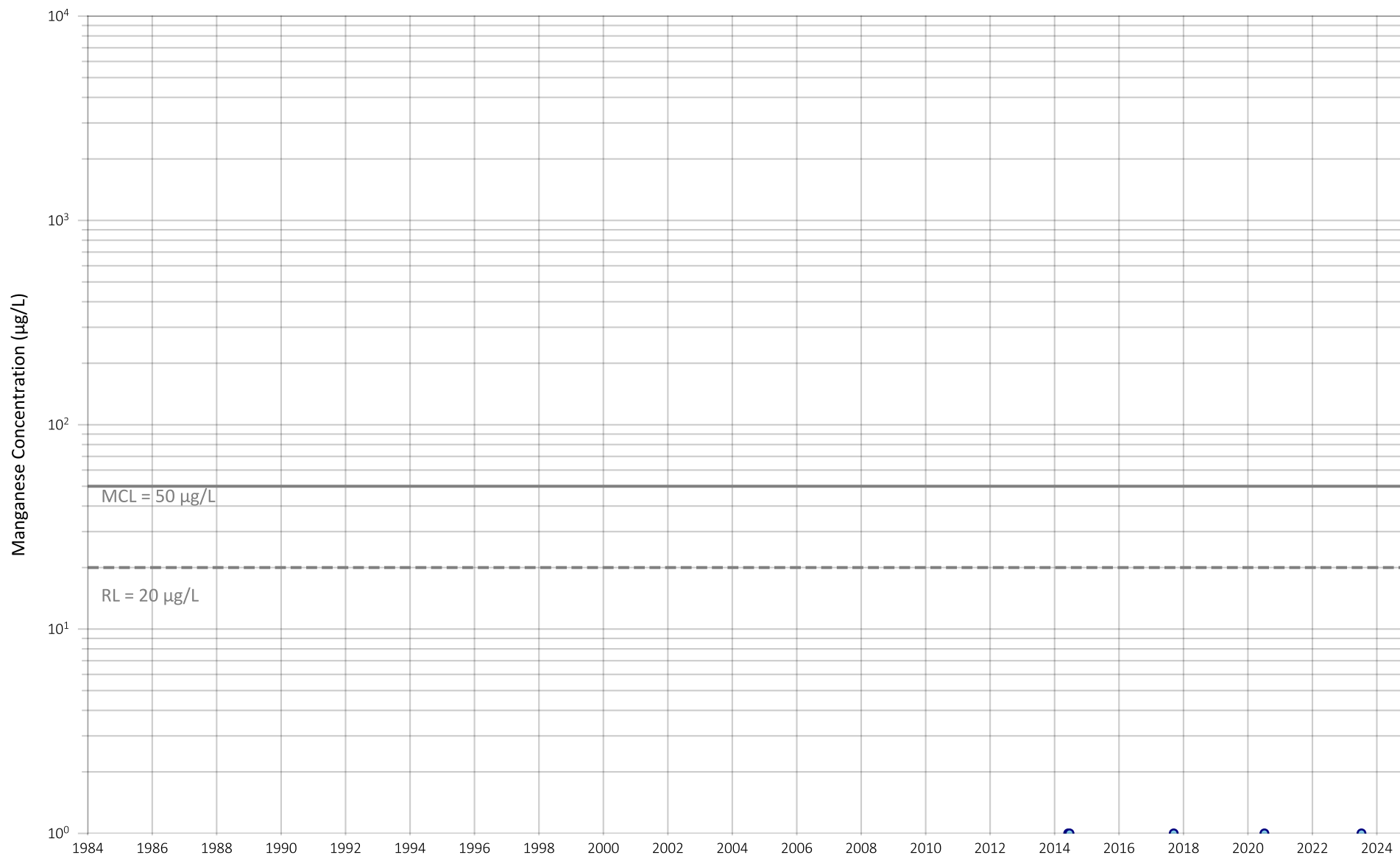
Notes:

1. The maximum contaminant level (MCL) for manganese (Mn) is 50 micrograms per liter (µg/L).
2. The reporting limit (RL) most used for Mn is 20 µg/L. Reporting limits identified in this dataset were between 2 µg/L and 20 µg/L. Samples that were not detected are shown as 1 µg/L.



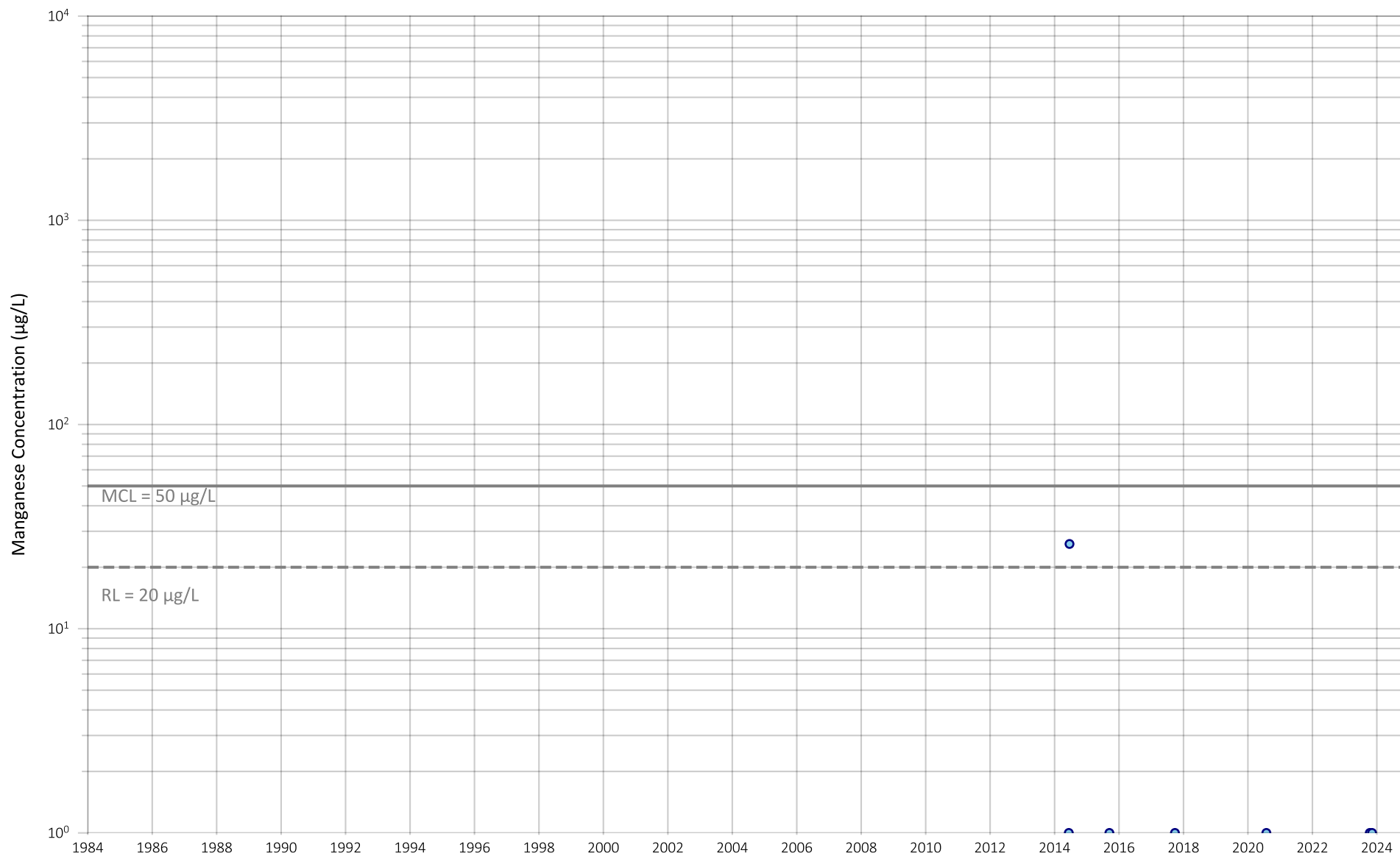
Notes:

1. The maximum contaminant level (MCL) for manganese (Mn) is 50 micrograms per liter (µg/L).
2. The reporting limit (RL) most used for Mn is 20 µg/L. Reporting limits identified in this dataset were between 2 µg/L and 20 µg/L. Samples that were not detected are shown as 1 µg/L.



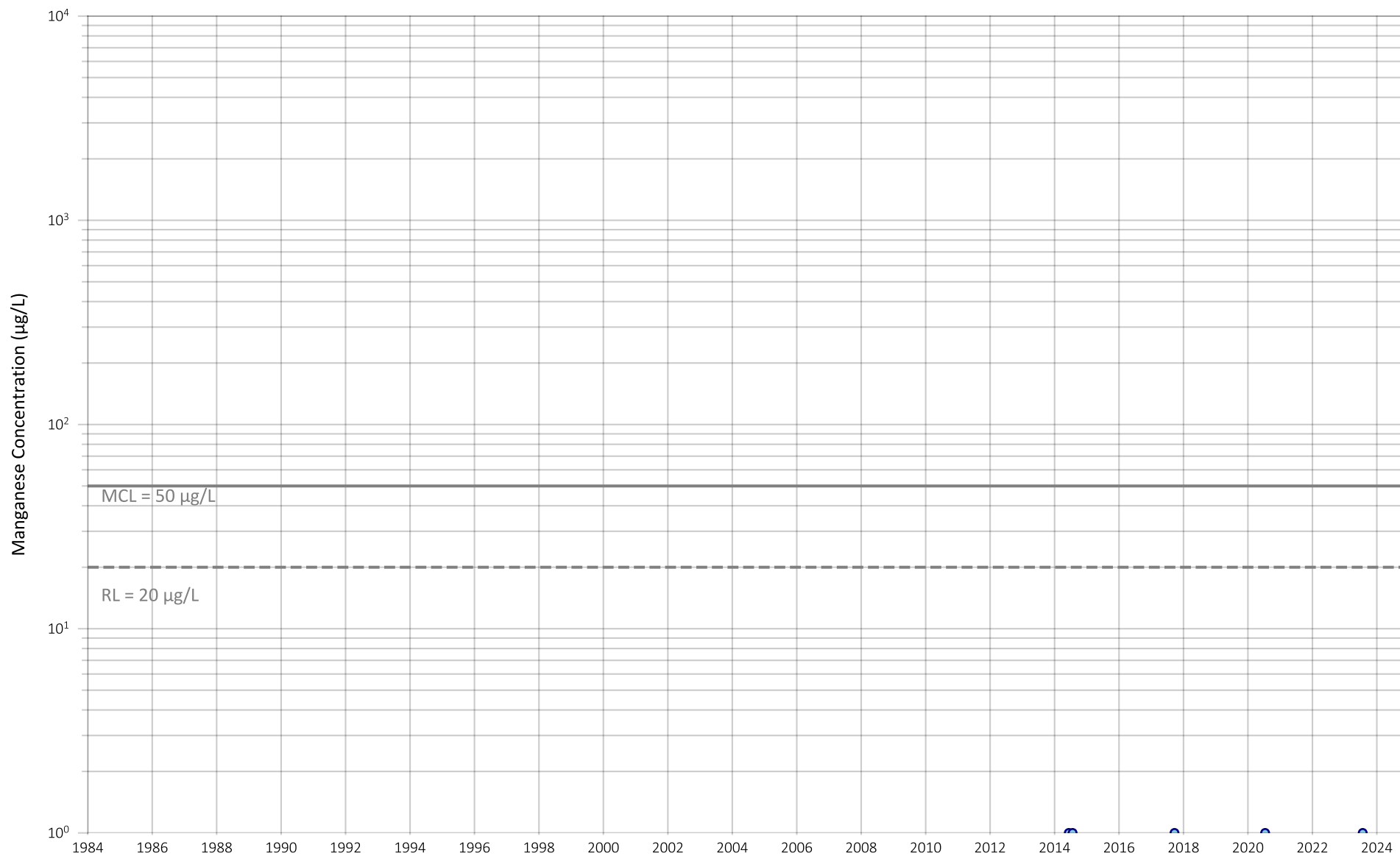
Notes:

1. The maximum contaminant level (MCL) for manganese (Mn) is 50 micrograms per liter ($\mu\text{g/L}$).
2. The reporting limit (RL) most used for Mn is 20 $\mu\text{g/L}$. Reporting limits identified in this dataset were between 2 $\mu\text{g/L}$ and 20 $\mu\text{g/L}$. Samples that were not detected are shown as 1 $\mu\text{g/L}$.



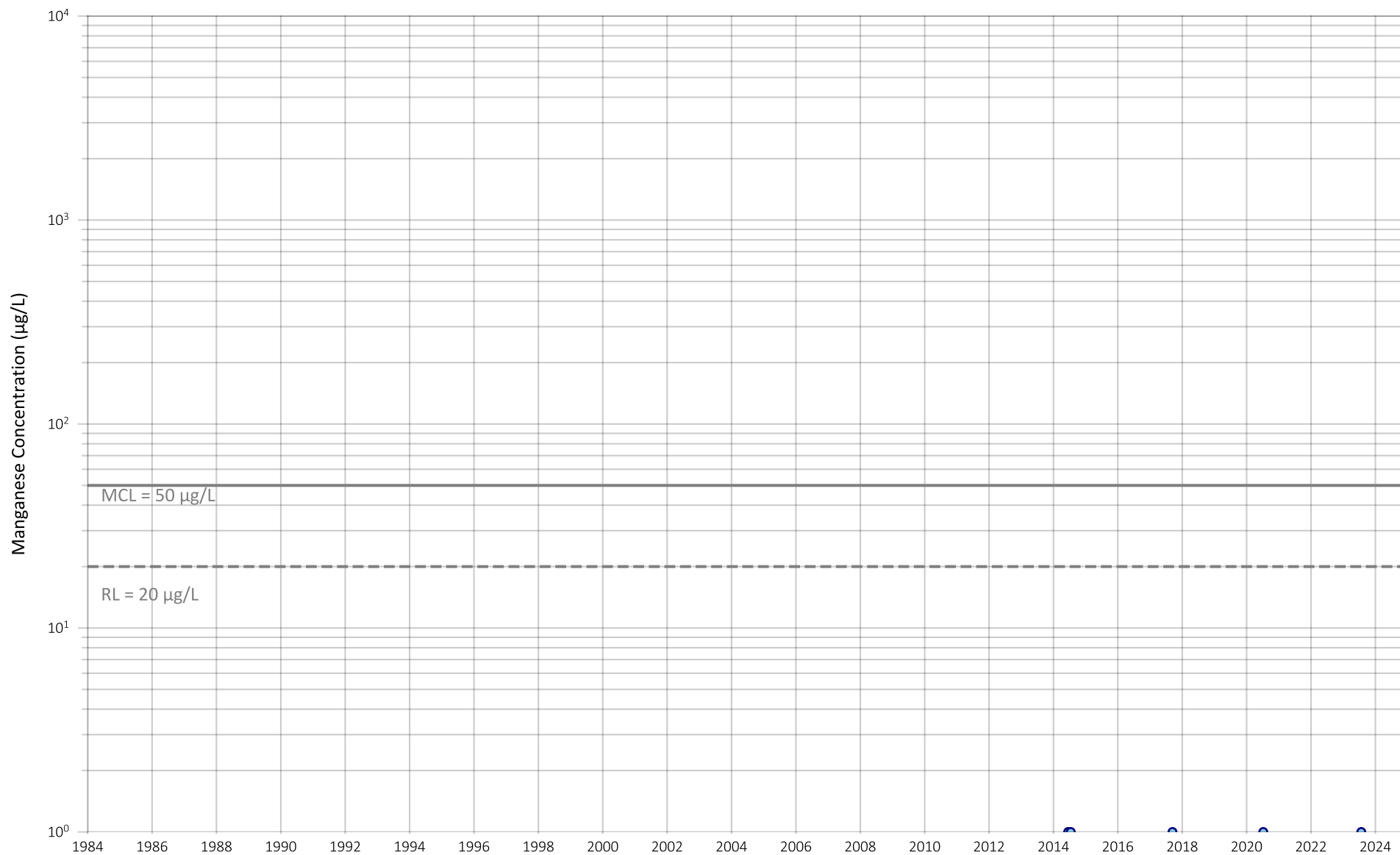
Notes:

1. The maximum contaminant level (MCL) for manganese (Mn) is 50 micrograms per liter (µg/L).
2. The reporting limit (RL) most used for Mn is 20 µg/L. Reporting limits identified in this dataset were between 2 µg/L and 20 µg/L. Samples that were not detected are shown as 1 µg/L.



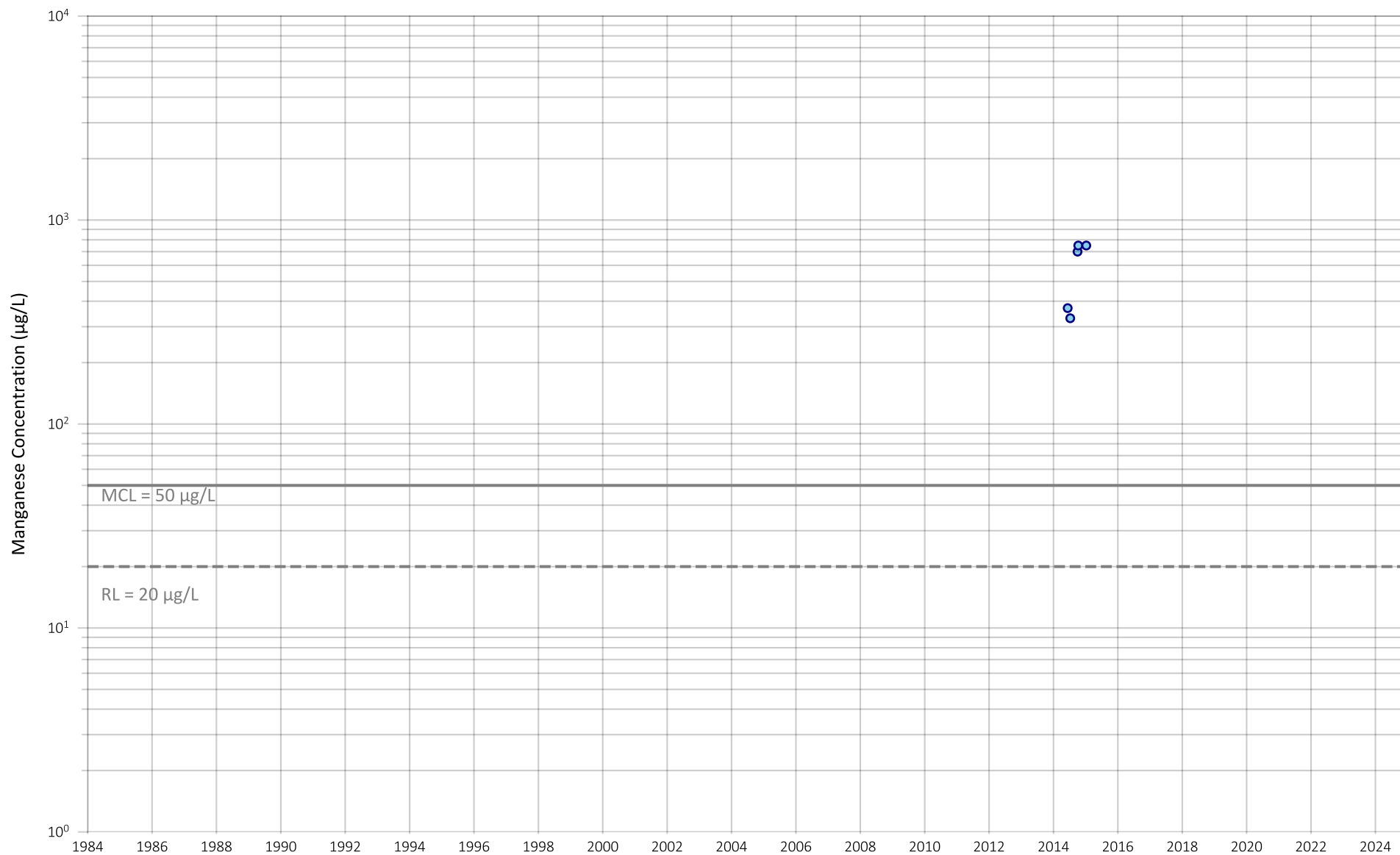
Notes:

1. The maximum contaminant level (MCL) for manganese (Mn) is 50 micrograms per liter (µg/L).
2. The reporting limit (RL) most used for Mn is 20 µg/L. Reporting limits identified in this dataset were between 2 µg/L and 20 µg/L. Samples that were not detected are shown as 1 µg/L.



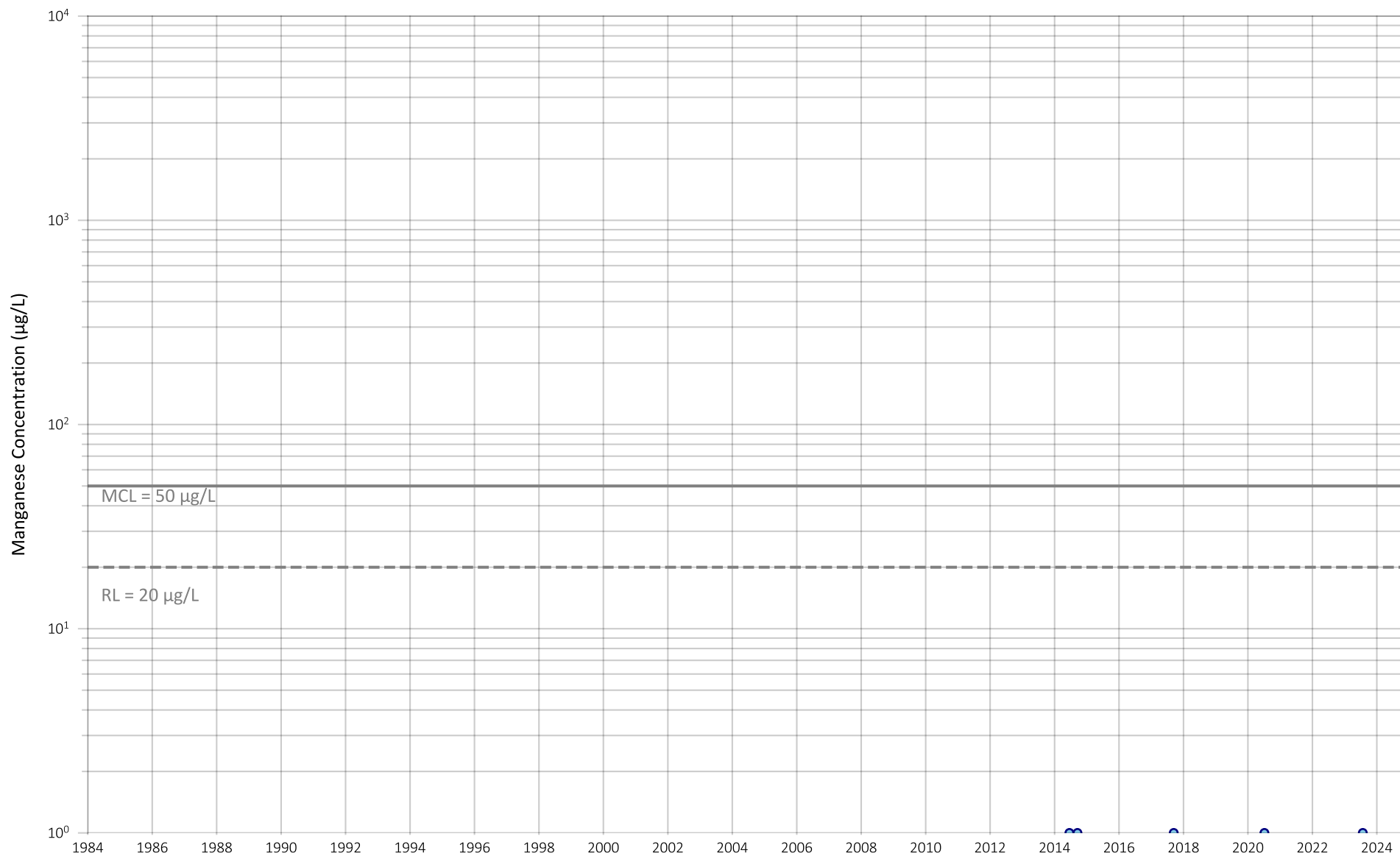
Notes:

1. The maximum contaminant level (MCL) for manganese (Mn) is 50 micrograms per liter (µg/L).
2. The reporting limit (RL) most used for Mn is 20 µg/L. Reporting limits identified in this dataset were between 2 µg/L and 20 µg/L. Samples that were not detected are shown as 1 µg/L.



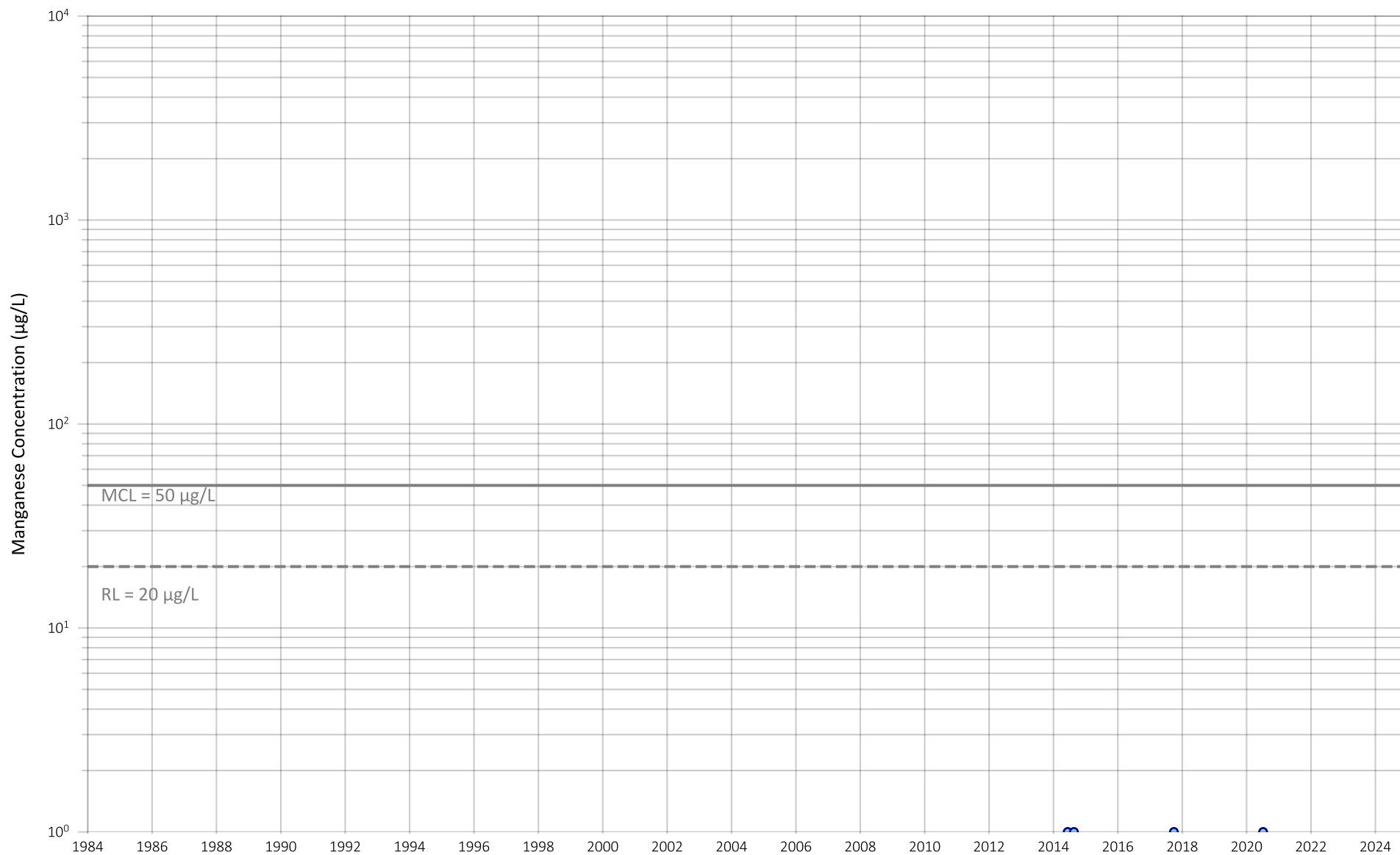
Notes:

1. The maximum contaminant level (MCL) for manganese (Mn) is 50 micrograms per liter (µg/L).
2. The reporting limit (RL) most used for Mn is 20 µg/L. Reporting limits identified in this dataset were between 2 µg/L and 20 µg/L. Samples that were not detected are shown as 1 µg/L.



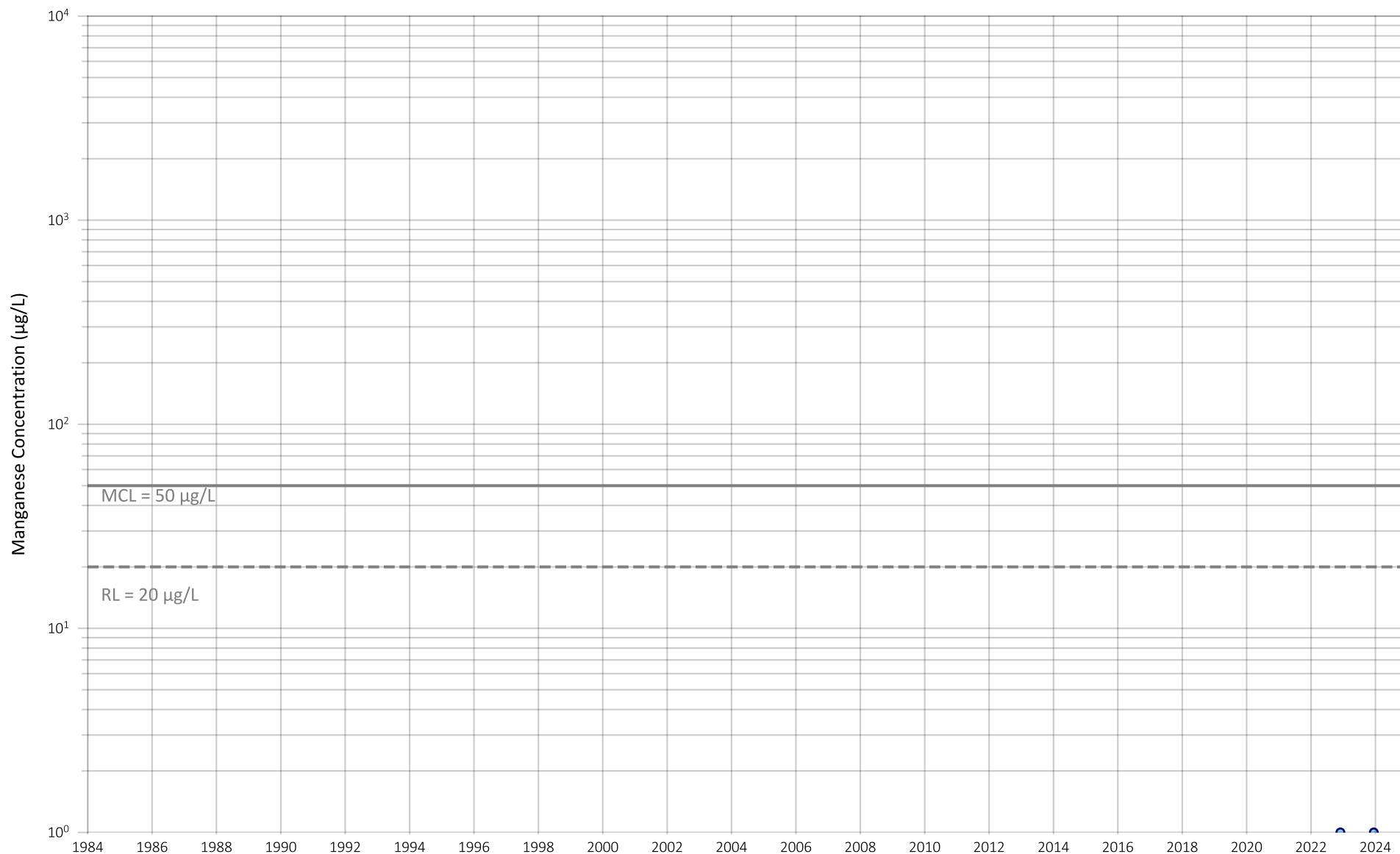
Notes:

1. The maximum contaminant level (MCL) for manganese (Mn) is 50 micrograms per liter (µg/L).
2. The reporting limit (RL) most used for Mn is 20 µg/L. Reporting limits identified in this dataset were between 2 µg/L and 20 µg/L. Samples that were not detected are shown as 1 µg/L.



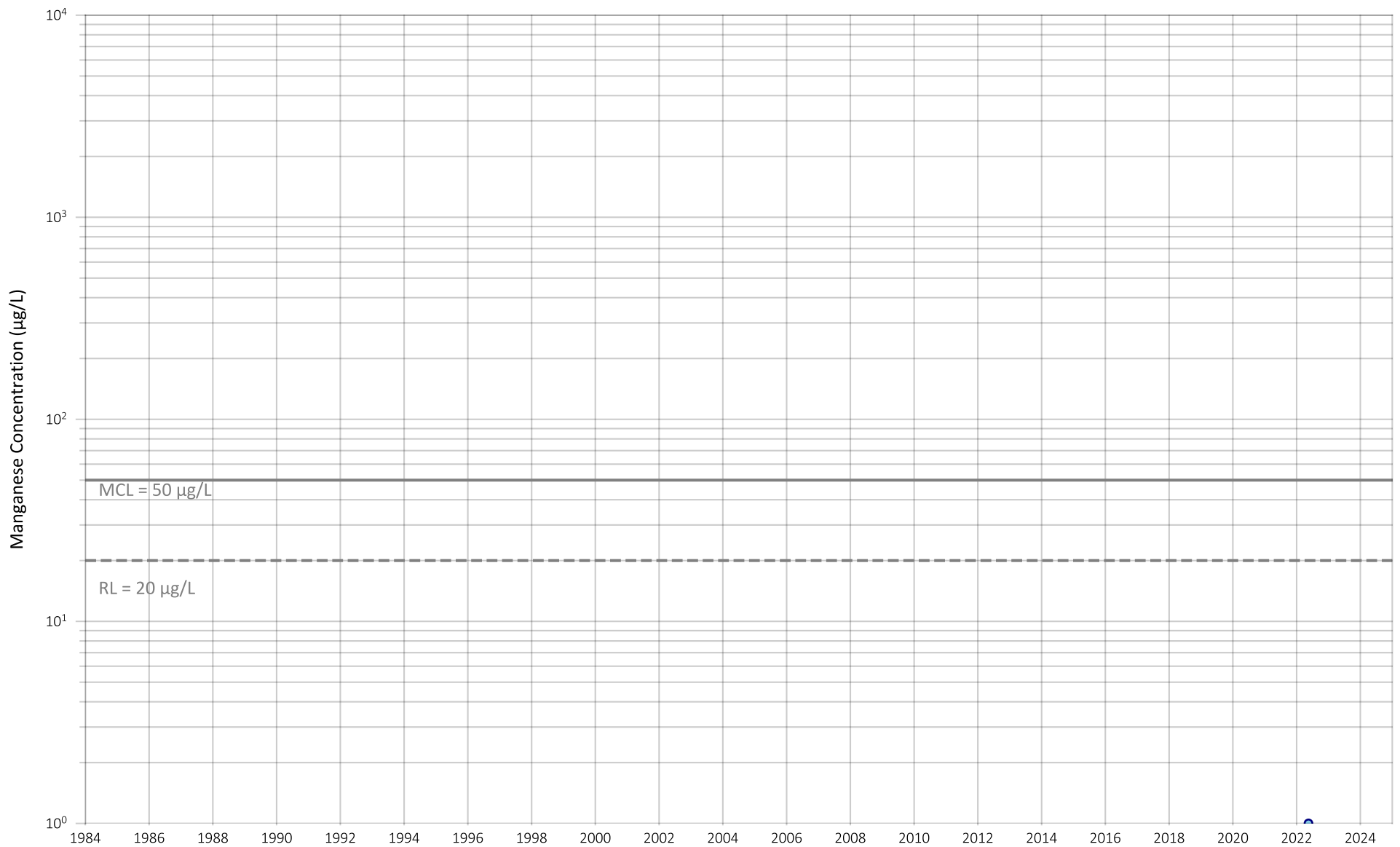
Notes:

1. The maximum contaminant level (MCL) for manganese (Mn) is 50 micrograms per liter (µg/L).
2. The reporting limit (RL) most used for Mn is 20 µg/L. Reporting limits identified in this dataset were between 2 µg/L and 20 µg/L. Samples that were not detected are shown as 1 µg/L.



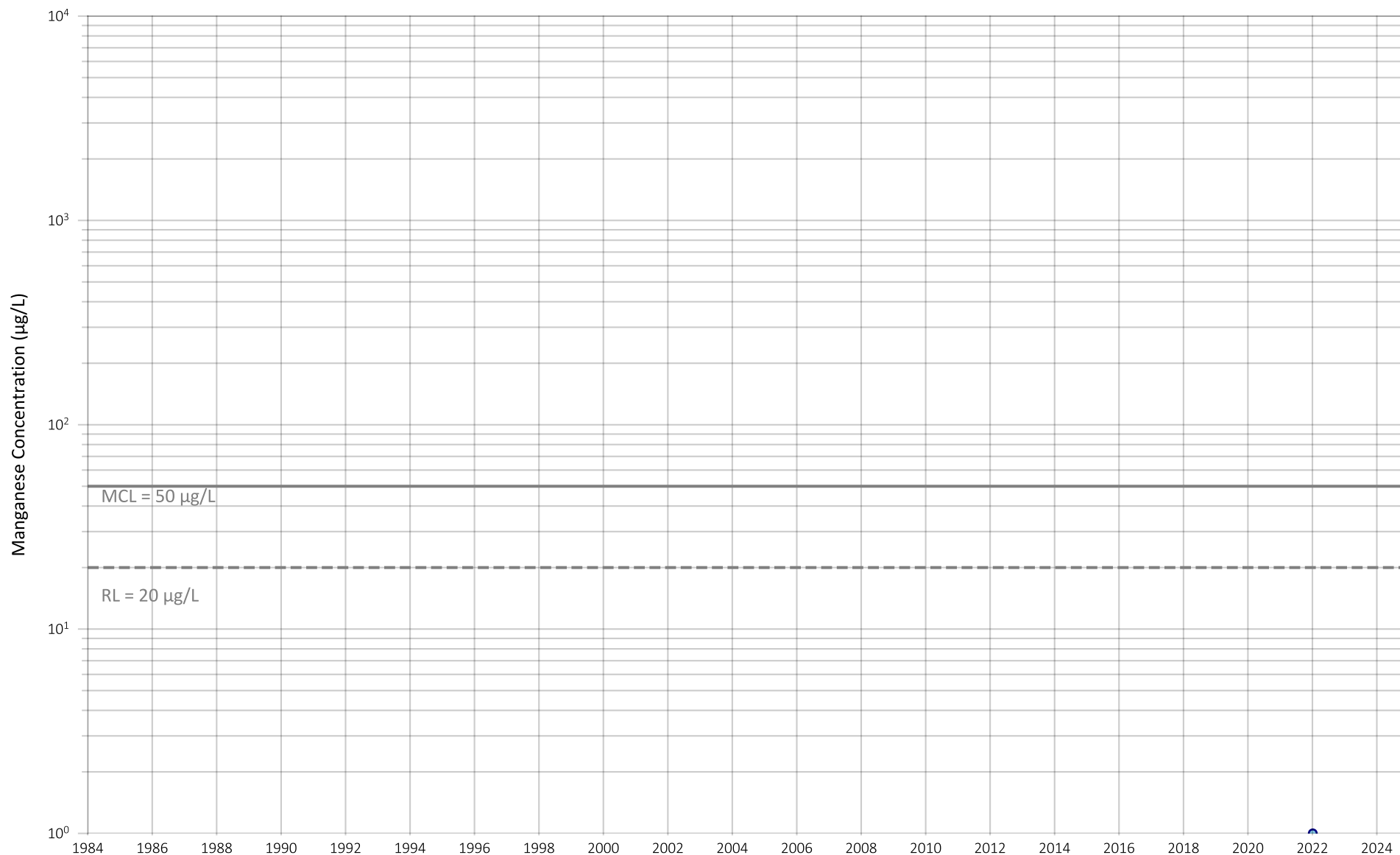
Notes:

1. The maximum contaminant level (MCL) for manganese (Mn) is 50 micrograms per liter (µg/L).
2. The reporting limit (RL) most used for Mn is 20 µg/L. Reporting limits identified in this dataset were between 2 µg/L and 20 µg/L. Samples that were not detected are shown as 1 µg/L.



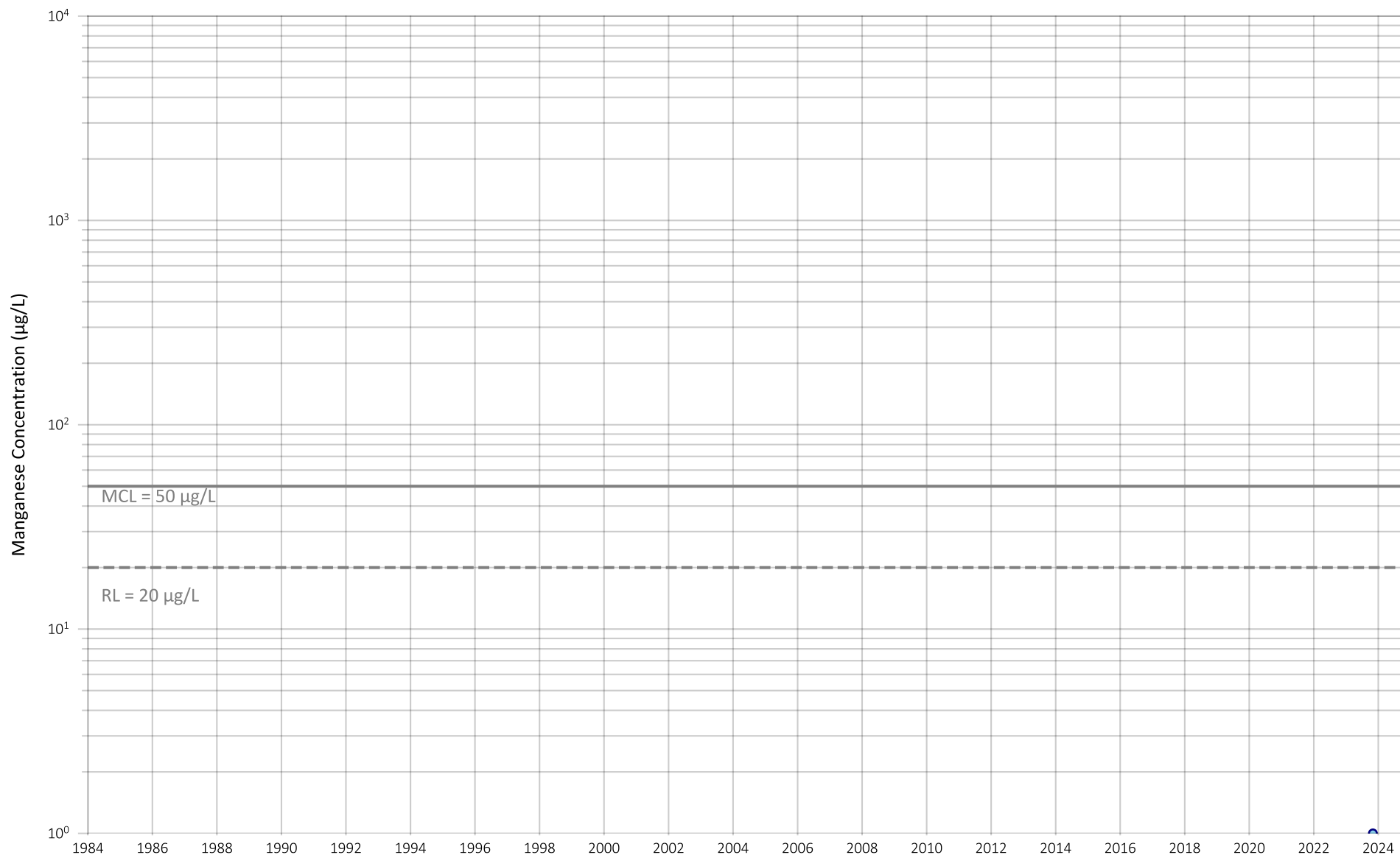
Notes:

1. The maximum contaminant level (MCL) for manganese (Mn) is 50 micrograms per liter (µg/L).
2. The reporting limit (RL) most used for Mn is 20 µg/L. Reporting limits identified in this dataset were between 2 µg/L and 20 µg/L. Samples that were not detected are shown as 1 µg/L.



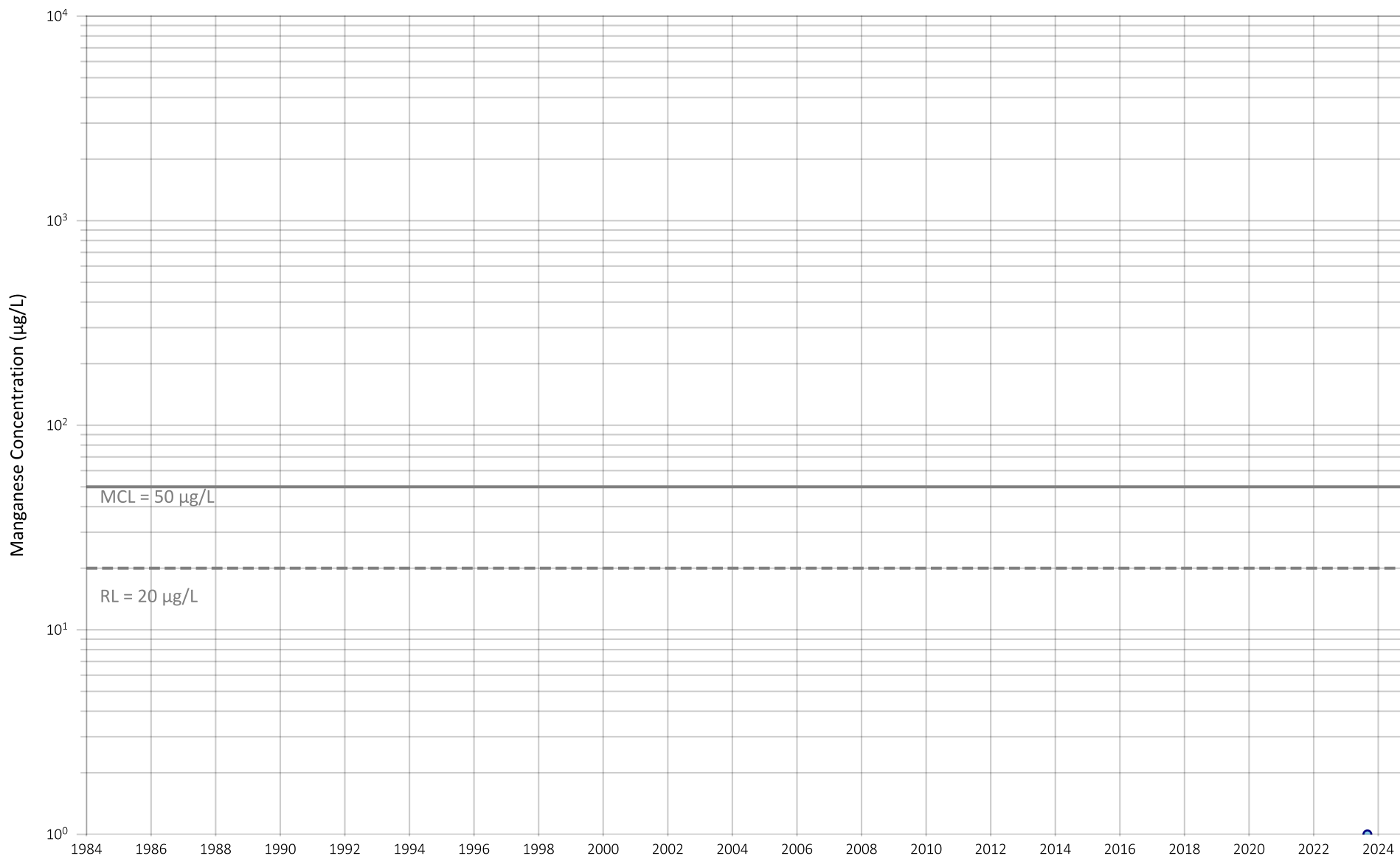
Notes:

1. The maximum contaminant level (MCL) for manganese (Mn) is 50 micrograms per liter (µg/L).
2. The reporting limit (RL) most used for Mn is 20 µg/L. Reporting limits identified in this dataset were between 2 µg/L and 20 µg/L. Samples that were not detected are shown as 1 µg/L.



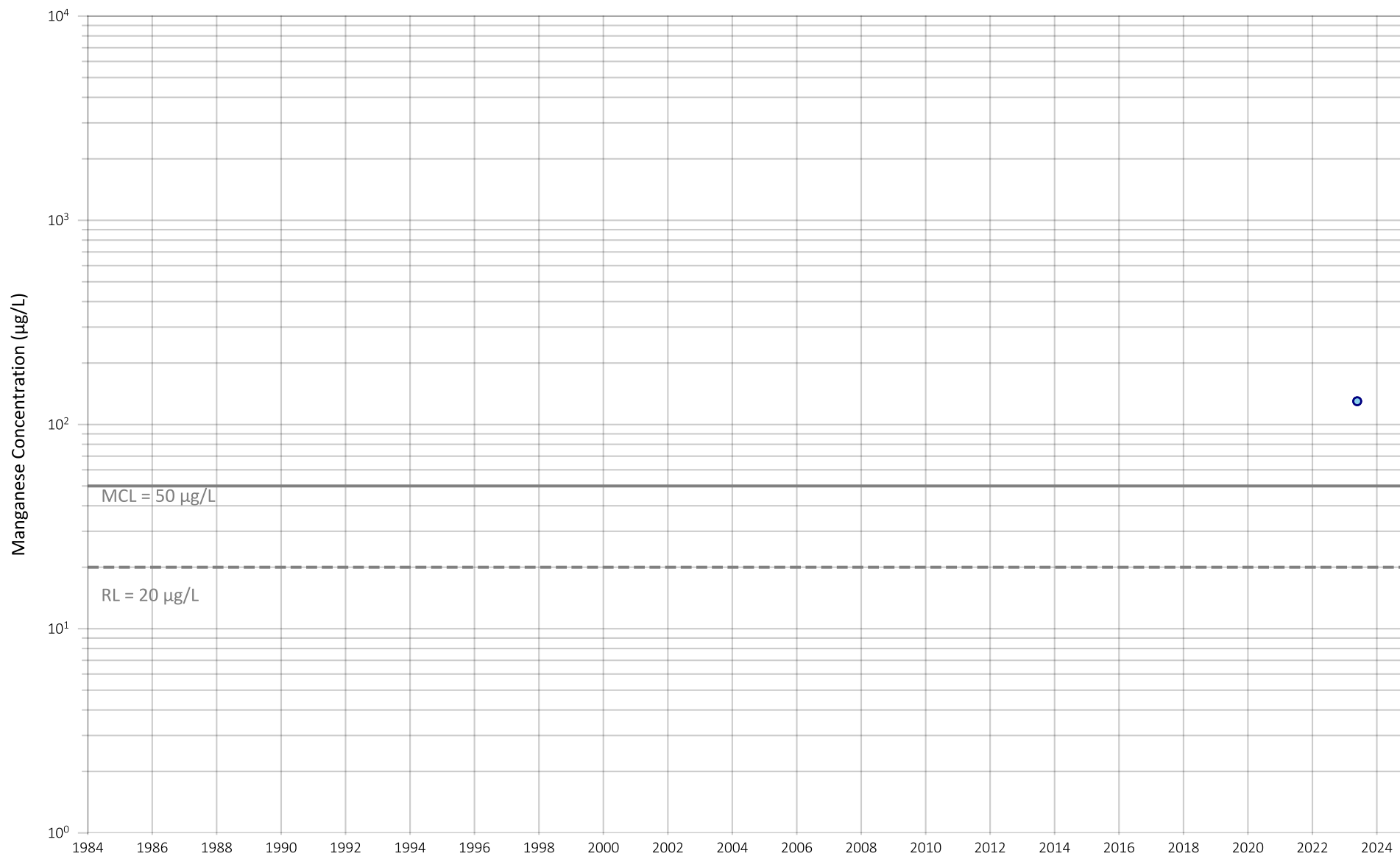
Notes:

1. The maximum contaminant level (MCL) for manganese (Mn) is 50 micrograms per liter ($\mu\text{g/L}$).
2. The reporting limit (RL) most used for Mn is 20 $\mu\text{g/L}$. Reporting limits identified in this dataset were between 2 $\mu\text{g/L}$ and 20 $\mu\text{g/L}$. Samples that were not detected are shown as 1 $\mu\text{g/L}$.



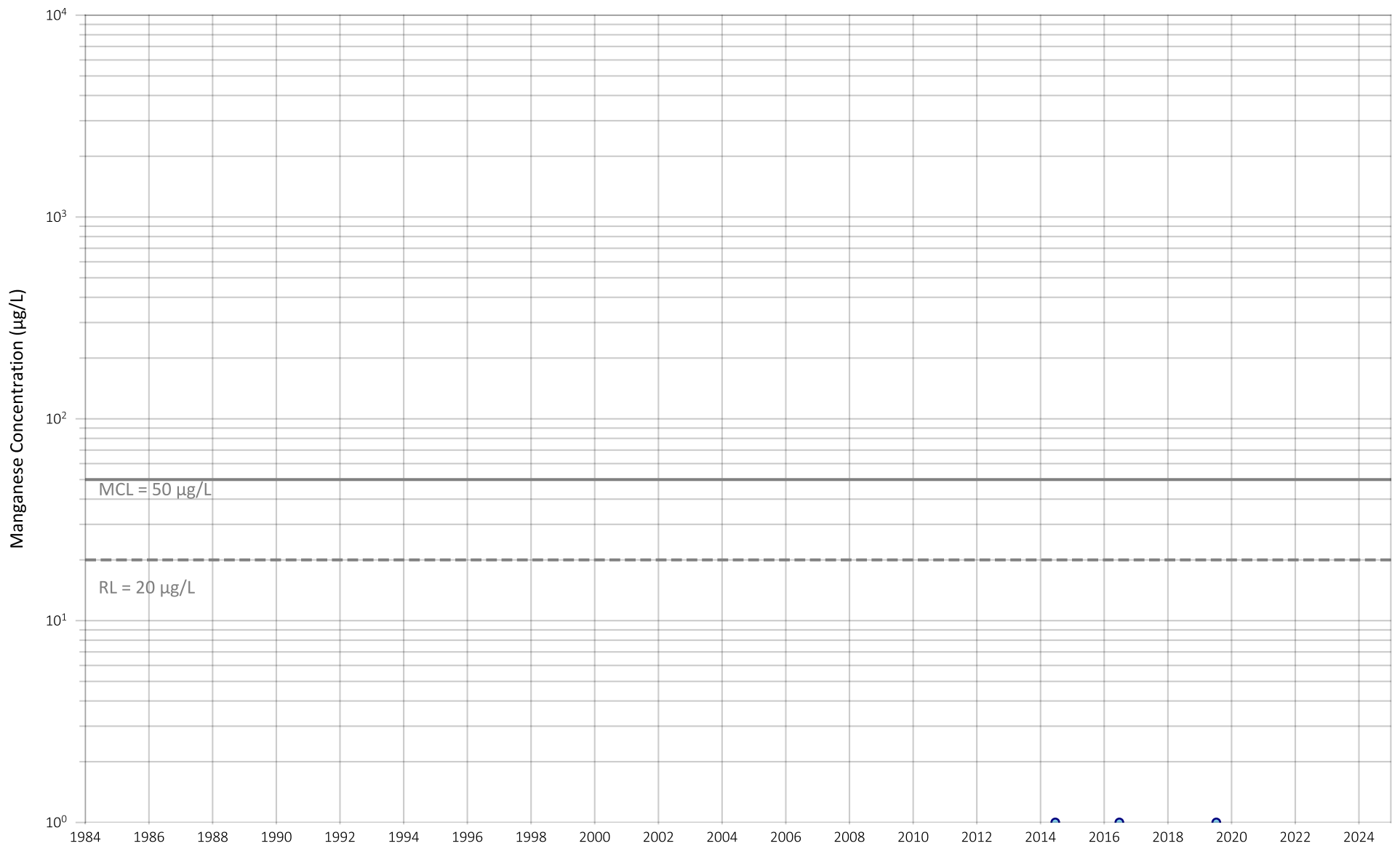
Notes:

1. The maximum contaminant level (MCL) for manganese (Mn) is 50 micrograms per liter (µg/L).
2. The reporting limit (RL) most used for Mn is 20 µg/L. Reporting limits identified in this dataset were between 2 µg/L and 20 µg/L. Samples that were not detected are shown as 1 µg/L.



Notes:

1. The maximum contaminant level (MCL) for manganese (Mn) is 50 micrograms per liter (µg/L).
2. The reporting limit (RL) most used for Mn is 20 µg/L. Reporting limits identified in this dataset were between 2 µg/L and 20 µg/L. Samples that were not detected are shown as 1 µg/L.



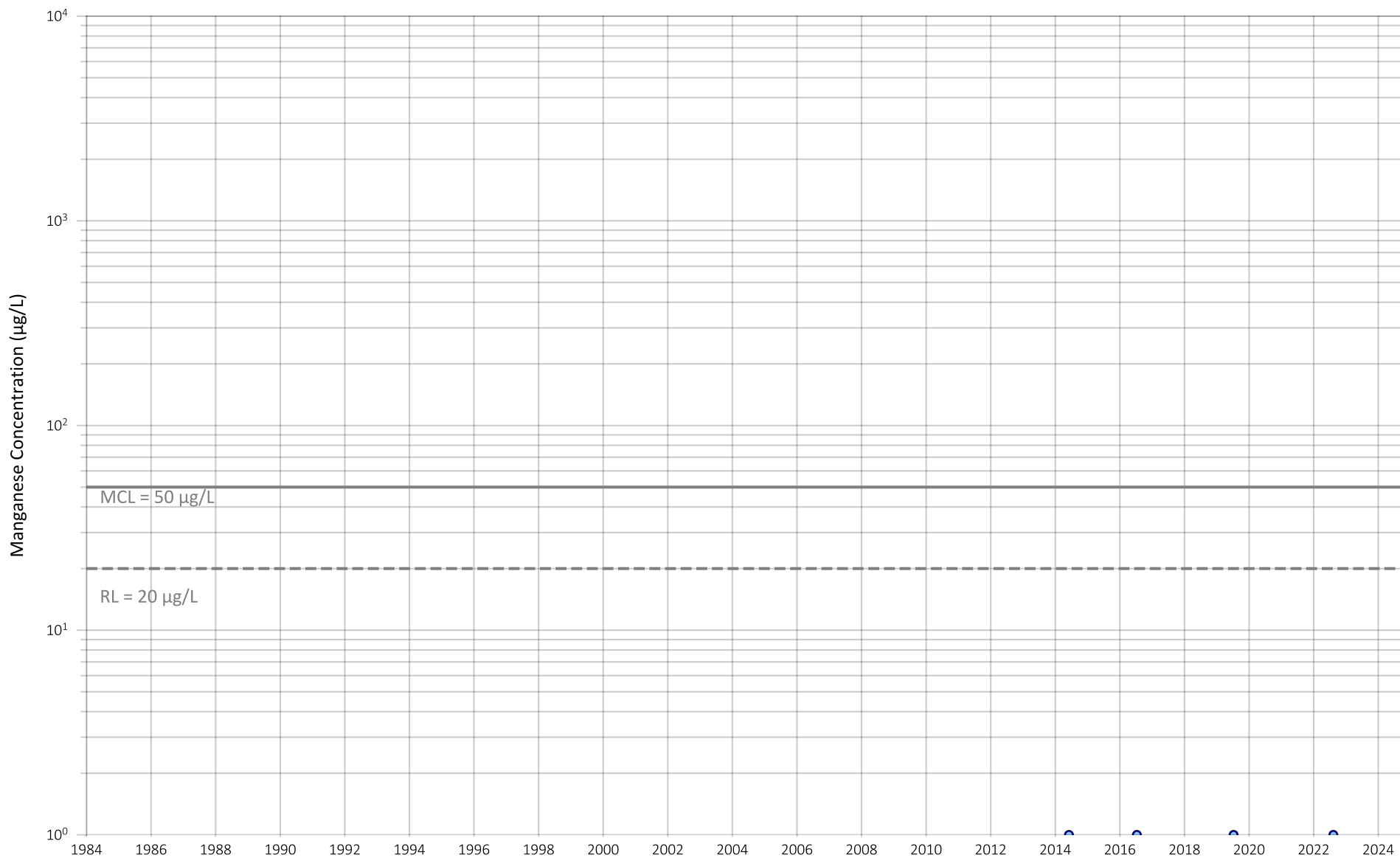
Notes:

1. The maximum contaminant level (MCL) for manganese (Mn) is 50 micrograms per liter ($\mu\text{g/L}$).
2. The reporting limit (RL) most used for Mn is 20 $\mu\text{g/L}$. Reporting limits identified in this dataset were between 2 $\mu\text{g/L}$ and 20 $\mu\text{g/L}$. Samples that were not detected are shown as 1 $\mu\text{g/L}$.

WEST YOST

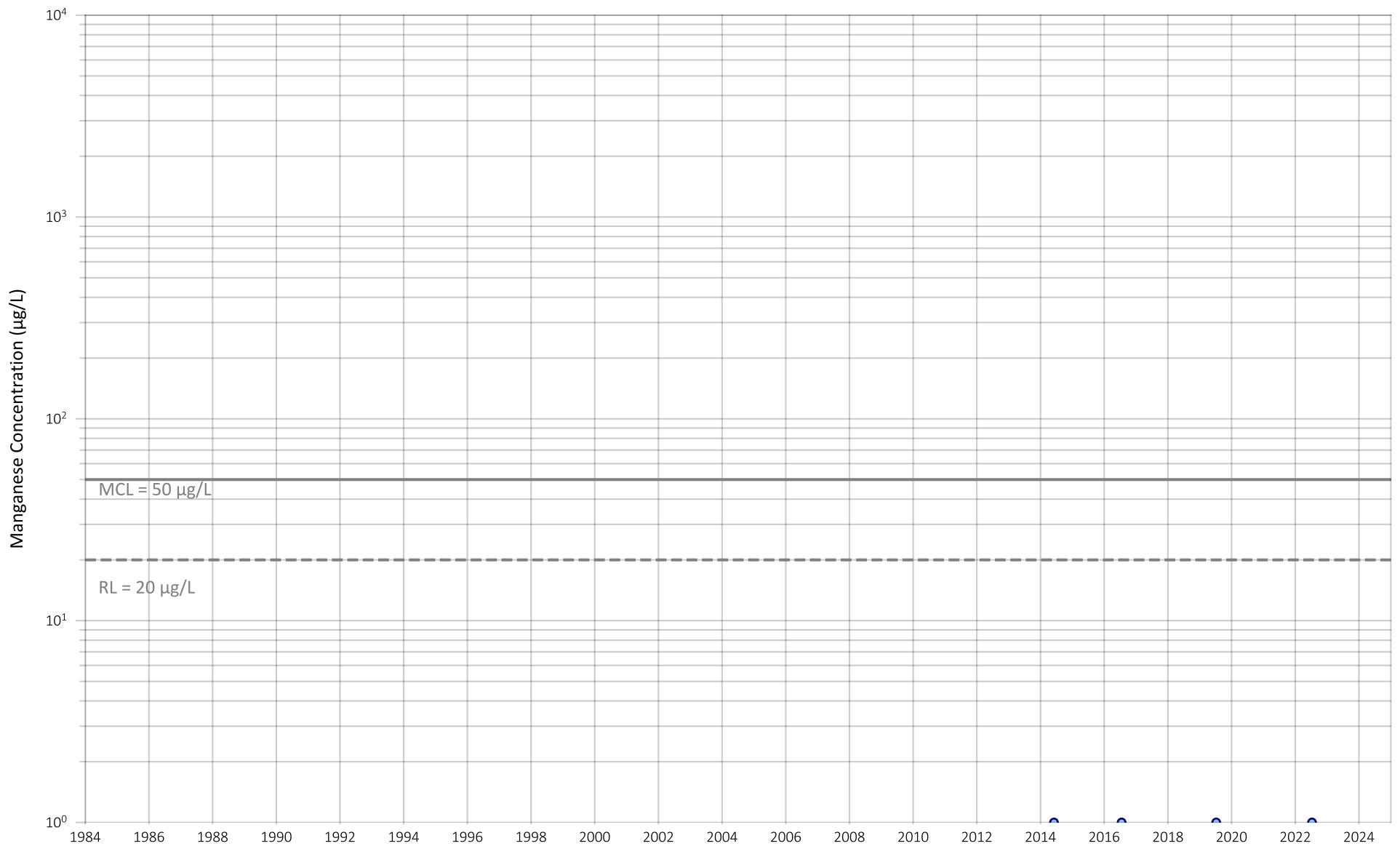
N-C-1121-80-24-01-WP-SGA Study

Well Name: WELL N01 - Unknown Depth
Well Owner: Sacramento Suburban Water District
Figure C.99



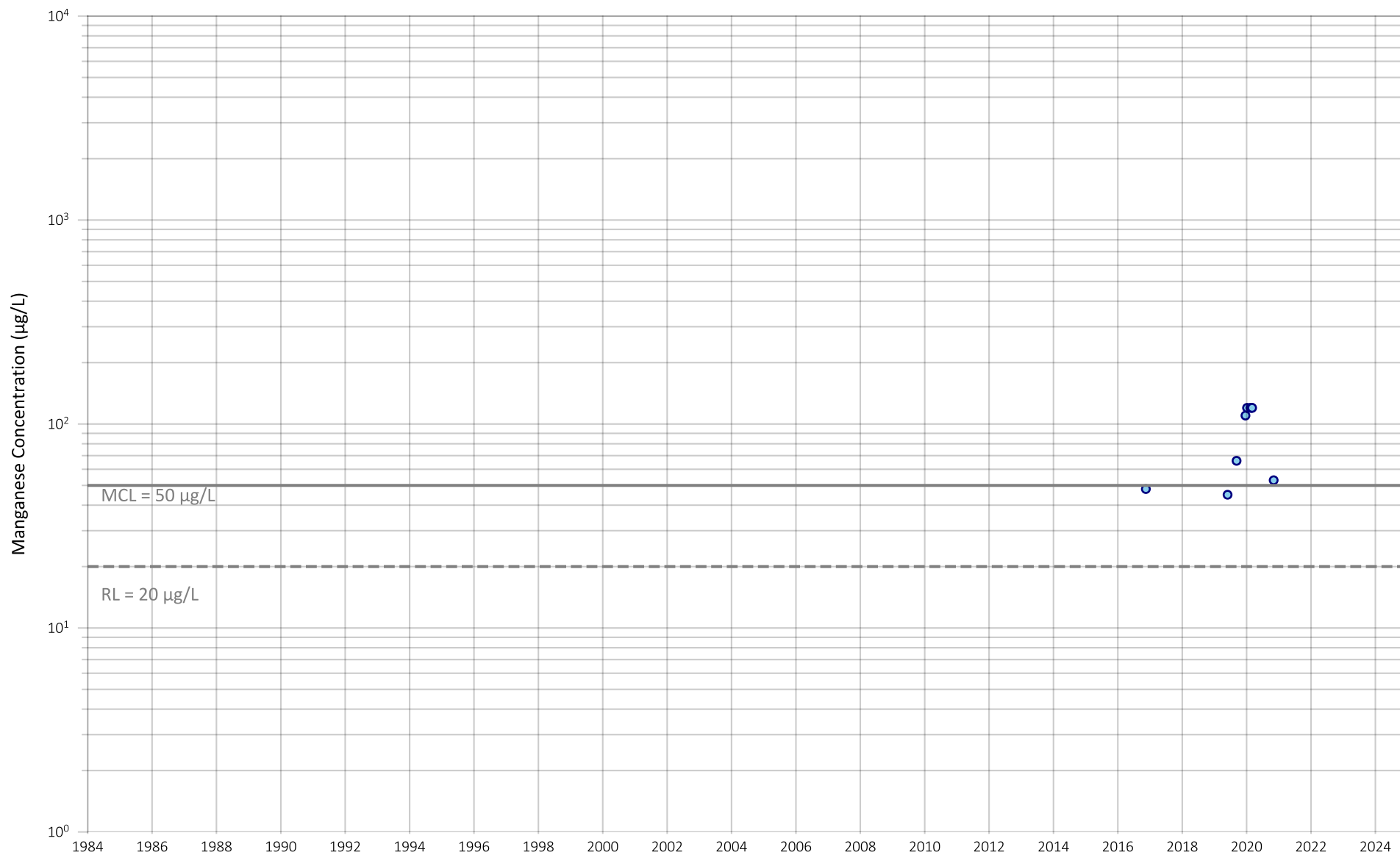
Notes:

1. The maximum contaminant level (MCL) for manganese (Mn) is 50 micrograms per liter ($\mu\text{g/L}$).
2. The reporting limit (RL) most used for Mn is 20 $\mu\text{g/L}$. Reporting limits identified in this dataset were between 2 $\mu\text{g/L}$ and 20 $\mu\text{g/L}$. Samples that were not detected are shown as 1 $\mu\text{g/L}$.



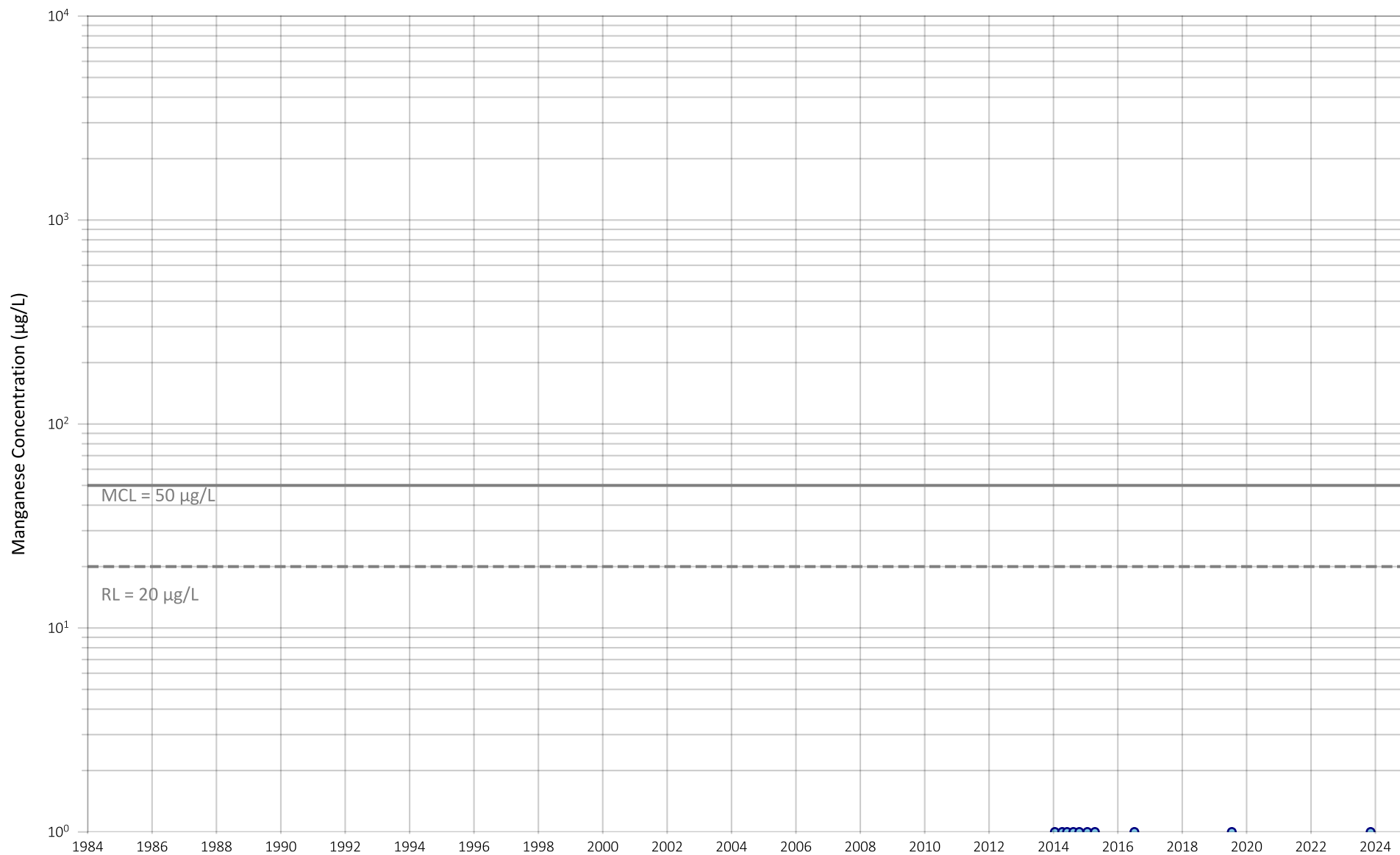
Notes:

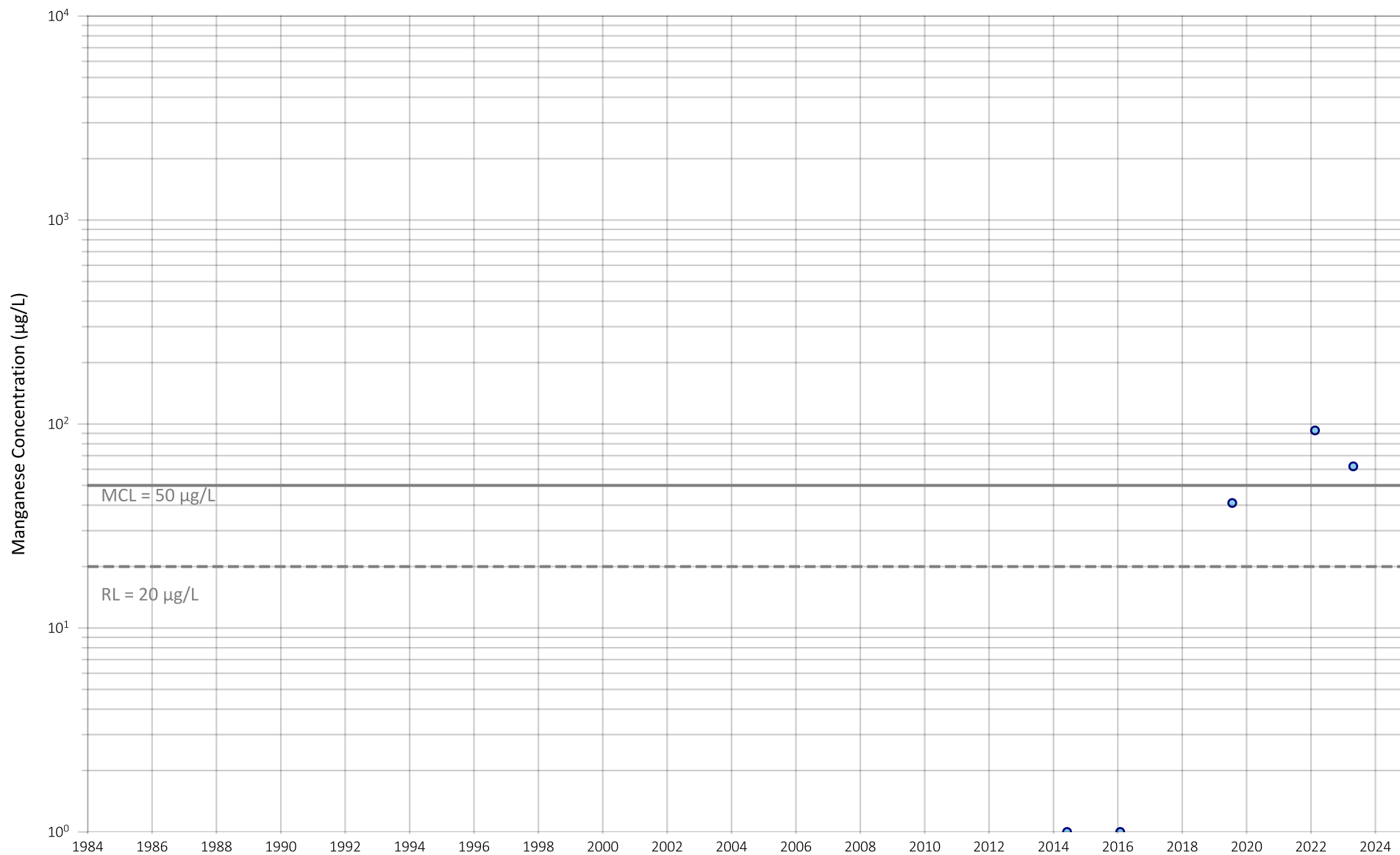
1. The maximum contaminant level (MCL) for manganese (Mn) is 50 micrograms per liter ($\mu\text{g/L}$).
2. The reporting limit (RL) most used for Mn is 20 $\mu\text{g/L}$. Reporting limits identified in this dataset were between 2 $\mu\text{g/L}$ and 20 $\mu\text{g/L}$. Samples that were not detected are shown as 1 $\mu\text{g/L}$.



Notes:

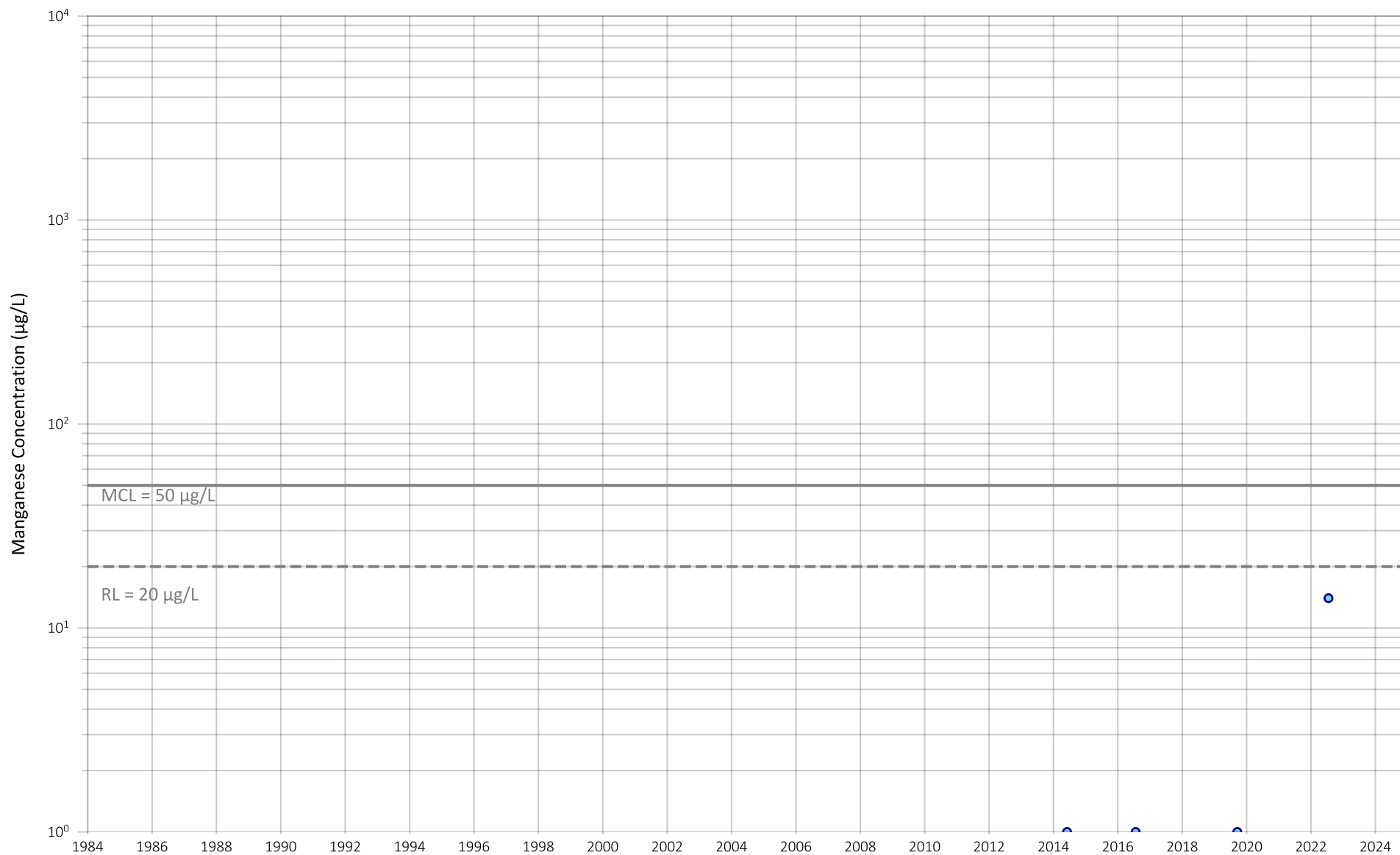
1. The maximum contaminant level (MCL) for manganese (Mn) is 50 micrograms per liter (µg/L).
2. The reporting limit (RL) most used for Mn is 20 µg/L. Reporting limits identified in this dataset were between 2 µg/L and 20 µg/L. Samples that were not detected are shown as 1 µg/L.





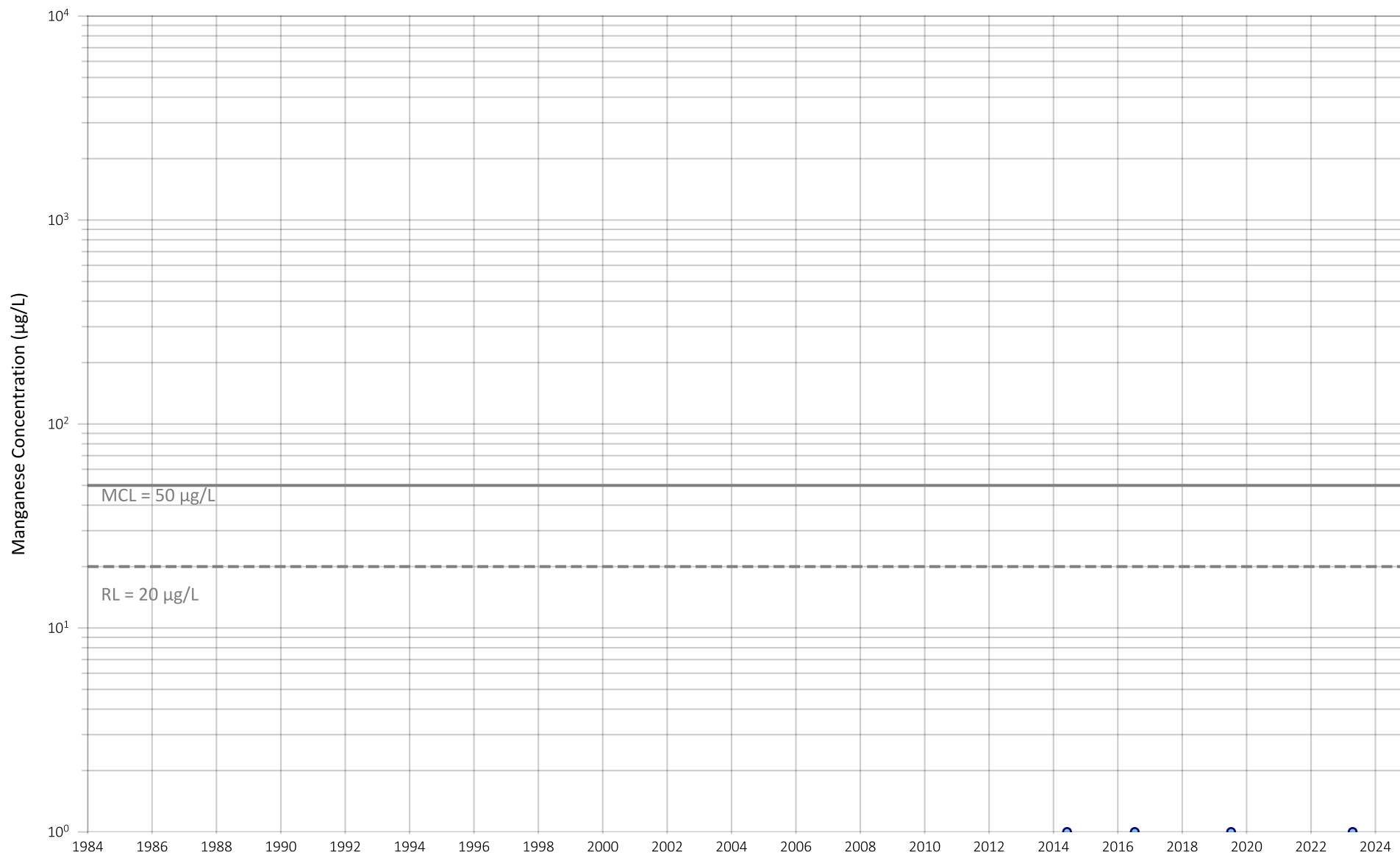
Notes:

1. The maximum contaminant level (MCL) for manganese (Mn) is 50 micrograms per liter (µg/L).
2. The reporting limit (RL) most used for Mn is 20 µg/L. Reporting limits identified in this dataset were between 2 µg/L and 20 µg/L. Samples that were not detected are shown as 1 µg/L.



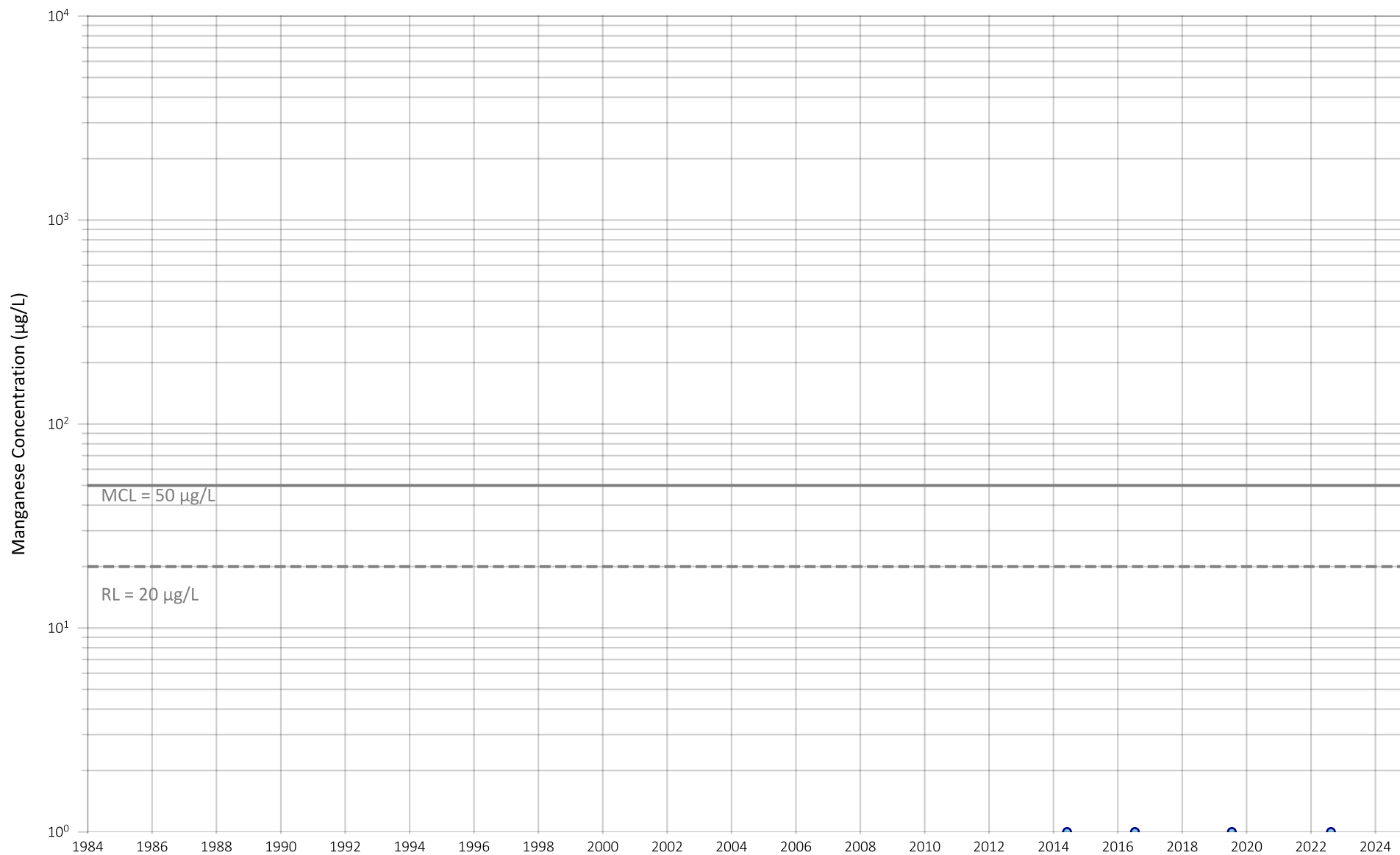
Notes:

1. The maximum contaminant level (MCL) for manganese (Mn) is 50 micrograms per liter (µg/L).
2. The reporting limit (RL) most used for Mn is 20 µg/L. Reporting limits identified in this dataset were between 2 µg/L and 20 µg/L. Samples that were not detected are shown as 1 µg/L.



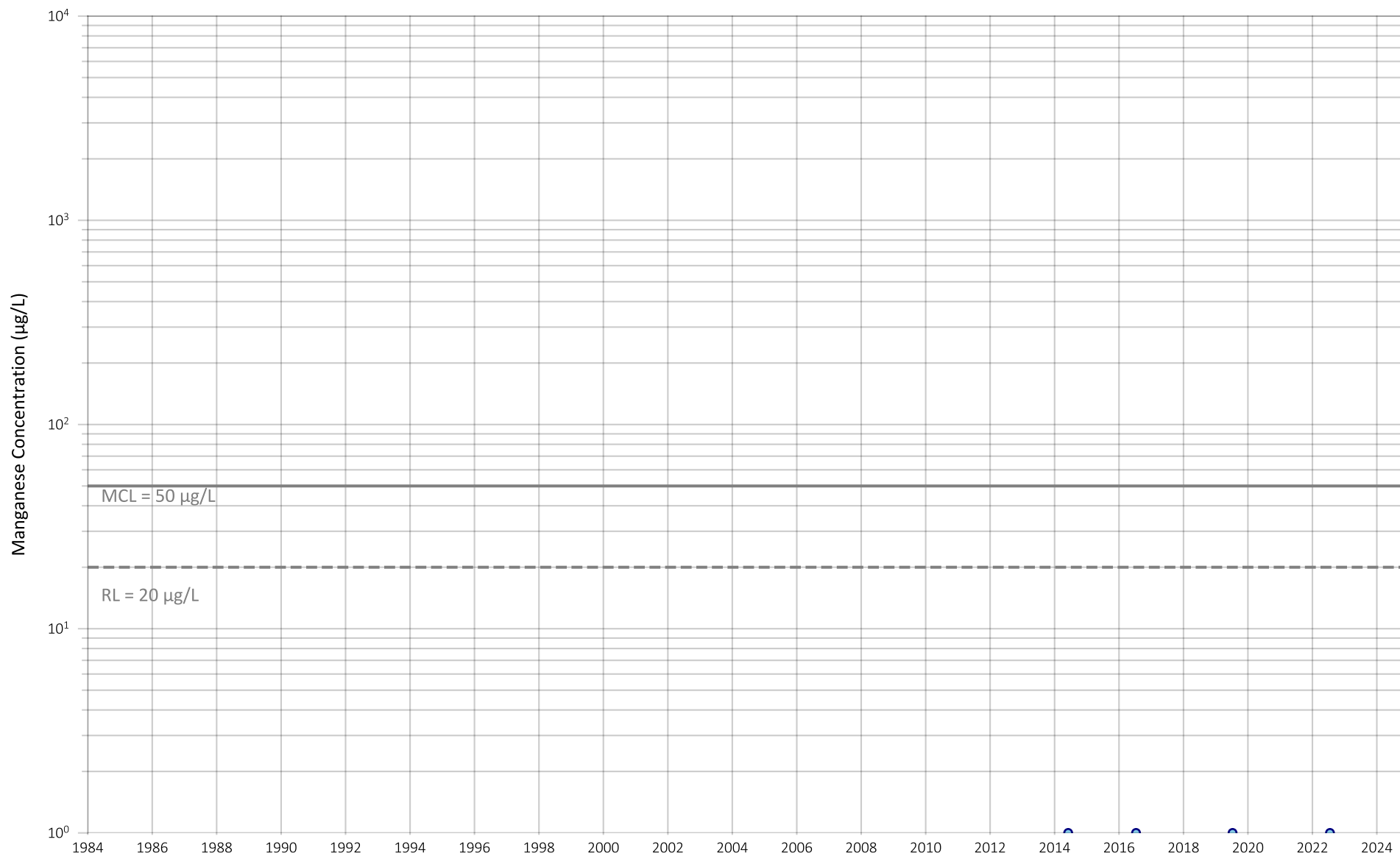
Notes:

1. The maximum contaminant level (MCL) for manganese (Mn) is 50 micrograms per liter ($\mu\text{g/L}$).
2. The reporting limit (RL) most used for Mn is 20 $\mu\text{g/L}$. Reporting limits identified in this dataset were between 2 $\mu\text{g/L}$ and 20 $\mu\text{g/L}$. Samples that were not detected are shown as 1 $\mu\text{g/L}$.



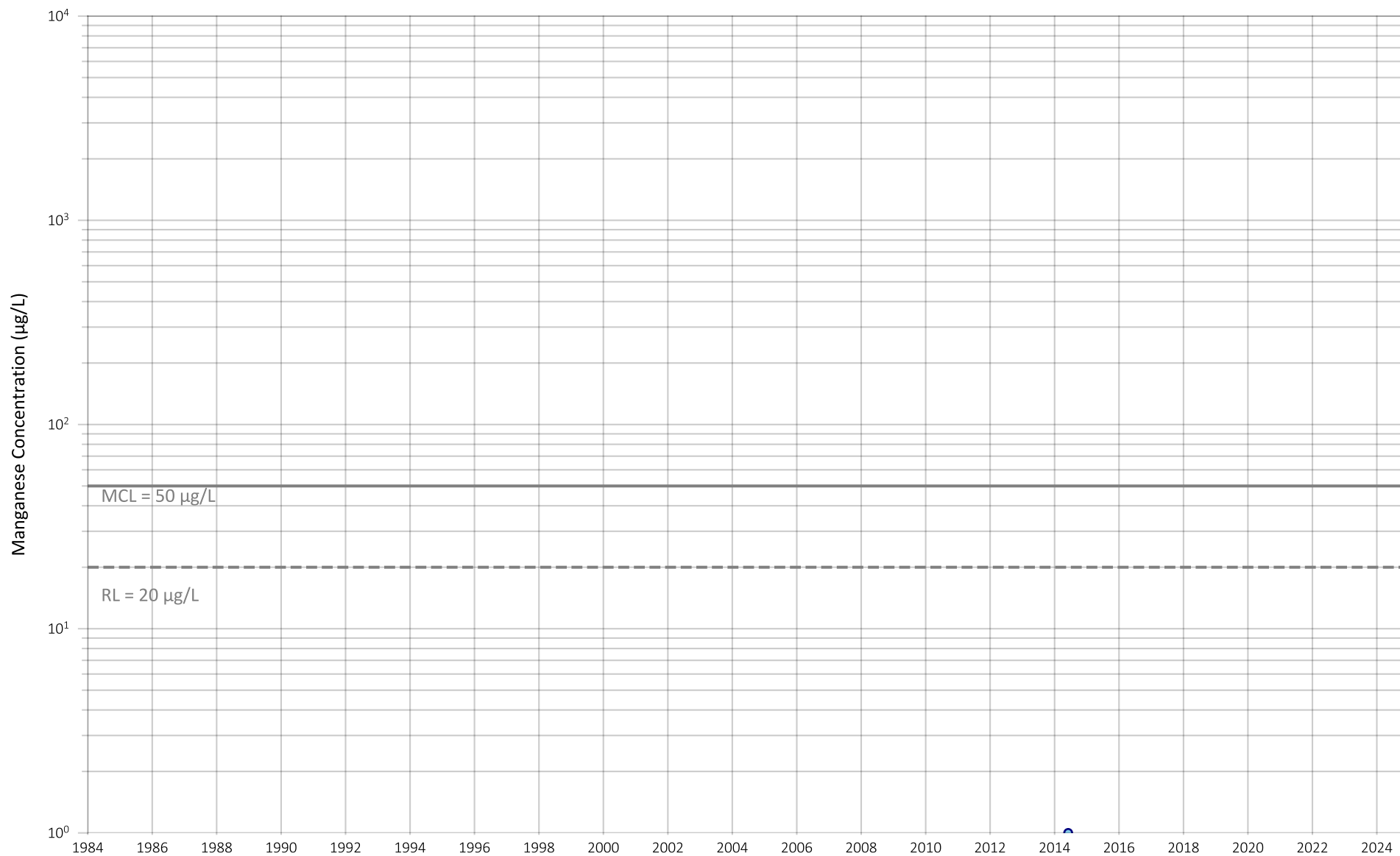
Notes:

1. The maximum contaminant level (MCL) for manganese (Mn) is 50 micrograms per liter ($\mu\text{g/L}$).
2. The reporting limit (RL) most used for Mn is 20 $\mu\text{g/L}$. Reporting limits identified in this dataset were between 2 $\mu\text{g/L}$ and 20 $\mu\text{g/L}$. Samples that were not detected are shown as 1 $\mu\text{g/L}$.



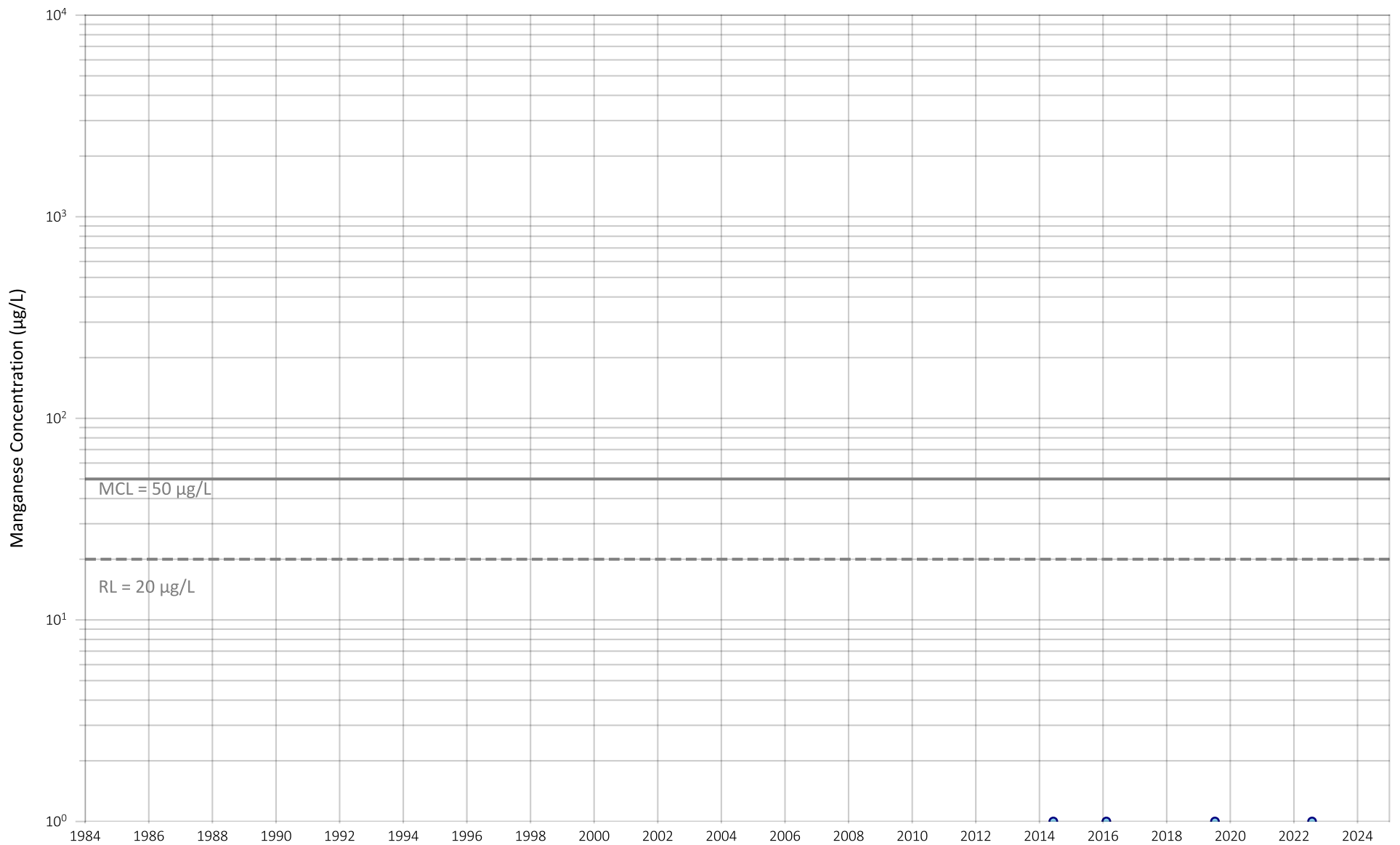
Notes:

1. The maximum contaminant level (MCL) for manganese (Mn) is 50 micrograms per liter (µg/L).
2. The reporting limit (RL) most used for Mn is 20 µg/L. Reporting limits identified in this dataset were between 2 µg/L and 20 µg/L. Samples that were not detected are shown as 1 µg/L.



Notes:

1. The maximum contaminant level (MCL) for manganese (Mn) is 50 micrograms per liter (µg/L).
2. The reporting limit (RL) most used for Mn is 20 µg/L. Reporting limits identified in this dataset were between 2 µg/L and 20 µg/L. Samples that were not detected are shown as 1 µg/L.



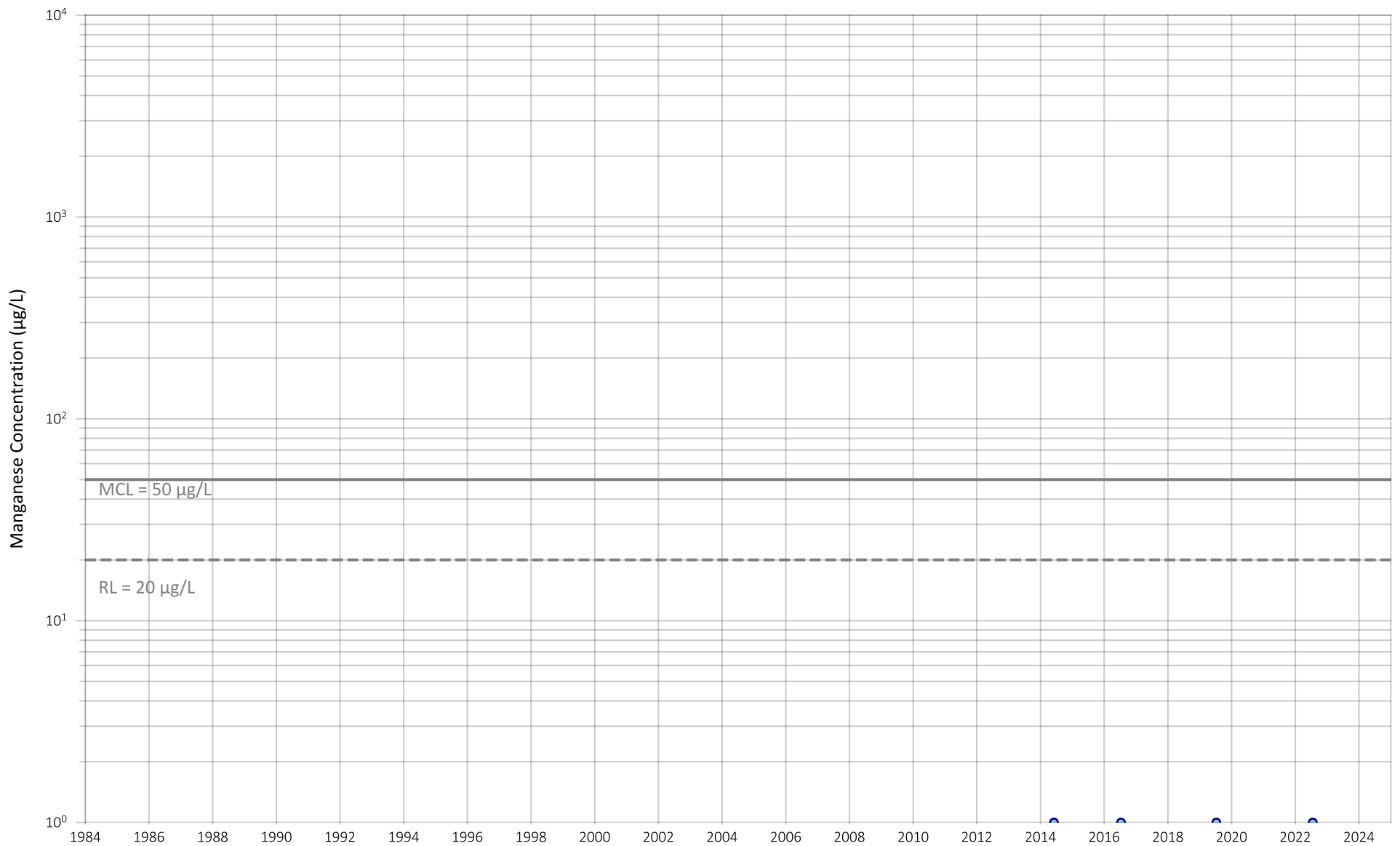
Notes:

1. The maximum contaminant level (MCL) for manganese (Mn) is 50 micrograms per liter ($\mu\text{g/L}$).
2. The reporting limit (RL) most used for Mn is 20 $\mu\text{g/L}$. Reporting limits identified in this dataset were between 2 $\mu\text{g/L}$ and 20 $\mu\text{g/L}$. Samples that were not detected are shown as 1 $\mu\text{g/L}$.

WEST YOST

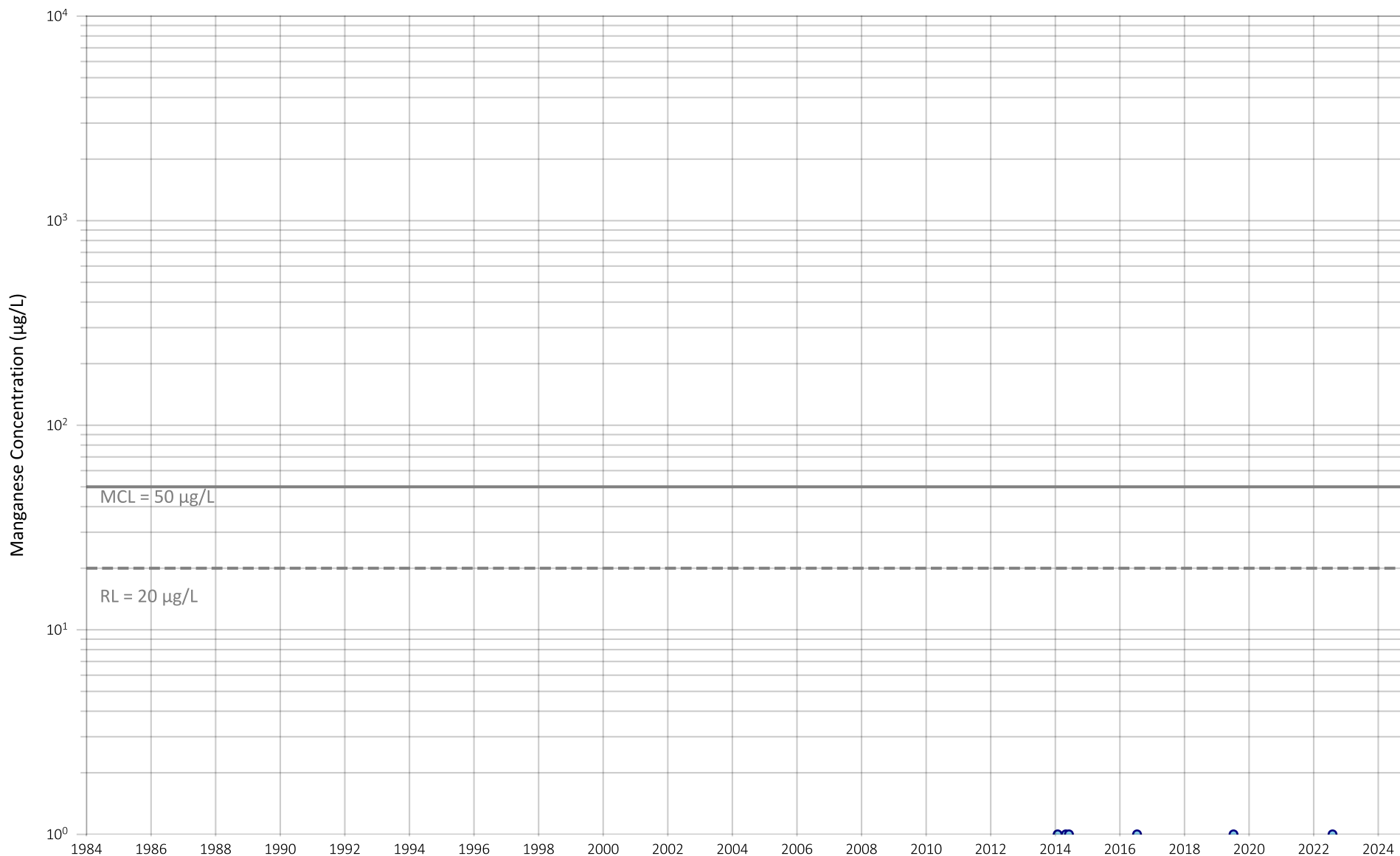
N-C-1121-80-24-01-WP-SGA Study

Well Name: WELL N17 - Unknown Depth
Well Owner: Sacramento Suburban Water District
Figure C.110



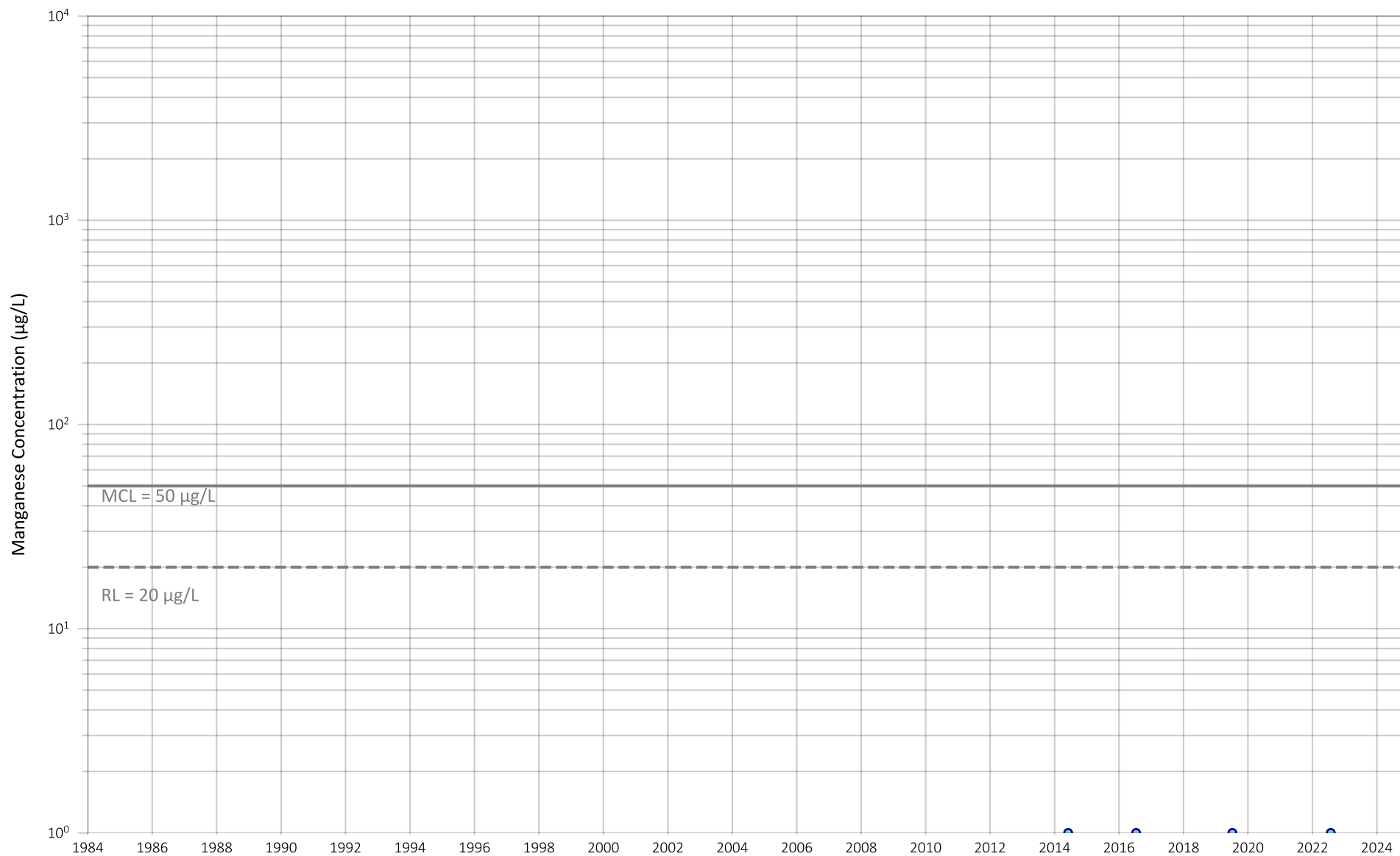
Notes:

1. The maximum contaminant level (MCL) for manganese (Mn) is 50 micrograms per liter (µg/L).
2. The reporting limit (RL) most used for Mn is 20 µg/L. Reporting limits identified in this dataset were between 2 µg/L and 20 µg/L. Samples that were not detected are shown as 1 µg/L.



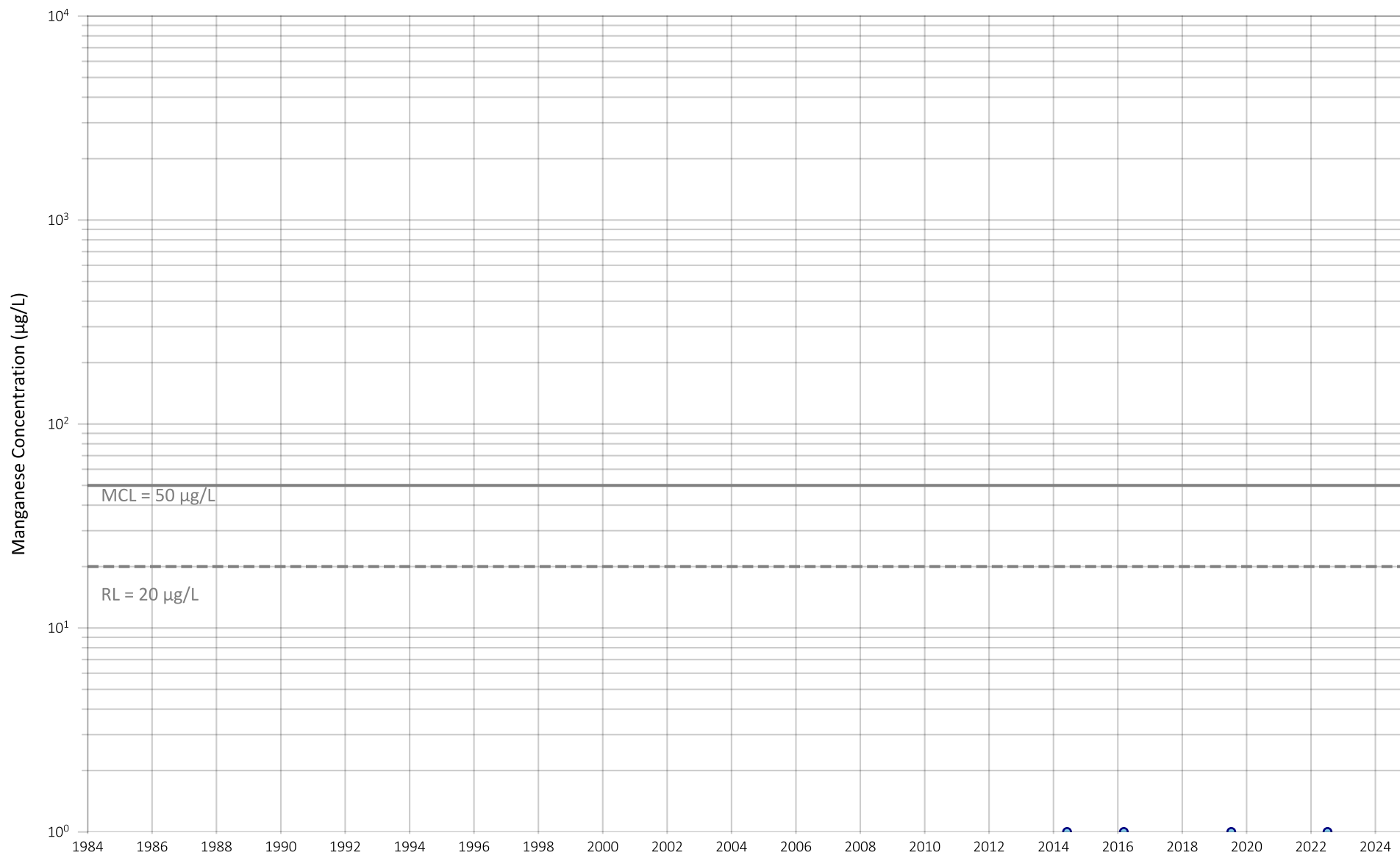
Notes:

1. The maximum contaminant level (MCL) for manganese (Mn) is 50 micrograms per liter (µg/L).
2. The reporting limit (RL) most used for Mn is 20 µg/L. Reporting limits identified in this dataset were between 2 µg/L and 20 µg/L. Samples that were not detected are shown as 1 µg/L.



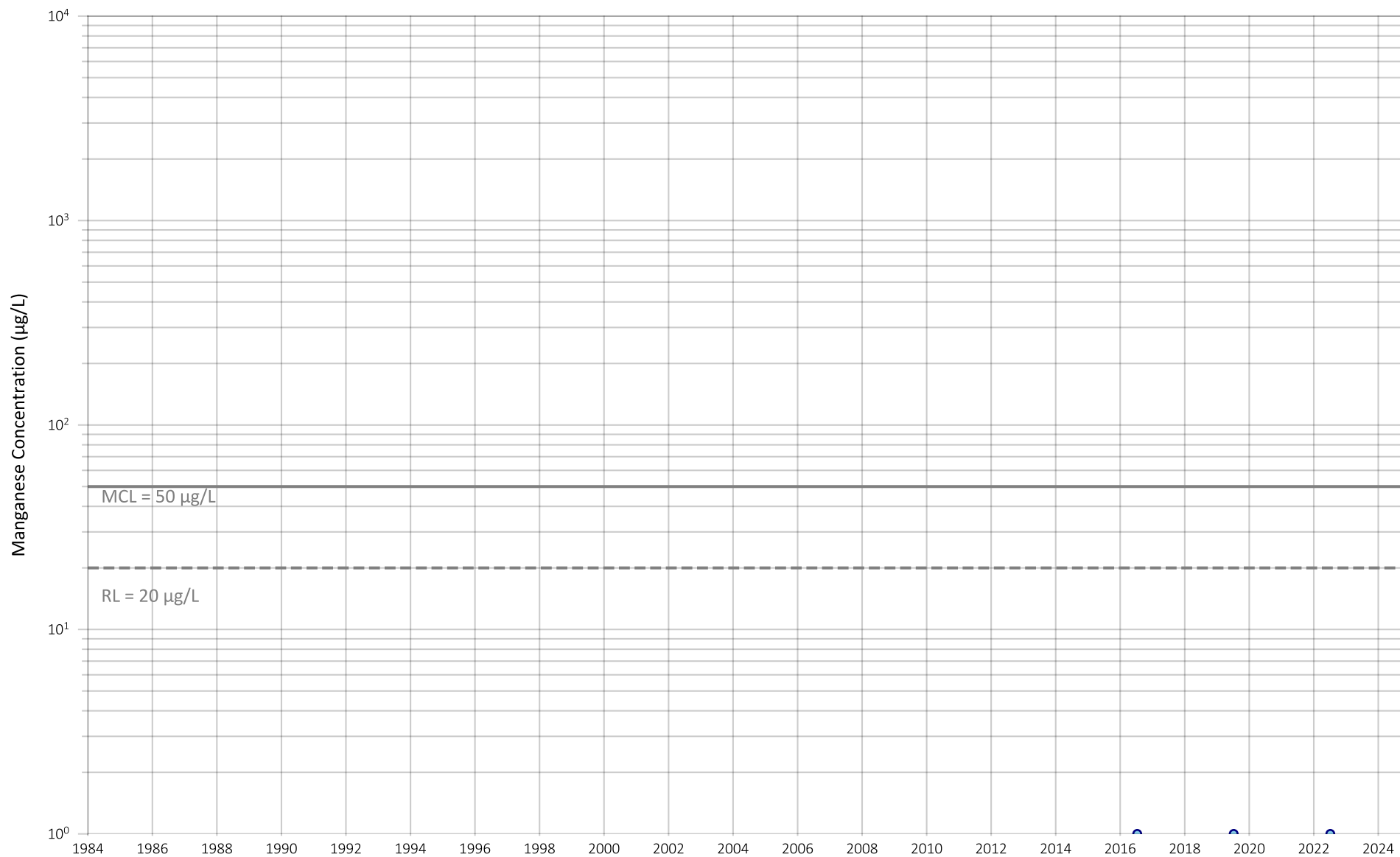
Notes:

1. The maximum contaminant level (MCL) for manganese (Mn) is 50 micrograms per liter ($\mu\text{g/L}$).
2. The reporting limit (RL) most used for Mn is 20 $\mu\text{g/L}$. Reporting limits identified in this dataset were between 2 $\mu\text{g/L}$ and 20 $\mu\text{g/L}$. Samples that were not detected are shown as 1 $\mu\text{g/L}$.



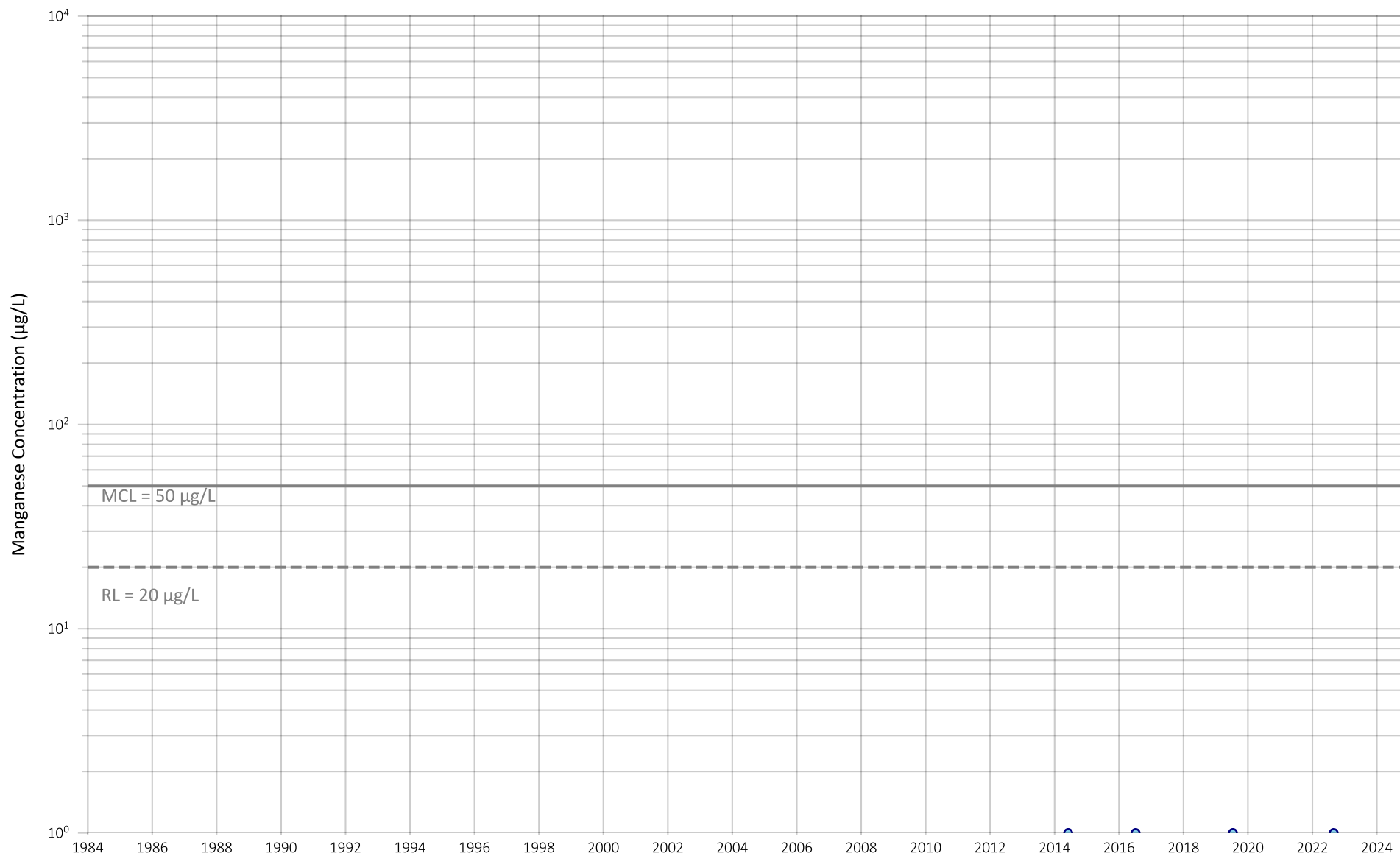
Notes:

1. The maximum contaminant level (MCL) for manganese (Mn) is 50 micrograms per liter ($\mu\text{g/L}$).
2. The reporting limit (RL) most used for Mn is 20 $\mu\text{g/L}$. Reporting limits identified in this dataset were between 2 $\mu\text{g/L}$ and 20 $\mu\text{g/L}$. Samples that were not detected are shown as 1 $\mu\text{g/L}$.



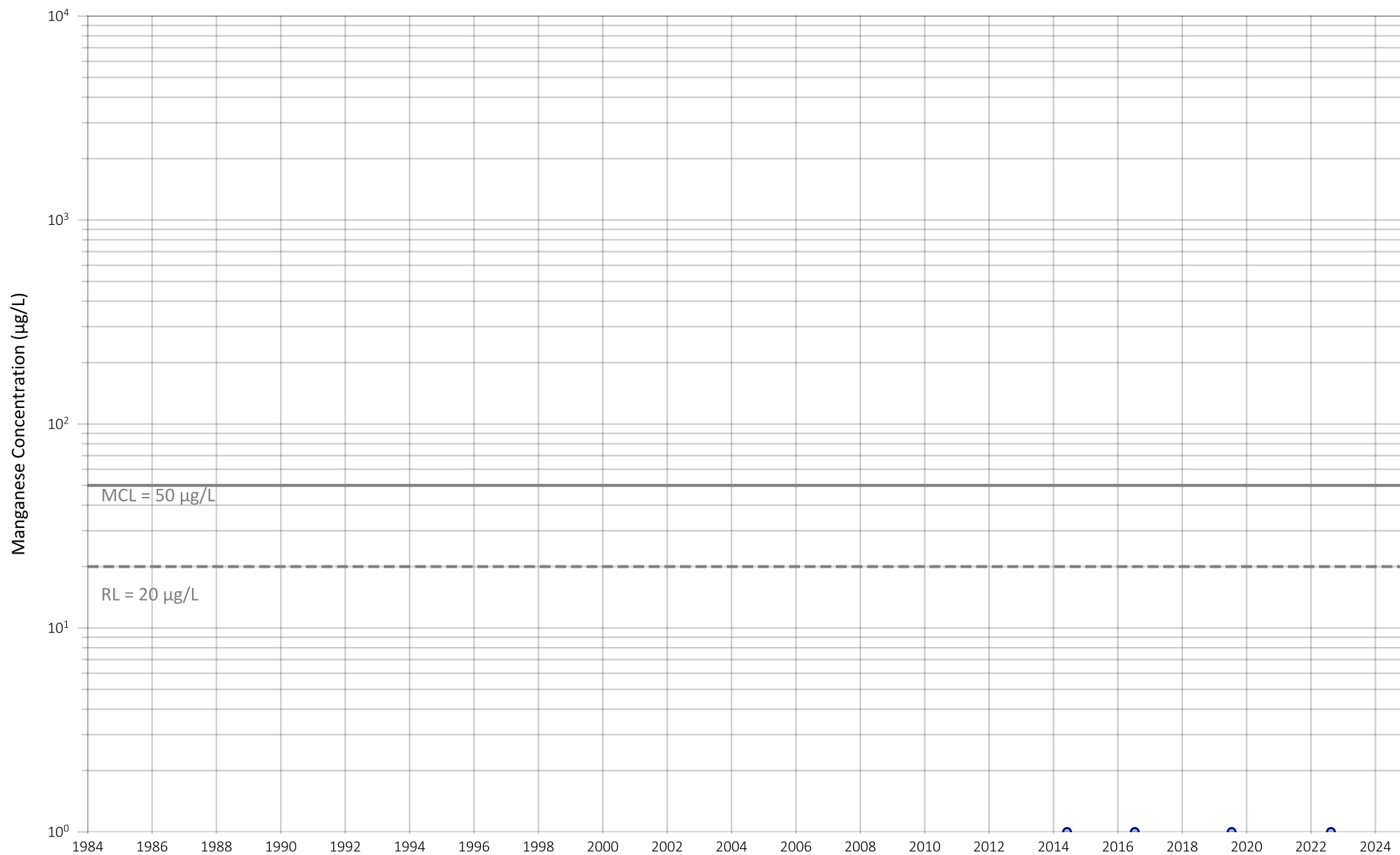
Notes:

1. The maximum contaminant level (MCL) for manganese (Mn) is 50 micrograms per liter ($\mu\text{g/L}$).
2. The reporting limit (RL) most used for Mn is 20 $\mu\text{g/L}$. Reporting limits identified in this dataset were between 2 $\mu\text{g/L}$ and 20 $\mu\text{g/L}$. Samples that were not detected are shown as 1 $\mu\text{g/L}$.



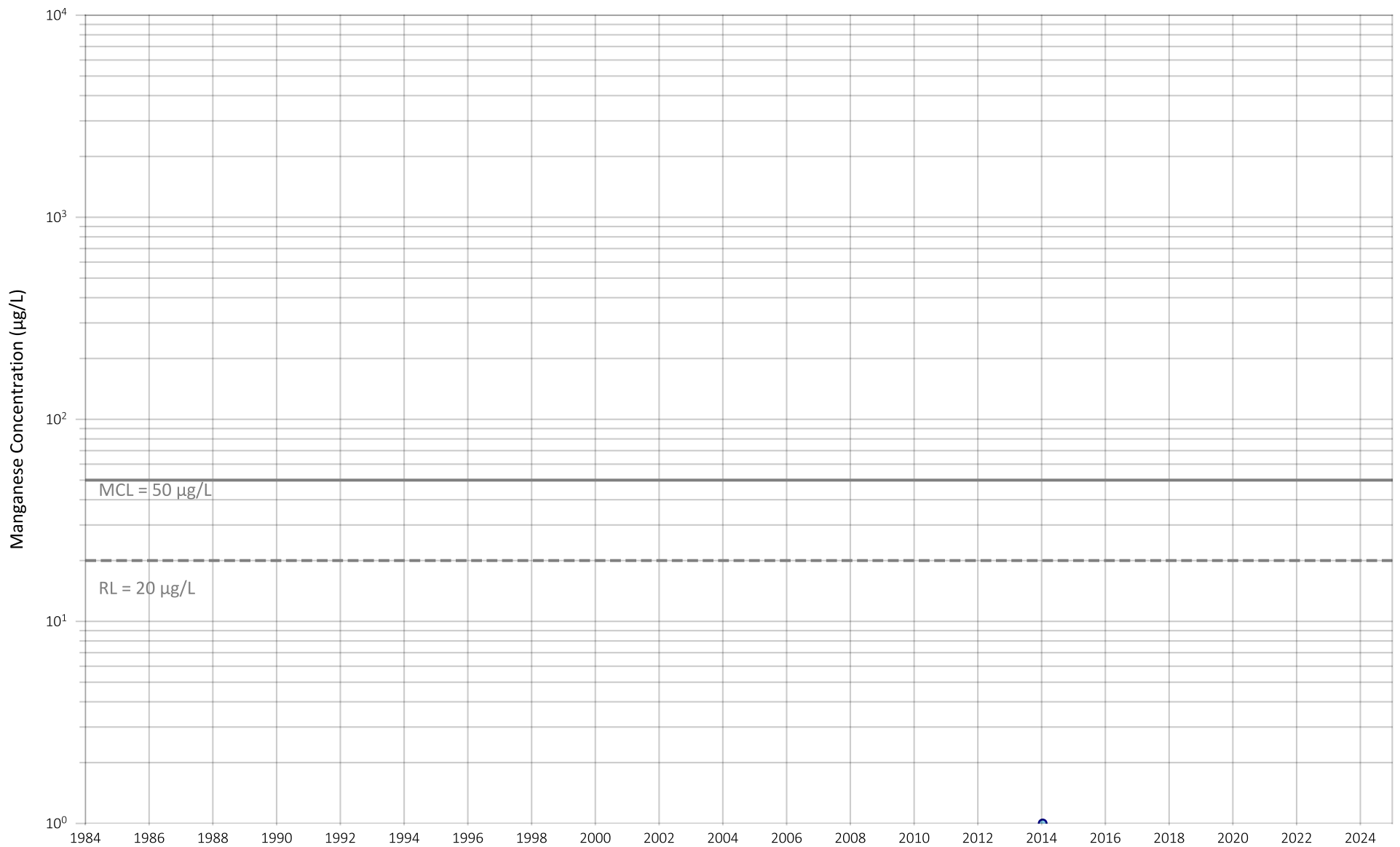
Notes:

1. The maximum contaminant level (MCL) for manganese (Mn) is 50 micrograms per liter (µg/L).
2. The reporting limit (RL) most used for Mn is 20 µg/L. Reporting limits identified in this dataset were between 2 µg/L and 20 µg/L. Samples that were not detected are shown as 1 µg/L.



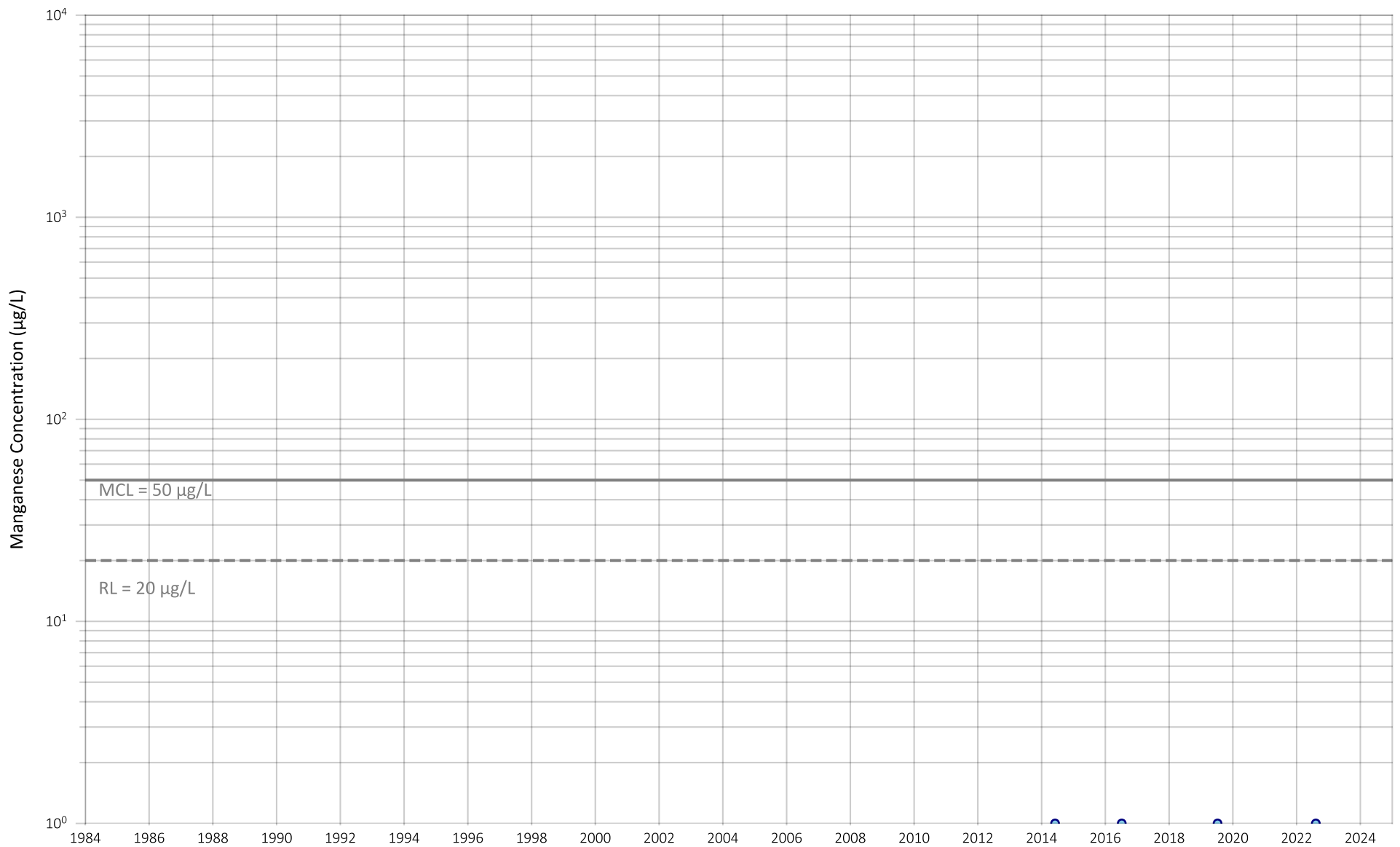
Notes:

1. The maximum contaminant level (MCL) for manganese (Mn) is 50 micrograms per liter (µg/L).
2. The reporting limit (RL) most used for Mn is 20 µg/L. Reporting limits identified in this dataset were between 2 µg/L and 20 µg/L. Samples that were not detected are shown as 1 µg/L.



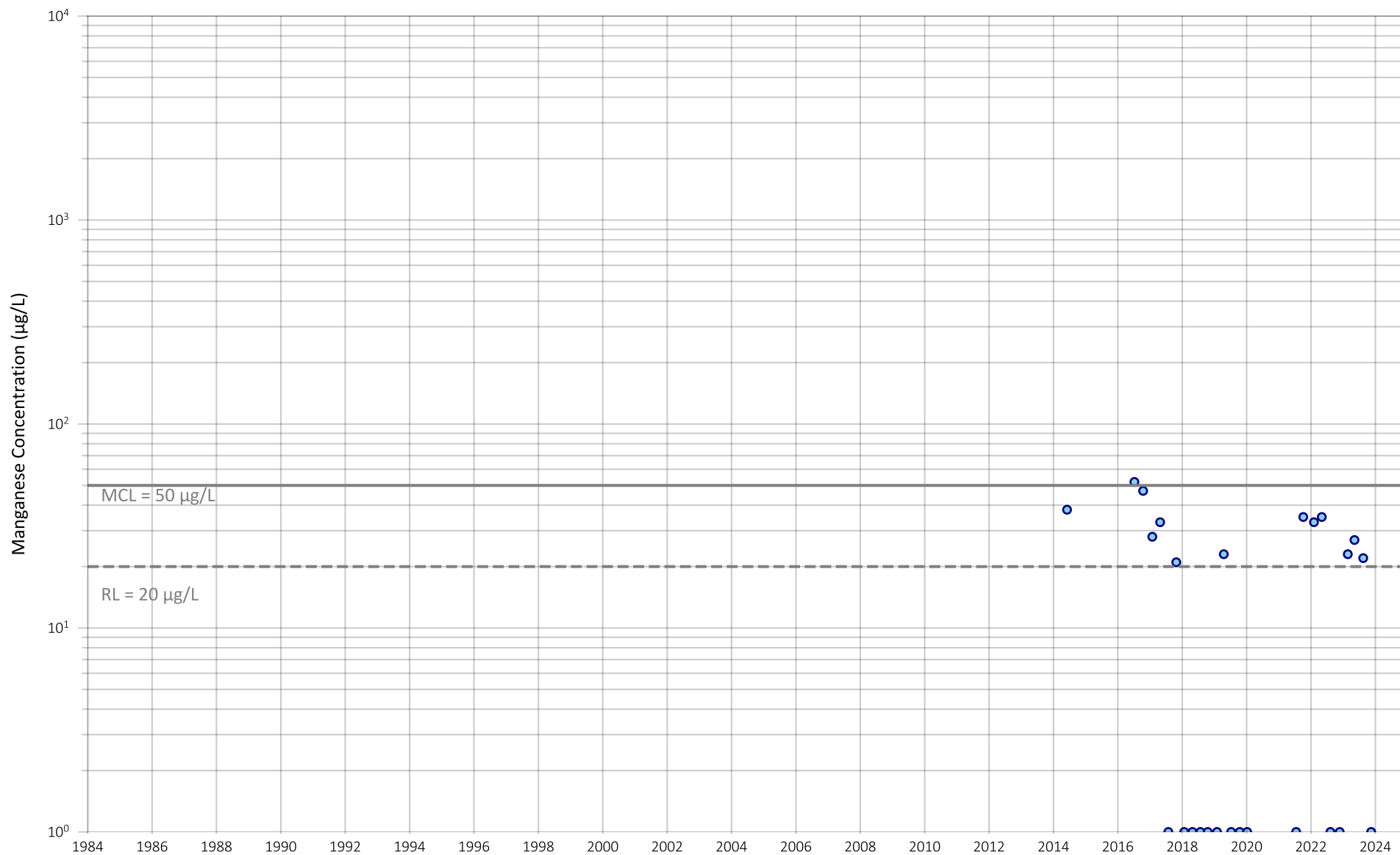
Notes:

1. The maximum contaminant level (MCL) for manganese (Mn) is 50 micrograms per liter (µg/L).
2. The reporting limit (RL) most used for Mn is 20 µg/L. Reporting limits identified in this dataset were between 2 µg/L and 20 µg/L. Samples that were not detected are shown as 1 µg/L.



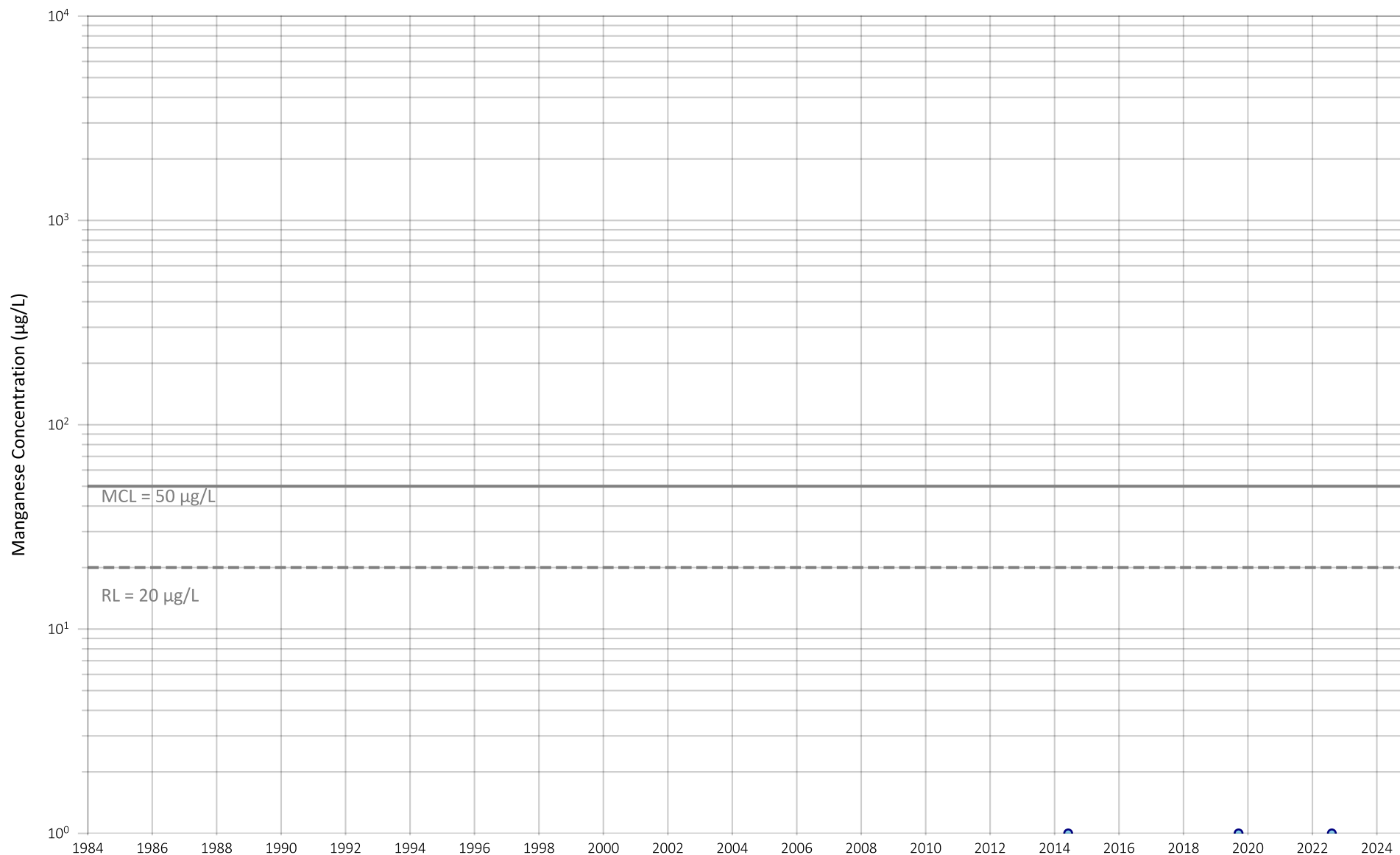
Notes:

1. The maximum contaminant level (MCL) for manganese (Mn) is 50 micrograms per liter (µg/L).
2. The reporting limit (RL) most used for Mn is 20 µg/L. Reporting limits identified in this dataset were between 2 µg/L and 20 µg/L. Samples that were not detected are shown as 1 µg/L.



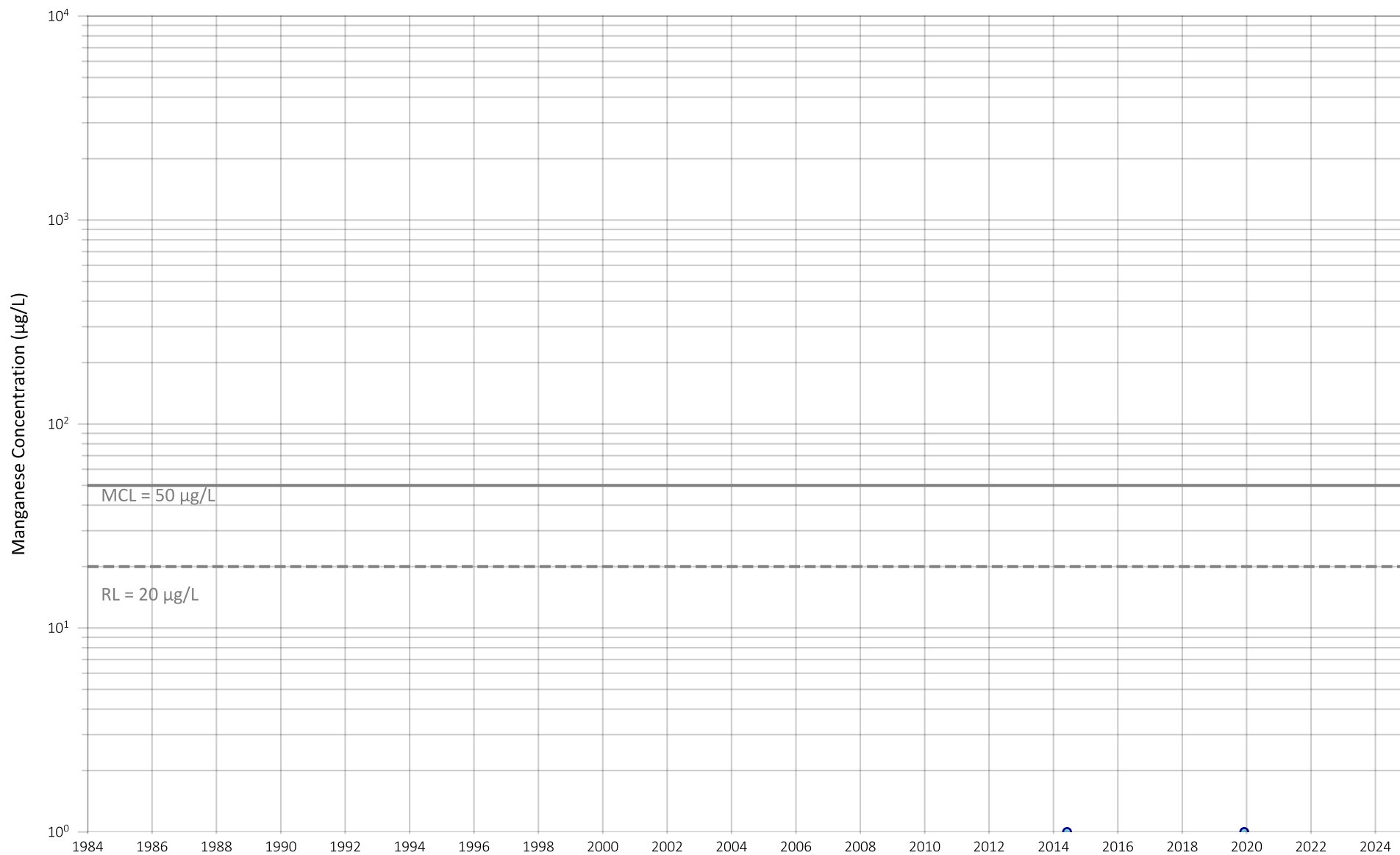
Notes:

1. The maximum contaminant level (MCL) for manganese (Mn) is 50 micrograms per liter (µg/L).
2. The reporting limit (RL) most used for Mn is 20 µg/L. Reporting limits identified in this dataset were between 2 µg/L and 20 µg/L. Samples that were not detected are shown as 1 µg/L.



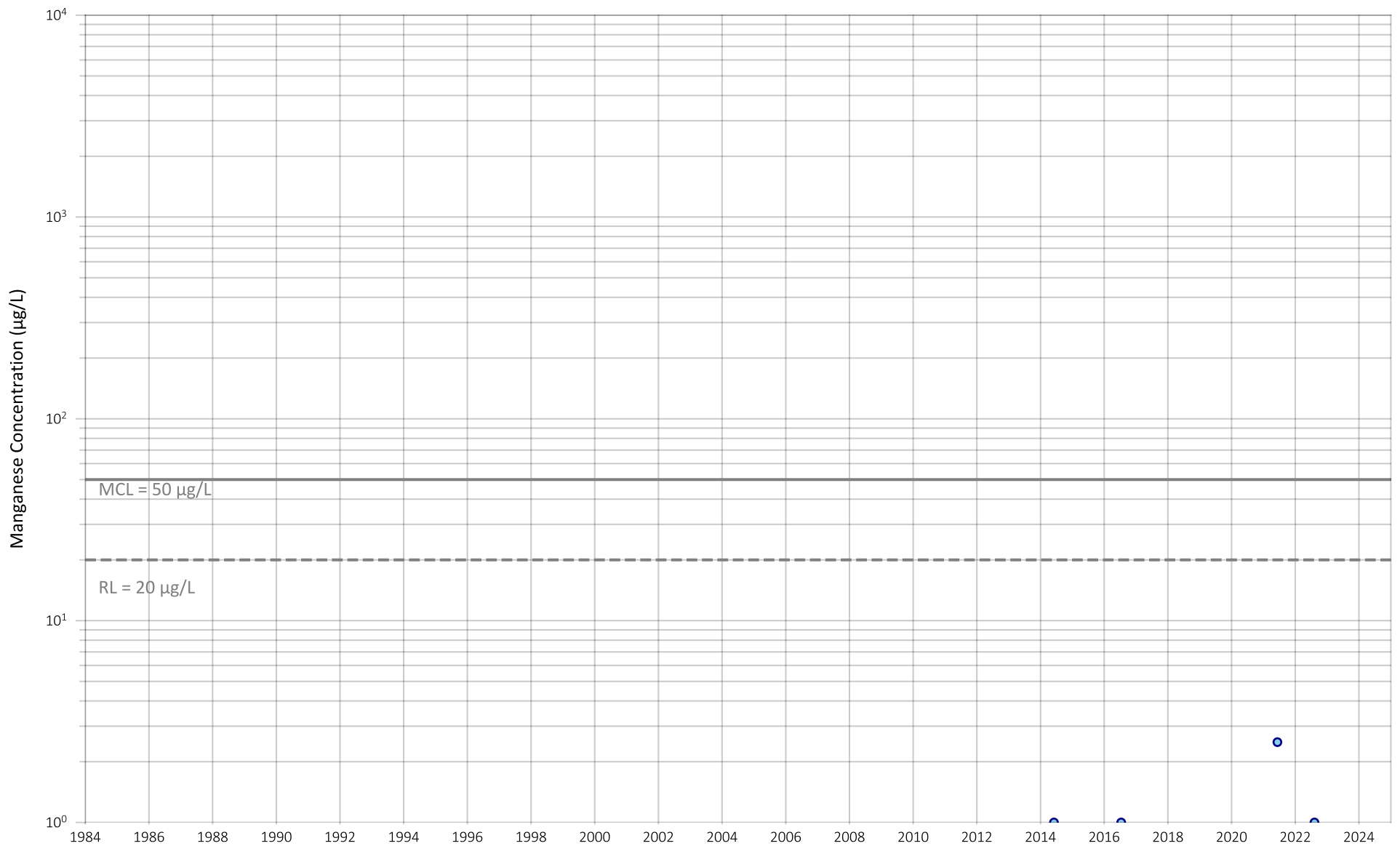
Notes:

1. The maximum contaminant level (MCL) for manganese (Mn) is 50 micrograms per liter (µg/L).
2. The reporting limit (RL) most used for Mn is 20 µg/L. Reporting limits identified in this dataset were between 2 µg/L and 20 µg/L. Samples that were not detected are shown as 1 µg/L.



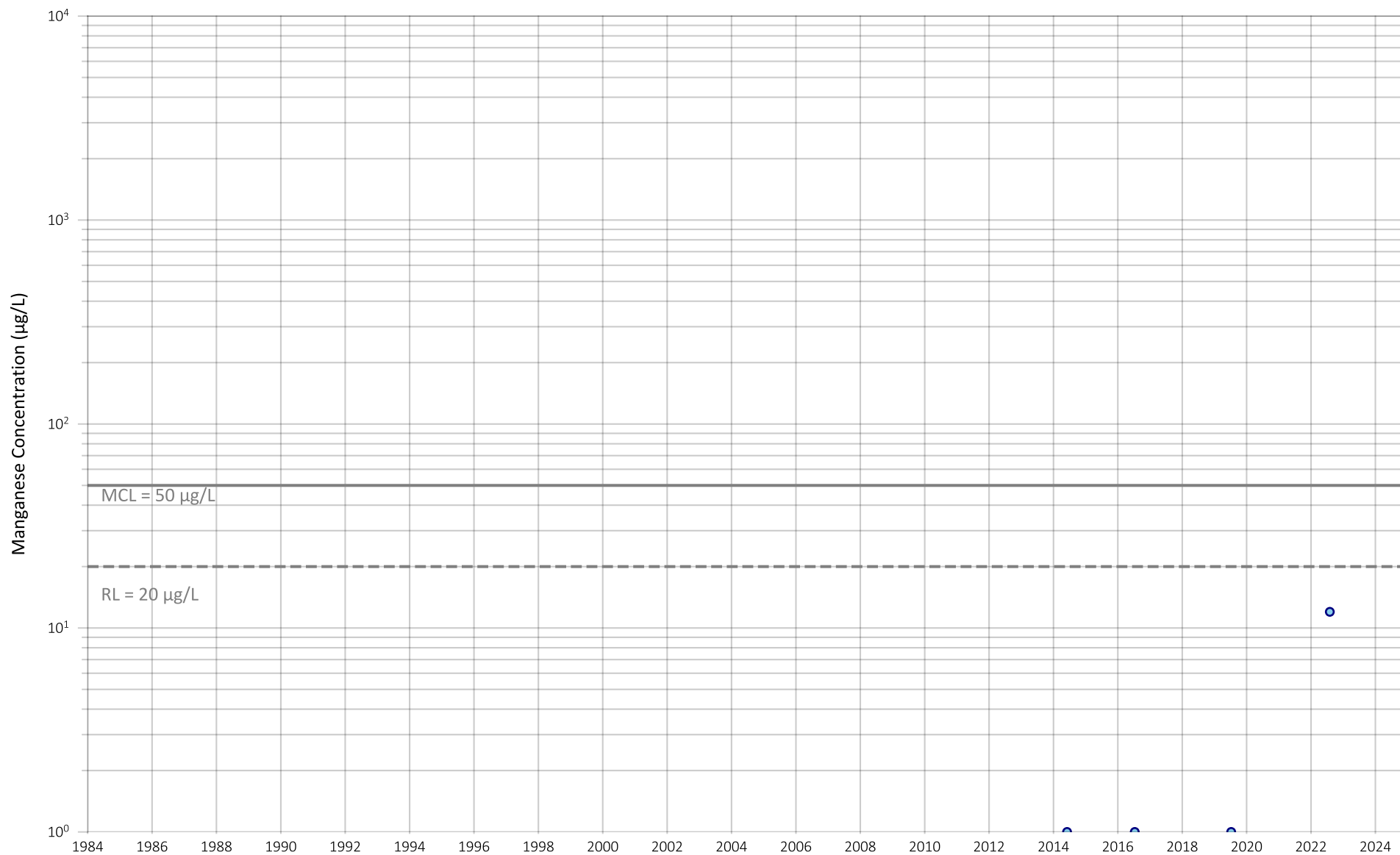
Notes:

1. The maximum contaminant level (MCL) for manganese (Mn) is 50 micrograms per liter (µg/L).
2. The reporting limit (RL) most used for Mn is 20 µg/L. Reporting limits identified in this dataset were between 2 µg/L and 20 µg/L. Samples that were not detected are shown as 1 µg/L.



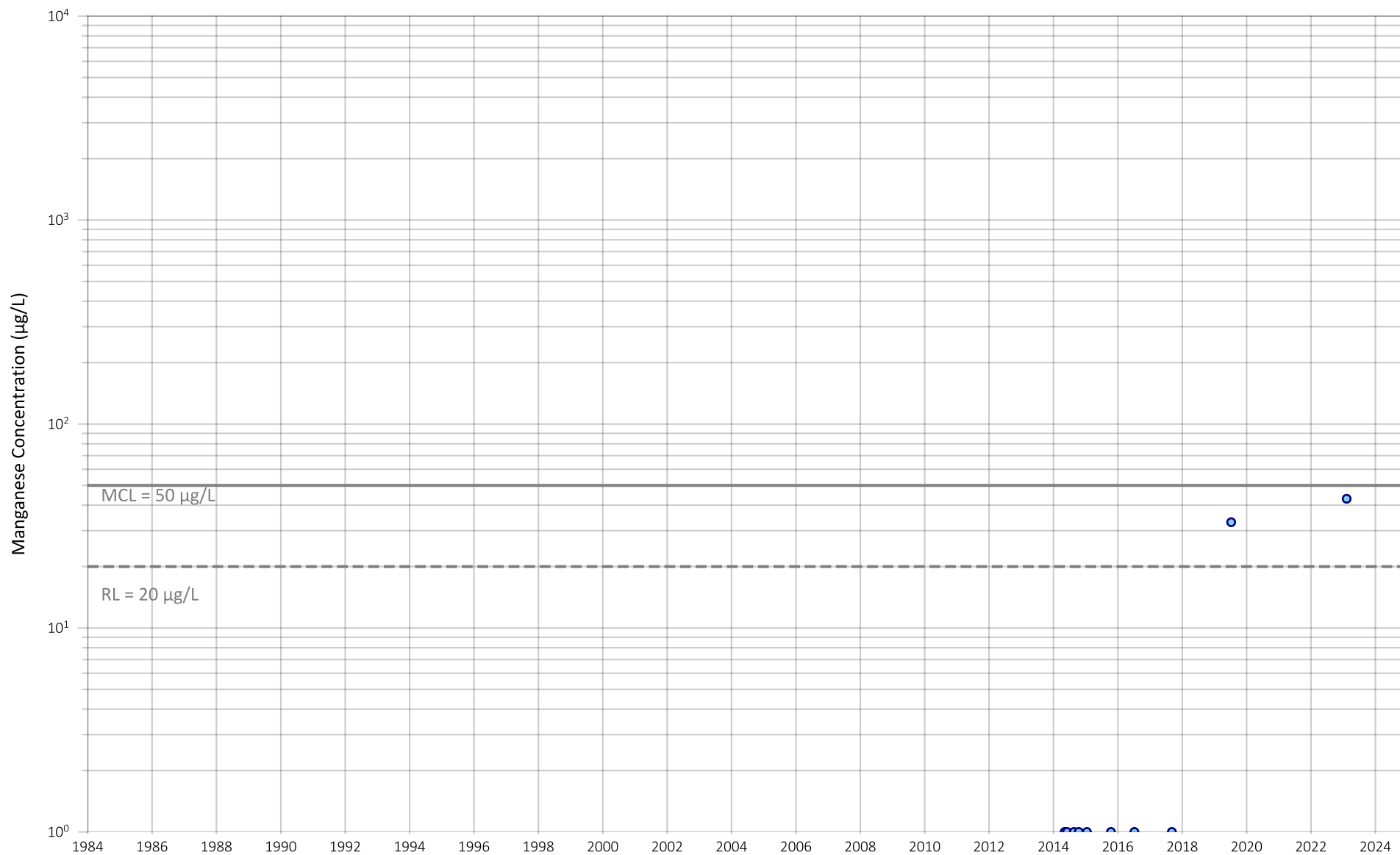
Notes:

1. The maximum contaminant level (MCL) for manganese (Mn) is 50 micrograms per liter (µg/L).
2. The reporting limit (RL) most used for Mn is 20 µg/L. Reporting limits identified in this dataset were between 2 µg/L and 20 µg/L. Samples that were not detected are shown as 1 µg/L.



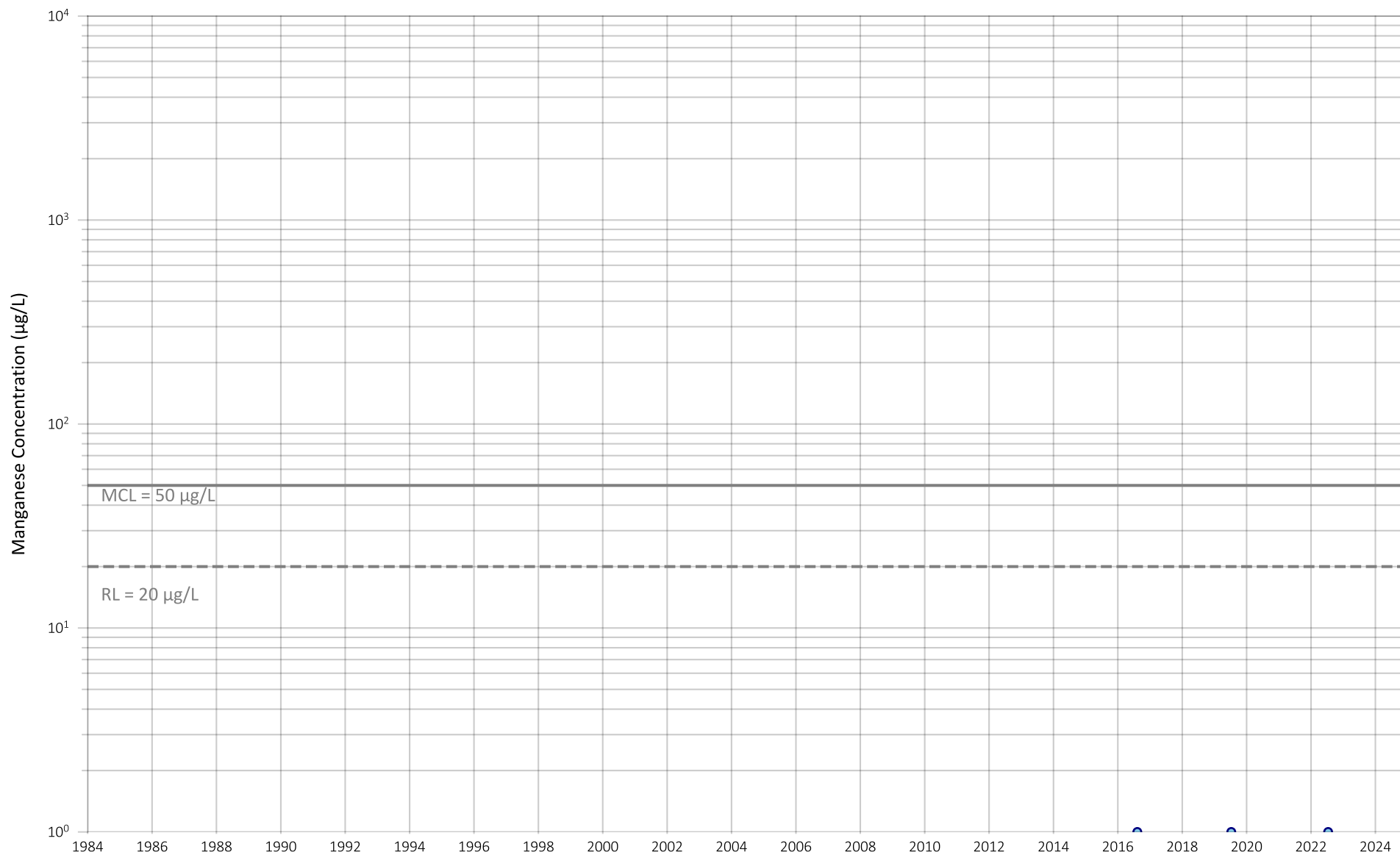
Notes:

1. The maximum contaminant level (MCL) for manganese (Mn) is 50 micrograms per liter (µg/L).
2. The reporting limit (RL) most used for Mn is 20 µg/L. Reporting limits identified in this dataset were between 2 µg/L and 20 µg/L. Samples that were not detected are shown as 1 µg/L.



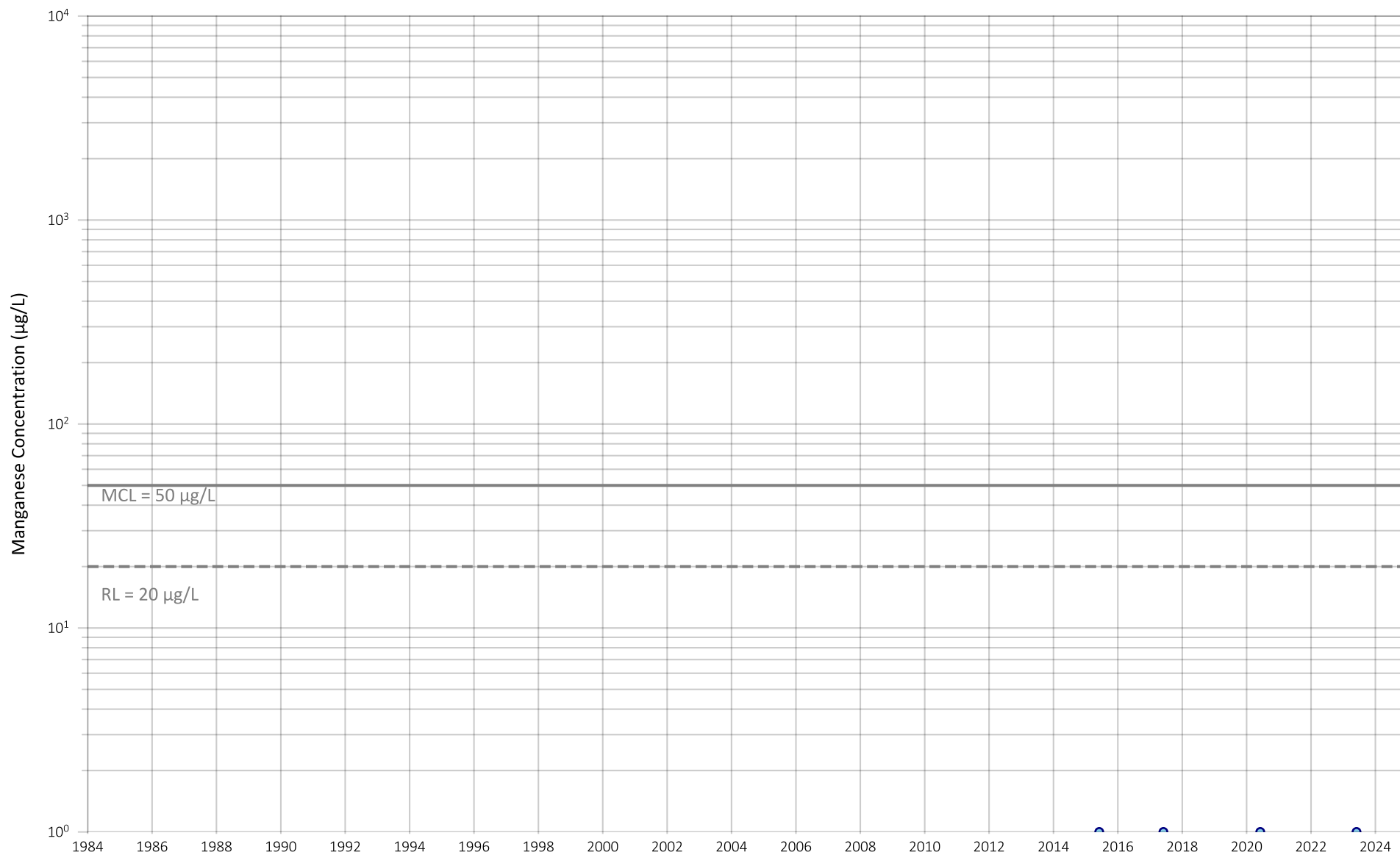
Notes:

1. The maximum contaminant level (MCL) for manganese (Mn) is 50 micrograms per liter (µg/L).
2. The reporting limit (RL) most used for Mn is 20 µg/L. Reporting limits identified in this dataset were between 2 µg/L and 20 µg/L. Samples that were not detected are shown as 1 µg/L.



Notes:

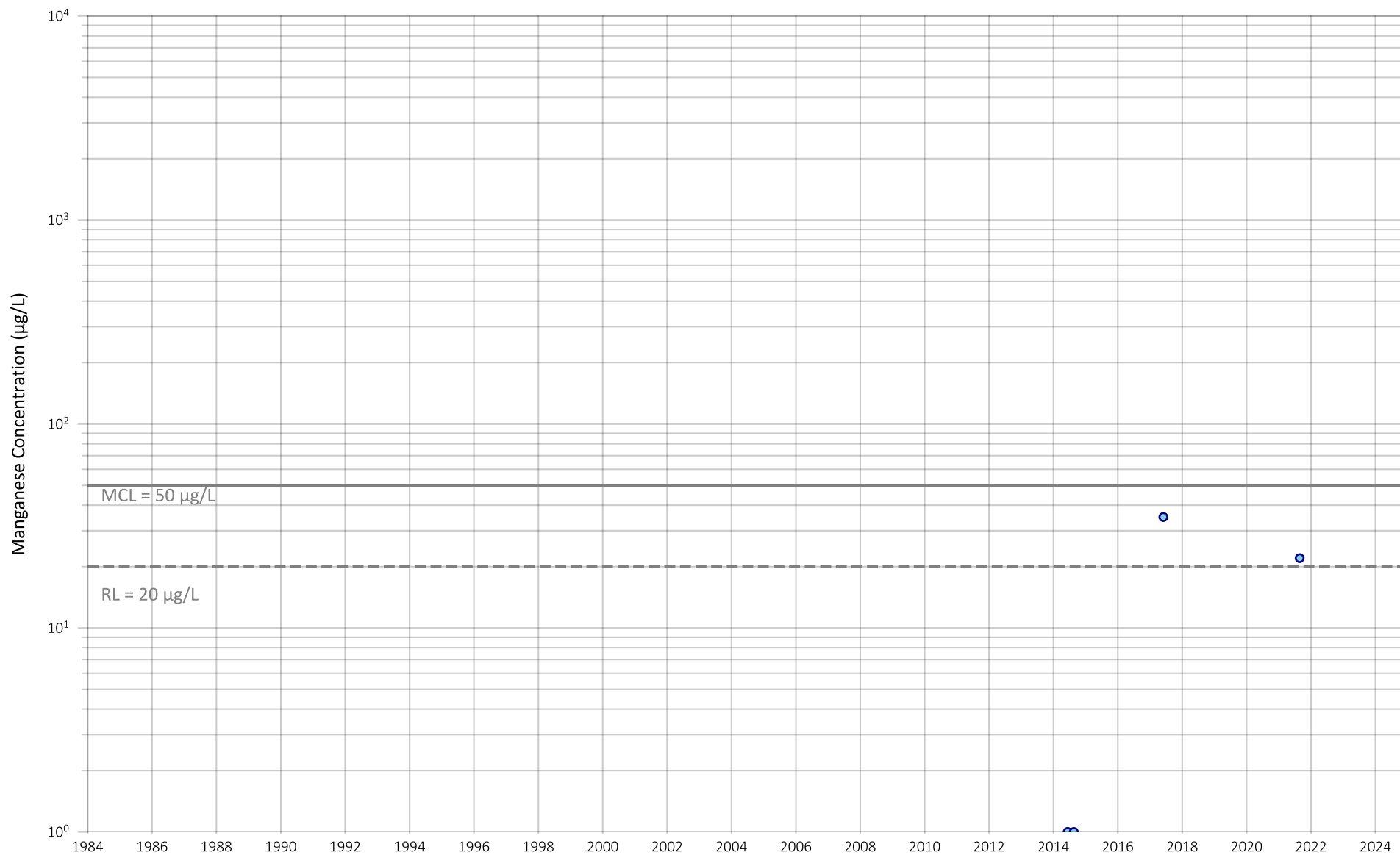
1. The maximum contaminant level (MCL) for manganese (Mn) is 50 micrograms per liter ($\mu\text{g/L}$).
2. The reporting limit (RL) most used for Mn is 20 $\mu\text{g/L}$. Reporting limits identified in this dataset were between 2 $\mu\text{g/L}$ and 20 $\mu\text{g/L}$. Samples that were not detected are shown as 1 $\mu\text{g/L}$.



Notes:

1. The maximum contaminant level (MCL) for manganese (Mn) is 50 micrograms per liter ($\mu\text{g/L}$).
2. The reporting limit (RL) most used for Mn is 20 $\mu\text{g/L}$. Reporting limits identified in this dataset were between 2 $\mu\text{g/L}$ and 20 $\mu\text{g/L}$. Samples that were not detected are shown as 1 $\mu\text{g/L}$.

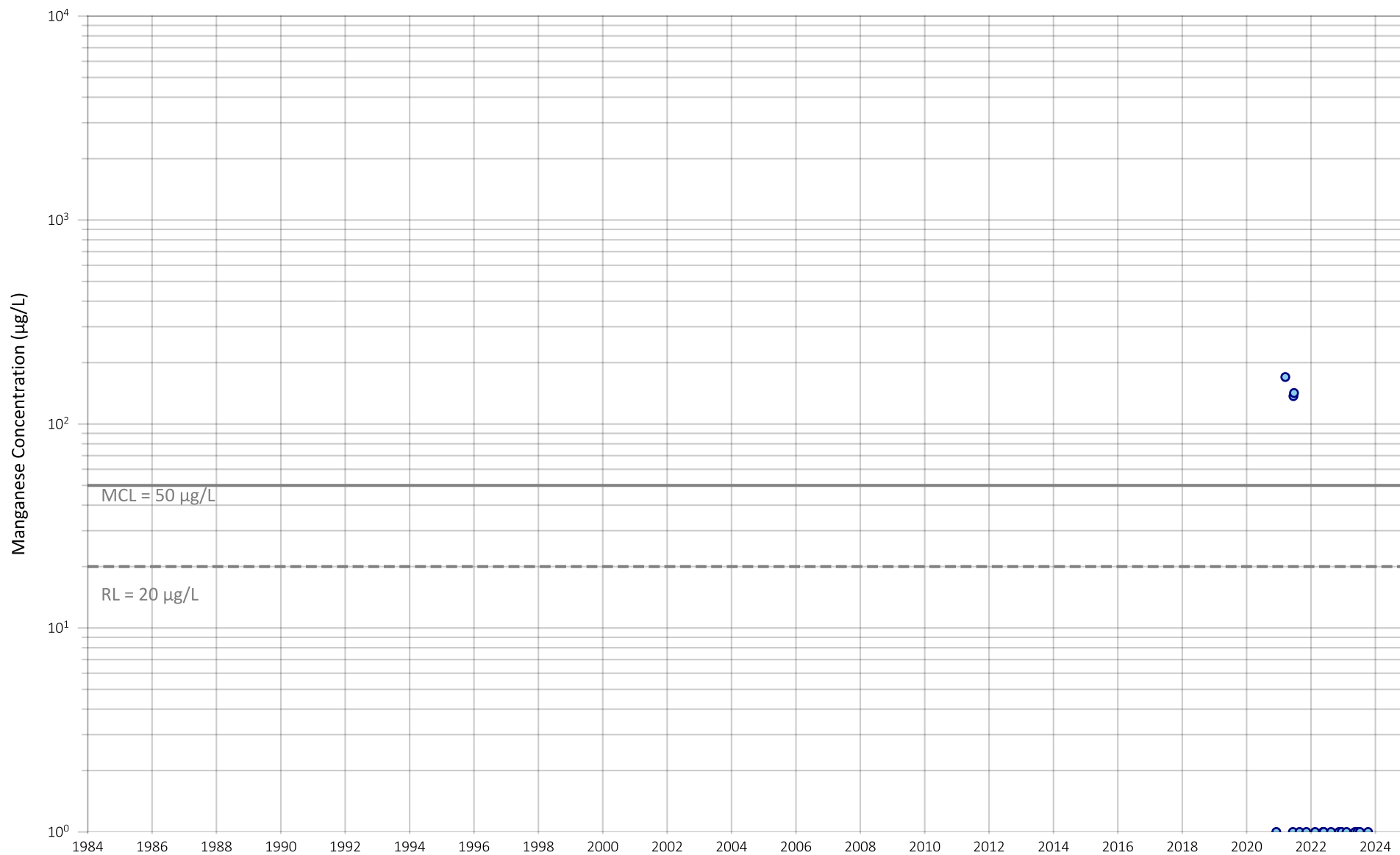
Well Name: WILLOW PARK WELL (260')
Well Owner: Carmichael Water District
Figure C.129



Notes:

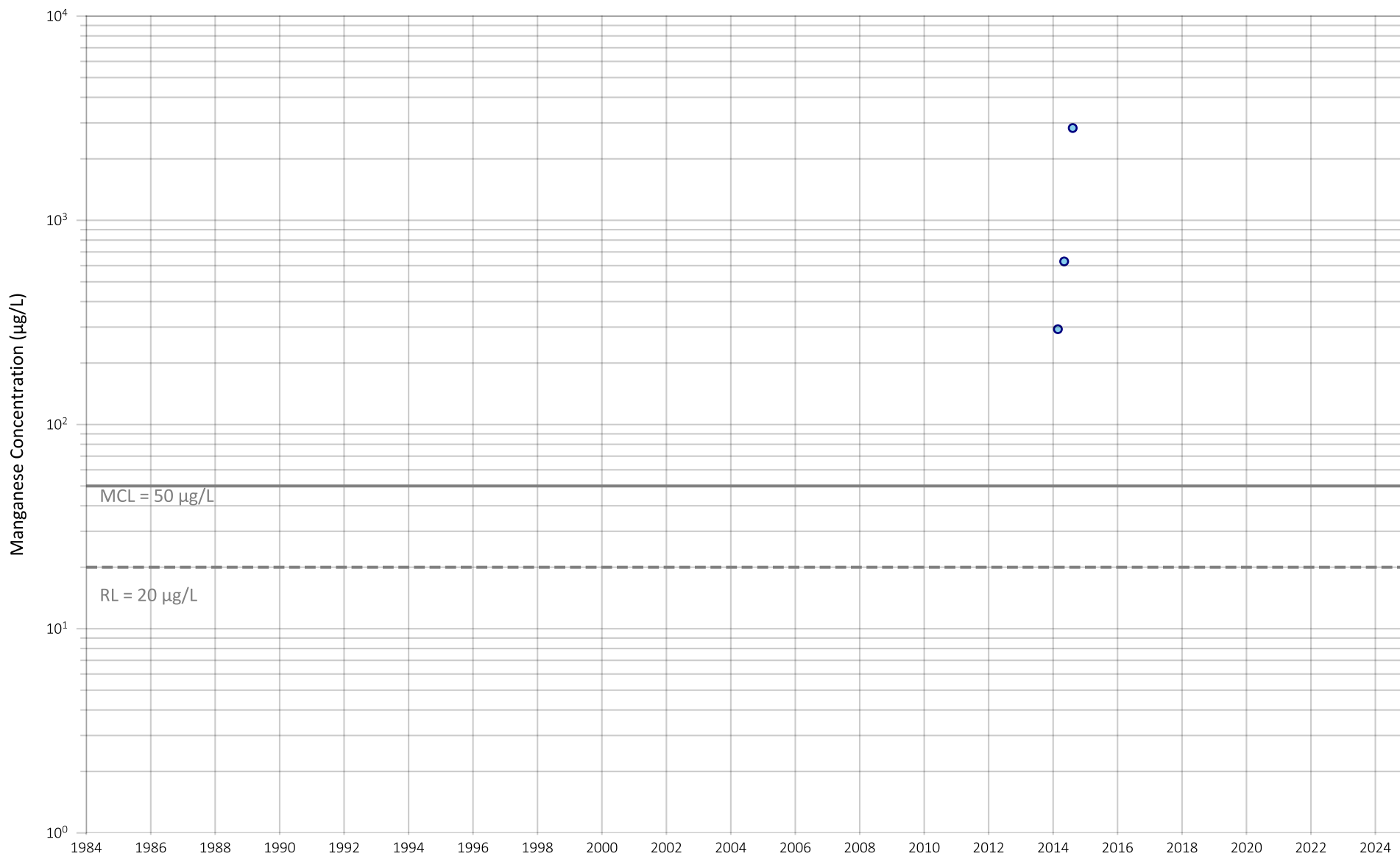
1. The maximum contaminant level (MCL) for manganese (Mn) is 50 micrograms per liter (µg/L).
2. The reporting limit (RL) most used for Mn is 20 µg/L. Reporting limits identified in this dataset were between 2 µg/L and 20 µg/L. Samples that were not detected are shown as 1 µg/L.

Well Name: Winding Way Well (595')
Well Owner: Carmichael Water District
Figure C.130



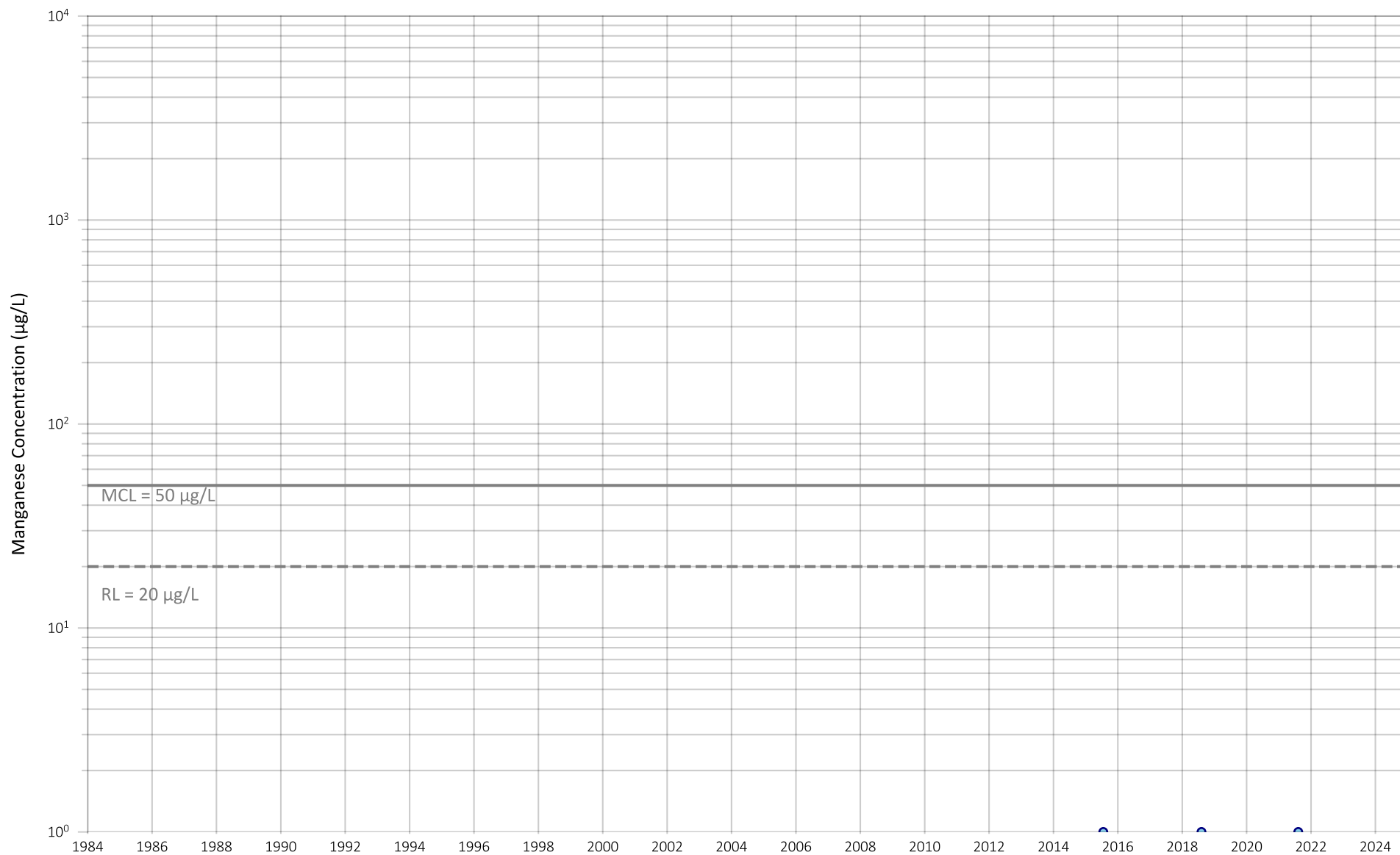
Notes:

1. The maximum contaminant level (MCL) for manganese (Mn) is 50 micrograms per liter (µg/L).
2. The reporting limit (RL) most used for Mn is 20 µg/L. Reporting limits identified in this dataset were between 2 µg/L and 20 µg/L. Samples that were not detected are shown as 1 µg/L.



Notes:

1. The maximum contaminant level (MCL) for manganese (Mn) is 50 micrograms per liter (µg/L).
2. The reporting limit (RL) most used for Mn is 20 µg/L. Reporting limits identified in this dataset were between 2 µg/L and 20 µg/L. Samples that were not detected are shown as 1 µg/L.

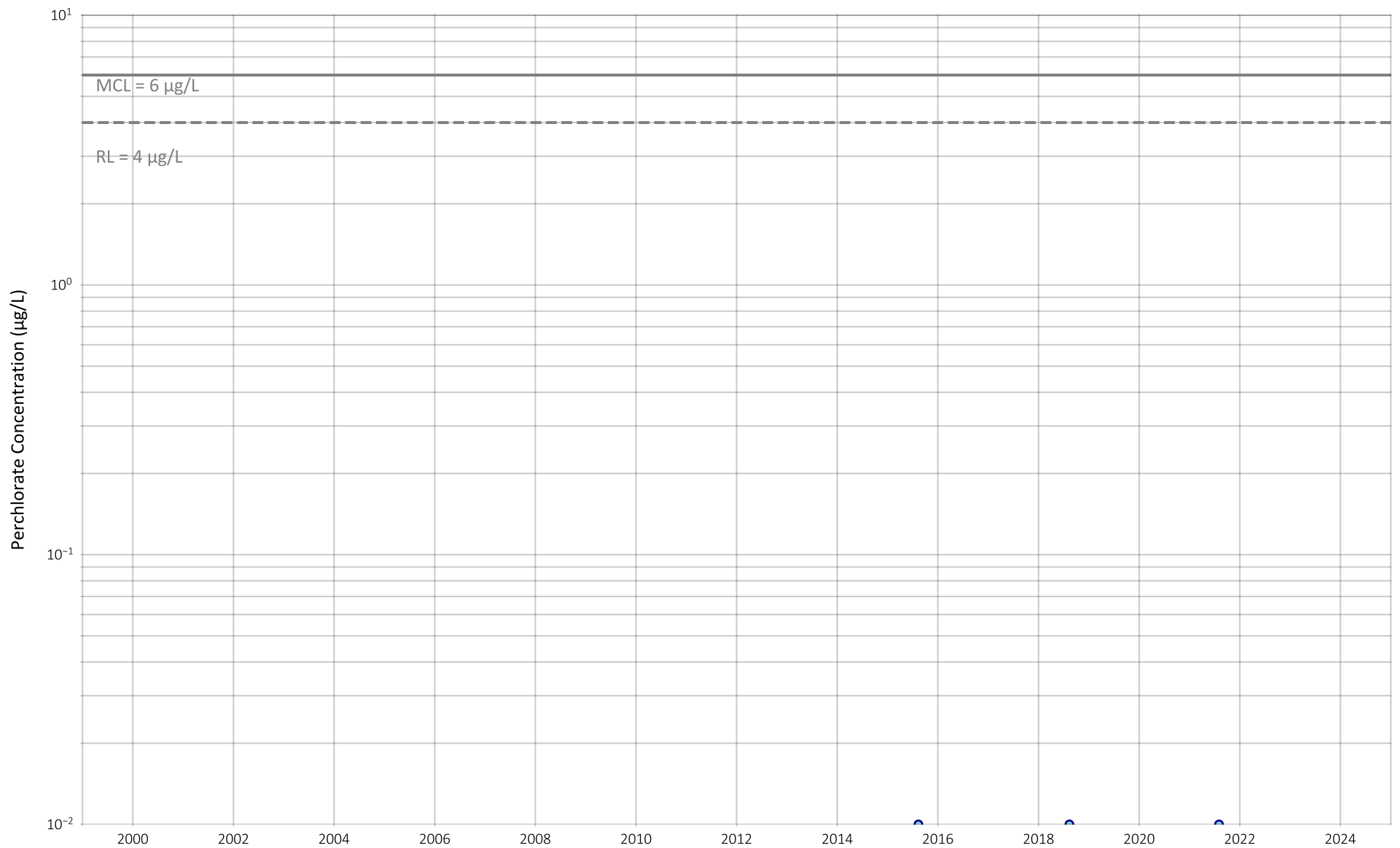


Notes:

1. The maximum contaminant level (MCL) for manganese (Mn) is 50 micrograms per liter ($\mu\text{g/L}$).
2. The reporting limit (RL) most used for Mn is 20 $\mu\text{g/L}$. Reporting limits identified in this dataset were between 2 $\mu\text{g/L}$ and 20 $\mu\text{g/L}$. Samples that were not detected are shown as 1 $\mu\text{g/L}$.

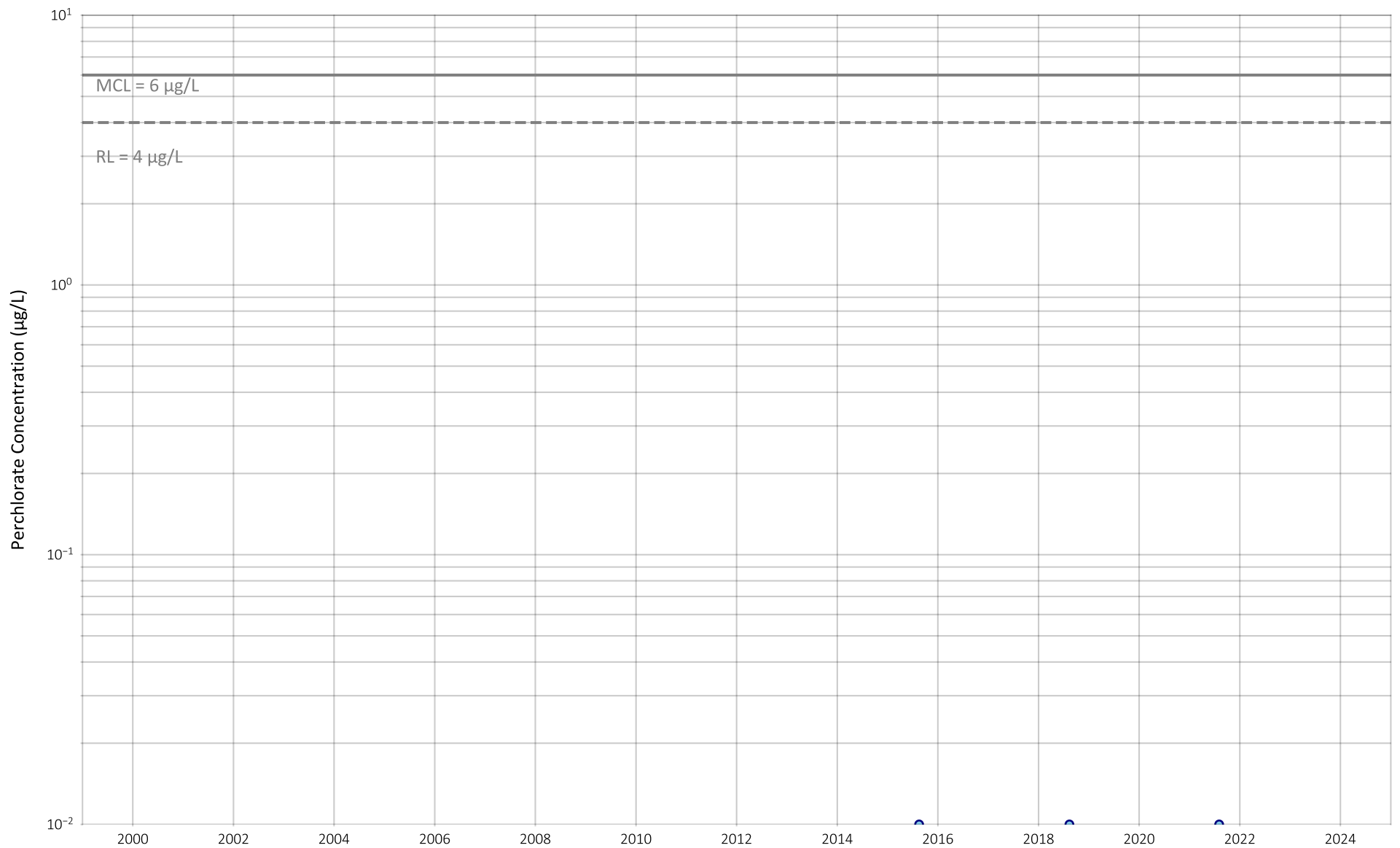
Appendix D

Time Series Charts – Perchlorate



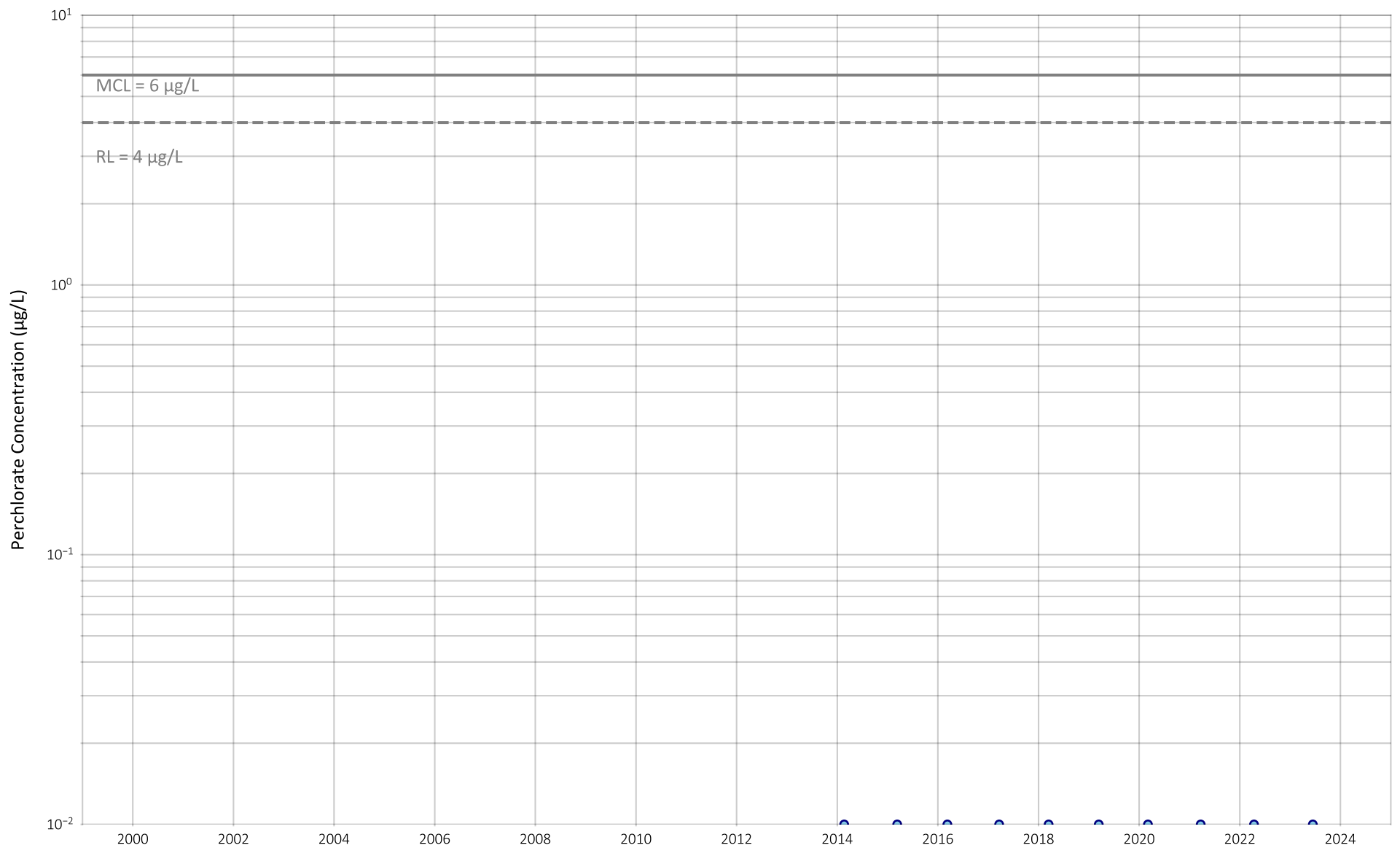
Notes:

1. The maximum contaminant level (MCL) for perchlorate is 6 micrograms per liter ($\mu\text{g/L}$).
2. The reporting limit (RL) most used for perchlorate is 4.0 $\mu\text{g/L}$. Reporting limits identified in this dataset were between 0.5 $\mu\text{g/L}$ and 4.0 $\mu\text{g/L}$. Samples that were not detected are shown as 0.01 $\mu\text{g/L}$.



Notes:

1. The maximum contaminant level (MCL) for perchlorate is 6 micrograms per liter ($\mu\text{g/L}$).
2. The reporting limit (RL) most used for perchlorate is 4.0 $\mu\text{g/L}$. Reporting limits identified in this dataset were between 0.5 $\mu\text{g/L}$ and 4.0 $\mu\text{g/L}$. Samples that were not detected are shown as 0.01 $\mu\text{g/L}$.



Notes:

1. The maximum contaminant level (MCL) for perchlorate is 6 micrograms per liter (µg/L).
2. The reporting limit (RL) most used for perchlorate is 4.0 µg/L. Reporting limits identified in this dataset were between 0.5 µg/L and 4.0 µg/L. Samples that were not detected are shown as 0.01 µg/L.

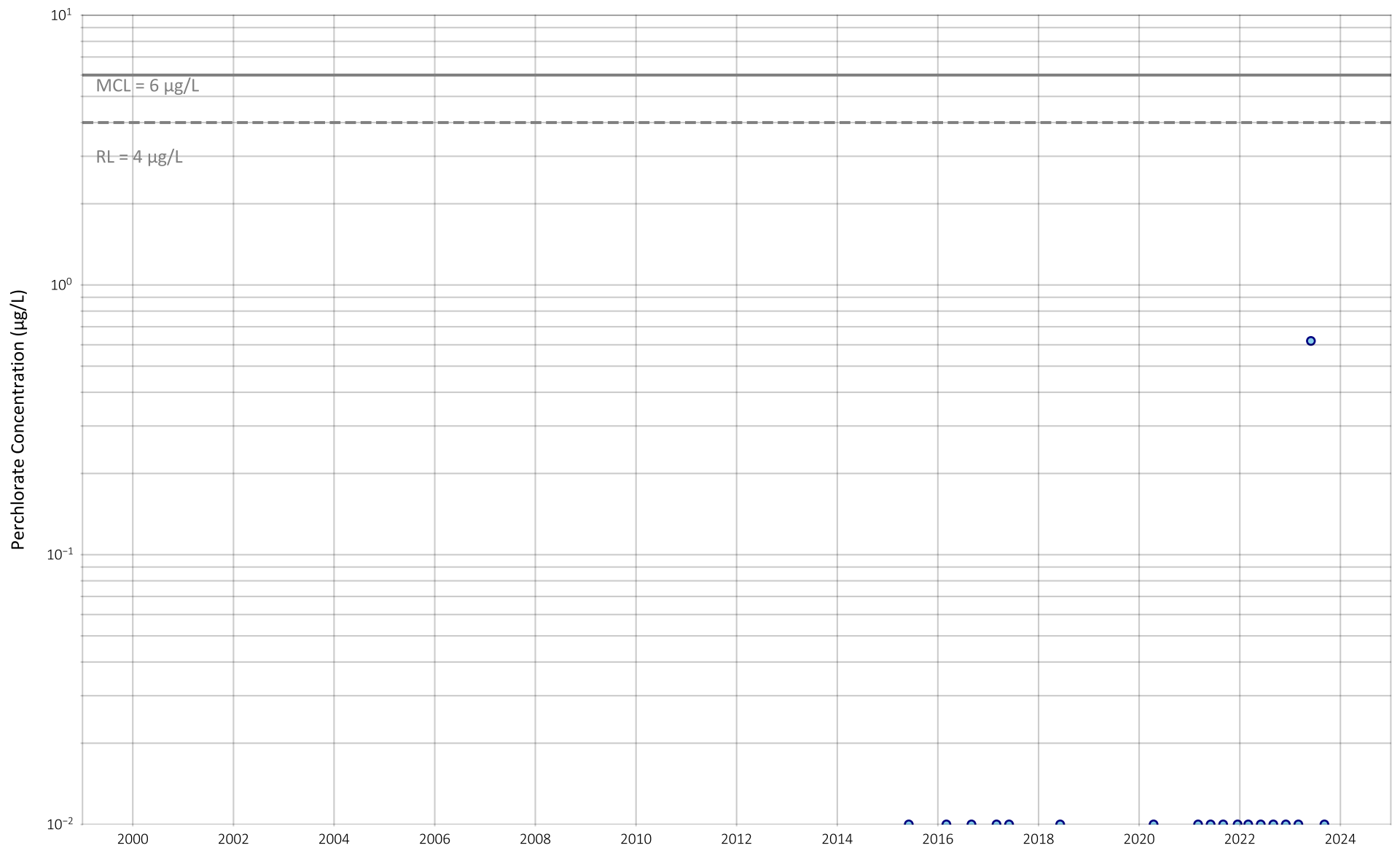
Well Name: BAJAMONT JUNCTION STRUCTURE - Unknown Depth

Well Owner: Carmichael Water District

Figure D.3

WEST YOST

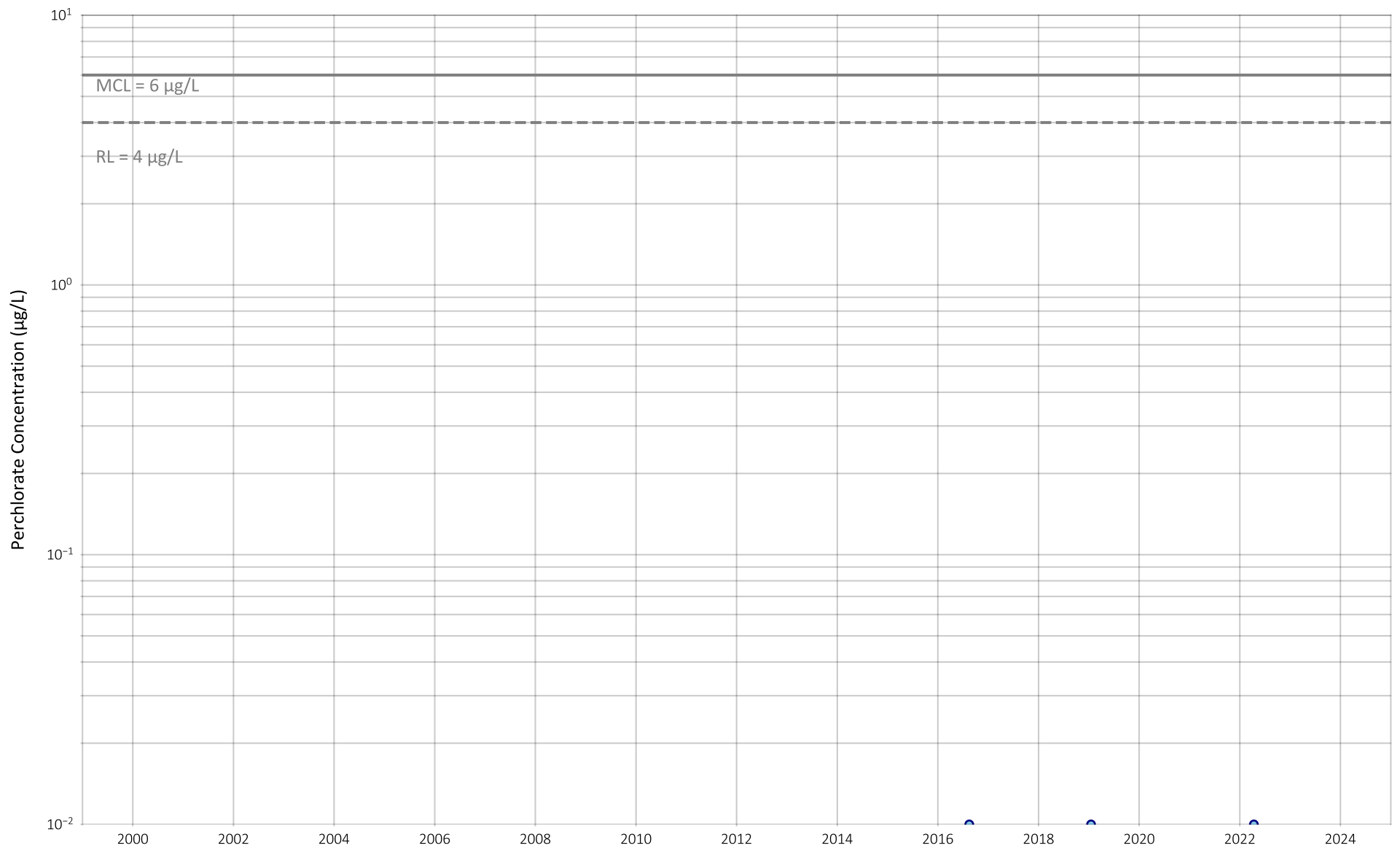
N-C-1121-80-24-01-WP-SGA Study



Notes:

1. The maximum contaminant level (MCL) for perchlorate is 6 micrograms per liter (µg/L).
2. The reporting limit (RL) most used for perchlorate is 4.0 µg/L. Reporting limits identified in this dataset were between 0.5 µg/L and 4.0 µg/L. Samples that were not detected are shown as 0.01 µg/L.

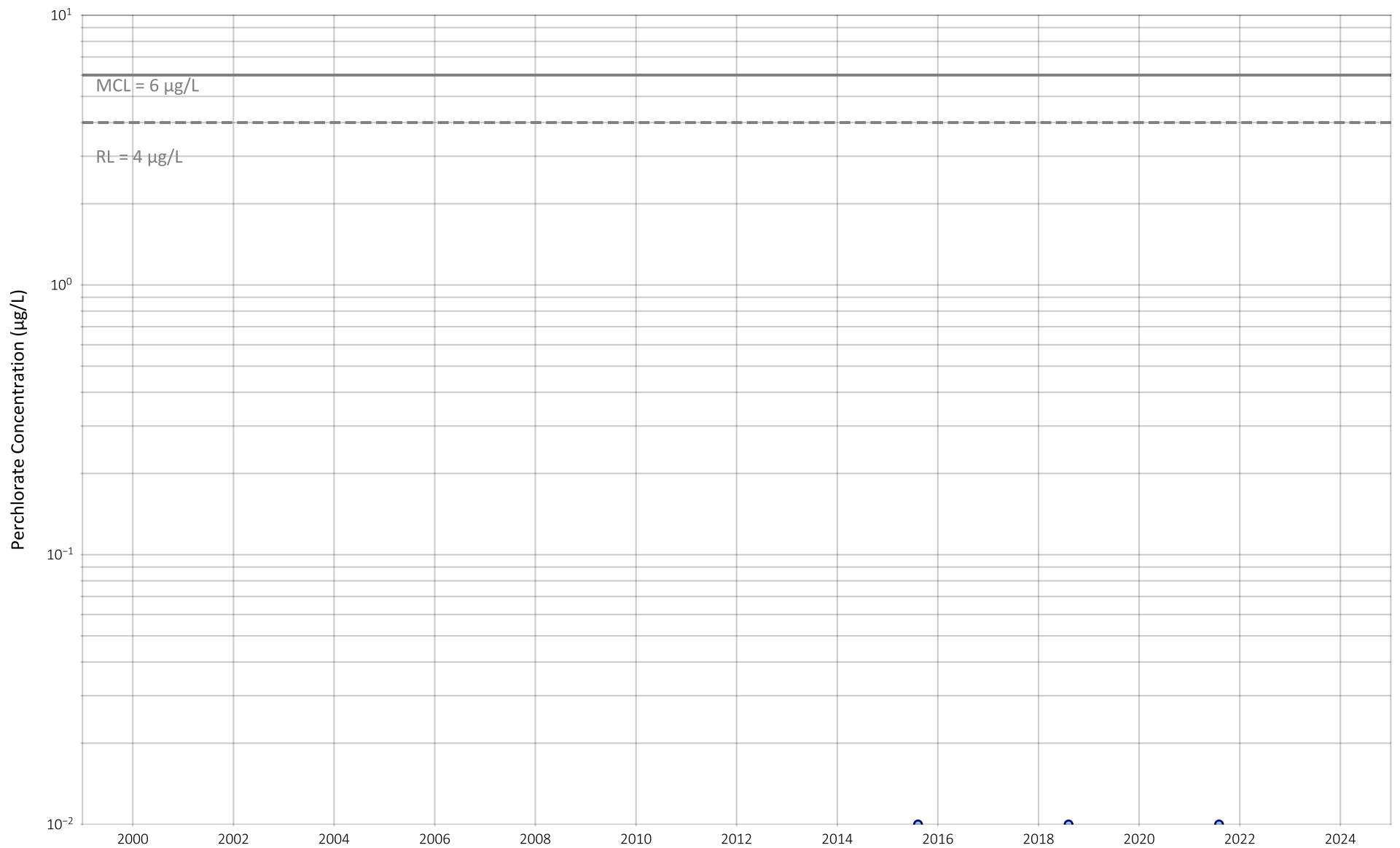
Well Name: BARRETT SCHOOL WELL (215')
Well Owner: Carmichael Water District
Figure D.4



Notes:

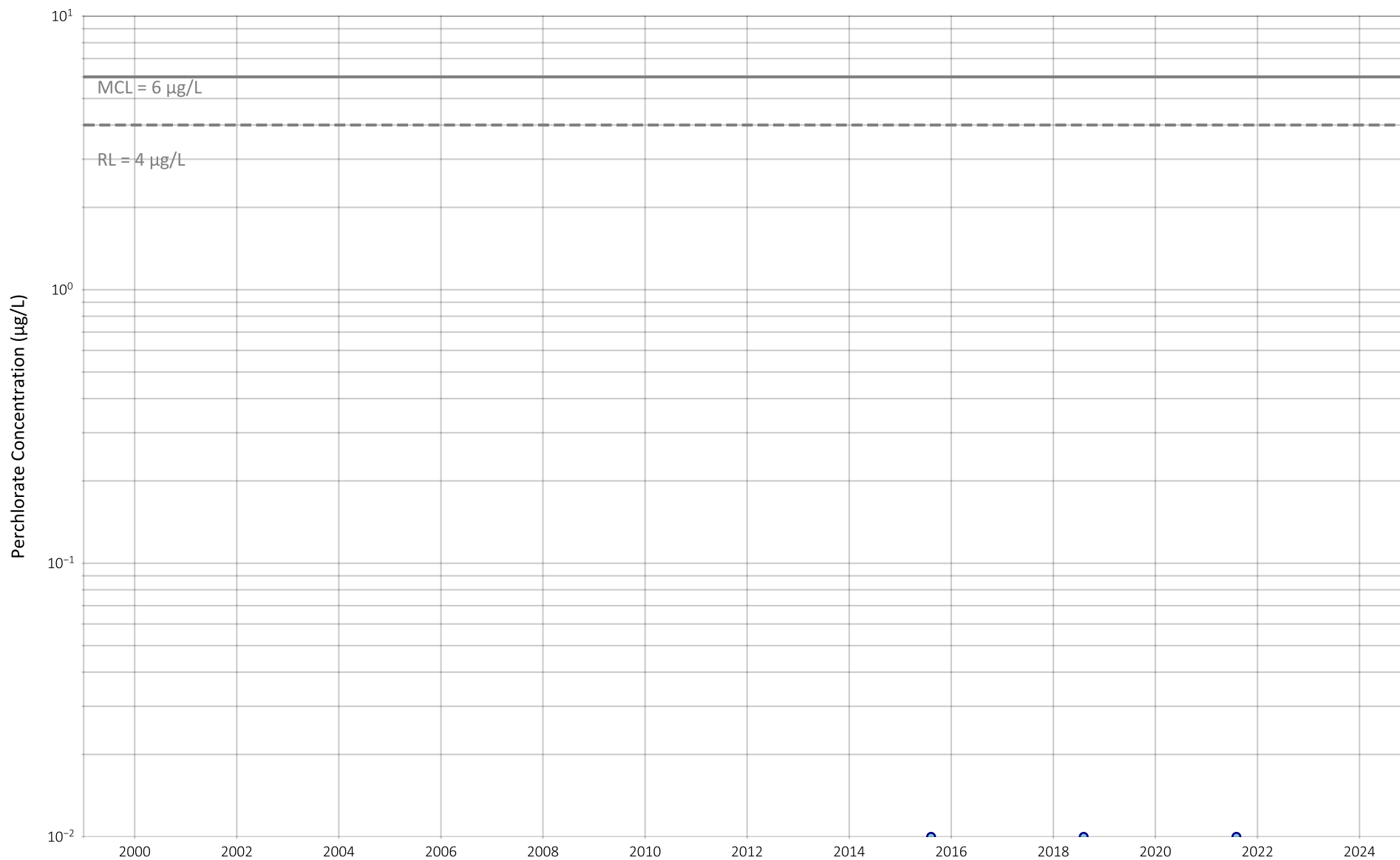
1. The maximum contaminant level (MCL) for perchlorate is 6 micrograms per liter ($\mu\text{g/L}$).
2. The reporting limit (RL) most used for perchlorate is 4.0 $\mu\text{g/L}$. Reporting limits identified in this dataset were between 0.5 $\mu\text{g/L}$ and 4.0 $\mu\text{g/L}$. Samples that were not detected are shown as 0.01 $\mu\text{g/L}$.

Well Name: BONITA WAY WELL (134')
Well Owner: Citrus Heights Water District
Figure D.5



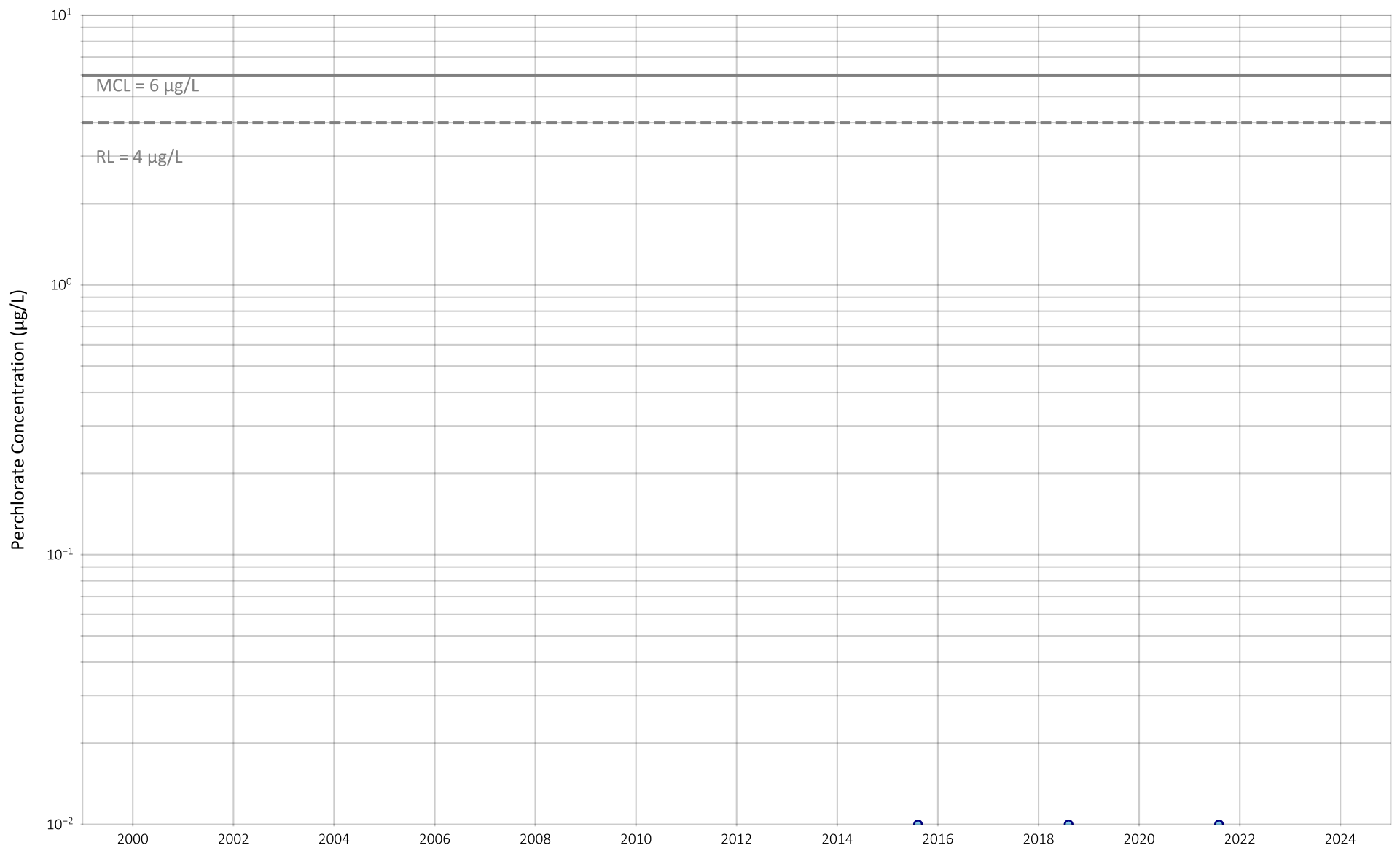
Notes:

1. The maximum contaminant level (MCL) for perchlorate is 6 micrograms per liter ($\mu\text{g/L}$).
2. The reporting limit (RL) most used for perchlorate is 4.0 $\mu\text{g/L}$. Reporting limits identified in this dataset were between 0.5 $\mu\text{g/L}$ and 4.0 $\mu\text{g/L}$. Samples that were not detected are shown as 0.01 $\mu\text{g/L}$.



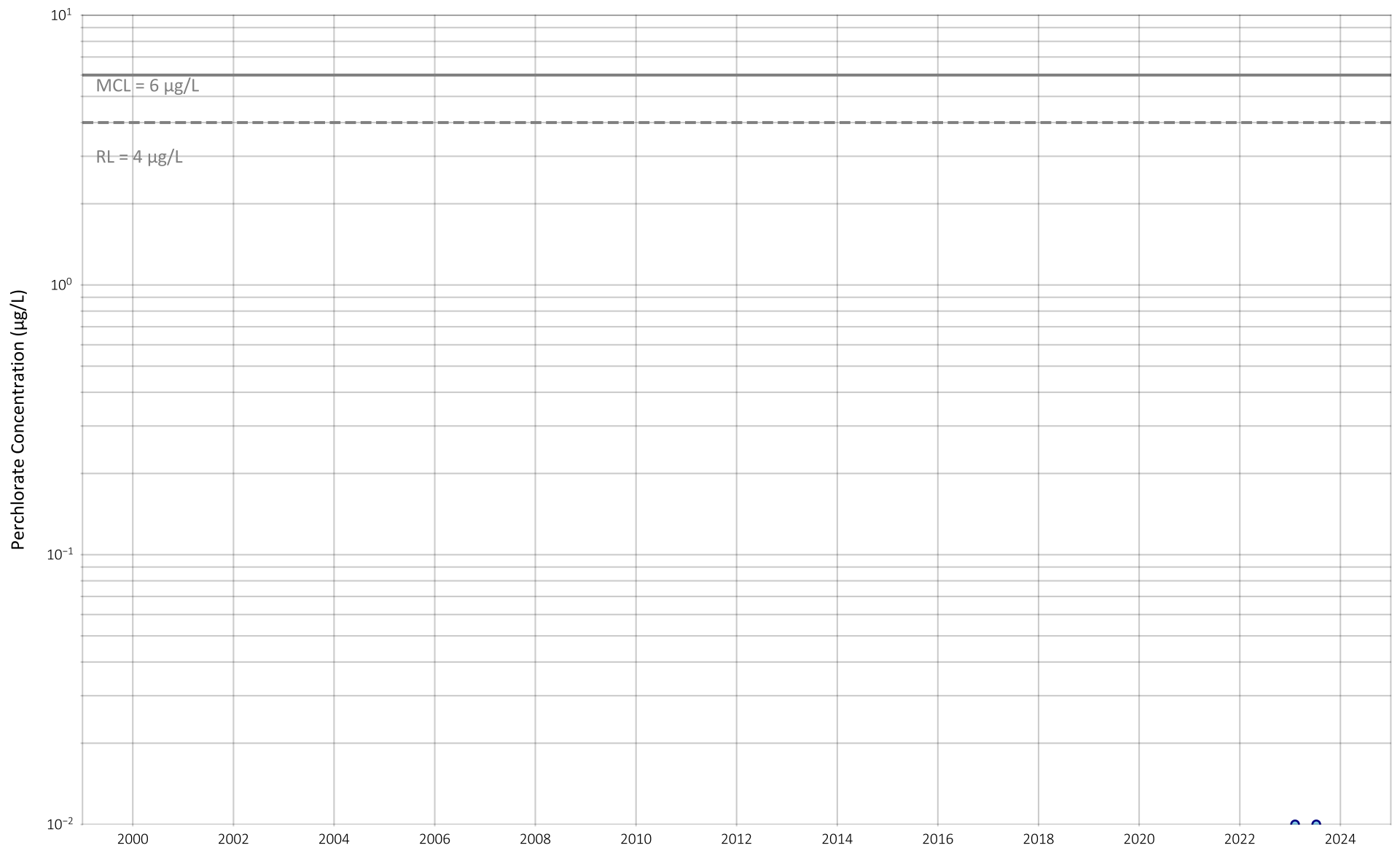
Notes:

1. The maximum contaminant level (MCL) for perchlorate is 6 micrograms per liter ($\mu\text{g/L}$).
2. The reporting limit (RL) most used for perchlorate is 4.0 $\mu\text{g/L}$. Reporting limits identified in this dataset were between 0.5 $\mu\text{g/L}$ and 4.0 $\mu\text{g/L}$. Samples that were not detected are shown as 0.01 $\mu\text{g/L}$.



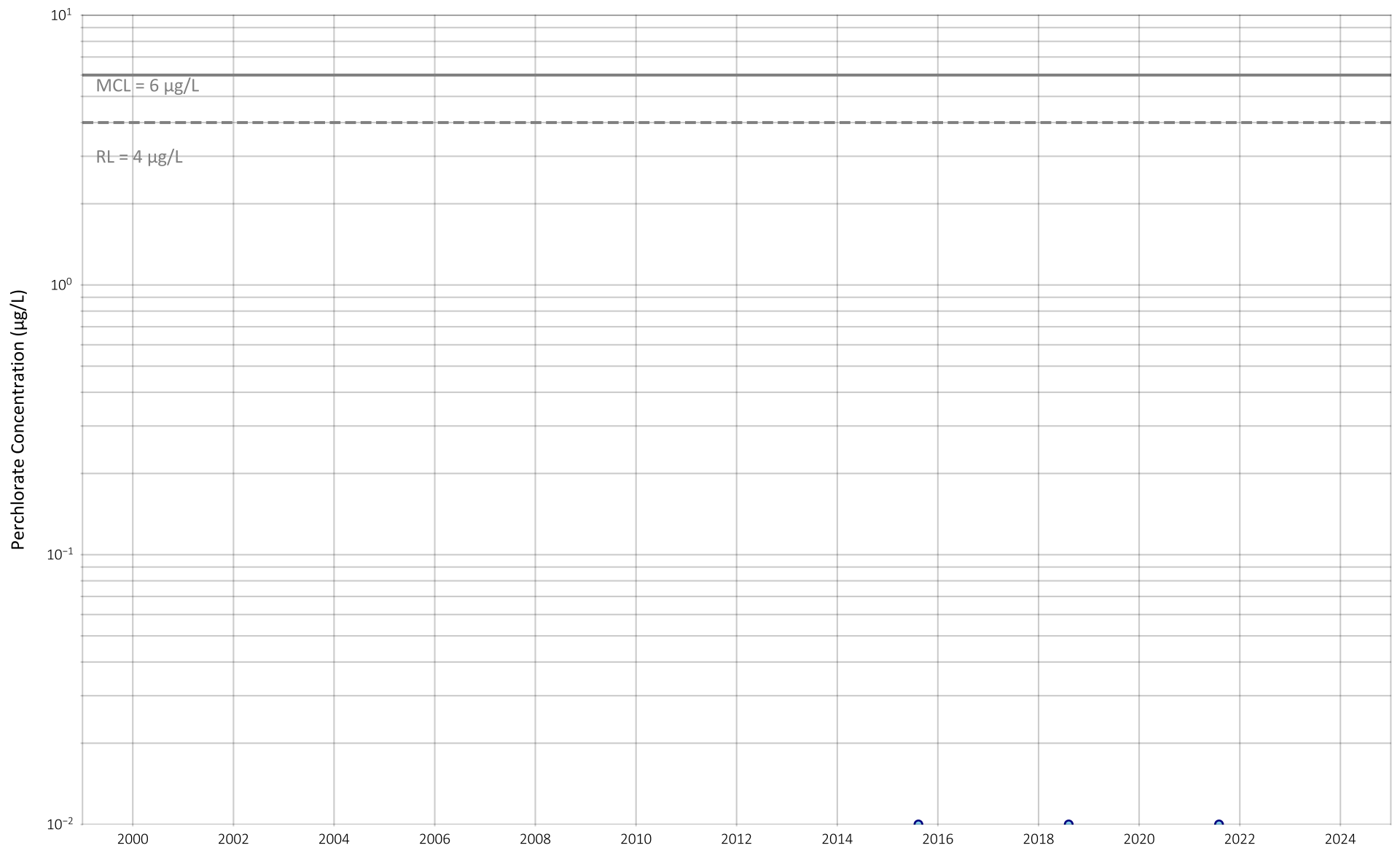
Notes:

1. The maximum contaminant level (MCL) for perchlorate is 6 micrograms per liter ($\mu\text{g/L}$).
2. The reporting limit (RL) most used for perchlorate is 4.0 $\mu\text{g/L}$. Reporting limits identified in this dataset were between 0.5 $\mu\text{g/L}$ and 4.0 $\mu\text{g/L}$. Samples that were not detected are shown as 0.01 $\mu\text{g/L}$.



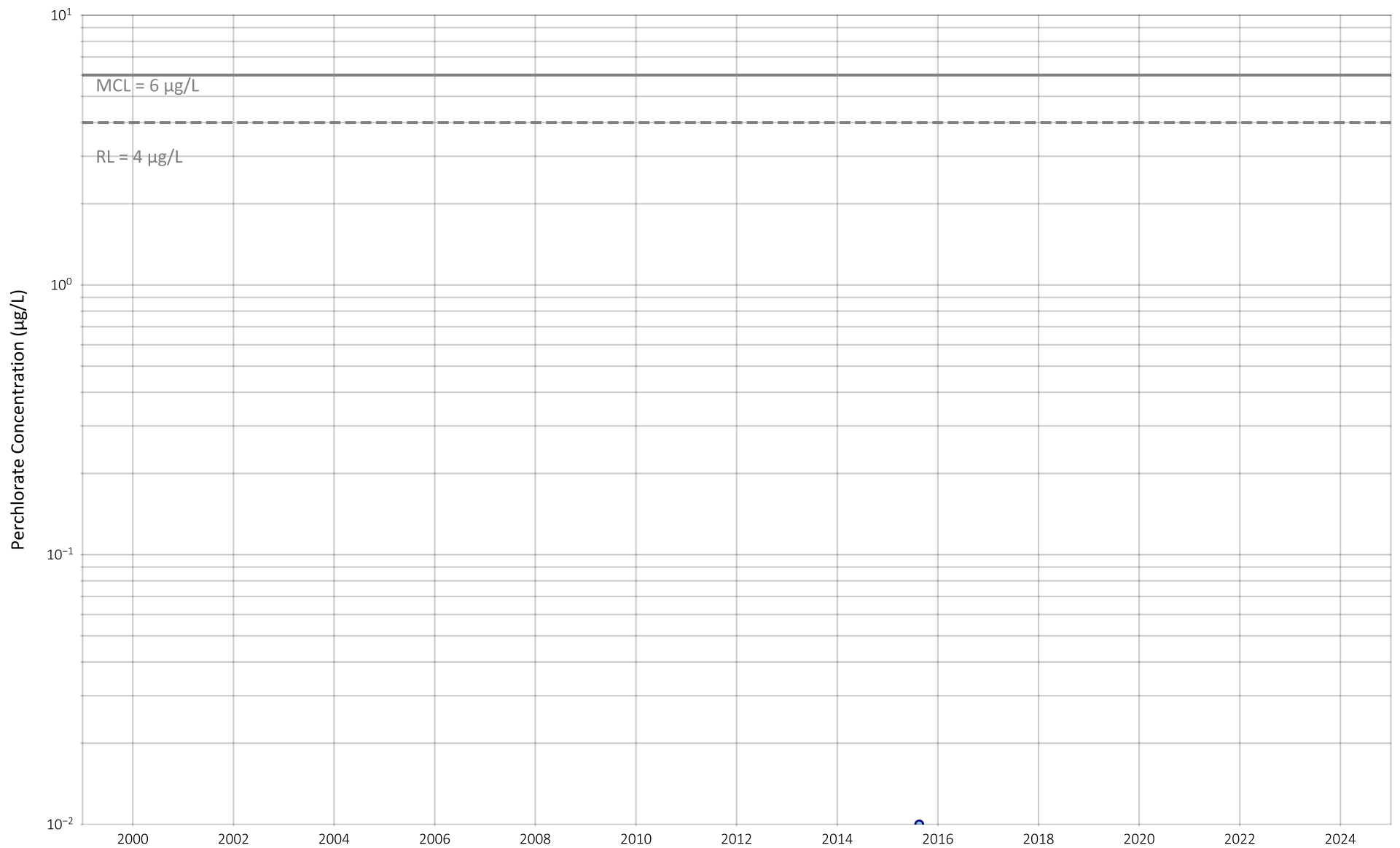
Notes:

1. The maximum contaminant level (MCL) for perchlorate is 6 micrograms per liter (µg/L).
2. The reporting limit (RL) most used for perchlorate is 4.0 µg/L. Reporting limits identified in this dataset were between 0.5 µg/L and 4.0 µg/L. Samples that were not detected are shown as 0.01 µg/L.



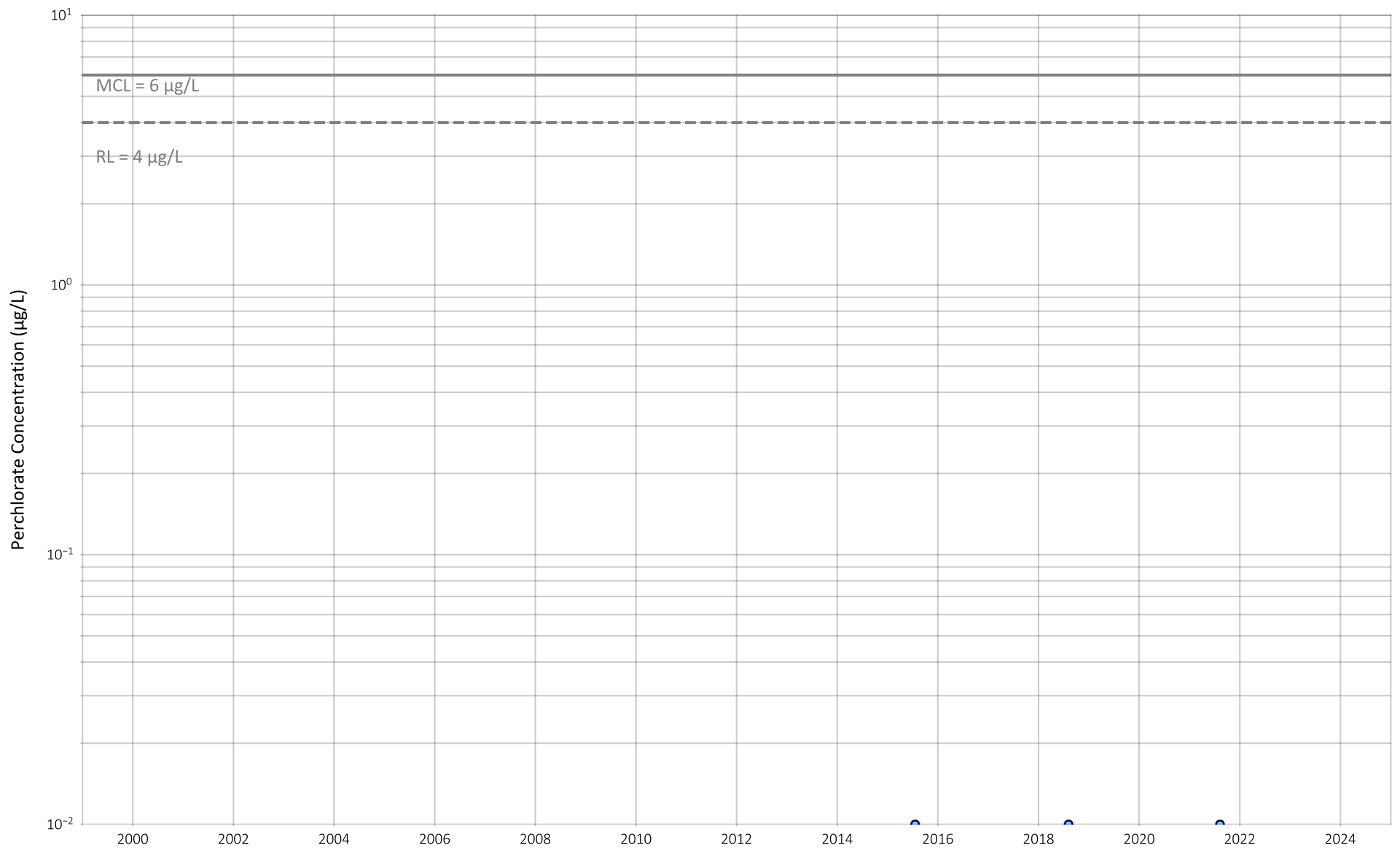
Notes:

1. The maximum contaminant level (MCL) for perchlorate is 6 micrograms per liter ($\mu\text{g/L}$).
2. The reporting limit (RL) most used for perchlorate is 4.0 $\mu\text{g/L}$. Reporting limits identified in this dataset were between 0.5 $\mu\text{g/L}$ and 4.0 $\mu\text{g/L}$. Samples that were not detected are shown as 0.01 $\mu\text{g/L}$.



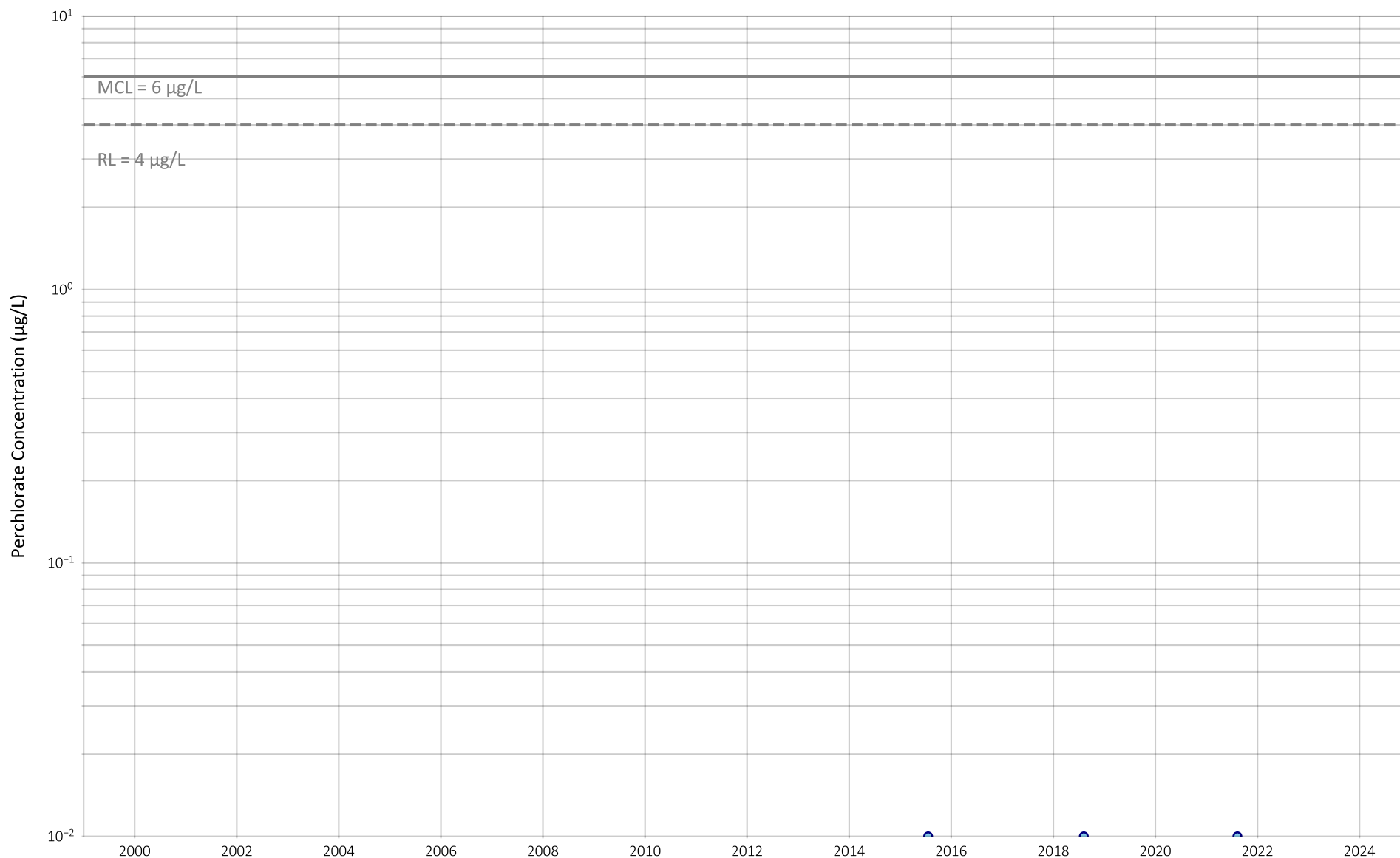
Notes:

1. The maximum contaminant level (MCL) for perchlorate is 6 micrograms per liter ($\mu\text{g/L}$).
2. The reporting limit (RL) most used for perchlorate is 4.0 $\mu\text{g/L}$. Reporting limits identified in this dataset were between 0.5 $\mu\text{g/L}$ and 4.0 $\mu\text{g/L}$. Samples that were not detected are shown as 0.01 $\mu\text{g/L}$.



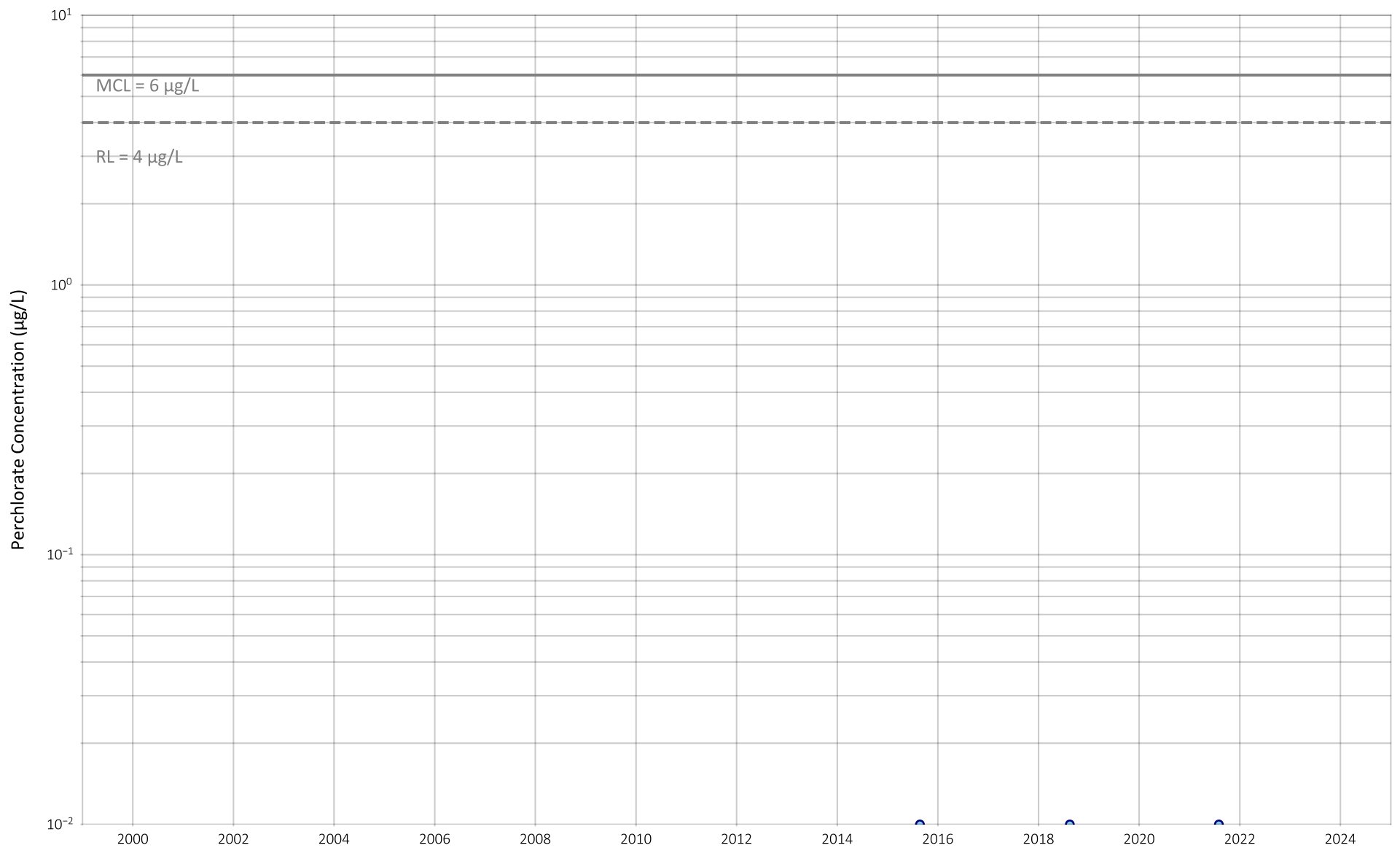
Notes:

1. The maximum contaminant level (MCL) for perchlorate is 6 micrograms per liter ($\mu\text{g/L}$).
2. The reporting limit (RL) most used for perchlorate is 4.0 $\mu\text{g/L}$. Reporting limits identified in this dataset were between 0.5 $\mu\text{g/L}$ and 4.0 $\mu\text{g/L}$. Samples that were not detected are shown as 0.01 $\mu\text{g/L}$.



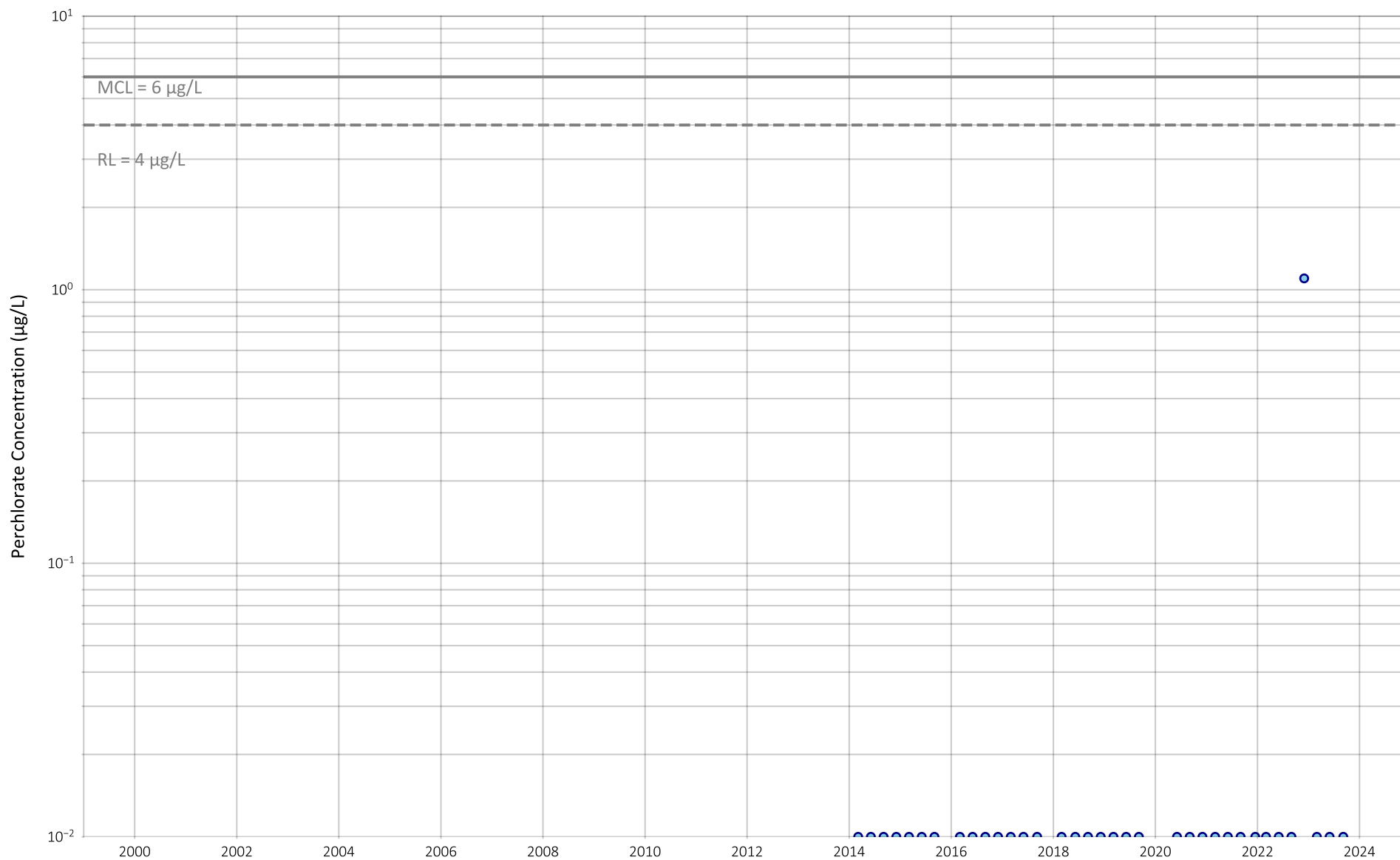
Notes:

1. The maximum contaminant level (MCL) for perchlorate is 6 micrograms per liter (µg/L).
2. The reporting limit (RL) most used for perchlorate is 4.0 µg/L. Reporting limits identified in this dataset were between 0.5 µg/L and 4.0 µg/L. Samples that were not detected are shown as 0.01 µg/L.



Notes:

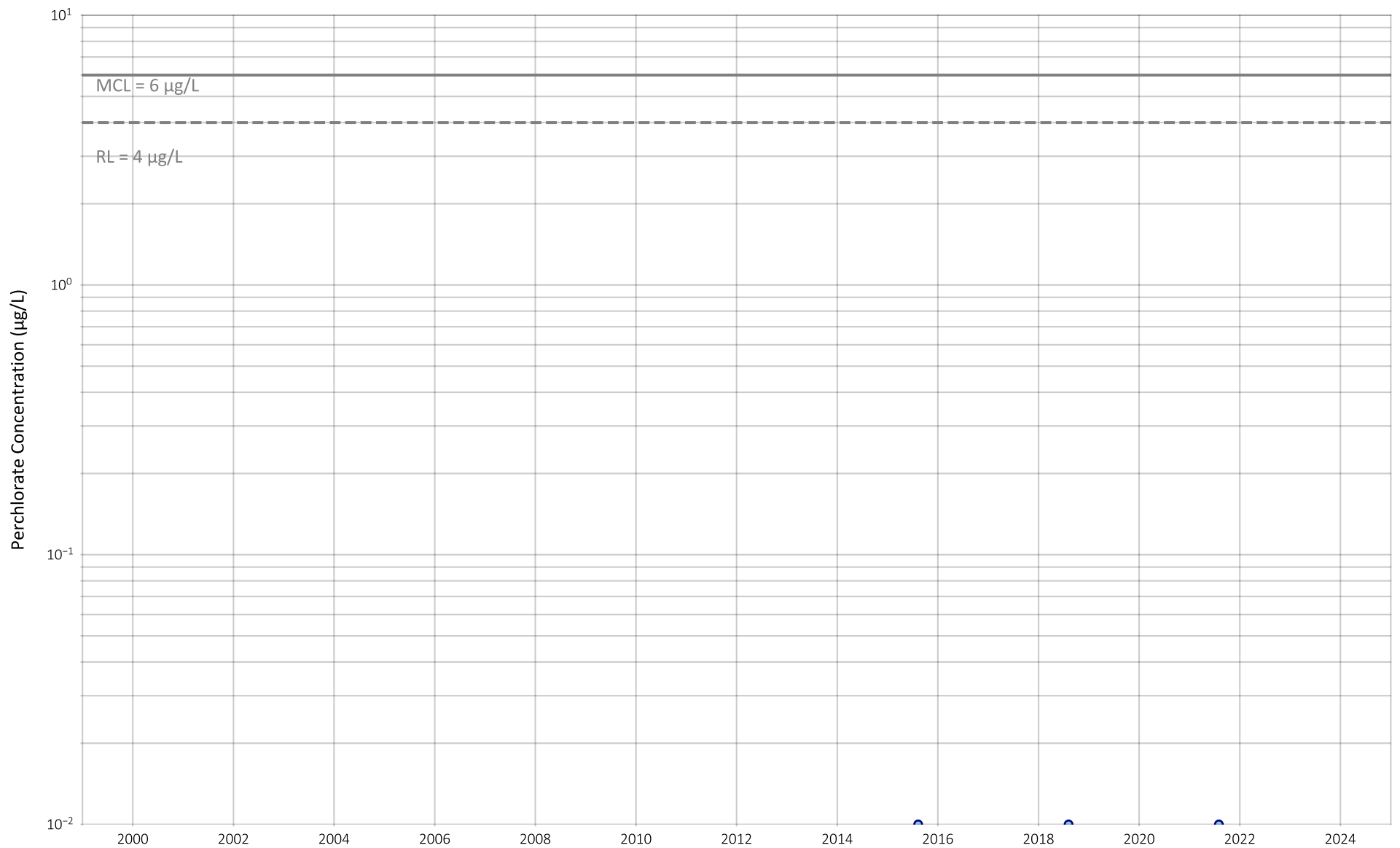
1. The maximum contaminant level (MCL) for perchlorate is 6 micrograms per liter (µg/L).
2. The reporting limit (RL) most used for perchlorate is 4.0 µg/L. Reporting limits identified in this dataset were between 0.5 µg/L and 4.0 µg/L. Samples that were not detected are shown as 0.01 µg/L.



Notes:

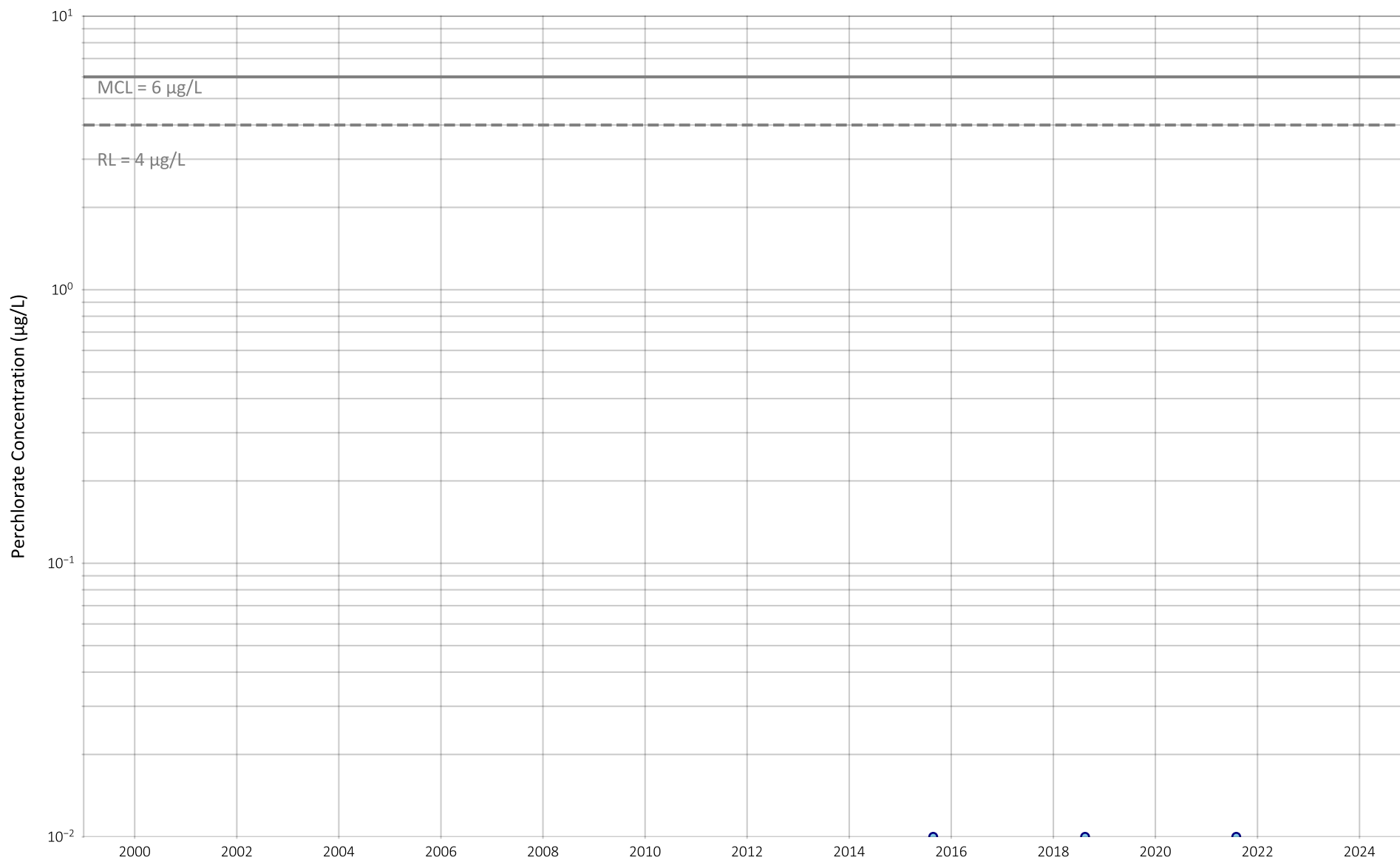
1. The maximum contaminant level (MCL) for perchlorate is 6 micrograms per liter ($\mu\text{g/L}$).
2. The reporting limit (RL) most used for perchlorate is 4.0 $\mu\text{g/L}$. Reporting limits identified in this dataset were between 0.5 $\mu\text{g/L}$ and 4.0 $\mu\text{g/L}$. Samples that were not detected are shown as 0.01 $\mu\text{g/L}$.

Well Name: GARFIELD WELL (550')
Well Owner: Carmichael Water District
Figure D.15



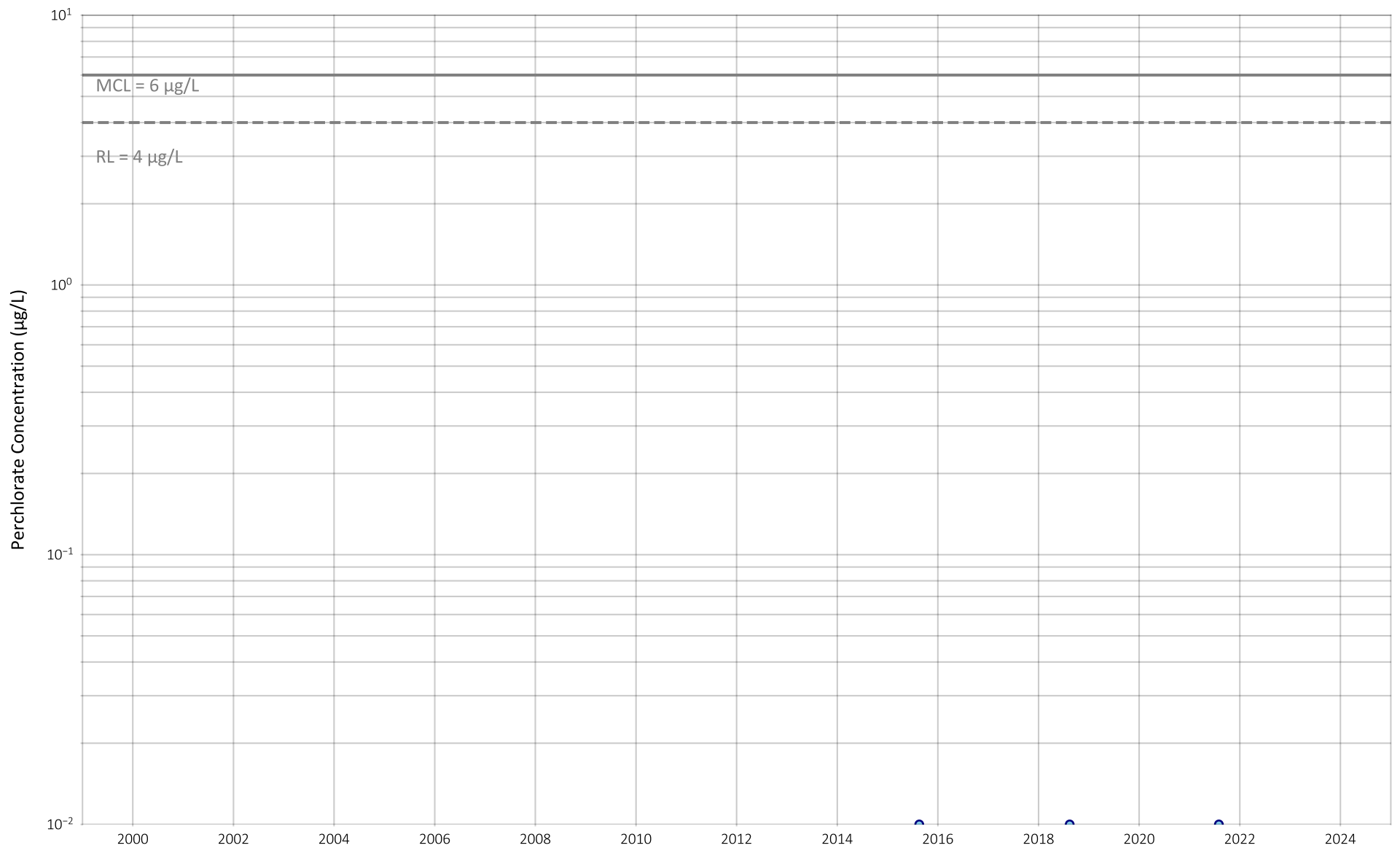
Notes:

1. The maximum contaminant level (MCL) for perchlorate is 6 micrograms per liter ($\mu\text{g/L}$).
2. The reporting limit (RL) most used for perchlorate is 4.0 $\mu\text{g/L}$. Reporting limits identified in this dataset were between 0.5 $\mu\text{g/L}$ and 4.0 $\mu\text{g/L}$. Samples that were not detected are shown as 0.01 $\mu\text{g/L}$.



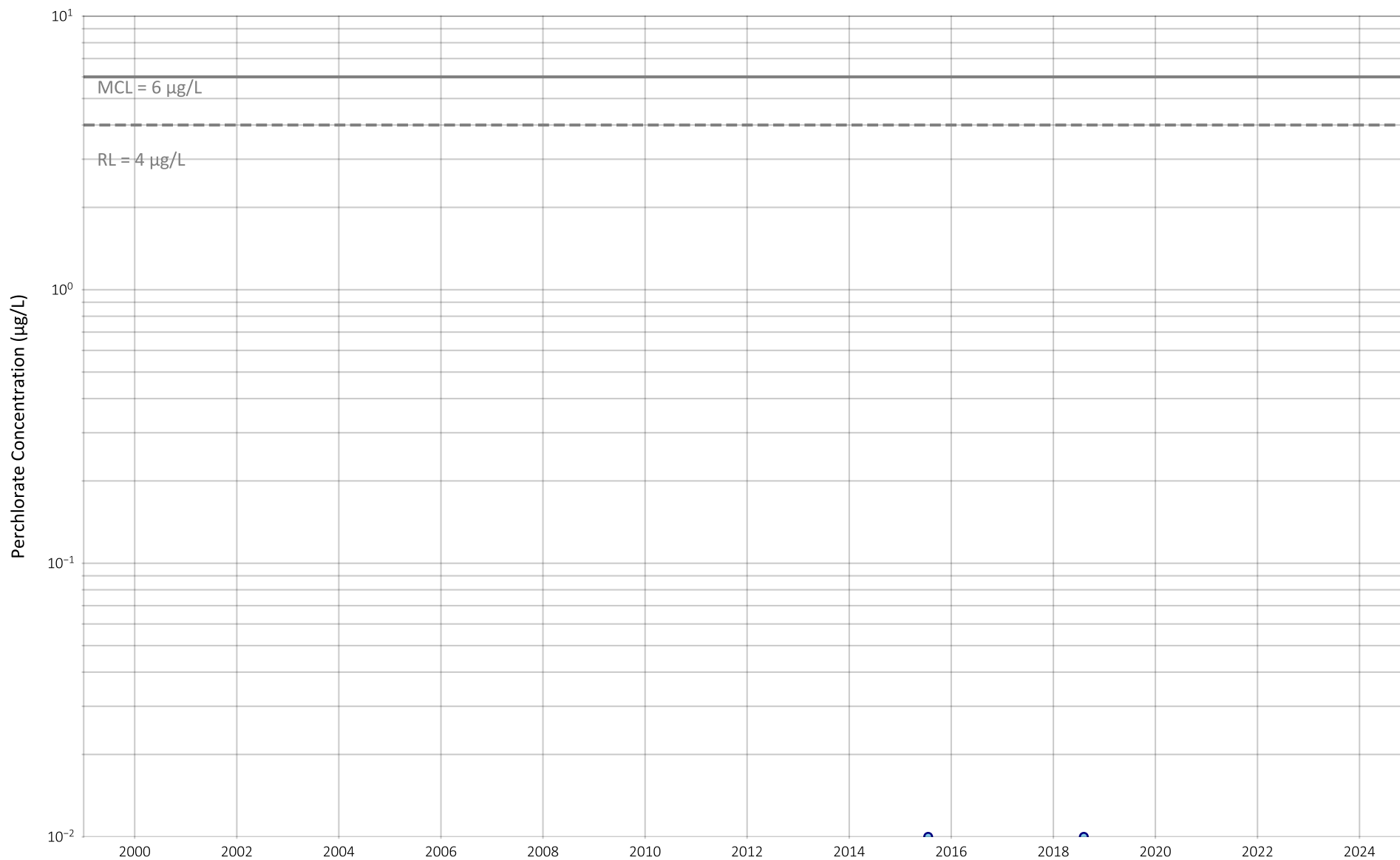
Notes:

1. The maximum contaminant level (MCL) for perchlorate is 6 micrograms per liter ($\mu\text{g/L}$).
2. The reporting limit (RL) most used for perchlorate is 4.0 $\mu\text{g/L}$. Reporting limits identified in this dataset were between 0.5 $\mu\text{g/L}$ and 4.0 $\mu\text{g/L}$. Samples that were not detected are shown as 0.01 $\mu\text{g/L}$.



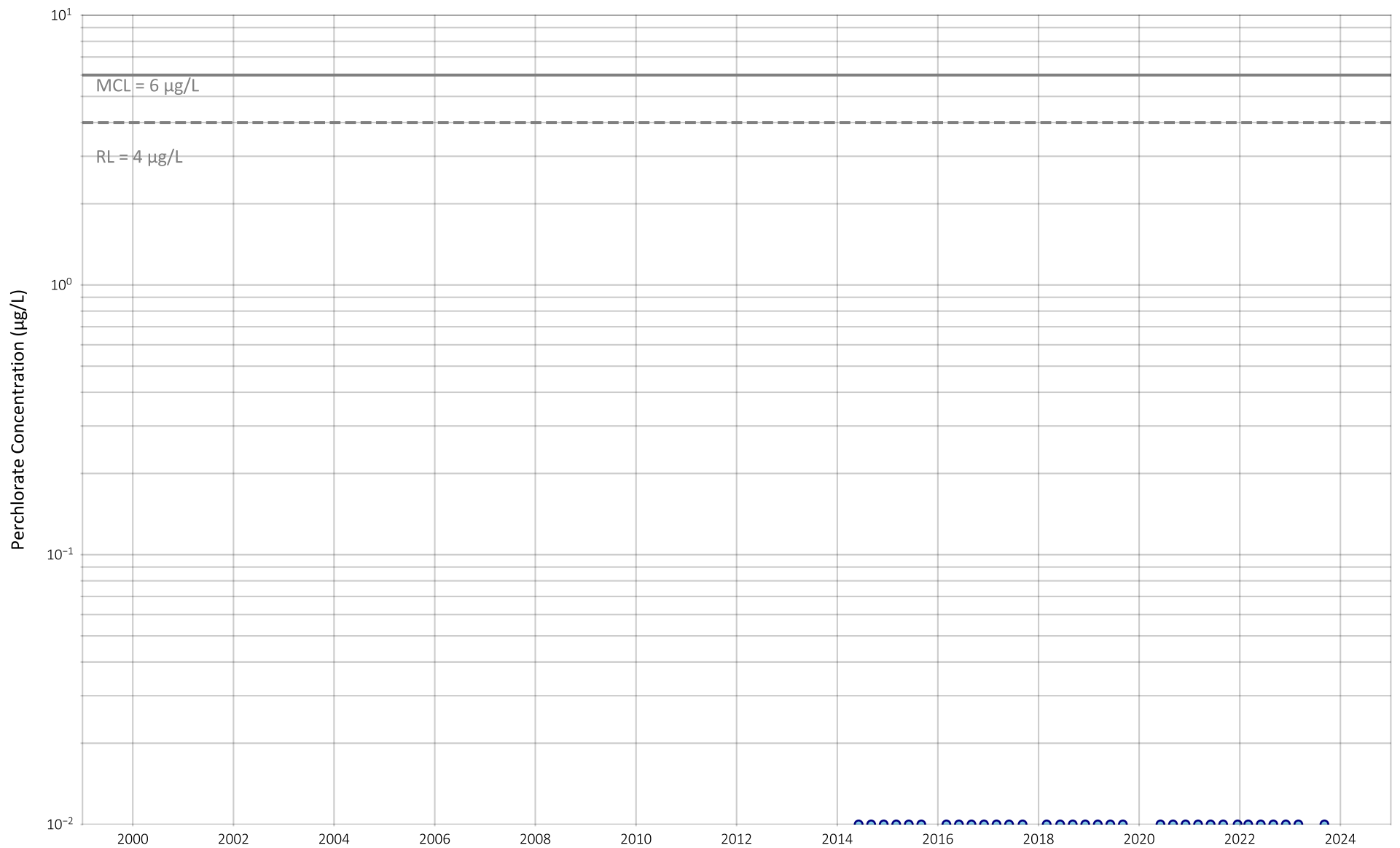
Notes:

1. The maximum contaminant level (MCL) for perchlorate is 6 micrograms per liter ($\mu\text{g/L}$).
2. The reporting limit (RL) most used for perchlorate is 4.0 $\mu\text{g/L}$. Reporting limits identified in this dataset were between 0.5 $\mu\text{g/L}$ and 4.0 $\mu\text{g/L}$. Samples that were not detected are shown as 0.01 $\mu\text{g/L}$.



Notes:

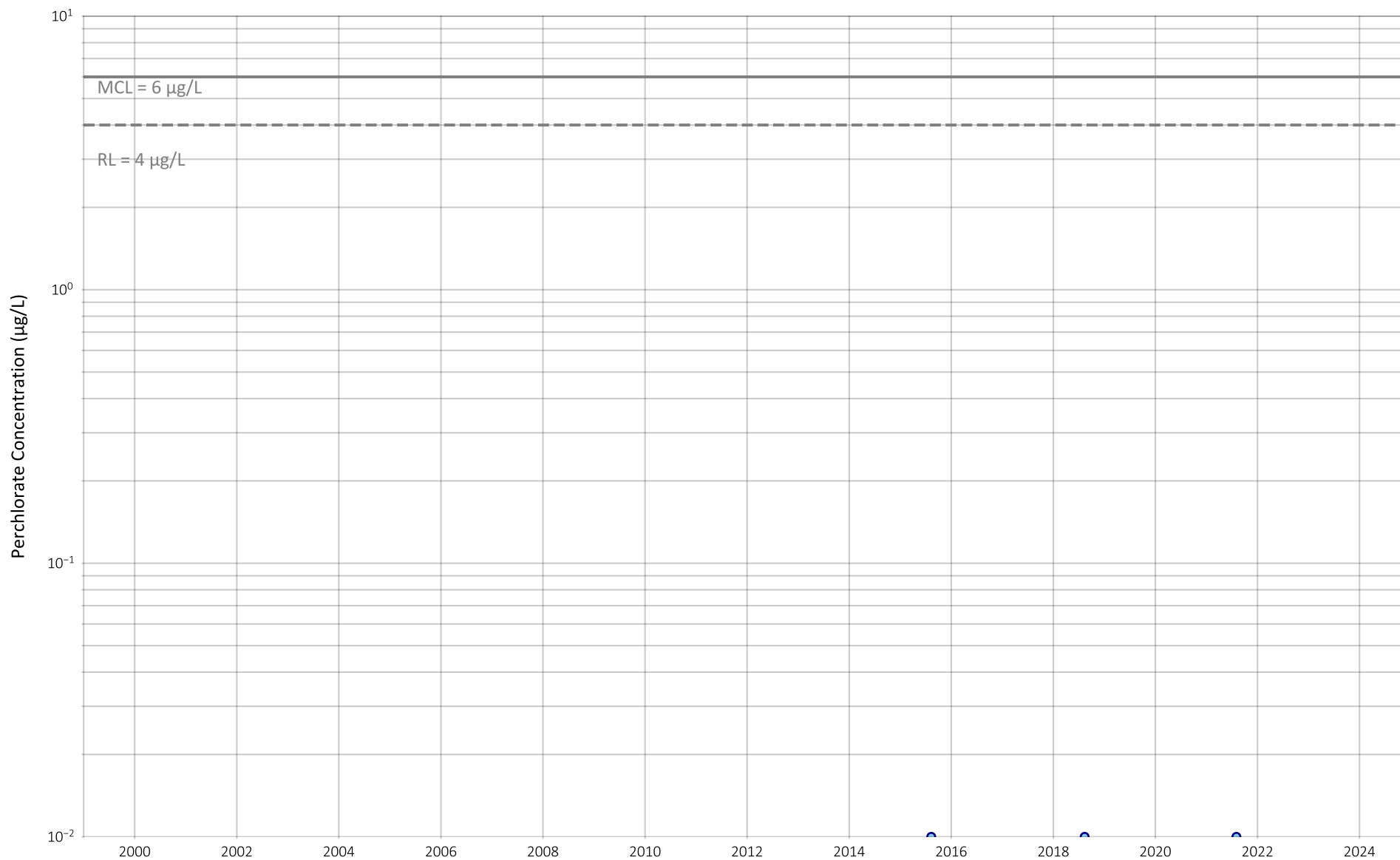
1. The maximum contaminant level (MCL) for perchlorate is 6 micrograms per liter ($\mu\text{g/L}$).
2. The reporting limit (RL) most used for perchlorate is 4.0 $\mu\text{g/L}$. Reporting limits identified in this dataset were between 0.5 $\mu\text{g/L}$ and 4.0 $\mu\text{g/L}$. Samples that were not detected are shown as 0.01 $\mu\text{g/L}$.



Notes:

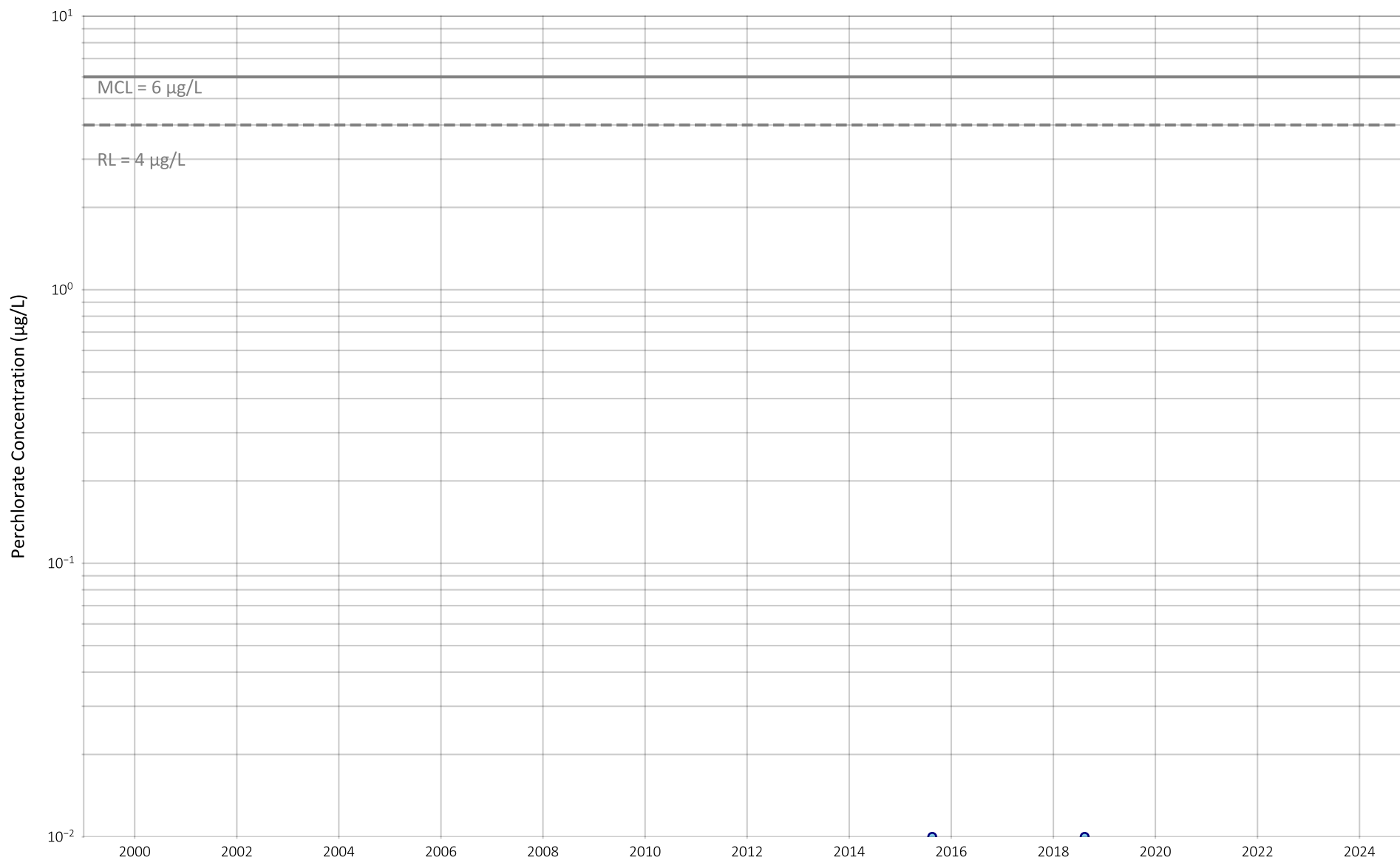
1. The maximum contaminant level (MCL) for perchlorate is 6 micrograms per liter ($\mu\text{g/L}$).
2. The reporting limit (RL) most used for perchlorate is 4.0 $\mu\text{g/L}$. Reporting limits identified in this dataset were between 0.5 $\mu\text{g/L}$ and 4.0 $\mu\text{g/L}$. Samples that were not detected are shown as 0.01 $\mu\text{g/L}$.

Well Name: LA VISTA WELL (495')
Well Owner: Carmichael Water District
Figure D.20



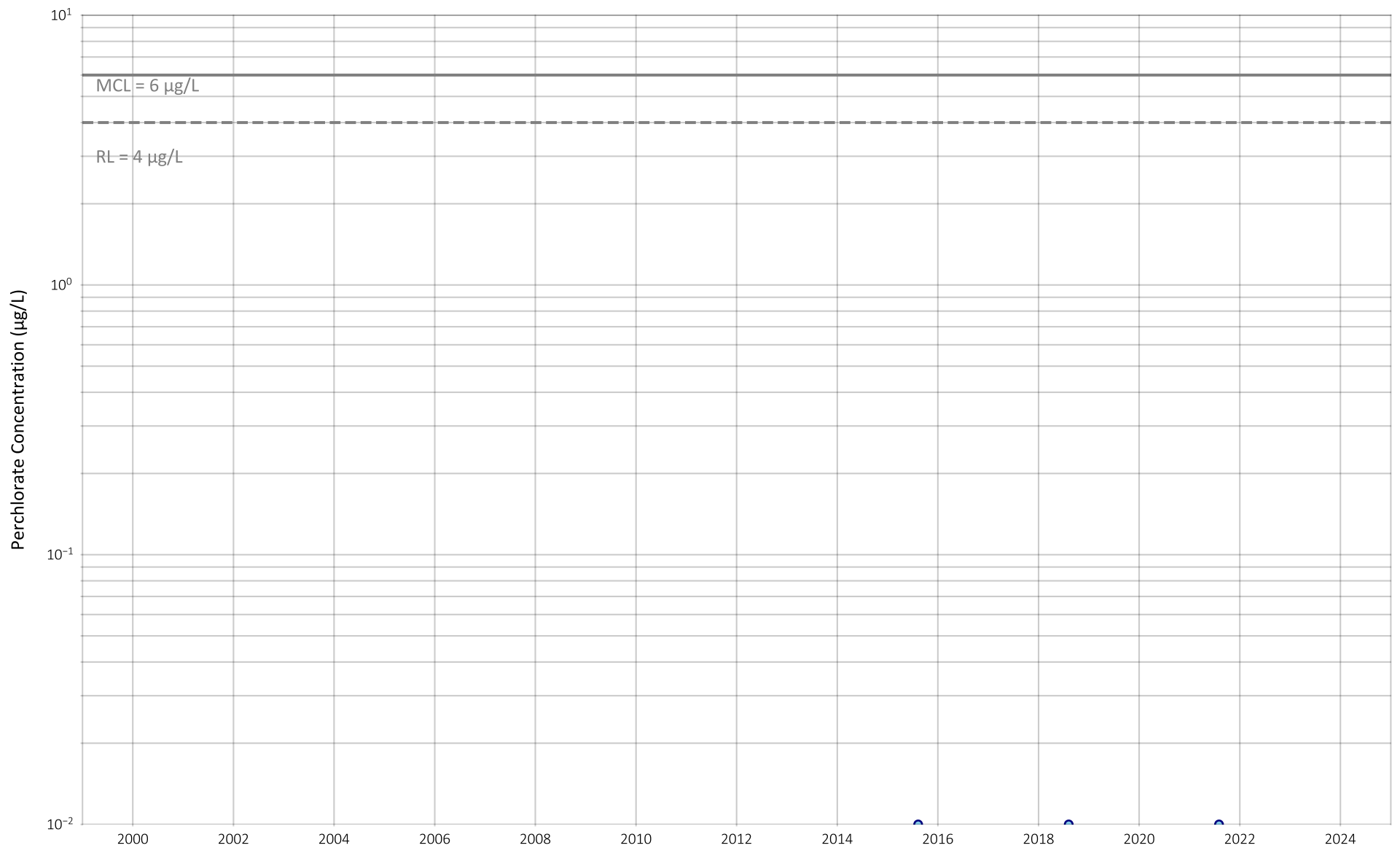
Notes:

1. The maximum contaminant level (MCL) for perchlorate is 6 micrograms per liter (µg/L).
2. The reporting limit (RL) most used for perchlorate is 4.0 µg/L. Reporting limits identified in this dataset were between 0.5 µg/L and 4.0 µg/L. Samples that were not detected are shown as 0.01 µg/L.



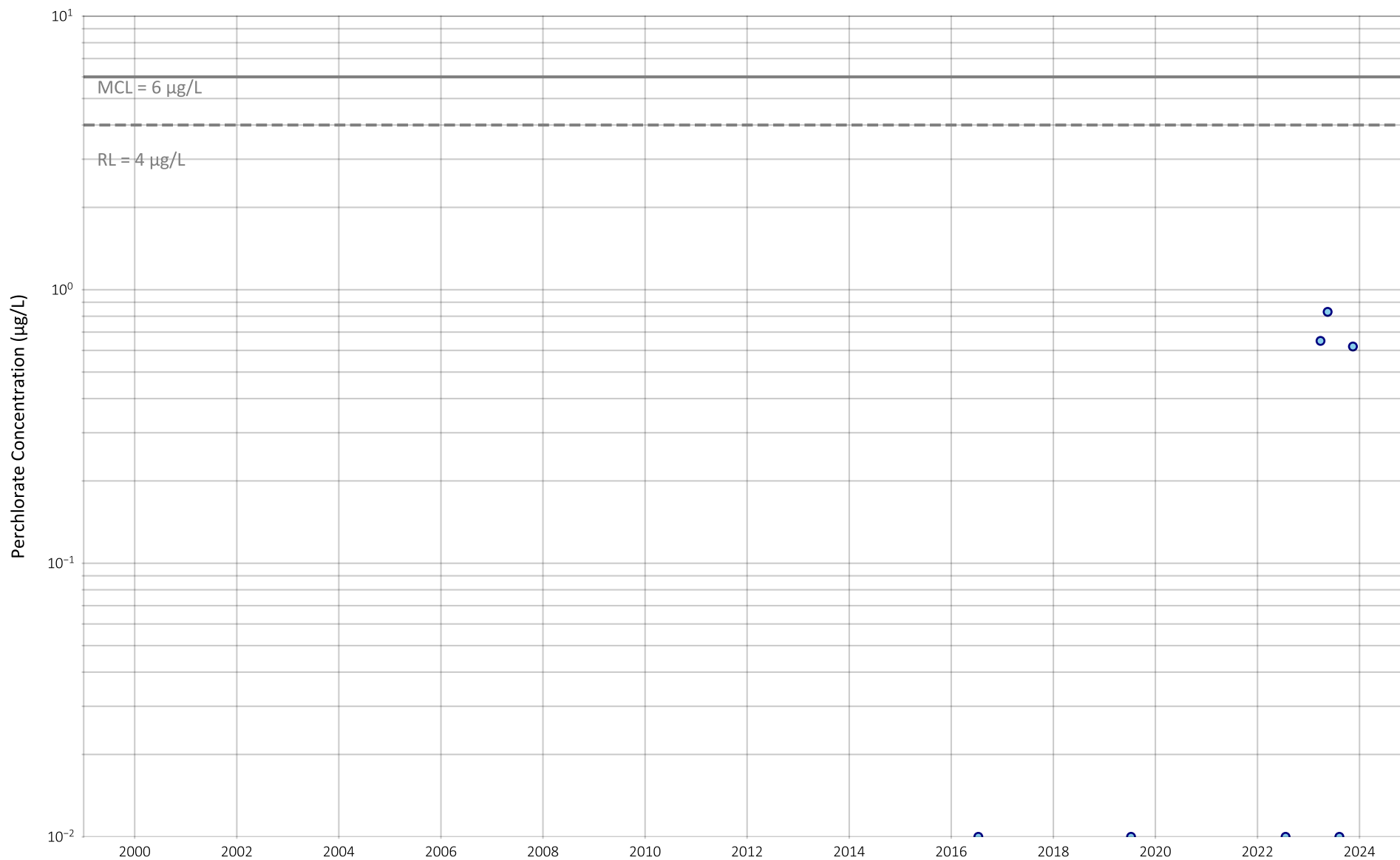
Notes:

1. The maximum contaminant level (MCL) for perchlorate is 6 micrograms per liter (µg/L).
2. The reporting limit (RL) most used for perchlorate is 4.0 µg/L. Reporting limits identified in this dataset were between 0.5 µg/L and 4.0 µg/L. Samples that were not detected are shown as 0.01 µg/L.



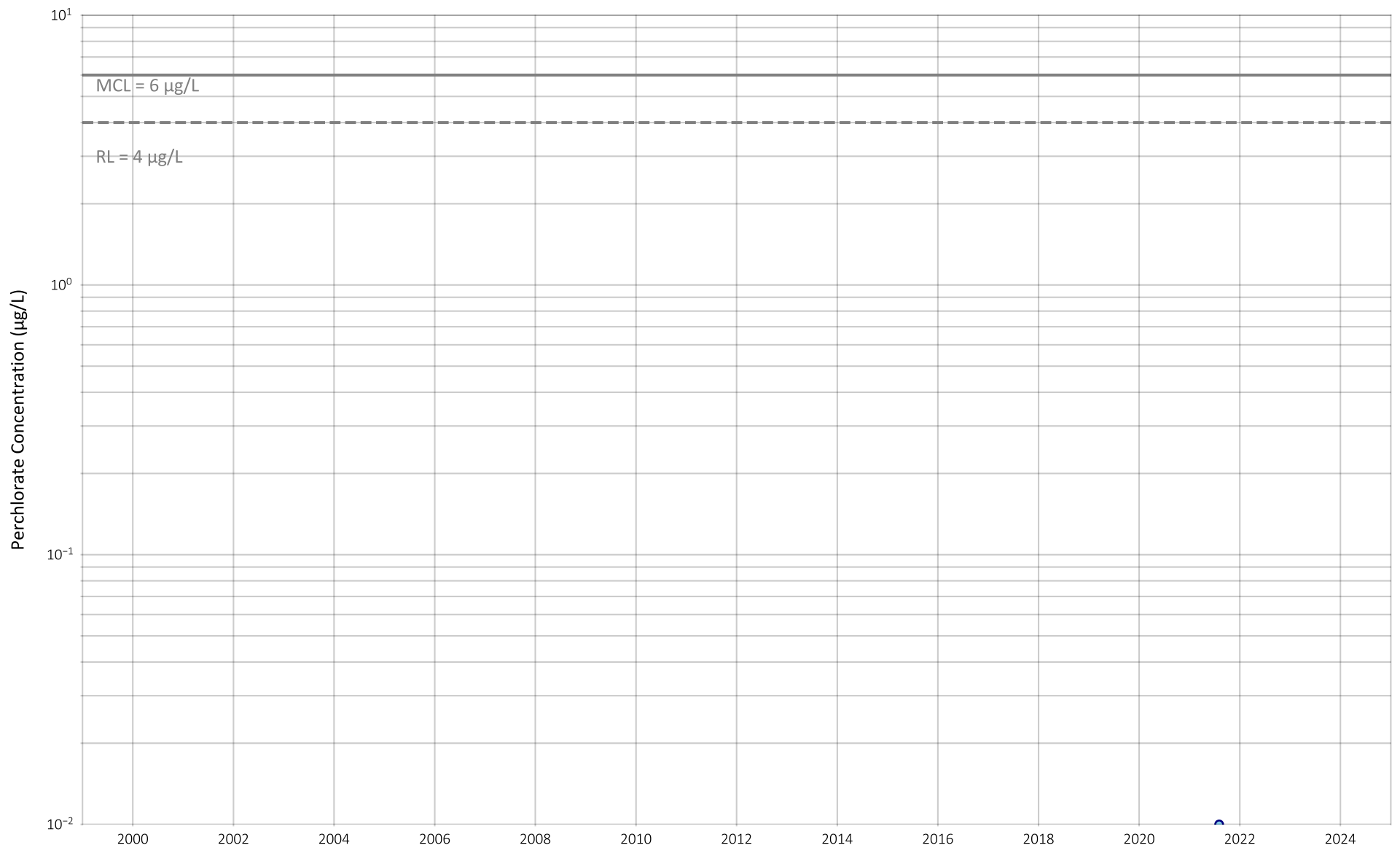
Notes:

1. The maximum contaminant level (MCL) for perchlorate is 6 micrograms per liter ($\mu\text{g/L}$).
2. The reporting limit (RL) most used for perchlorate is 4.0 $\mu\text{g/L}$. Reporting limits identified in this dataset were between 0.5 $\mu\text{g/L}$ and 4.0 $\mu\text{g/L}$. Samples that were not detected are shown as 0.01 $\mu\text{g/L}$.



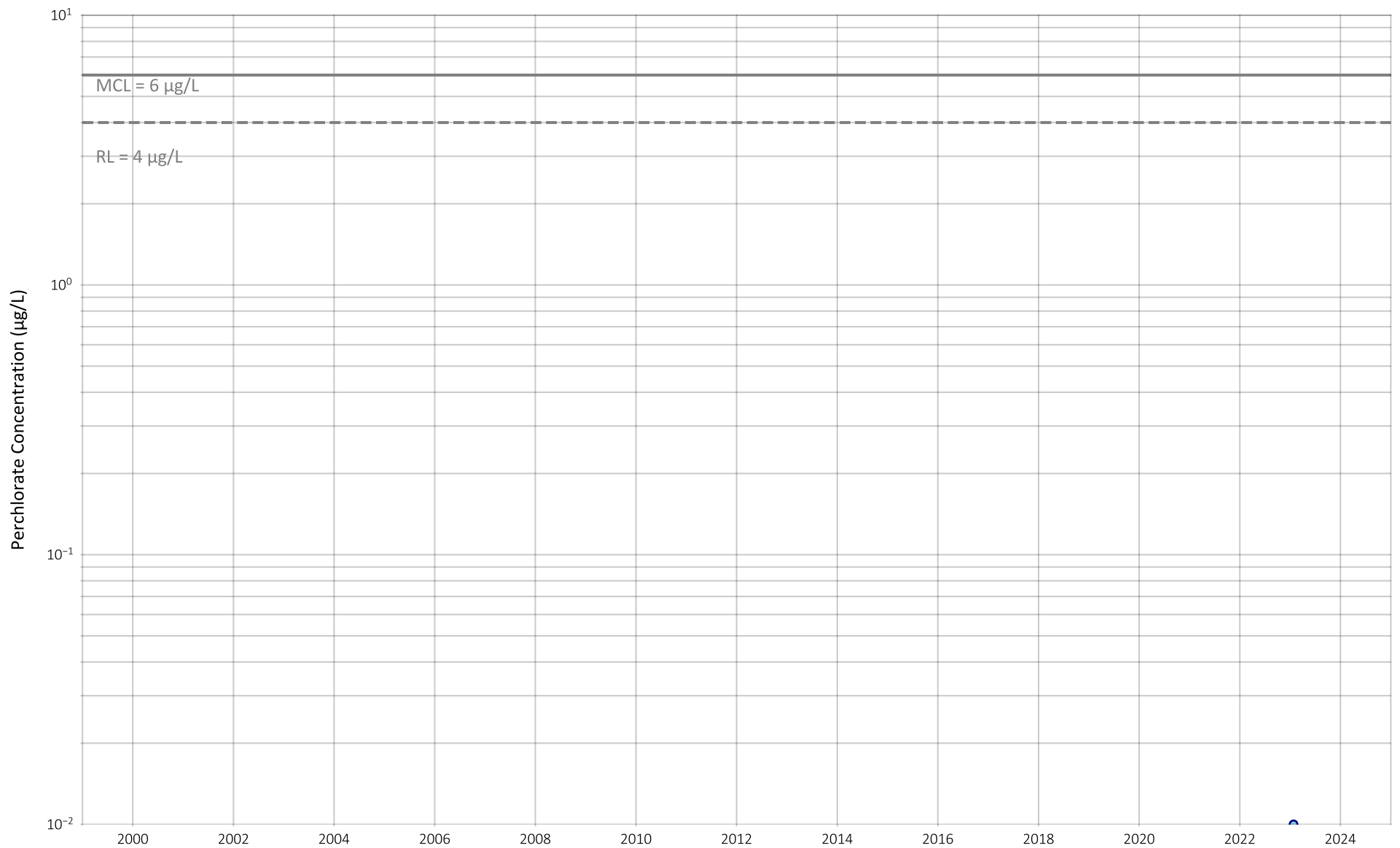
Notes:

1. The maximum contaminant level (MCL) for perchlorate is 6 micrograms per liter ($\mu\text{g/L}$).
2. The reporting limit (RL) most used for perchlorate is 4.0 $\mu\text{g/L}$. Reporting limits identified in this dataset were between 0.5 $\mu\text{g/L}$ and 4.0 $\mu\text{g/L}$. Samples that were not detected are shown as 0.01 $\mu\text{g/L}$.



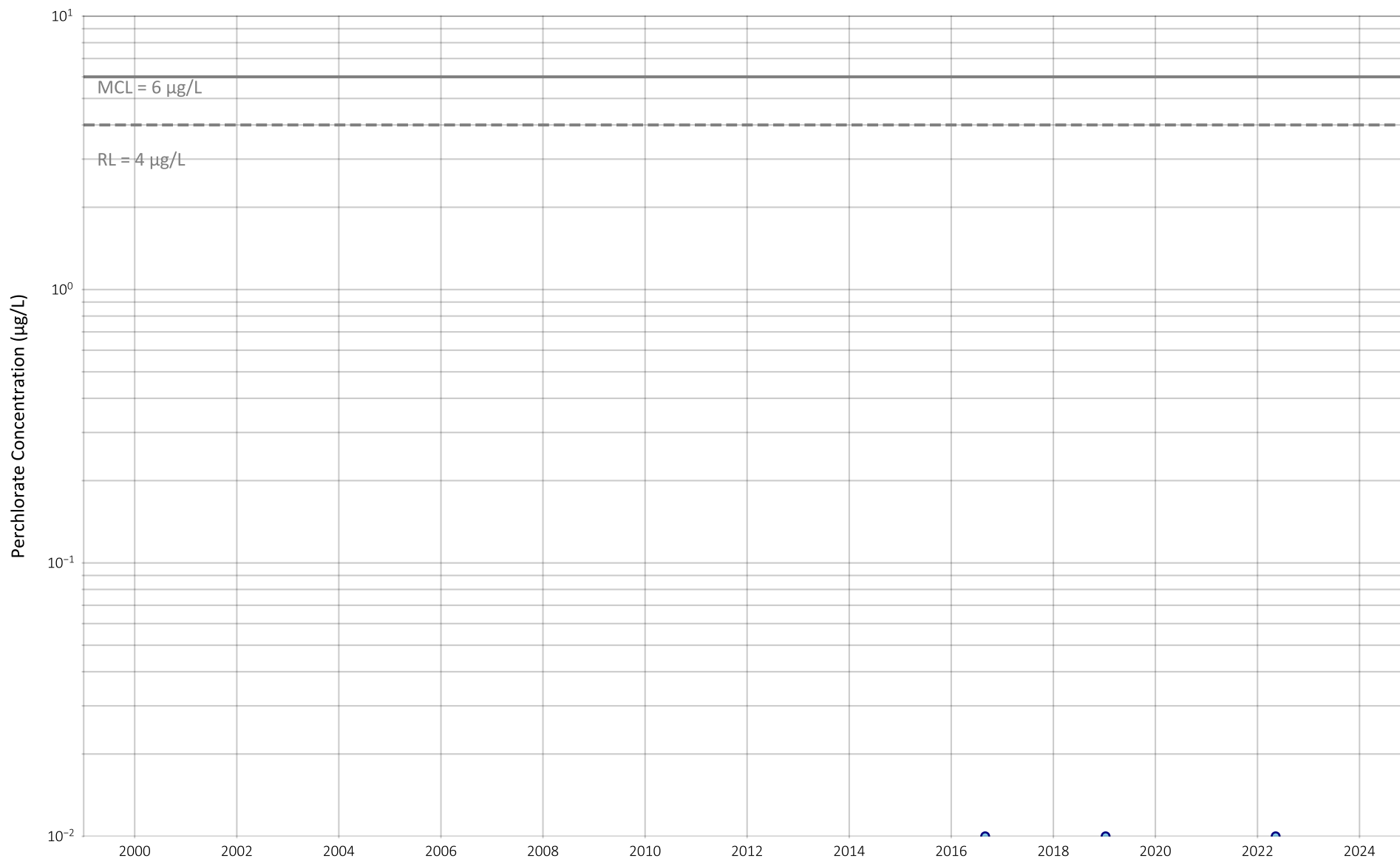
Notes:

1. The maximum contaminant level (MCL) for perchlorate is 6 micrograms per liter ($\mu\text{g/L}$).
2. The reporting limit (RL) most used for perchlorate is 4.0 $\mu\text{g/L}$. Reporting limits identified in this dataset were between 0.5 $\mu\text{g/L}$ and 4.0 $\mu\text{g/L}$. Samples that were not detected are shown as 0.01 $\mu\text{g/L}$.



Notes:

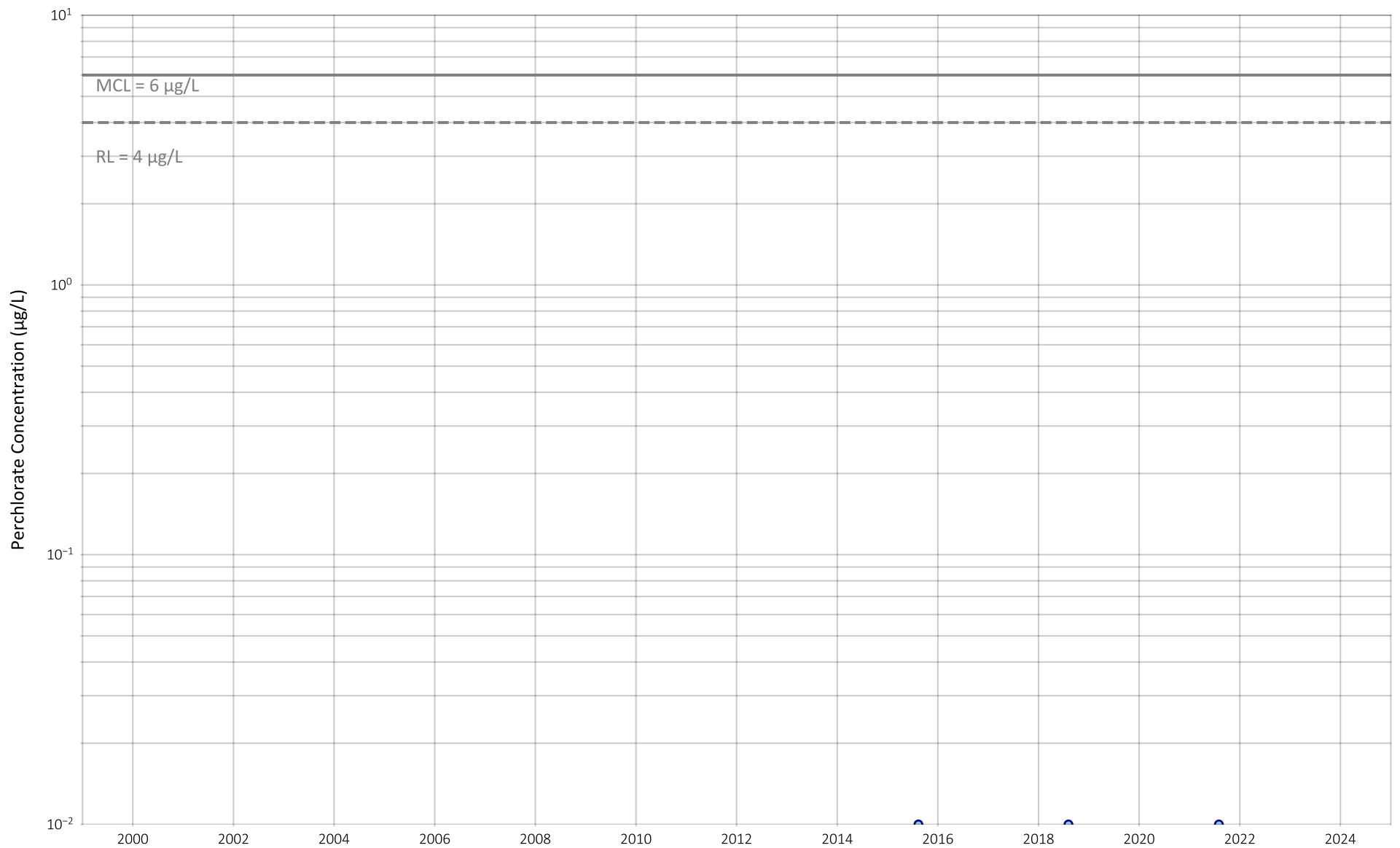
1. The maximum contaminant level (MCL) for perchlorate is 6 micrograms per liter ($\mu\text{g/L}$).
2. The reporting limit (RL) most used for perchlorate is 4.0 $\mu\text{g/L}$. Reporting limits identified in this dataset were between 0.5 $\mu\text{g/L}$ and 4.0 $\mu\text{g/L}$. Samples that were not detected are shown as 0.01 $\mu\text{g/L}$.



Notes:

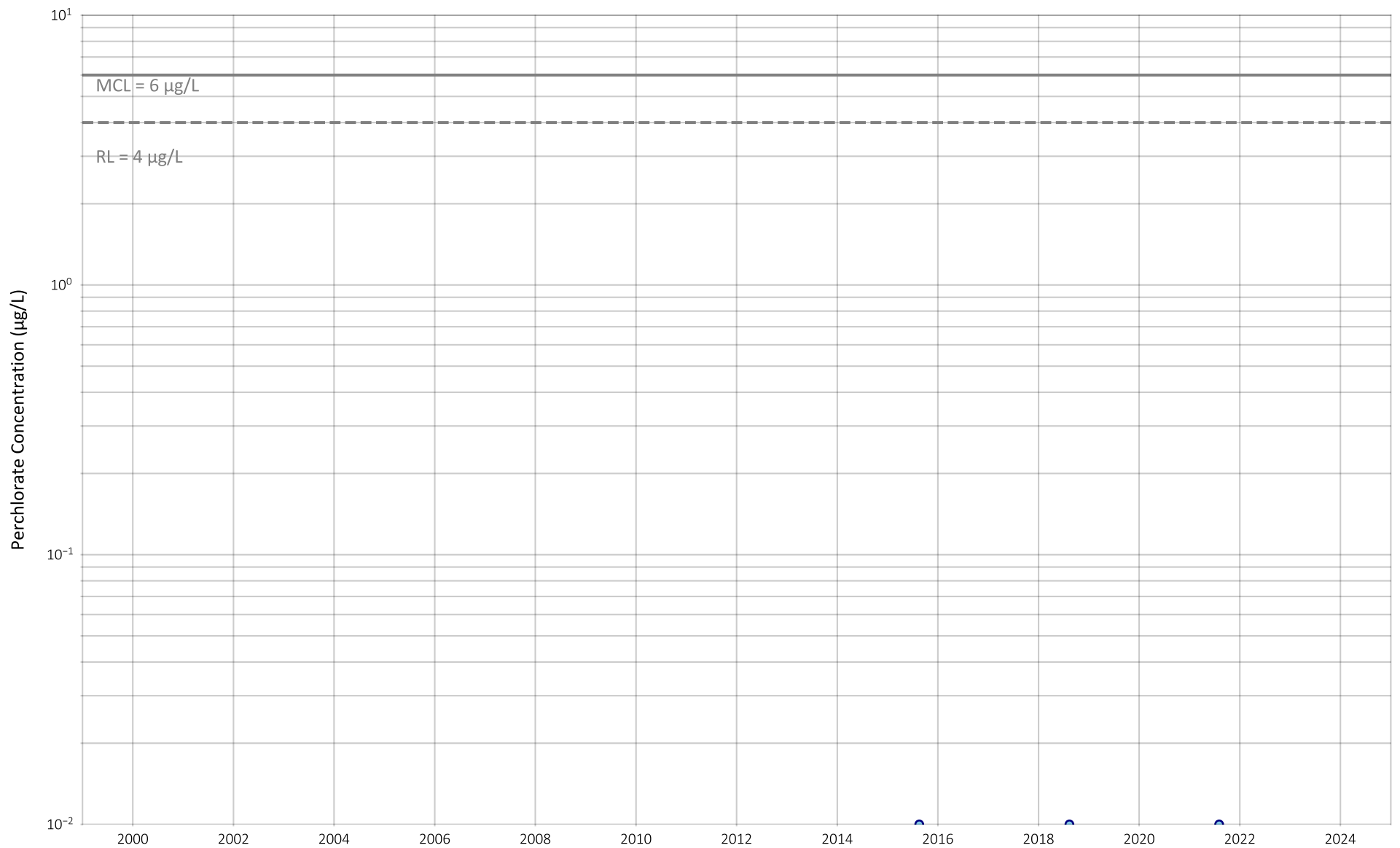
1. The maximum contaminant level (MCL) for perchlorate is 6 micrograms per liter ($\mu\text{g/L}$).
2. The reporting limit (RL) most used for perchlorate is 4.0 $\mu\text{g/L}$. Reporting limits identified in this dataset were between 0.5 $\mu\text{g/L}$ and 4.0 $\mu\text{g/L}$. Samples that were not detected are shown as 0.01 $\mu\text{g/L}$.

Well Name: MITCHELL FARMS WELL (65')
Well Owner: Citrus Heights Water District
Figure D.27



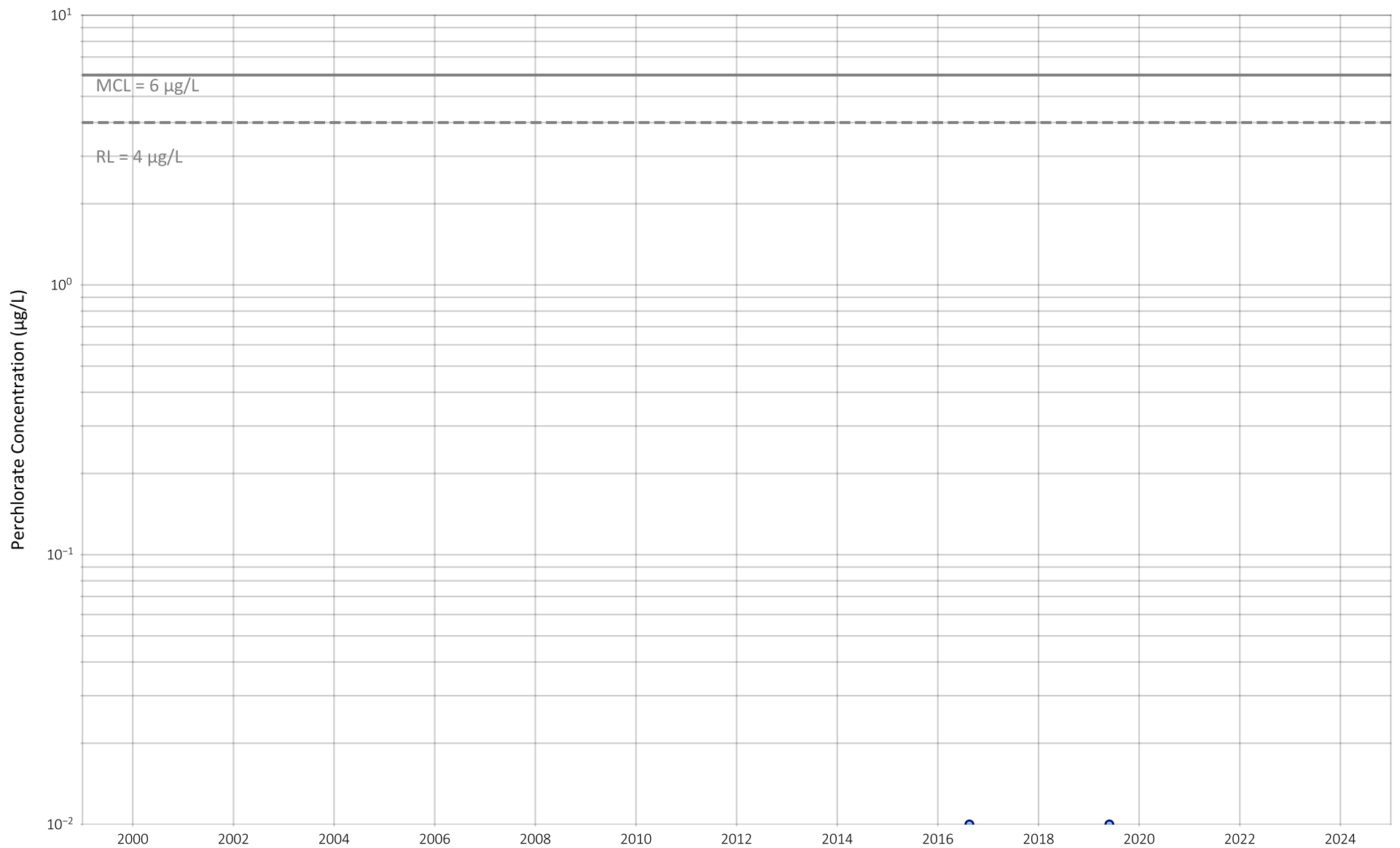
Notes:

1. The maximum contaminant level (MCL) for perchlorate is 6 micrograms per liter ($\mu\text{g/L}$).
2. The reporting limit (RL) most used for perchlorate is 4.0 $\mu\text{g/L}$. Reporting limits identified in this dataset were between 0.5 $\mu\text{g/L}$ and 4.0 $\mu\text{g/L}$. Samples that were not detected are shown as 0.01 $\mu\text{g/L}$.



Notes:

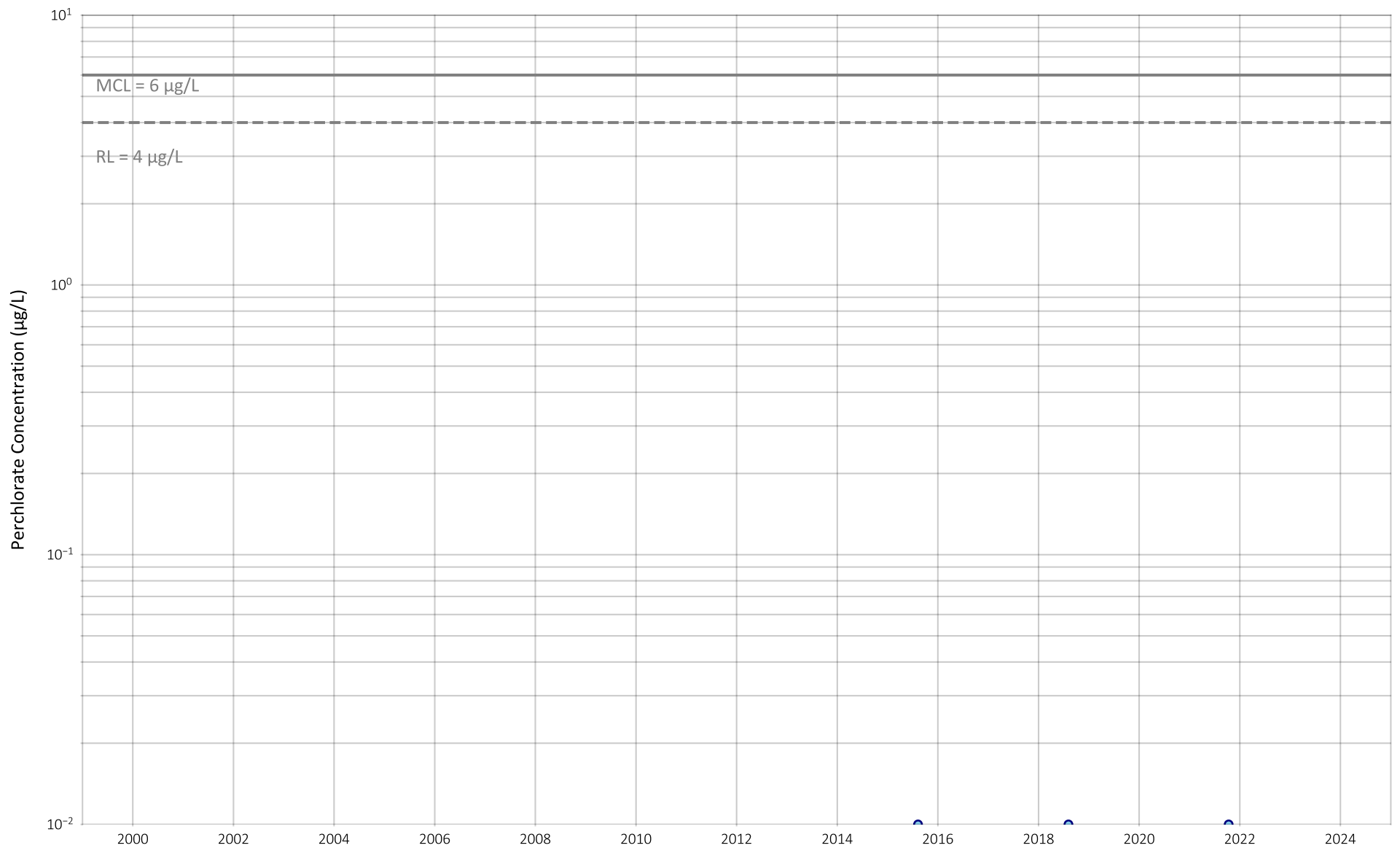
1. The maximum contaminant level (MCL) for perchlorate is 6 micrograms per liter (µg/L).
2. The reporting limit (RL) most used for perchlorate is 4.0 µg/L. Reporting limits identified in this dataset were between 0.5 µg/L and 4.0 µg/L. Samples that were not detected are shown as 0.01 µg/L.



Notes:

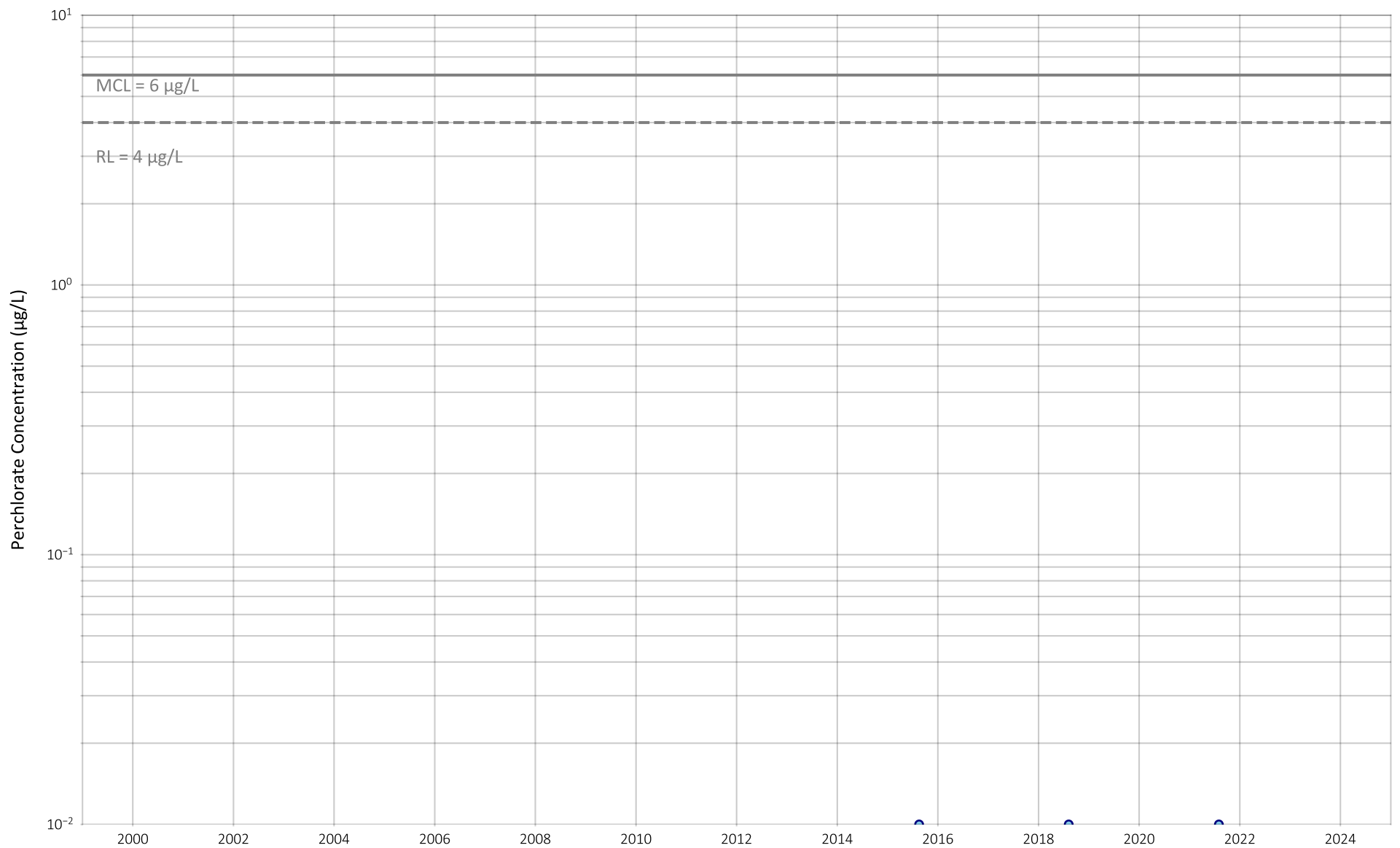
1. The maximum contaminant level (MCL) for perchlorate is 6 micrograms per liter ($\mu\text{g/L}$).
2. The reporting limit (RL) most used for perchlorate is 4.0 $\mu\text{g/L}$. Reporting limits identified in this dataset were between 0.5 $\mu\text{g/L}$ and 4.0 $\mu\text{g/L}$. Samples that were not detected are shown as 0.01 $\mu\text{g/L}$.

Well Name: PALM WELL (396')
Well Owner: Citrus Heights Water District
Figure D.30



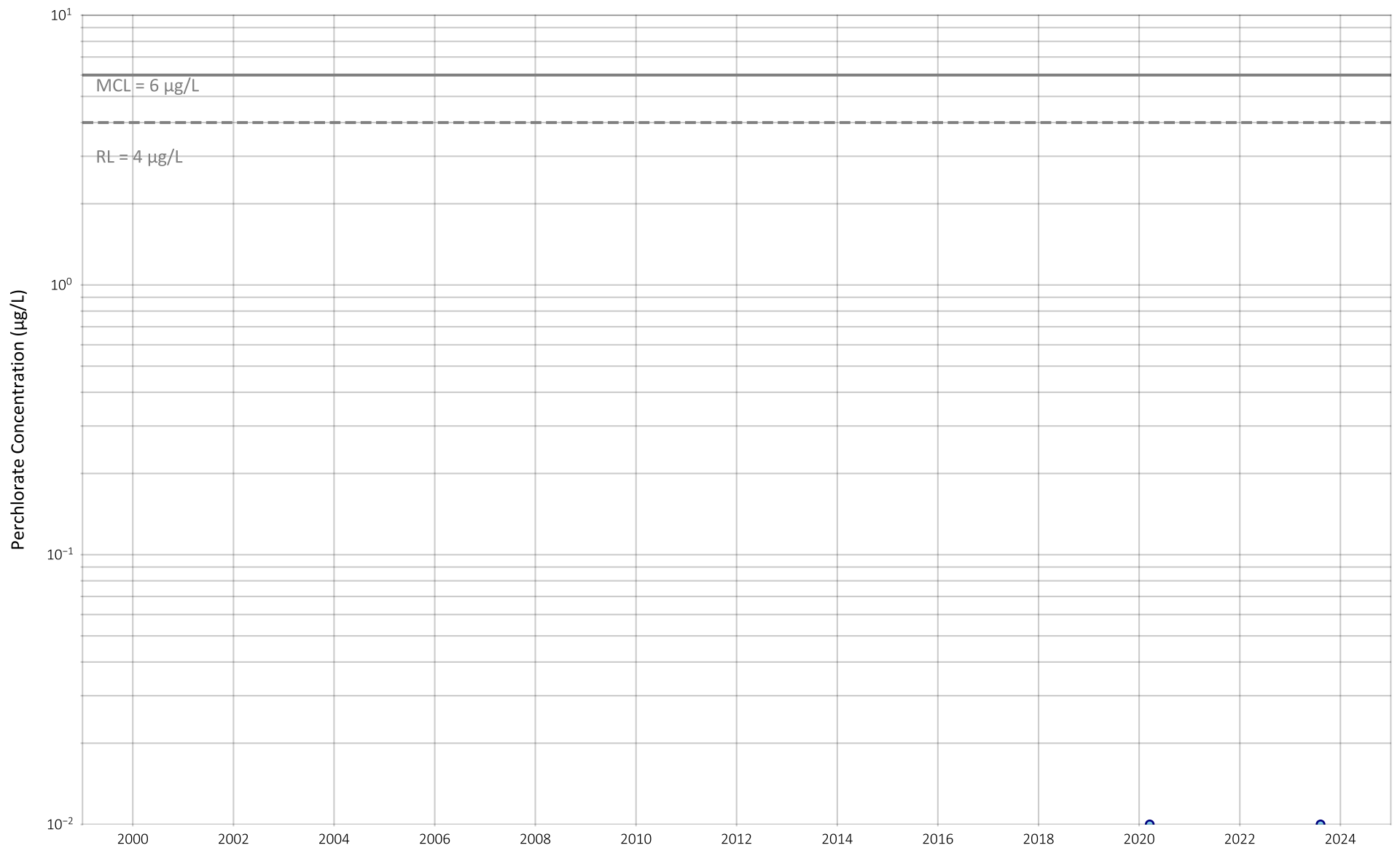
Notes:

1. The maximum contaminant level (MCL) for perchlorate is 6 micrograms per liter ($\mu\text{g/L}$).
2. The reporting limit (RL) most used for perchlorate is 4.0 $\mu\text{g/L}$. Reporting limits identified in this dataset were between 0.5 $\mu\text{g/L}$ and 4.0 $\mu\text{g/L}$. Samples that were not detected are shown as 0.01 $\mu\text{g/L}$.



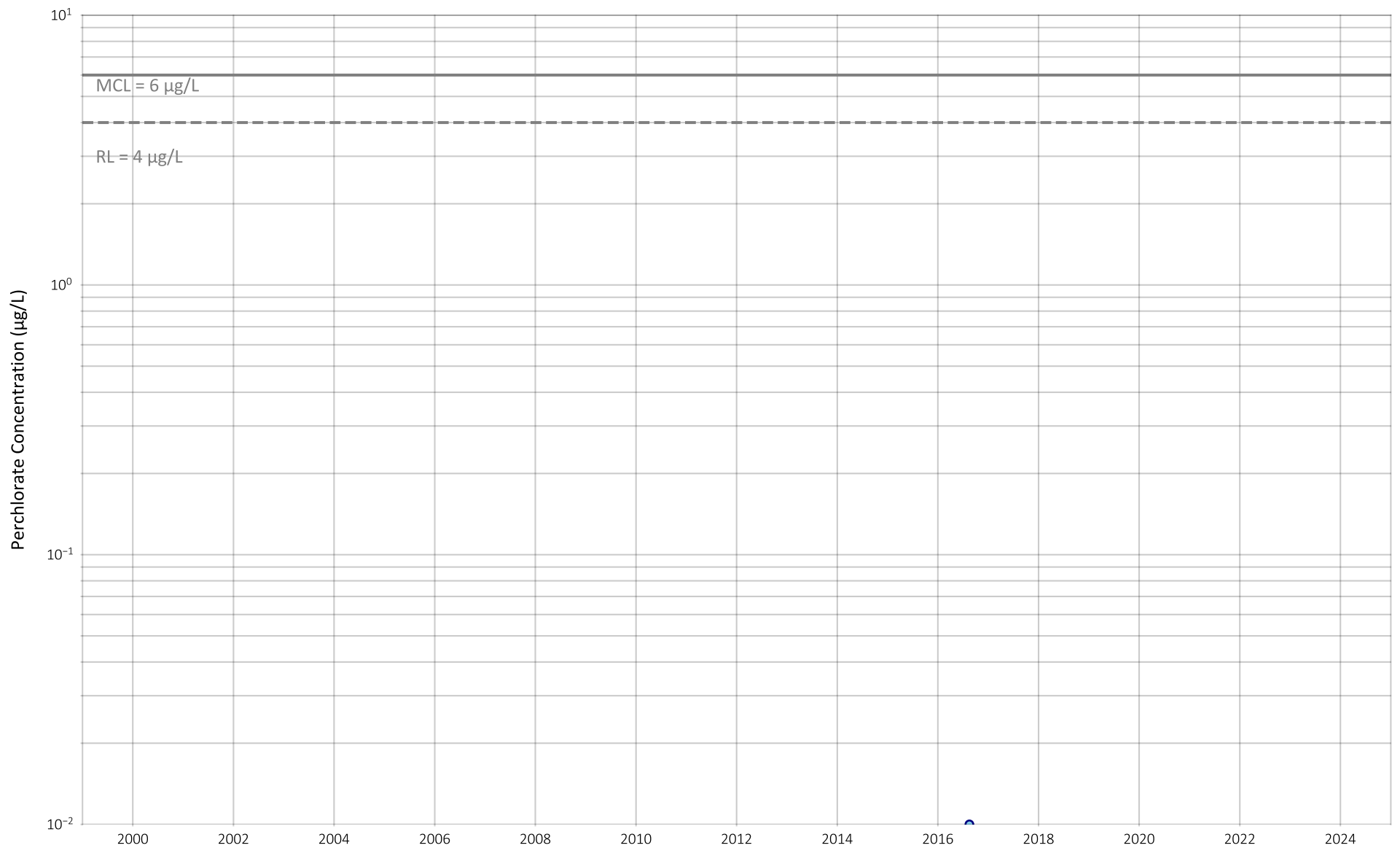
Notes:

1. The maximum contaminant level (MCL) for perchlorate is 6 micrograms per liter ($\mu\text{g/L}$).
2. The reporting limit (RL) most used for perchlorate is 4.0 $\mu\text{g/L}$. Reporting limits identified in this dataset were between 0.5 $\mu\text{g/L}$ and 4.0 $\mu\text{g/L}$. Samples that were not detected are shown as 0.01 $\mu\text{g/L}$.



Notes:

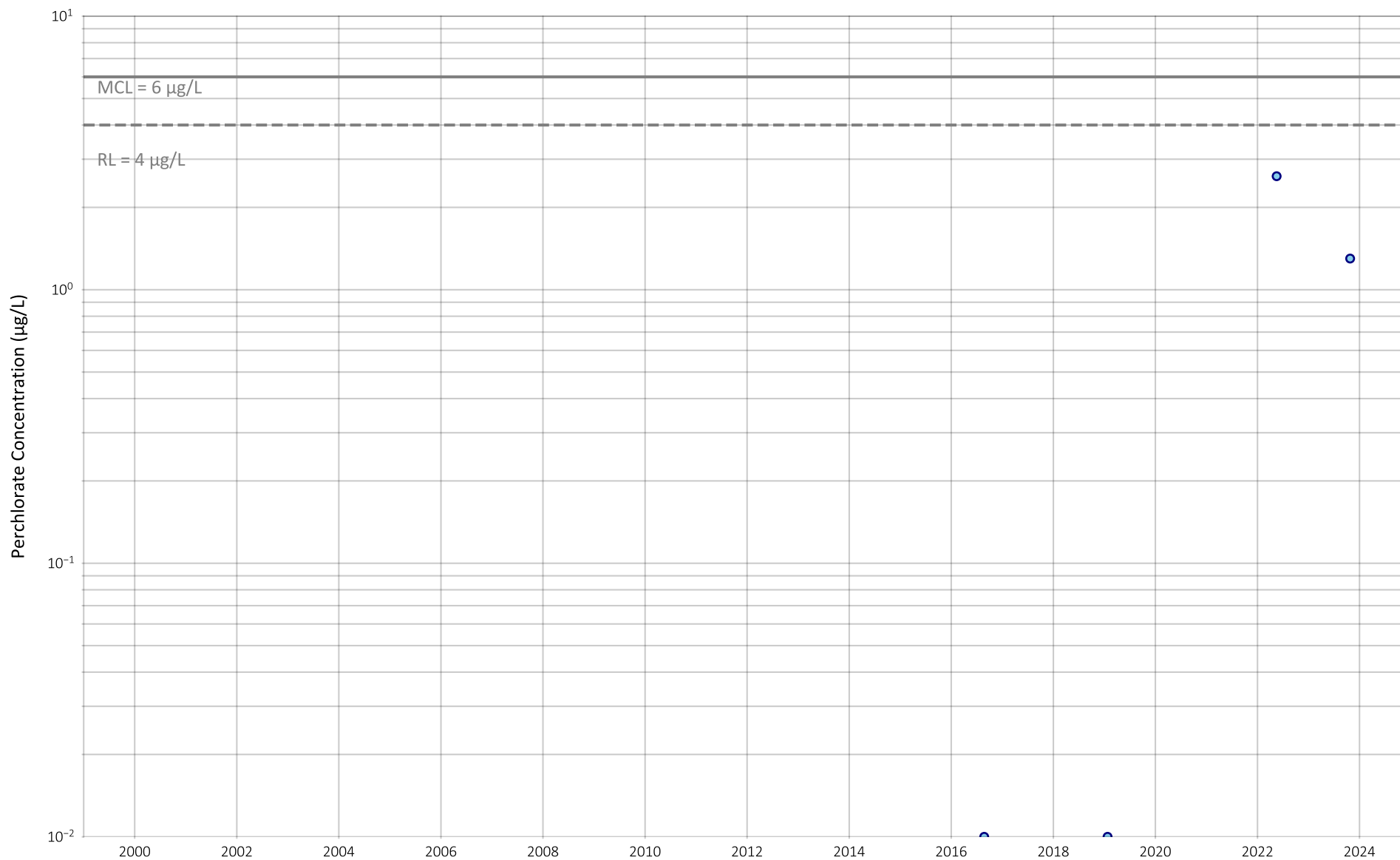
1. The maximum contaminant level (MCL) for perchlorate is 6 micrograms per liter ($\mu\text{g/L}$).
2. The reporting limit (RL) most used for perchlorate is 4.0 $\mu\text{g/L}$. Reporting limits identified in this dataset were between 0.5 $\mu\text{g/L}$ and 4.0 $\mu\text{g/L}$. Samples that were not detected are shown as 0.01 $\mu\text{g/L}$.



Notes:

1. The maximum contaminant level (MCL) for perchlorate is 6 micrograms per liter ($\mu\text{g/L}$).
2. The reporting limit (RL) most used for perchlorate is 4.0 $\mu\text{g/L}$. Reporting limits identified in this dataset were between 0.5 $\mu\text{g/L}$ and 4.0 $\mu\text{g/L}$. Samples that were not detected are shown as 0.01 $\mu\text{g/L}$.

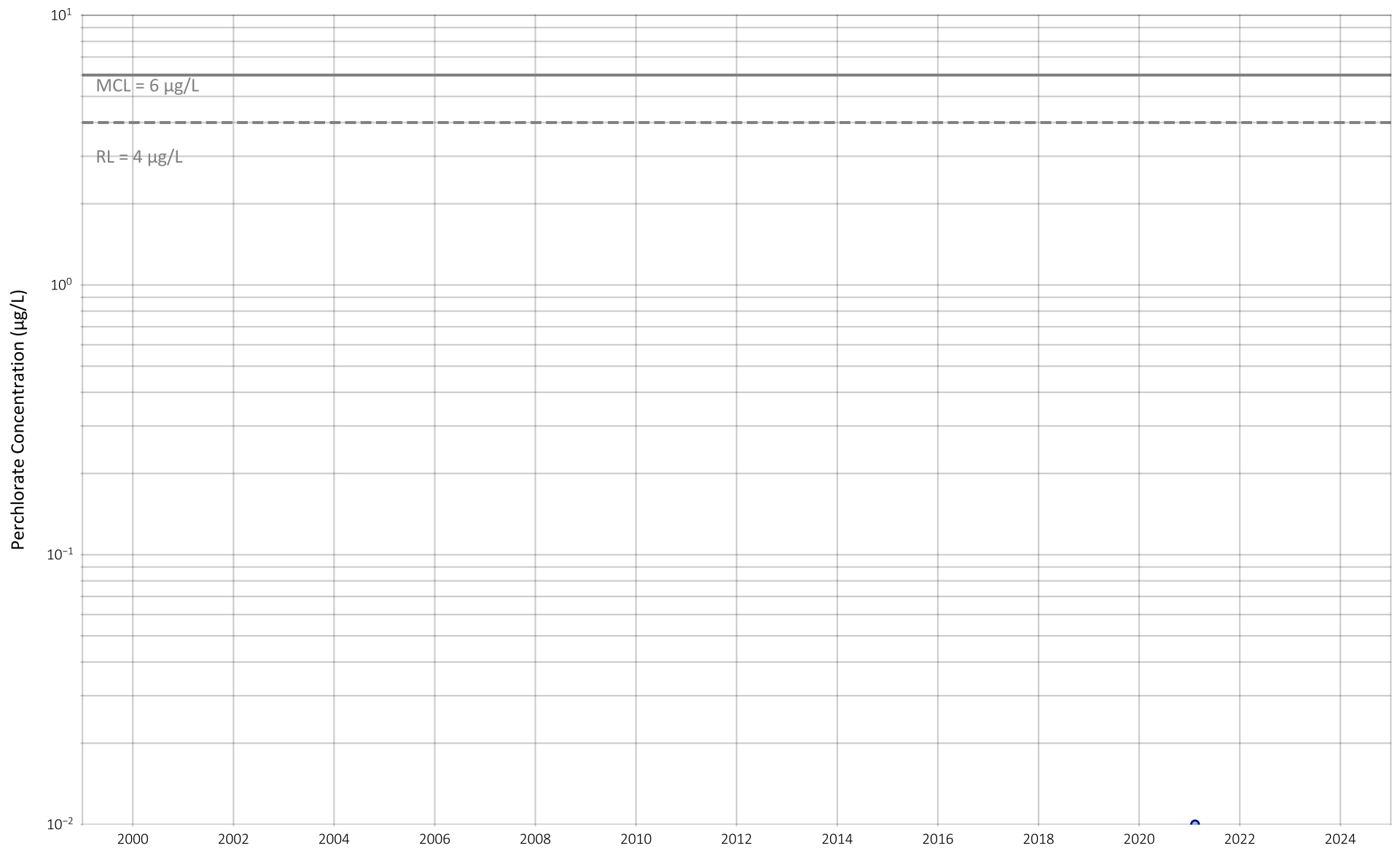
Well Name: SUNRISE WELL (286')
Well Owner: Citrus Heights Water District
Figure D.34



Notes:

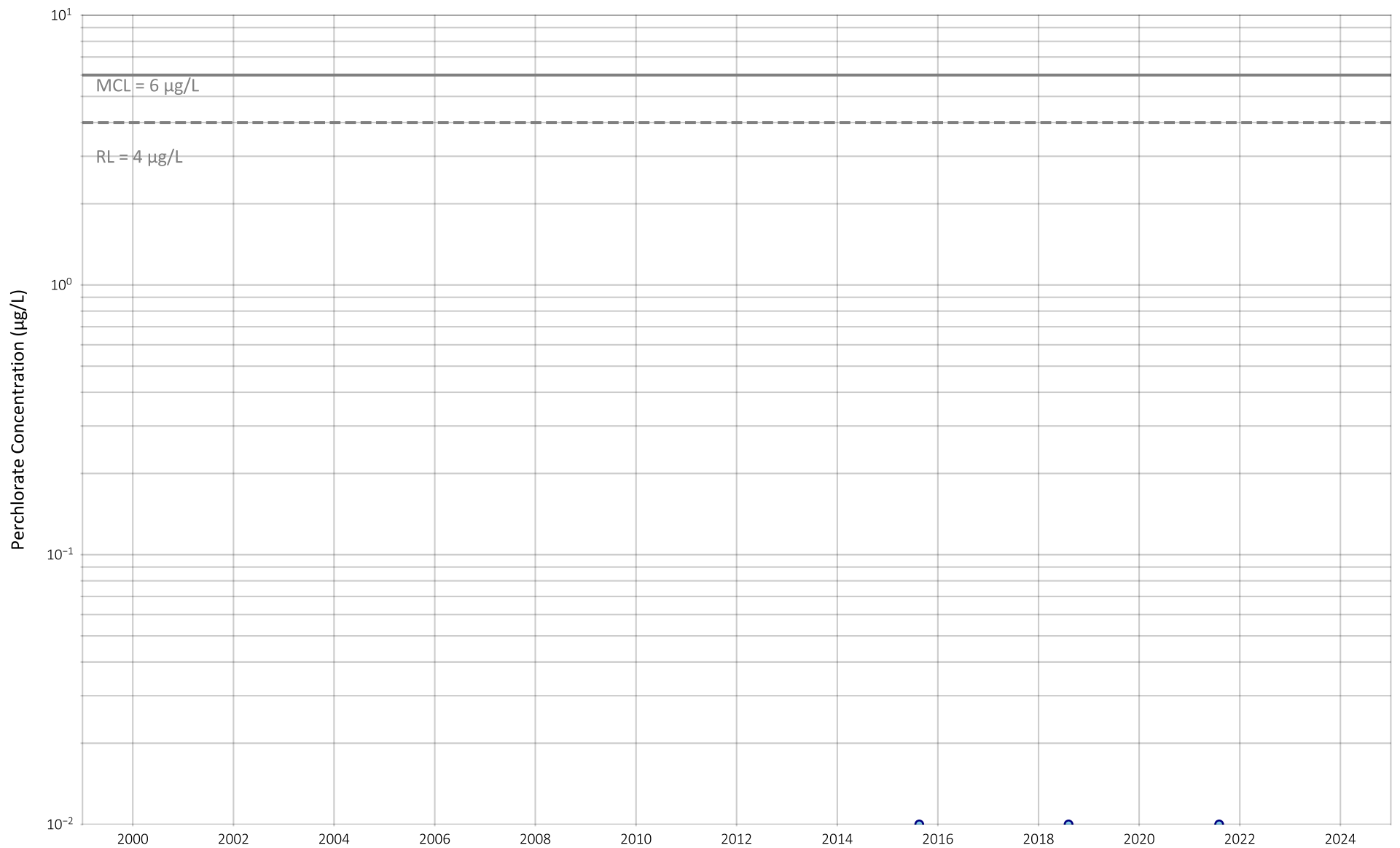
1. The maximum contaminant level (MCL) for perchlorate is 6 micrograms per liter ($\mu\text{g/L}$).
2. The reporting limit (RL) most used for perchlorate is 4.0 $\mu\text{g/L}$. Reporting limits identified in this dataset were between 0.5 $\mu\text{g/L}$ and 4.0 $\mu\text{g/L}$. Samples that were not detected are shown as 0.01 $\mu\text{g/L}$.

Well Name: SYLVAN WELL (504')
Well Owner: Citrus Heights Water District
Figure D.35



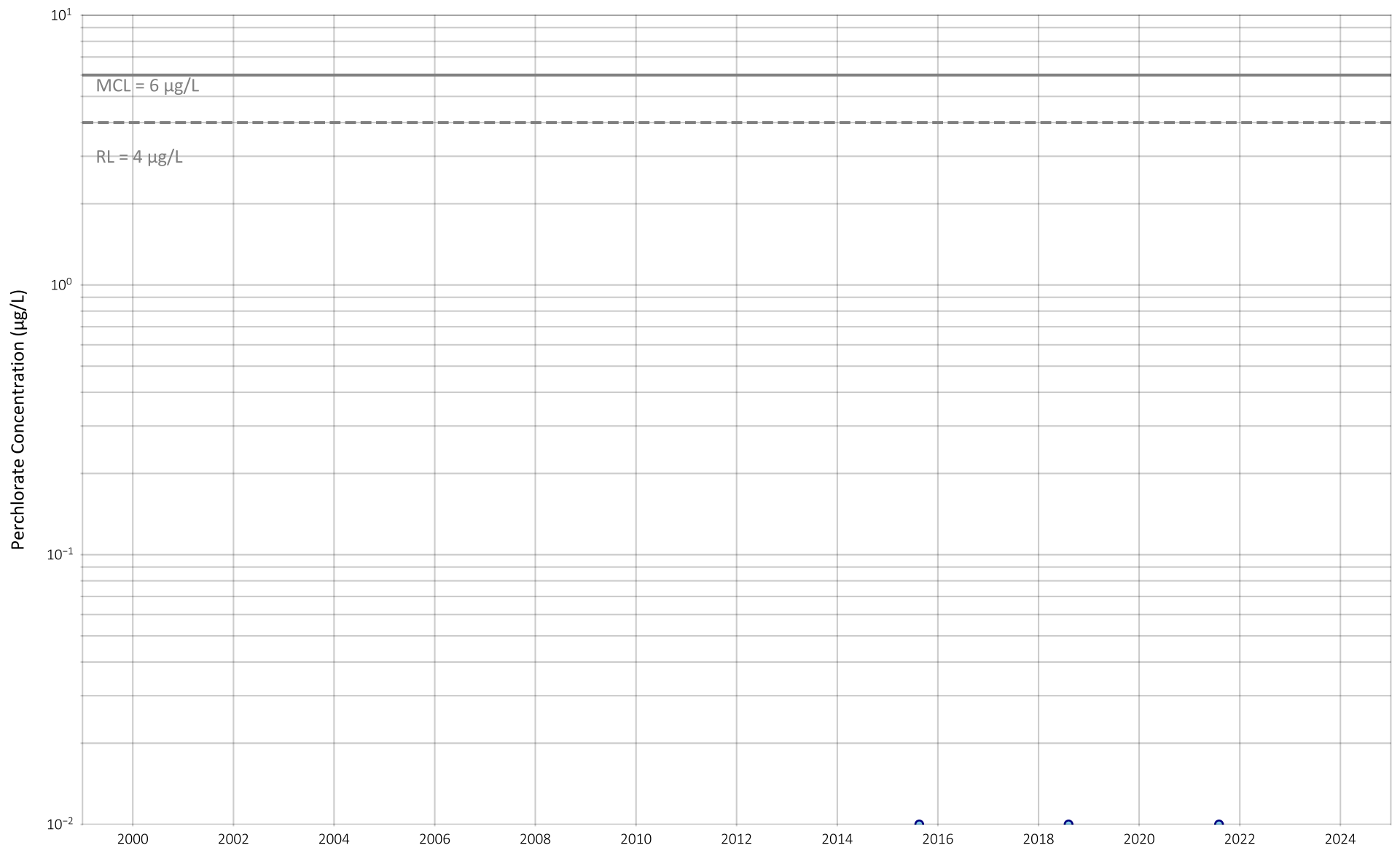
Notes:

1. The maximum contaminant level (MCL) for perchlorate is 6 micrograms per liter ($\mu\text{g/L}$).
2. The reporting limit (RL) most used for perchlorate is 4.0 $\mu\text{g/L}$. Reporting limits identified in this dataset were between 0.5 $\mu\text{g/L}$ and 4.0 $\mu\text{g/L}$. Samples that were not detected are shown as 0.01 $\mu\text{g/L}$.



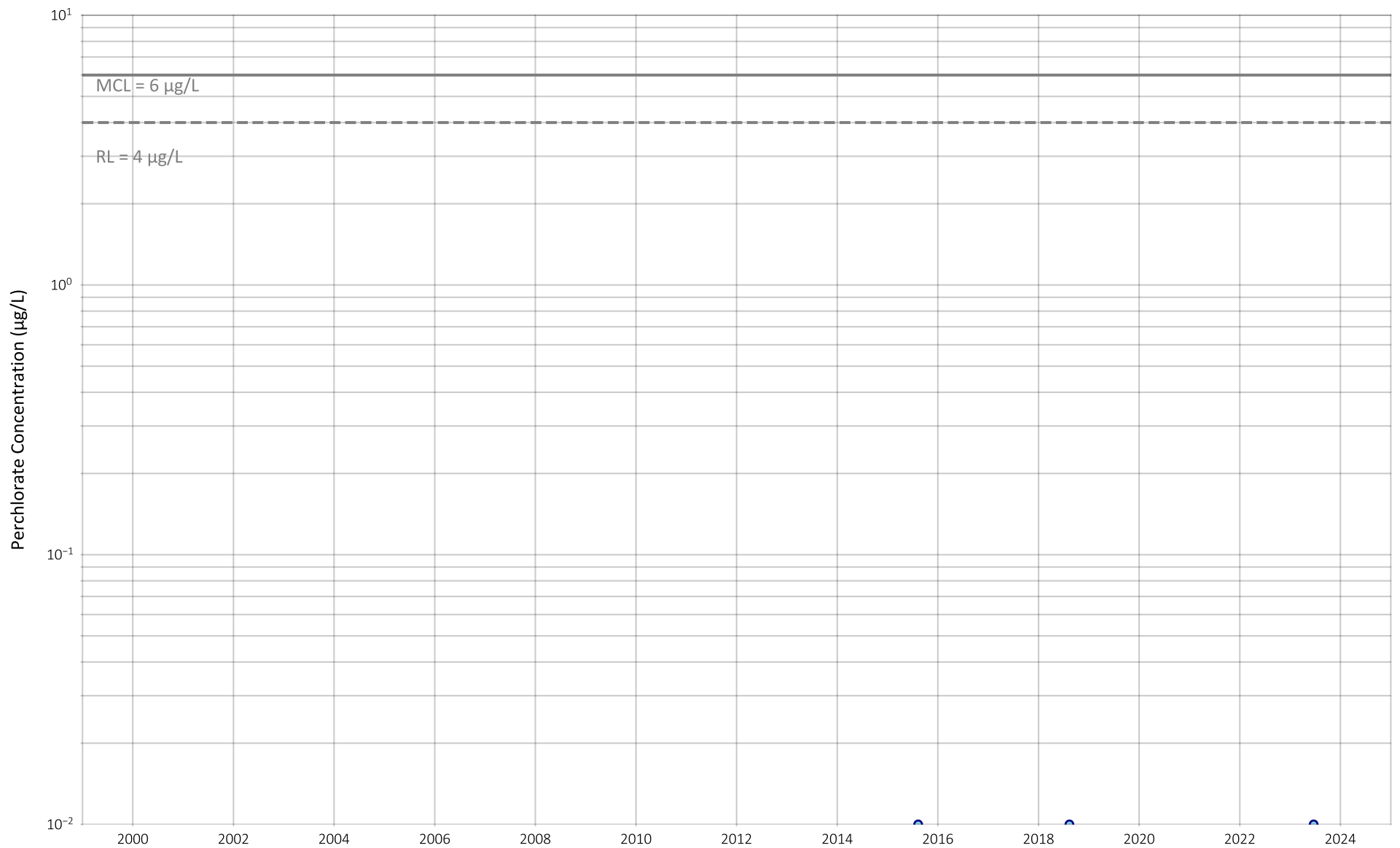
Notes:

1. The maximum contaminant level (MCL) for perchlorate is 6 micrograms per liter ($\mu\text{g/L}$).
2. The reporting limit (RL) most used for perchlorate is 4.0 $\mu\text{g/L}$. Reporting limits identified in this dataset were between 0.5 $\mu\text{g/L}$ and 4.0 $\mu\text{g/L}$. Samples that were not detected are shown as 0.01 $\mu\text{g/L}$.



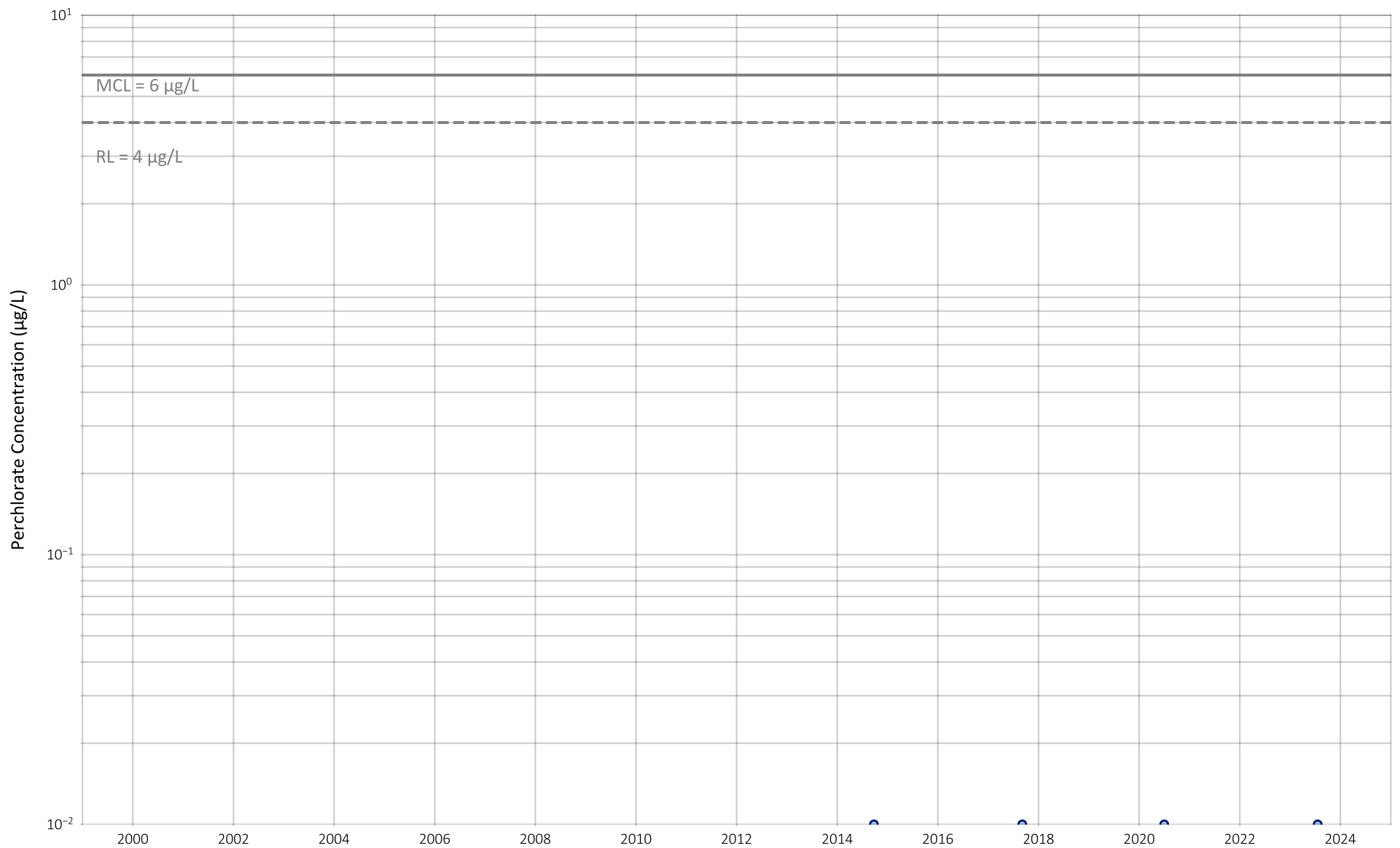
Notes:

1. The maximum contaminant level (MCL) for perchlorate is 6 micrograms per liter ($\mu\text{g/L}$).
2. The reporting limit (RL) most used for perchlorate is 4.0 $\mu\text{g/L}$. Reporting limits identified in this dataset were between 0.5 $\mu\text{g/L}$ and 4.0 $\mu\text{g/L}$. Samples that were not detected are shown as 0.01 $\mu\text{g/L}$.



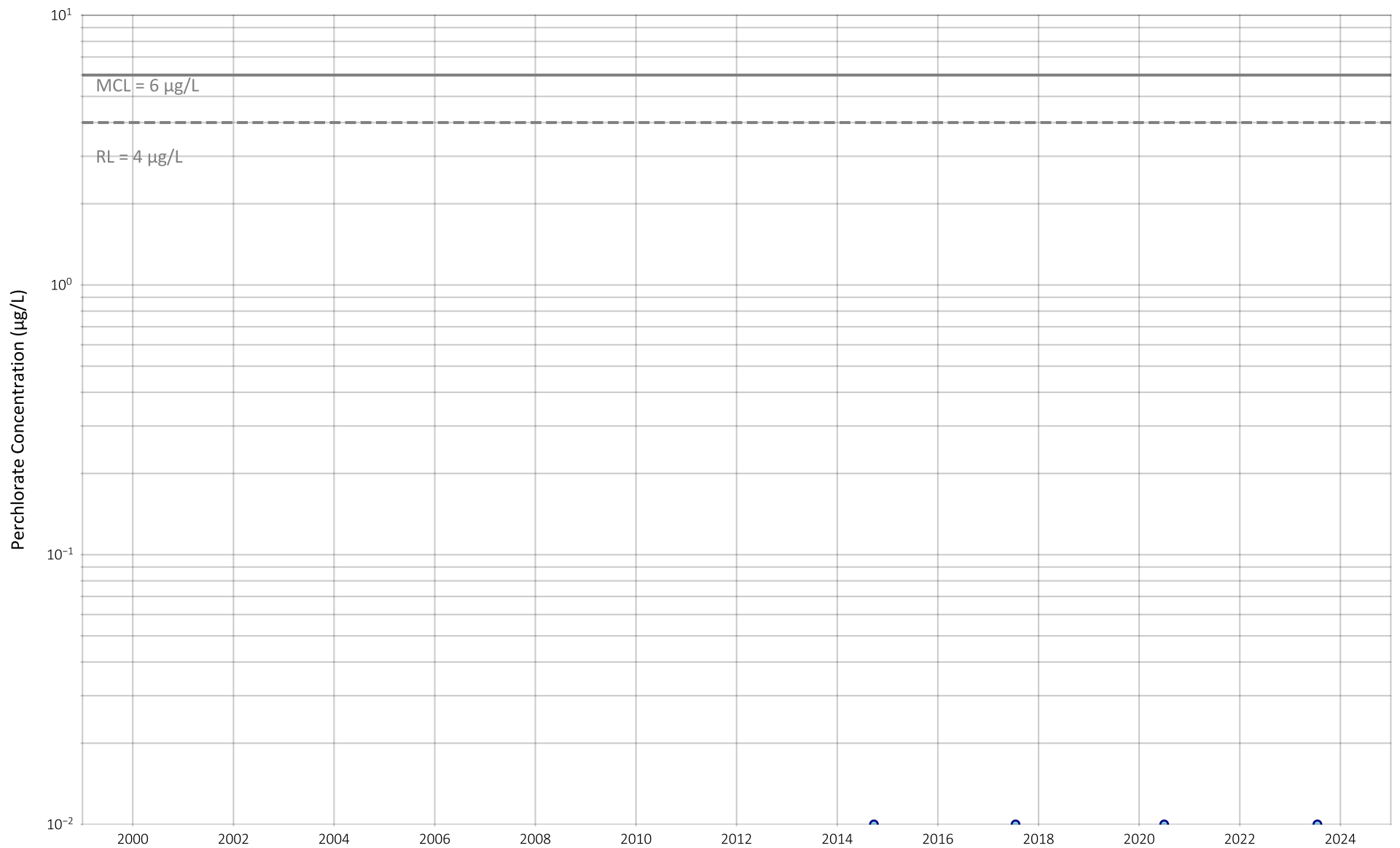
Notes:

1. The maximum contaminant level (MCL) for perchlorate is 6 micrograms per liter ($\mu\text{g/L}$).
2. The reporting limit (RL) most used for perchlorate is 4.0 $\mu\text{g/L}$. Reporting limits identified in this dataset were between 0.5 $\mu\text{g/L}$ and 4.0 $\mu\text{g/L}$. Samples that were not detected are shown as 0.01 $\mu\text{g/L}$.



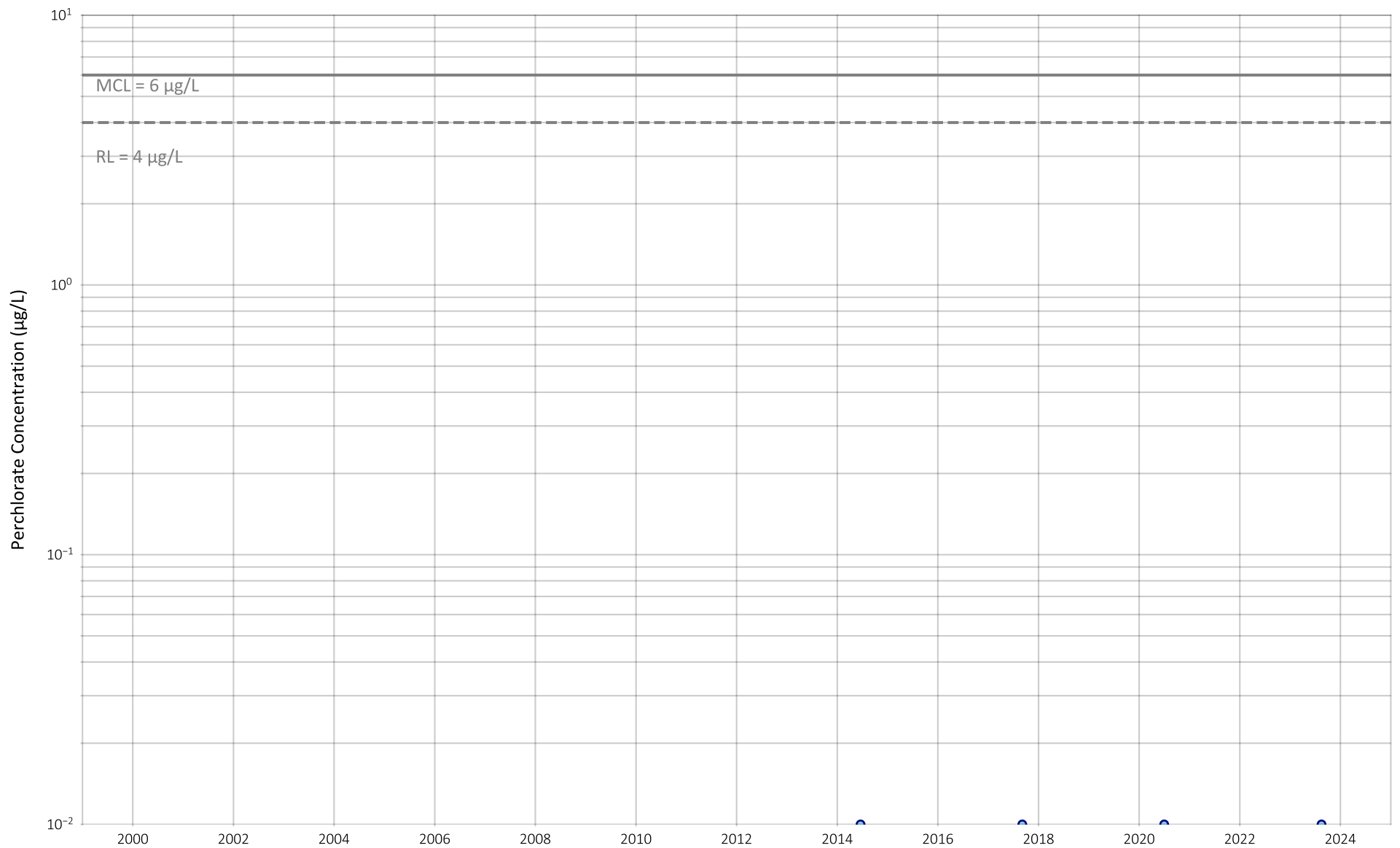
Notes:

1. The maximum contaminant level (MCL) for perchlorate is 6 micrograms per liter ($\mu\text{g/L}$).
2. The reporting limit (RL) most used for perchlorate is 4.0 $\mu\text{g/L}$. Reporting limits identified in this dataset were between 0.5 $\mu\text{g/L}$ and 4.0 $\mu\text{g/L}$. Samples that were not detected are shown as 0.01 $\mu\text{g/L}$.



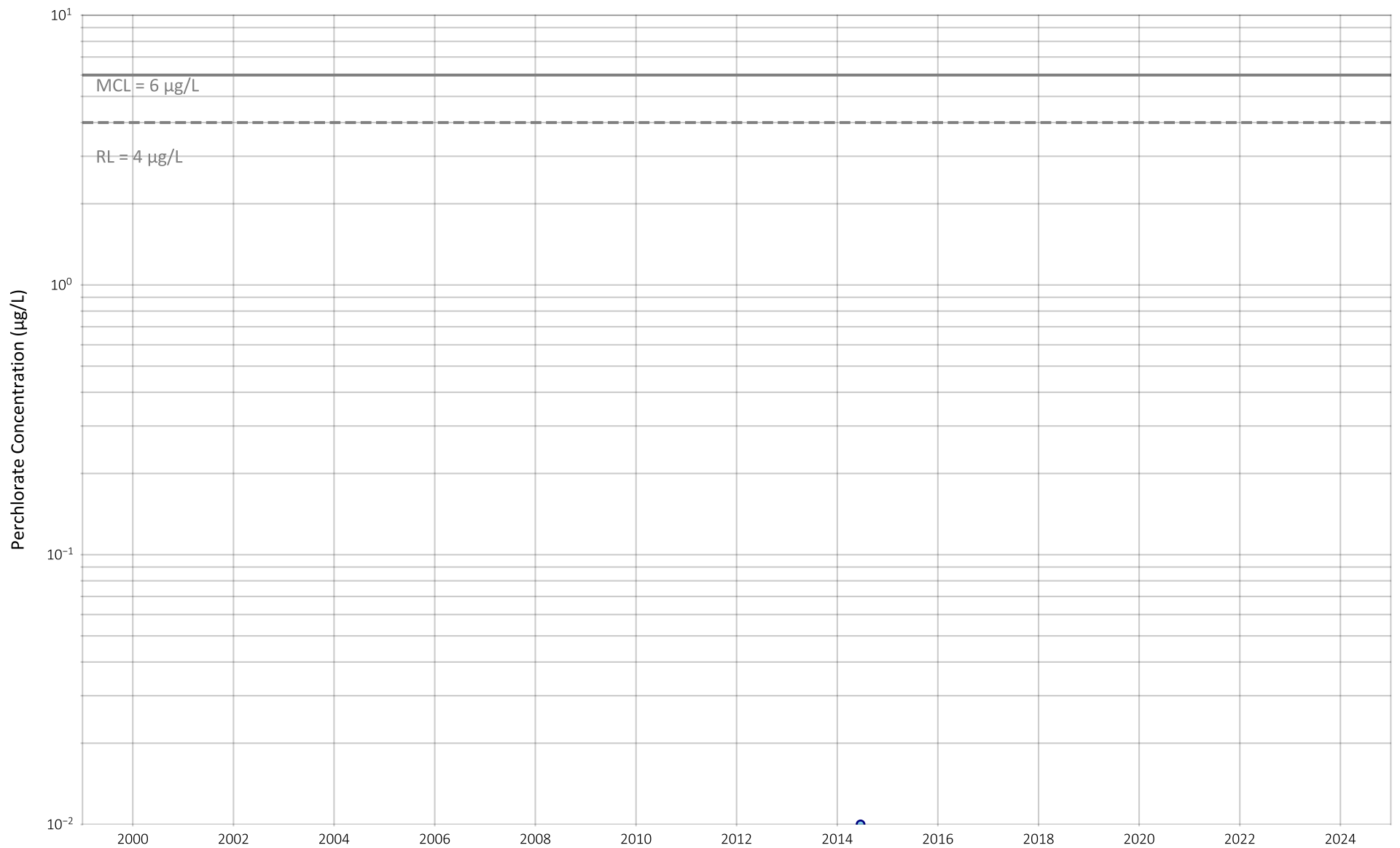
Notes:

1. The maximum contaminant level (MCL) for perchlorate is 6 micrograms per liter ($\mu\text{g/L}$).
2. The reporting limit (RL) most used for perchlorate is 4.0 $\mu\text{g/L}$. Reporting limits identified in this dataset were between 0.5 $\mu\text{g/L}$ and 4.0 $\mu\text{g/L}$. Samples that were not detected are shown as 0.01 $\mu\text{g/L}$.



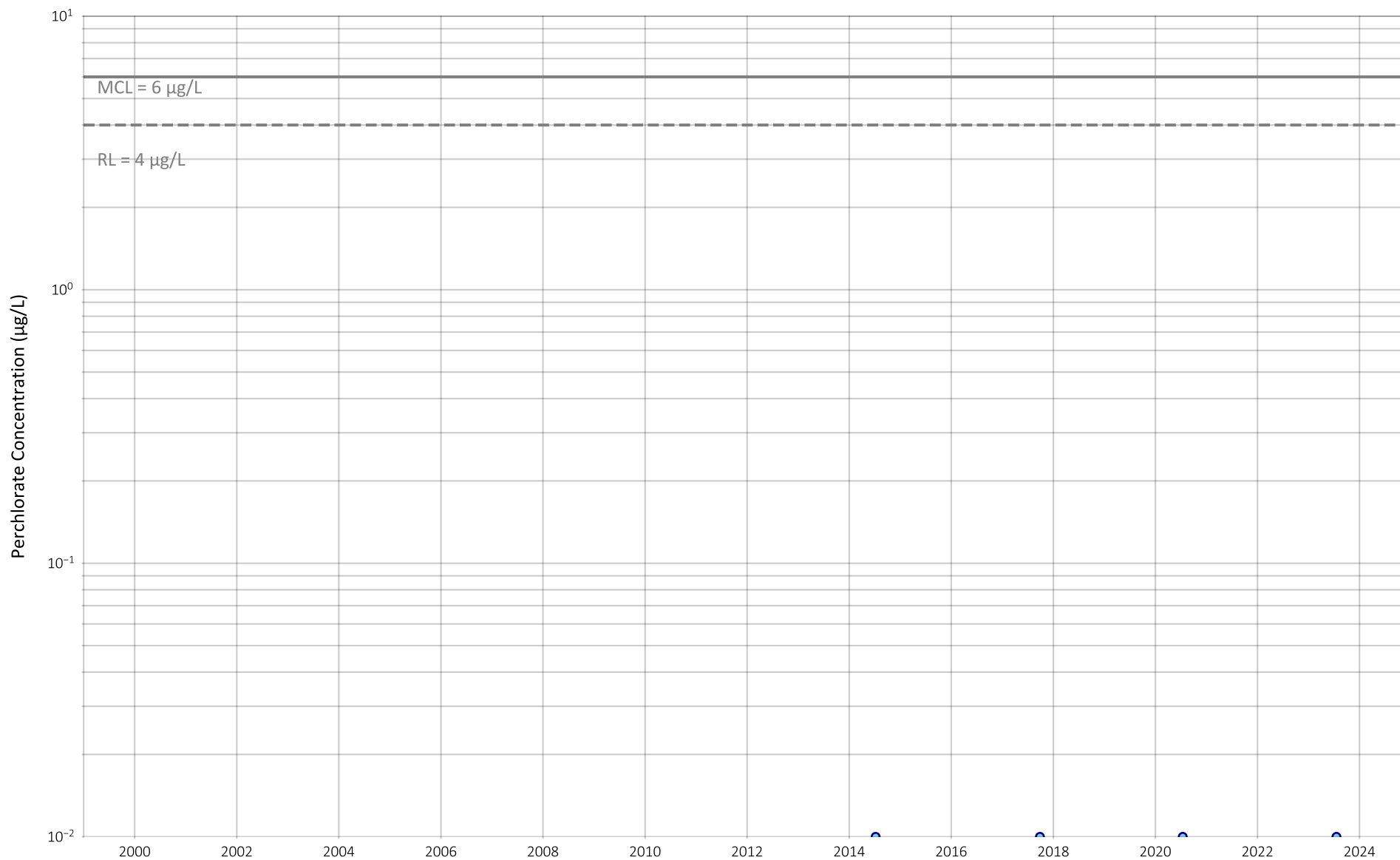
Notes:

1. The maximum contaminant level (MCL) for perchlorate is 6 micrograms per liter ($\mu\text{g/L}$).
2. The reporting limit (RL) most used for perchlorate is $4.0 \mu\text{g/L}$. Reporting limits identified in this dataset were between $0.5 \mu\text{g/L}$ and $4.0 \mu\text{g/L}$. Samples that were not detected are shown as $0.01 \mu\text{g/L}$.



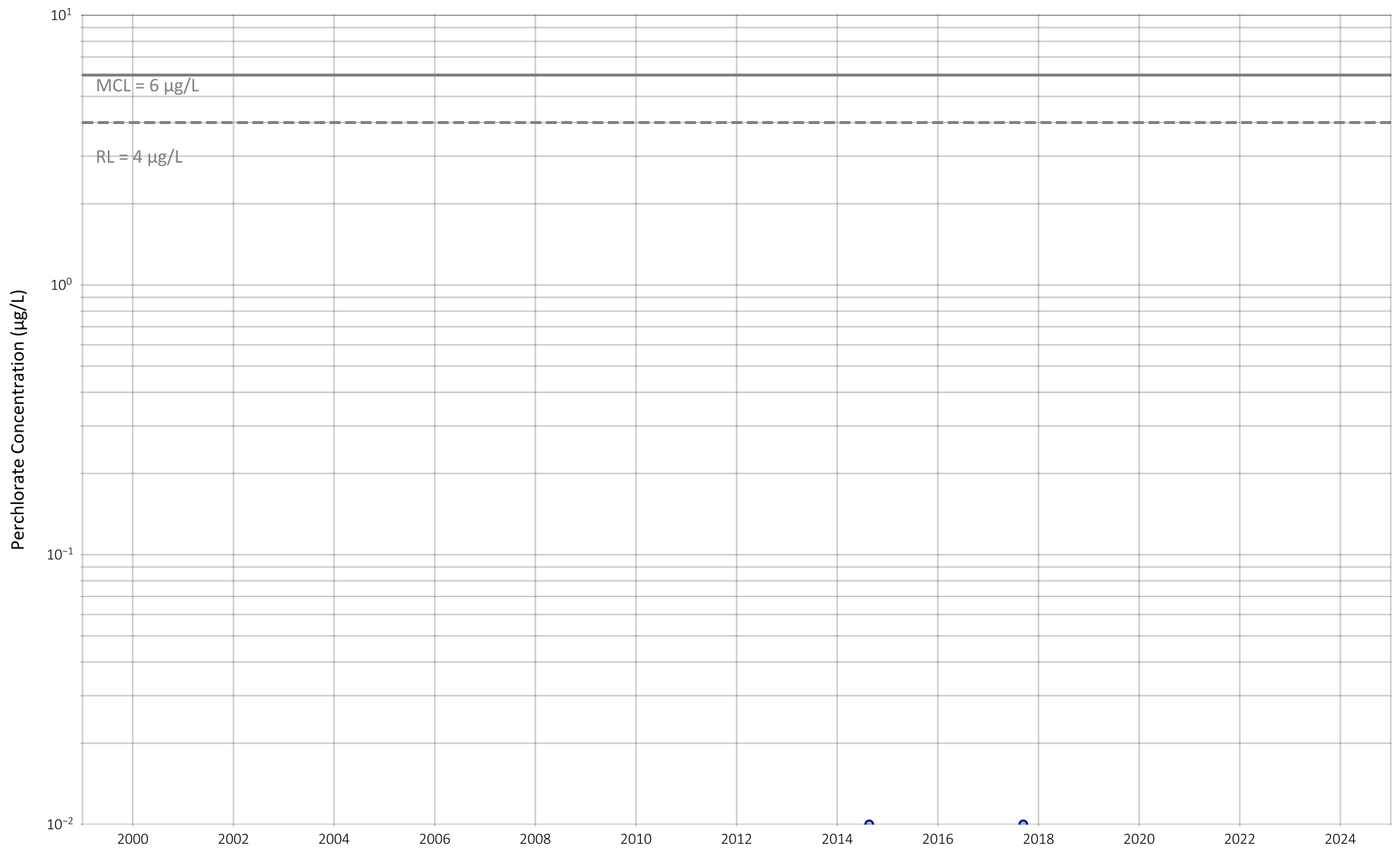
Notes:

1. The maximum contaminant level (MCL) for perchlorate is 6 micrograms per liter ($\mu\text{g/L}$).
2. The reporting limit (RL) most used for perchlorate is 4.0 $\mu\text{g/L}$. Reporting limits identified in this dataset were between 0.5 $\mu\text{g/L}$ and 4.0 $\mu\text{g/L}$. Samples that were not detected are shown as 0.01 $\mu\text{g/L}$.



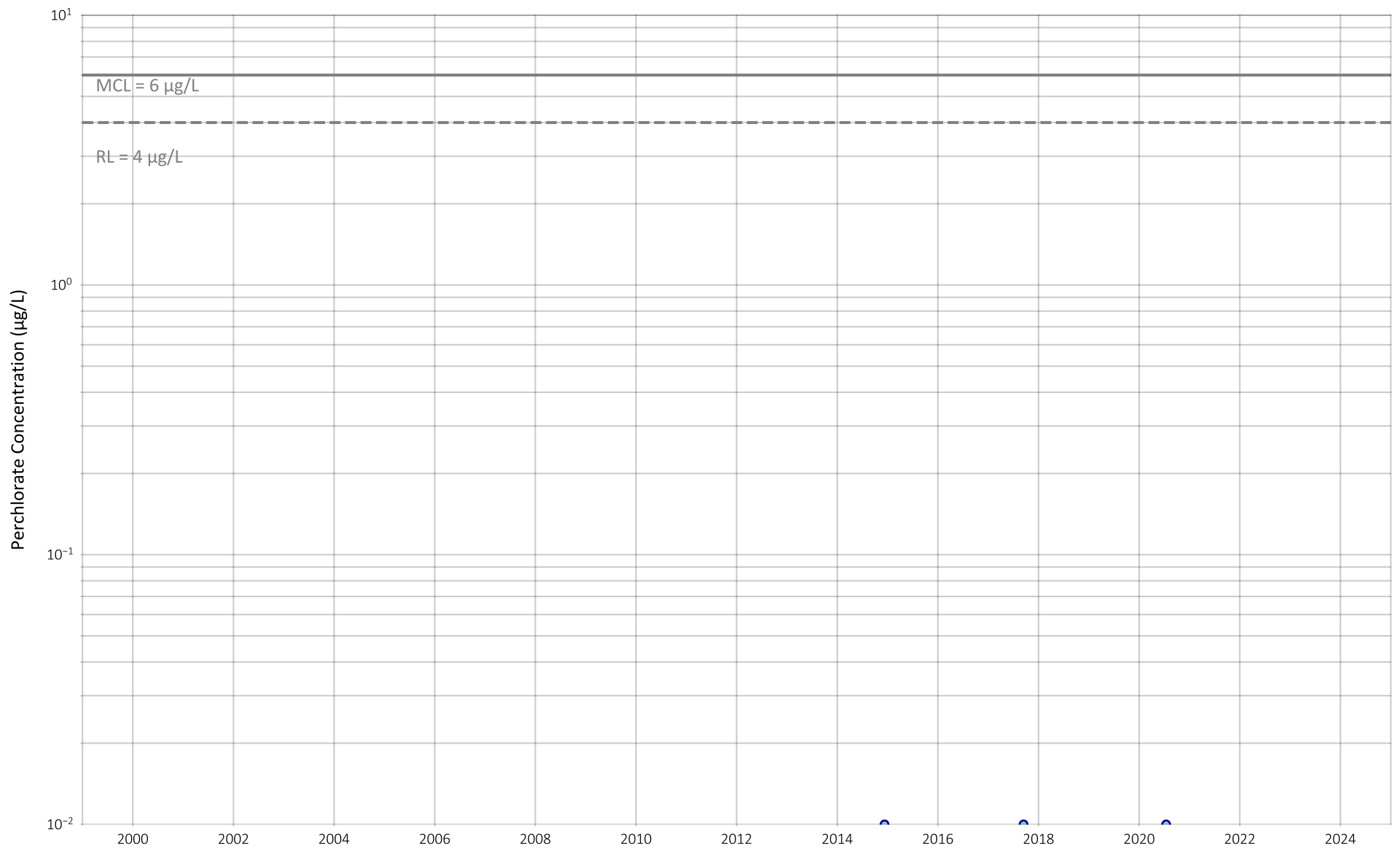
Notes:

1. The maximum contaminant level (MCL) for perchlorate is 6 micrograms per liter ($\mu\text{g/L}$).
2. The reporting limit (RL) most used for perchlorate is 4.0 $\mu\text{g/L}$. Reporting limits identified in this dataset were between 0.5 $\mu\text{g/L}$ and 4.0 $\mu\text{g/L}$. Samples that were not detected are shown as 0.01 $\mu\text{g/L}$.



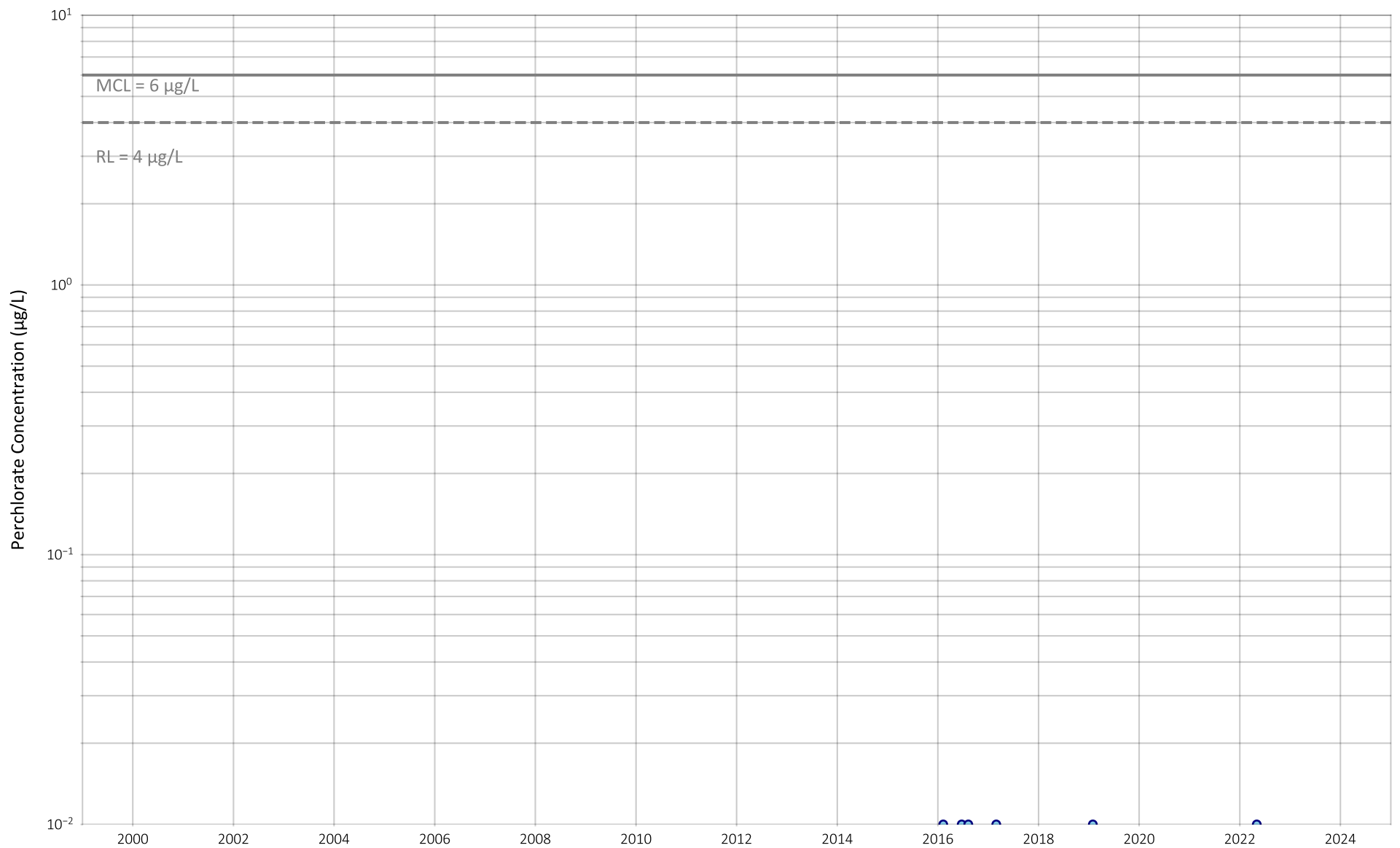
Notes:

1. The maximum contaminant level (MCL) for perchlorate is 6 micrograms per liter ($\mu\text{g/L}$).
2. The reporting limit (RL) most used for perchlorate is 4.0 $\mu\text{g/L}$. Reporting limits identified in this dataset were between 0.5 $\mu\text{g/L}$ and 4.0 $\mu\text{g/L}$. Samples that were not detected are shown as 0.01 $\mu\text{g/L}$.



Notes:

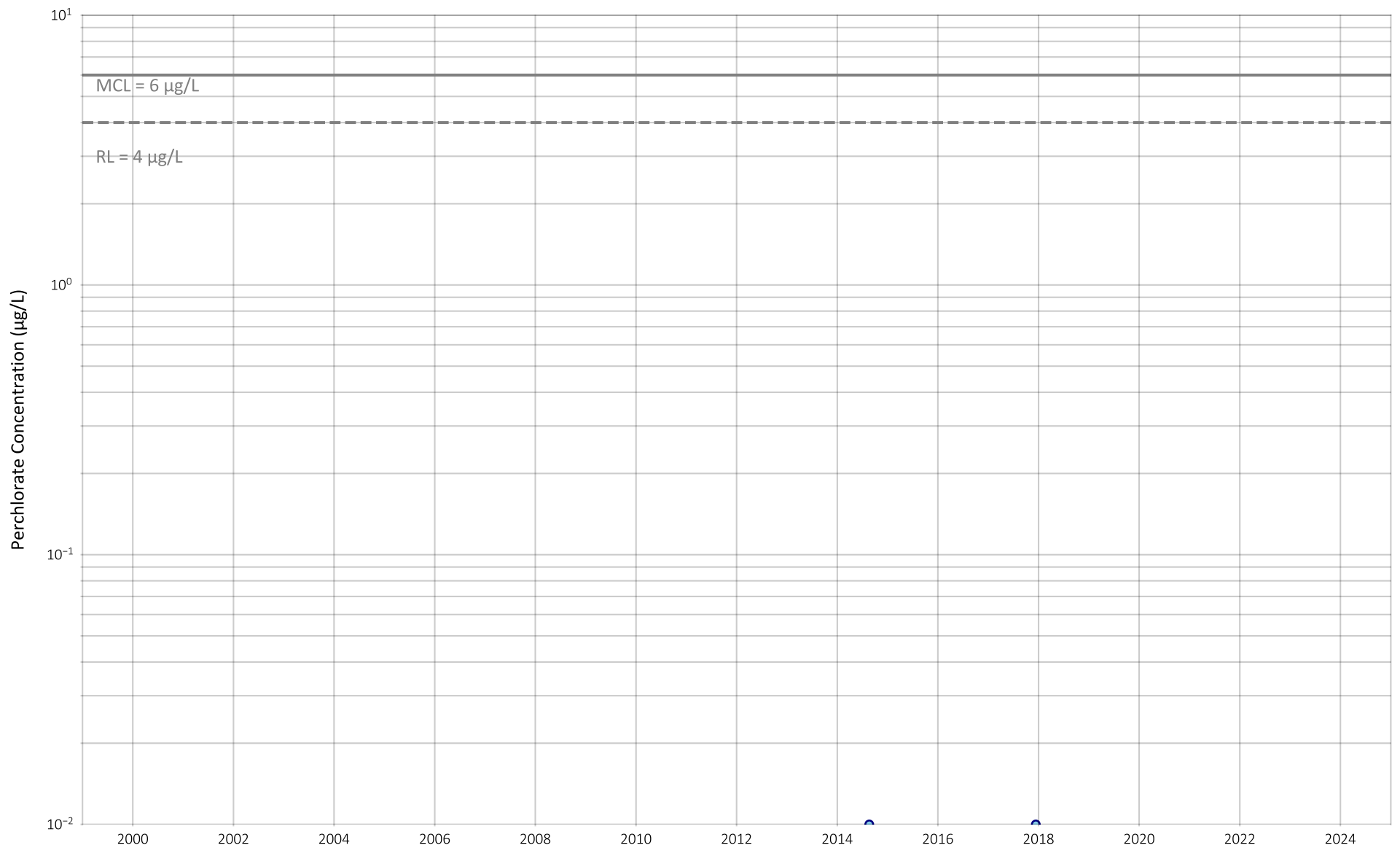
1. The maximum contaminant level (MCL) for perchlorate is 6 micrograms per liter ($\mu\text{g/L}$).
2. The reporting limit (RL) most used for perchlorate is 4.0 $\mu\text{g/L}$. Reporting limits identified in this dataset were between 0.5 $\mu\text{g/L}$ and 4.0 $\mu\text{g/L}$. Samples that were not detected are shown as 0.01 $\mu\text{g/L}$.



Notes:

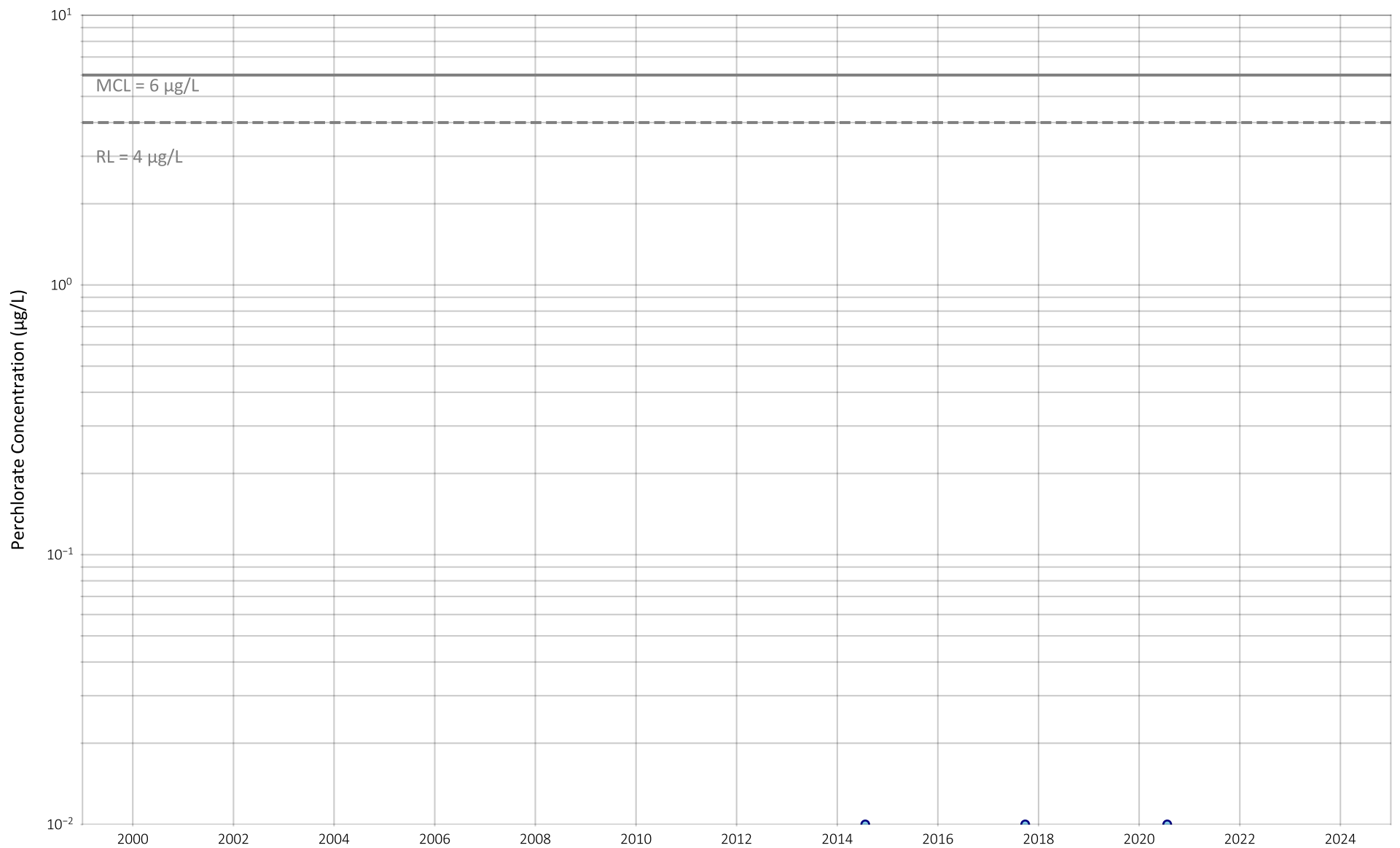
1. The maximum contaminant level (MCL) for perchlorate is 6 micrograms per liter ($\mu\text{g/L}$).
2. The reporting limit (RL) most used for perchlorate is 4.0 $\mu\text{g/L}$. Reporting limits identified in this dataset were between 0.5 $\mu\text{g/L}$ and 4.0 $\mu\text{g/L}$. Samples that were not detected are shown as 0.01 $\mu\text{g/L}$.

Well Name: WELL 13 (390')
Well Owner: Citrus Heights Water District
Figure D.47



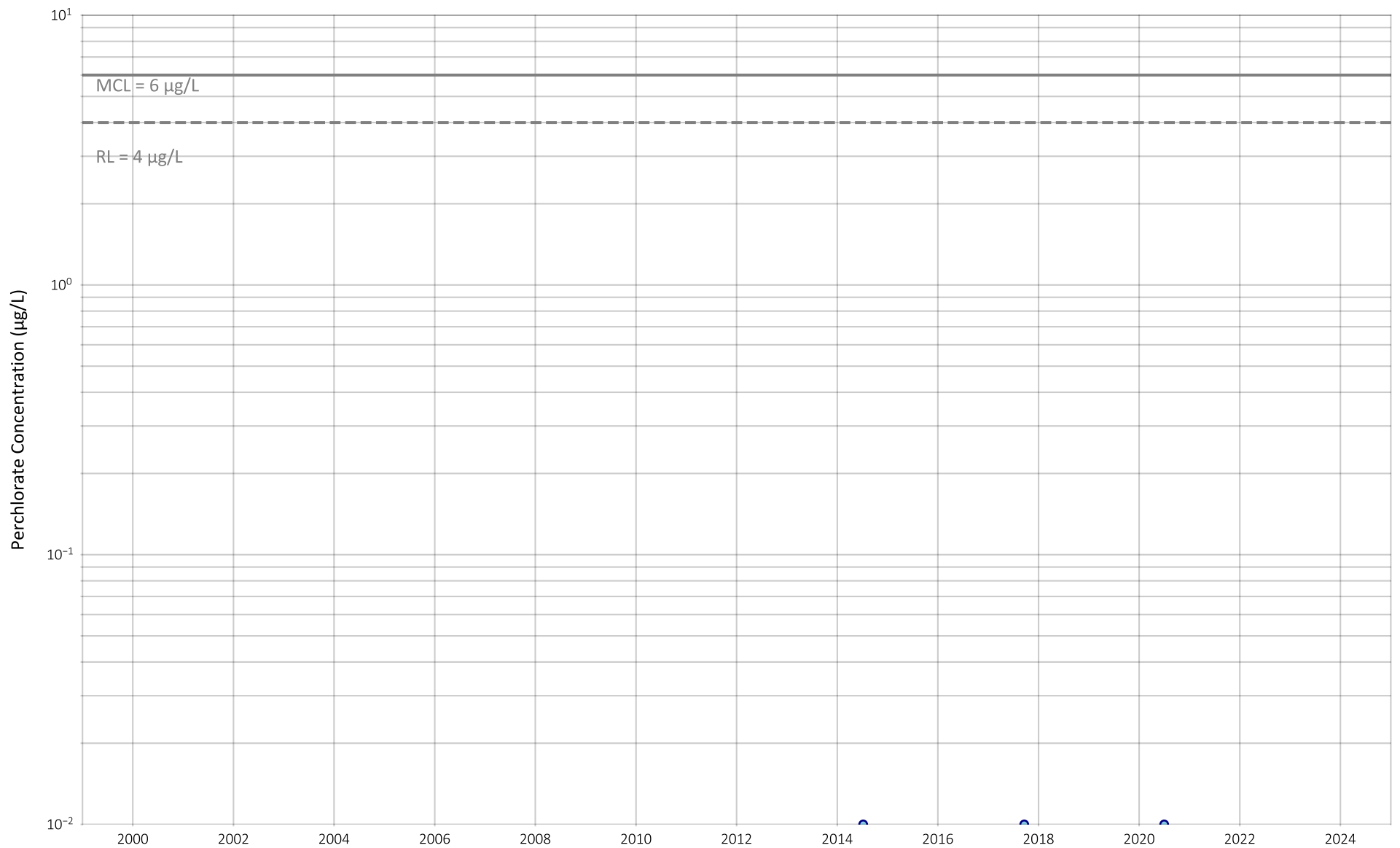
Notes:

1. The maximum contaminant level (MCL) for perchlorate is 6 micrograms per liter ($\mu\text{g/L}$).
2. The reporting limit (RL) most used for perchlorate is $4.0 \mu\text{g/L}$. Reporting limits identified in this dataset were between $0.5 \mu\text{g/L}$ and $4.0 \mu\text{g/L}$. Samples that were not detected are shown as $0.01 \mu\text{g/L}$.



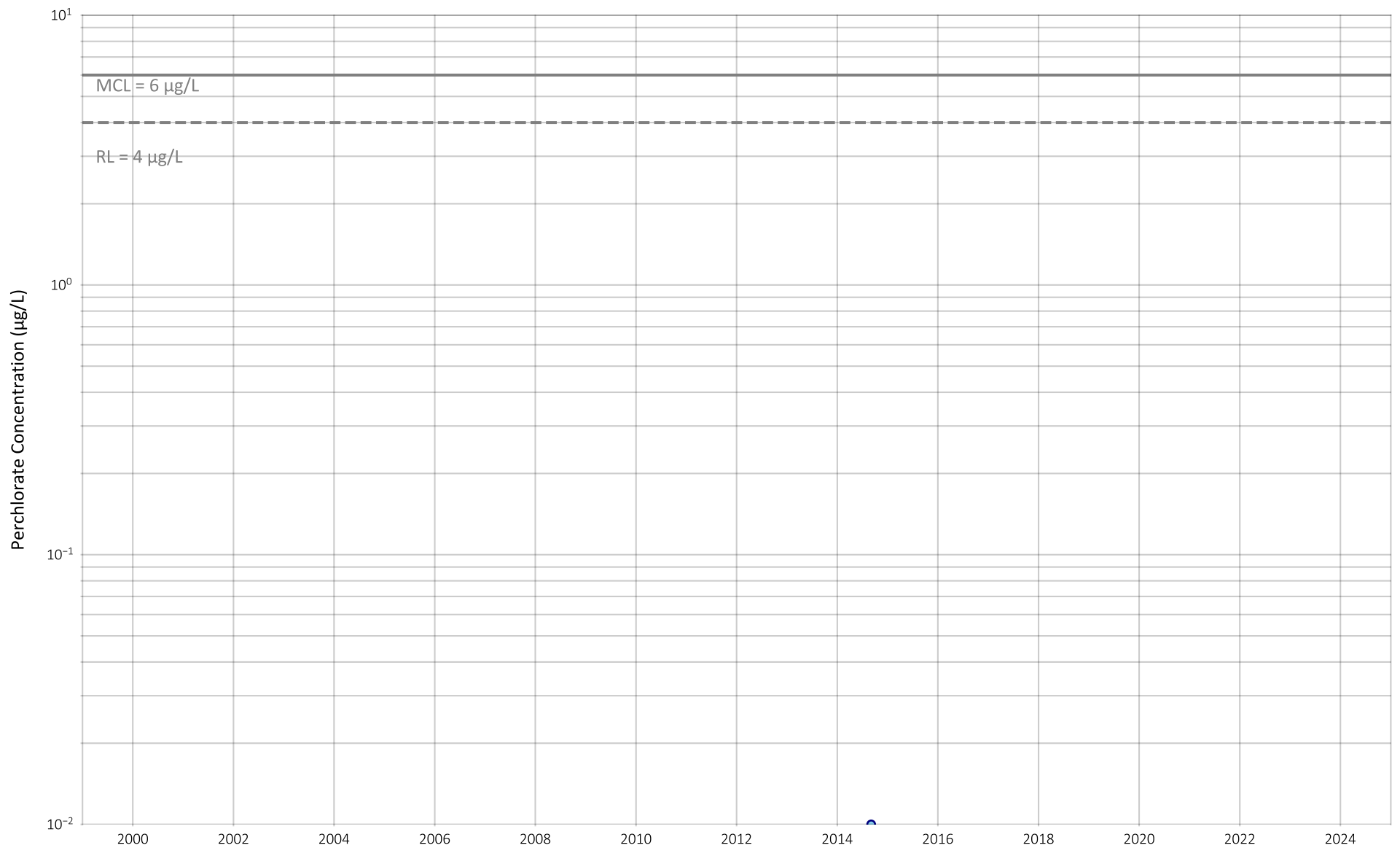
Notes:

1. The maximum contaminant level (MCL) for perchlorate is 6 micrograms per liter (µg/L).
2. The reporting limit (RL) most used for perchlorate is 4.0 µg/L. Reporting limits identified in this dataset were between 0.5 µg/L and 4.0 µg/L. Samples that were not detected are shown as 0.01 µg/L.



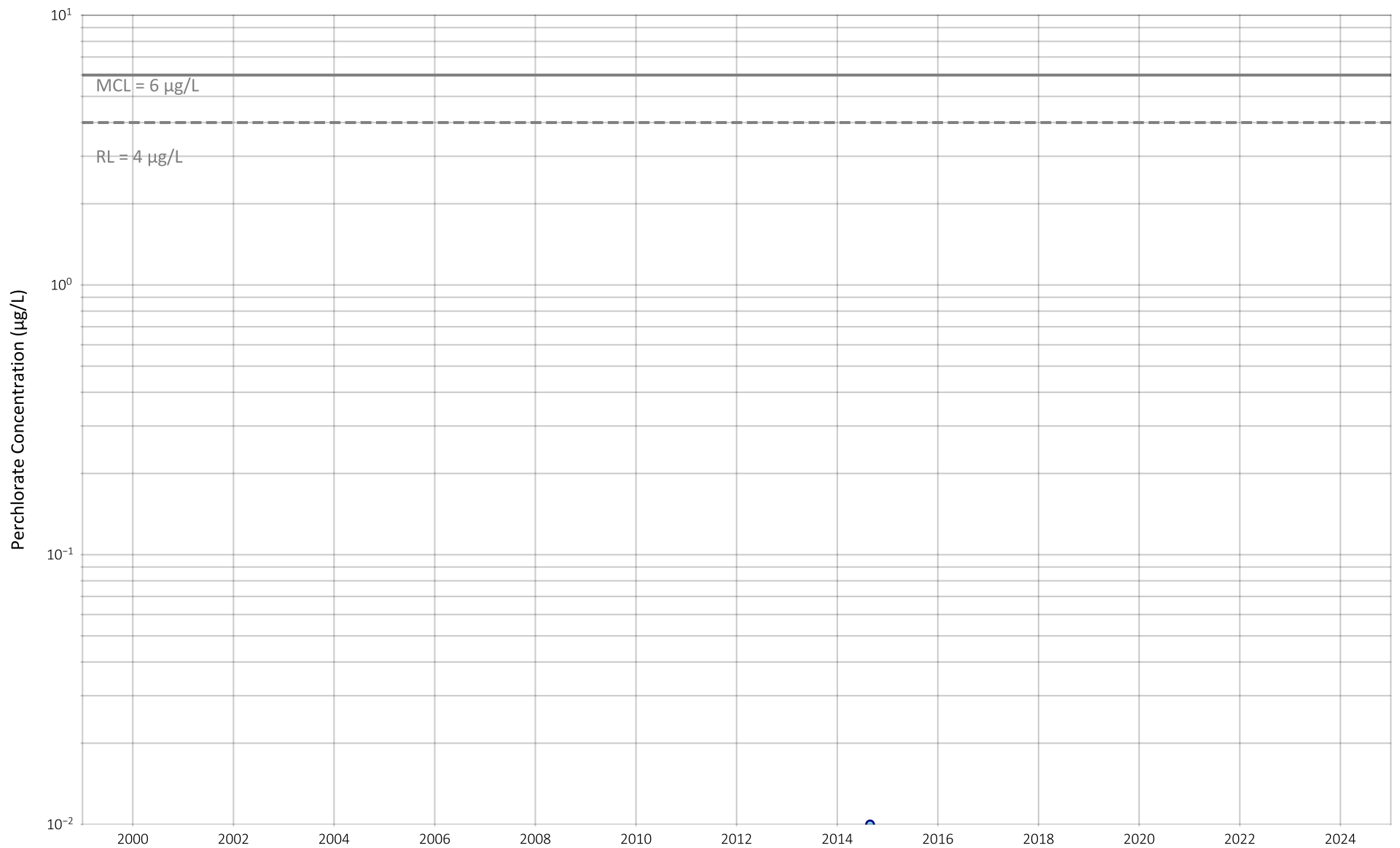
Notes:

1. The maximum contaminant level (MCL) for perchlorate is 6 micrograms per liter (µg/L).
2. The reporting limit (RL) most used for perchlorate is 4.0 µg/L. Reporting limits identified in this dataset were between 0.5 µg/L and 4.0 µg/L. Samples that were not detected are shown as 0.01 µg/L.



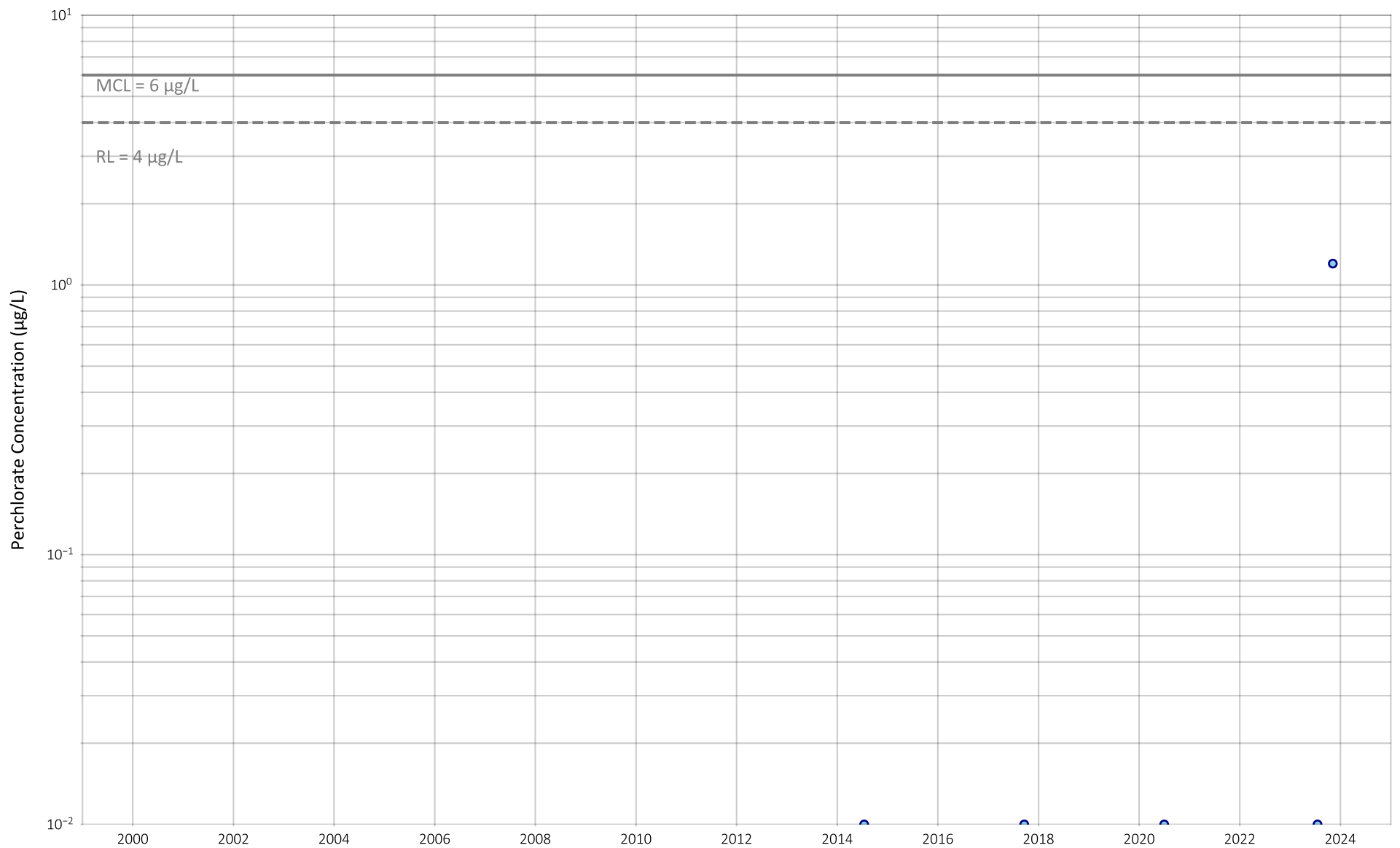
Notes:

1. The maximum contaminant level (MCL) for perchlorate is 6 micrograms per liter ($\mu\text{g/L}$).
2. The reporting limit (RL) most used for perchlorate is 4.0 $\mu\text{g/L}$. Reporting limits identified in this dataset were between 0.5 $\mu\text{g/L}$ and 4.0 $\mu\text{g/L}$. Samples that were not detected are shown as 0.01 $\mu\text{g/L}$.



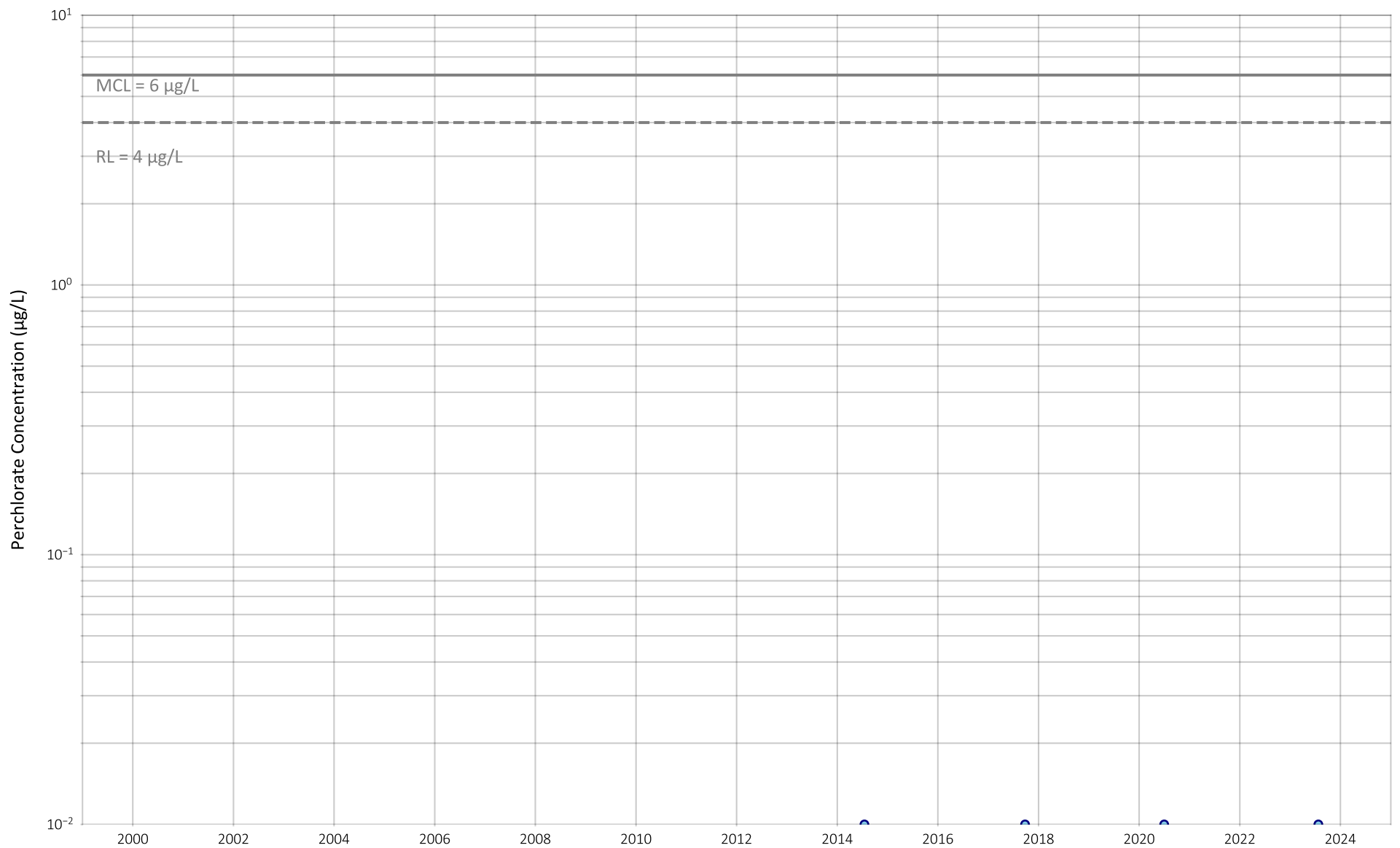
Notes:

1. The maximum contaminant level (MCL) for perchlorate is 6 micrograms per liter ($\mu\text{g/L}$).
2. The reporting limit (RL) most used for perchlorate is 4.0 $\mu\text{g/L}$. Reporting limits identified in this dataset were between 0.5 $\mu\text{g/L}$ and 4.0 $\mu\text{g/L}$. Samples that were not detected are shown as 0.01 $\mu\text{g/L}$.



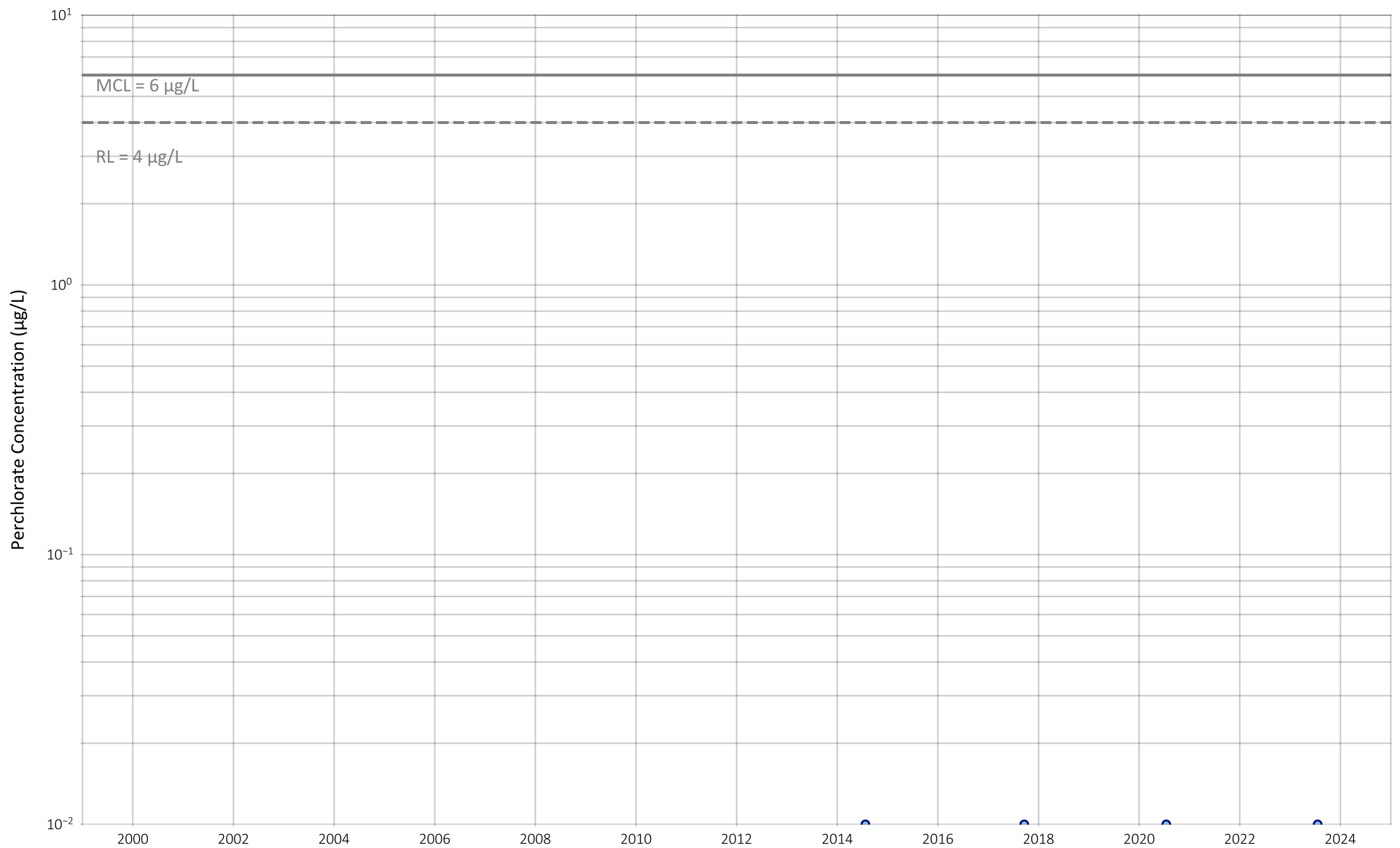
Notes:

1. The maximum contaminant level (MCL) for perchlorate is 6 micrograms per liter ($\mu\text{g/L}$).
2. The reporting limit (RL) most used for perchlorate is 4.0 $\mu\text{g/L}$. Reporting limits identified in this dataset were between 0.5 $\mu\text{g/L}$ and 4.0 $\mu\text{g/L}$. Samples that were not detected are shown as 0.01 $\mu\text{g/L}$.



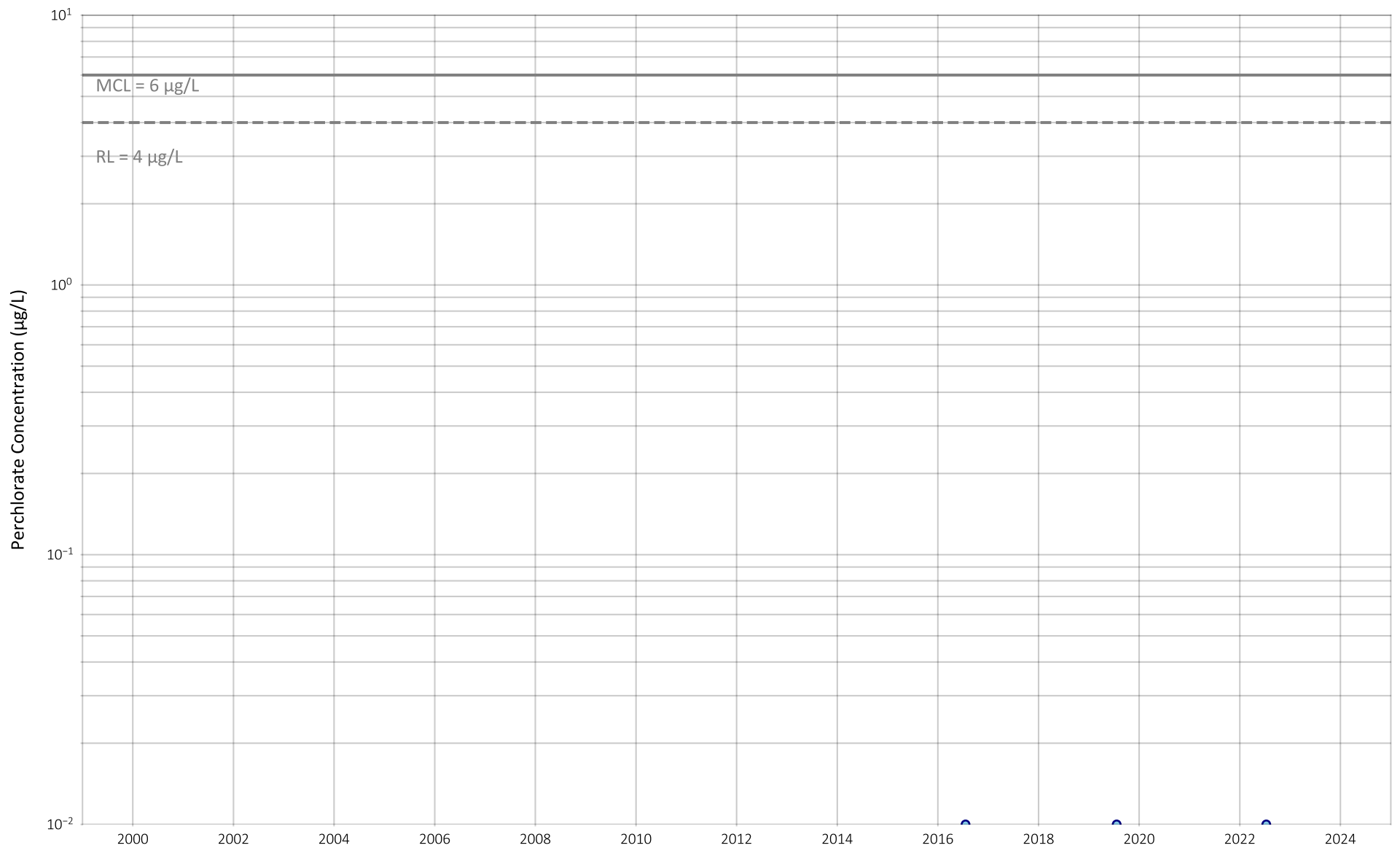
Notes:

1. The maximum contaminant level (MCL) for perchlorate is 6 micrograms per liter (µg/L).
2. The reporting limit (RL) most used for perchlorate is 4.0 µg/L. Reporting limits identified in this dataset were between 0.5 µg/L and 4.0 µg/L. Samples that were not detected are shown as 0.01 µg/L.



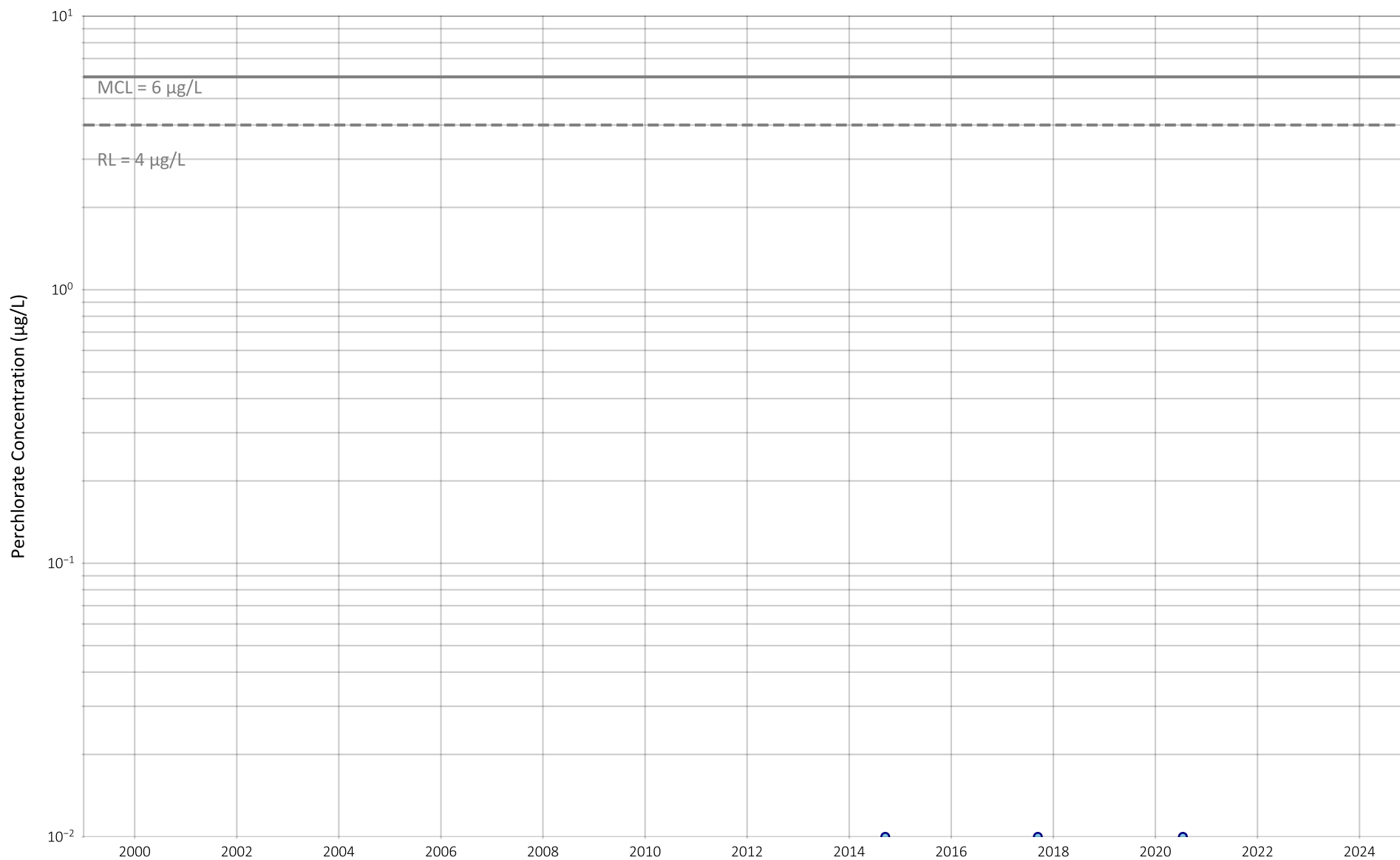
Notes:

1. The maximum contaminant level (MCL) for perchlorate is 6 micrograms per liter (µg/L).
2. The reporting limit (RL) most used for perchlorate is 4.0 µg/L. Reporting limits identified in this dataset were between 0.5 µg/L and 4.0 µg/L. Samples that were not detected are shown as 0.01 µg/L.



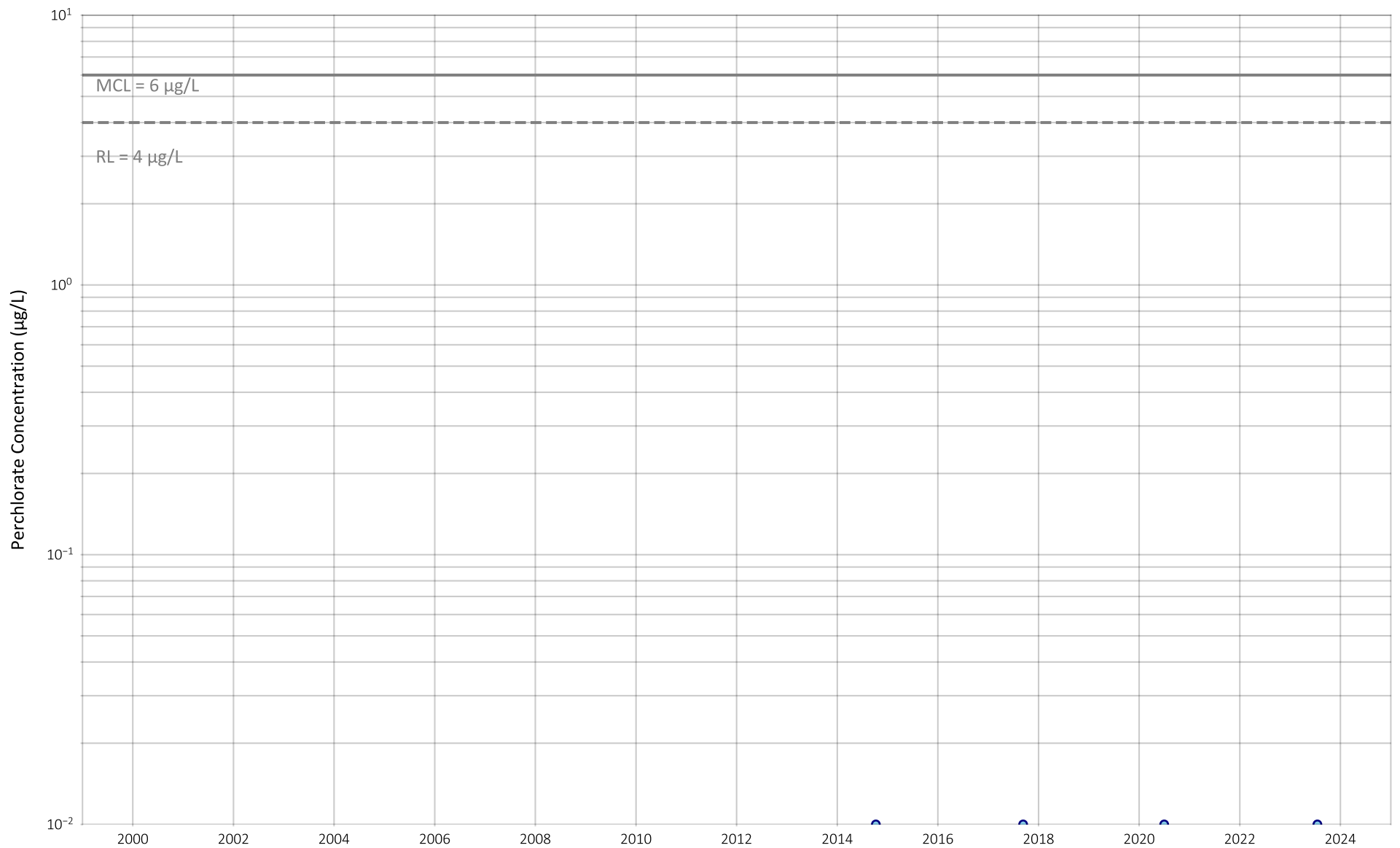
Notes:

1. The maximum contaminant level (MCL) for perchlorate is 6 micrograms per liter ($\mu\text{g/L}$).
2. The reporting limit (RL) most used for perchlorate is 4.0 $\mu\text{g/L}$. Reporting limits identified in this dataset were between 0.5 $\mu\text{g/L}$ and 4.0 $\mu\text{g/L}$. Samples that were not detected are shown as 0.01 $\mu\text{g/L}$.



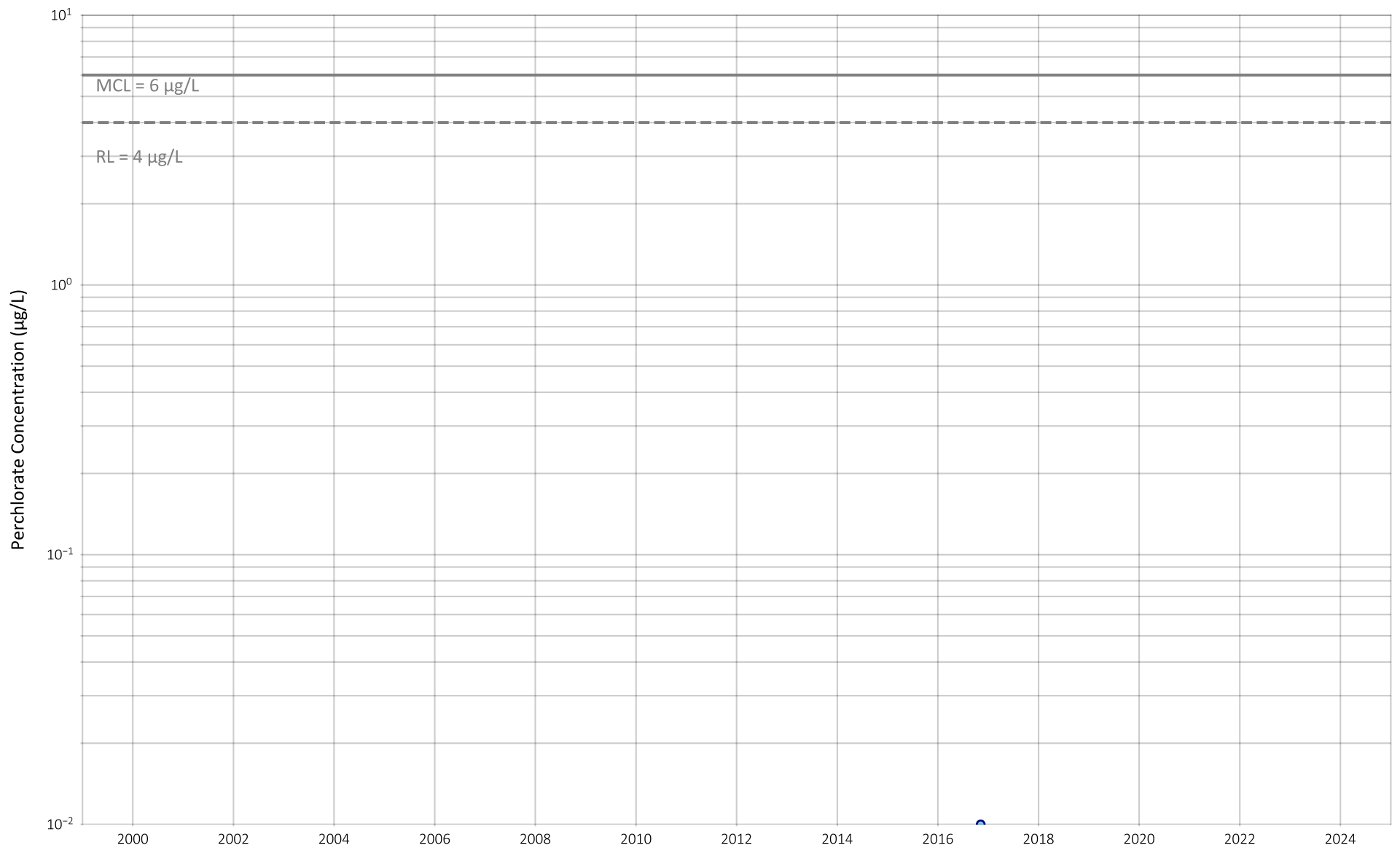
Notes:

1. The maximum contaminant level (MCL) for perchlorate is 6 micrograms per liter ($\mu\text{g/L}$).
2. The reporting limit (RL) most used for perchlorate is 4.0 $\mu\text{g/L}$. Reporting limits identified in this dataset were between 0.5 $\mu\text{g/L}$ and 4.0 $\mu\text{g/L}$. Samples that were not detected are shown as 0.01 $\mu\text{g/L}$.



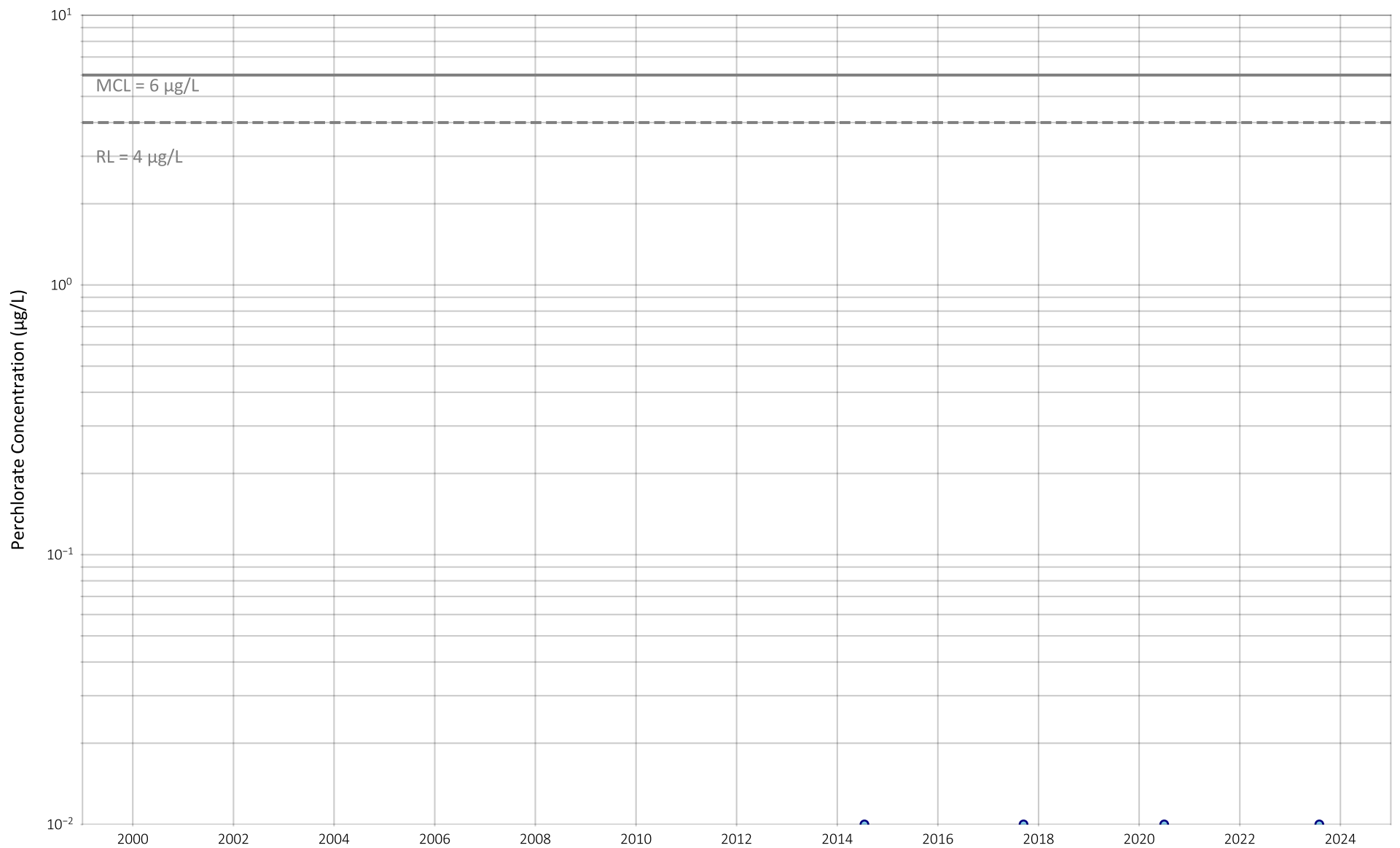
Notes:

1. The maximum contaminant level (MCL) for perchlorate is 6 micrograms per liter ($\mu\text{g/L}$).
2. The reporting limit (RL) most used for perchlorate is 4.0 $\mu\text{g/L}$. Reporting limits identified in this dataset were between 0.5 $\mu\text{g/L}$ and 4.0 $\mu\text{g/L}$. Samples that were not detected are shown as 0.01 $\mu\text{g/L}$.



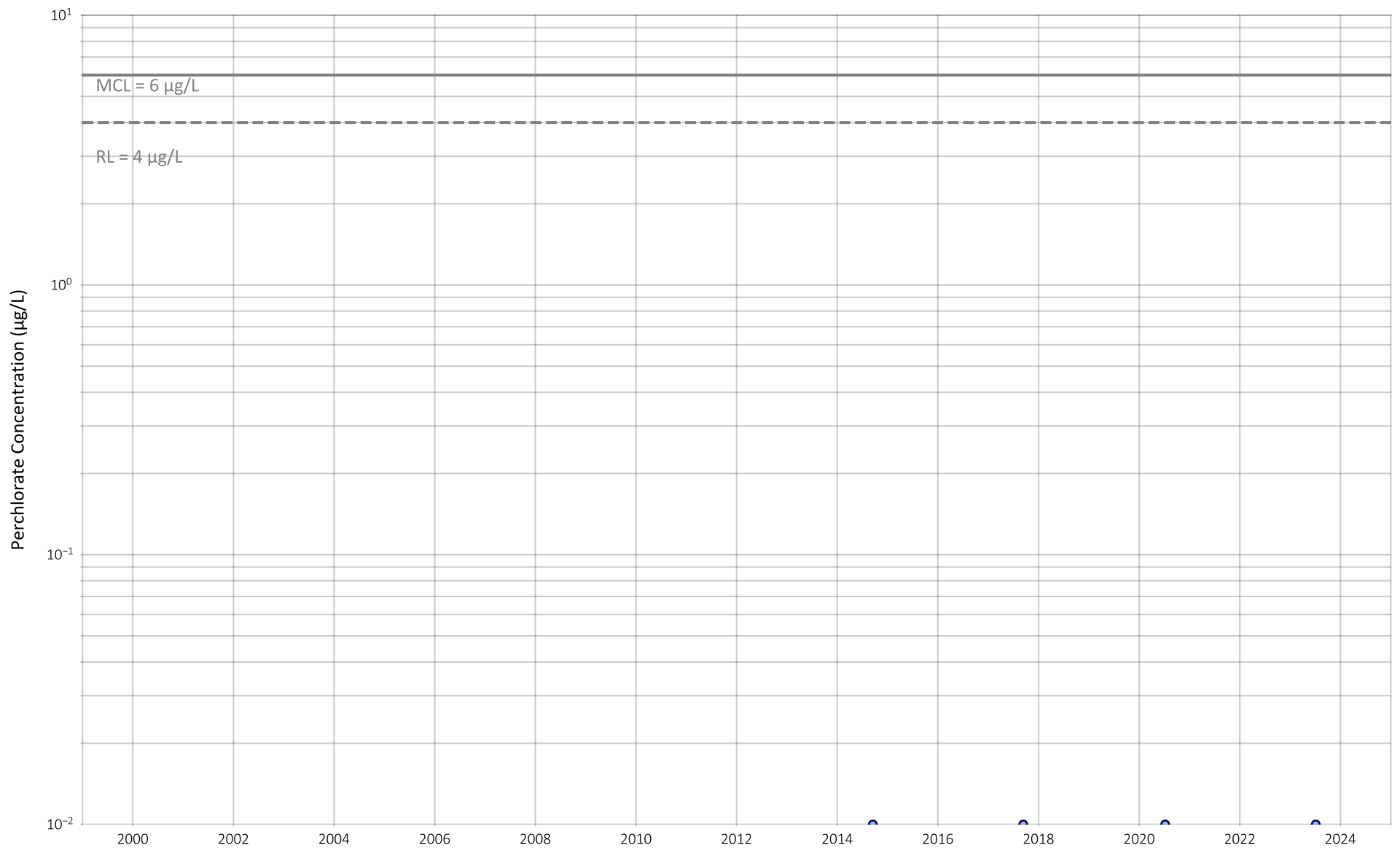
Notes:

1. The maximum contaminant level (MCL) for perchlorate is 6 micrograms per liter ($\mu\text{g/L}$).
2. The reporting limit (RL) most used for perchlorate is 4.0 $\mu\text{g/L}$. Reporting limits identified in this dataset were between 0.5 $\mu\text{g/L}$ and 4.0 $\mu\text{g/L}$. Samples that were not detected are shown as 0.01 $\mu\text{g/L}$.



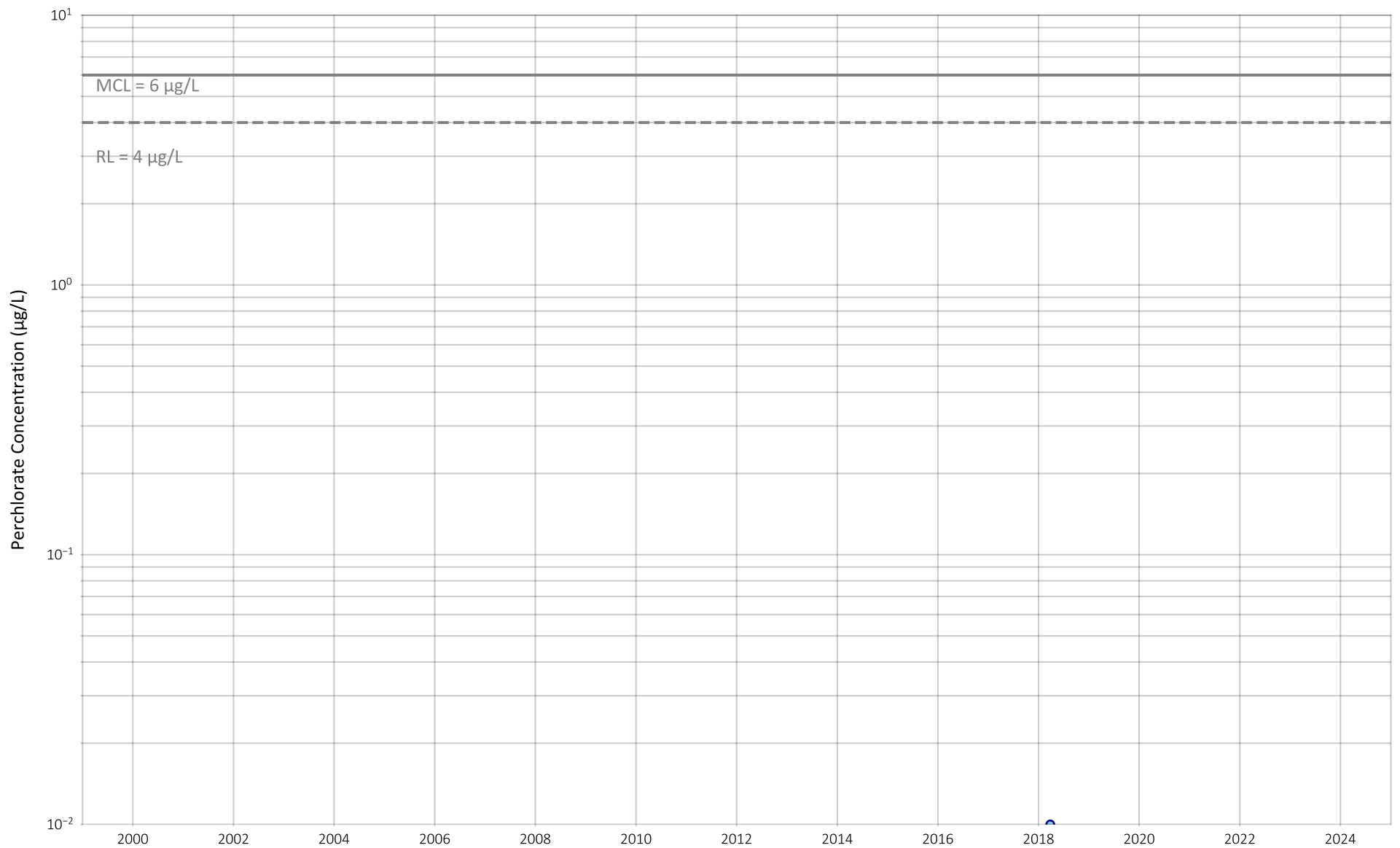
Notes:

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2. The reporting limit (RL) most used for perchlorate is 4.0 µg/L. Reporting limits identified in this dataset were between 0.5 µg/L and 4.0 µg/L. Samples that were not detected are shown as 0.01 µg/L.



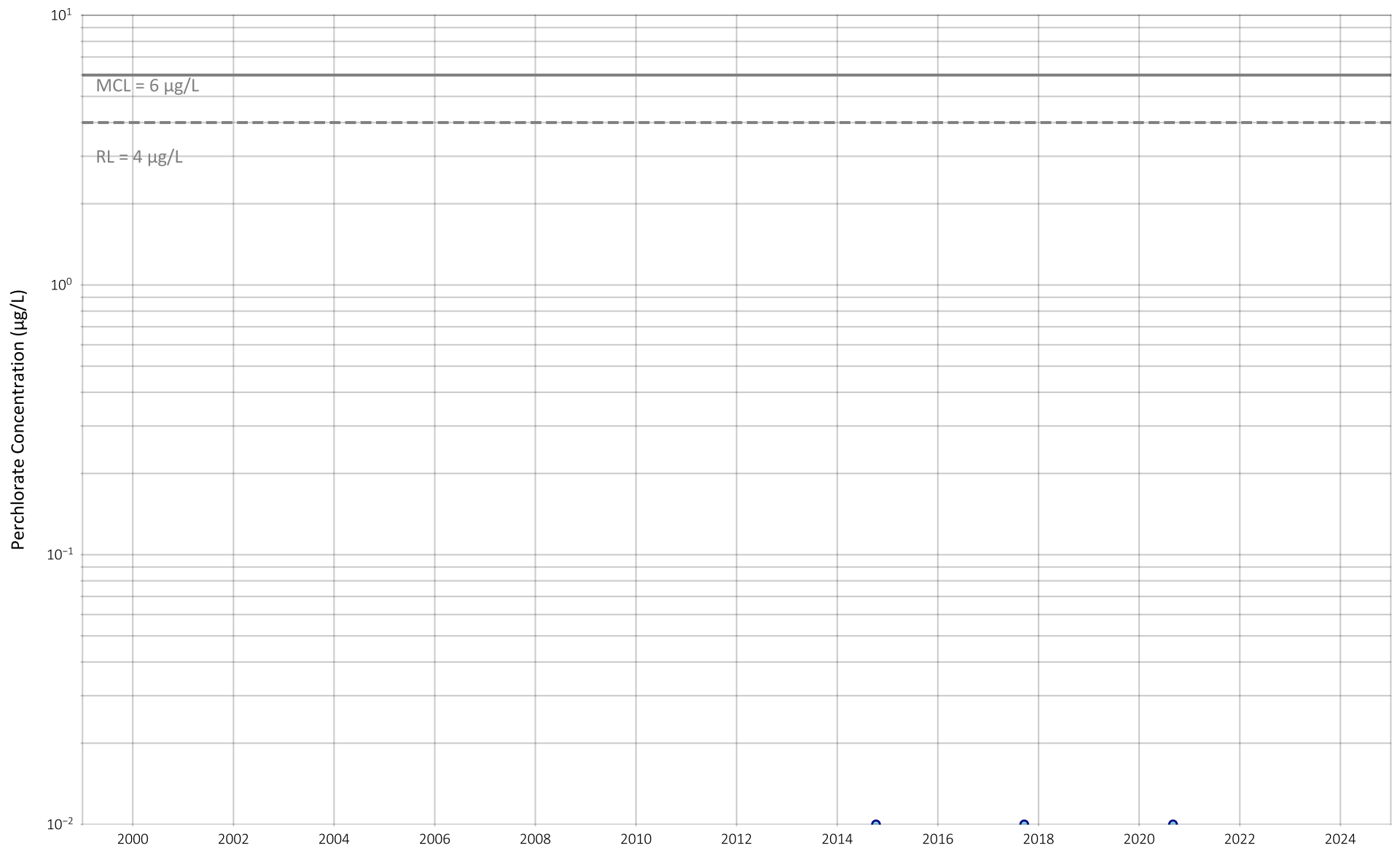
Notes:

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2. The reporting limit (RL) most used for perchlorate is 4.0 µg/L. Reporting limits identified in this dataset were between 0.5 µg/L and 4.0 µg/L. Samples that were not detected are shown as 0.01 µg/L.



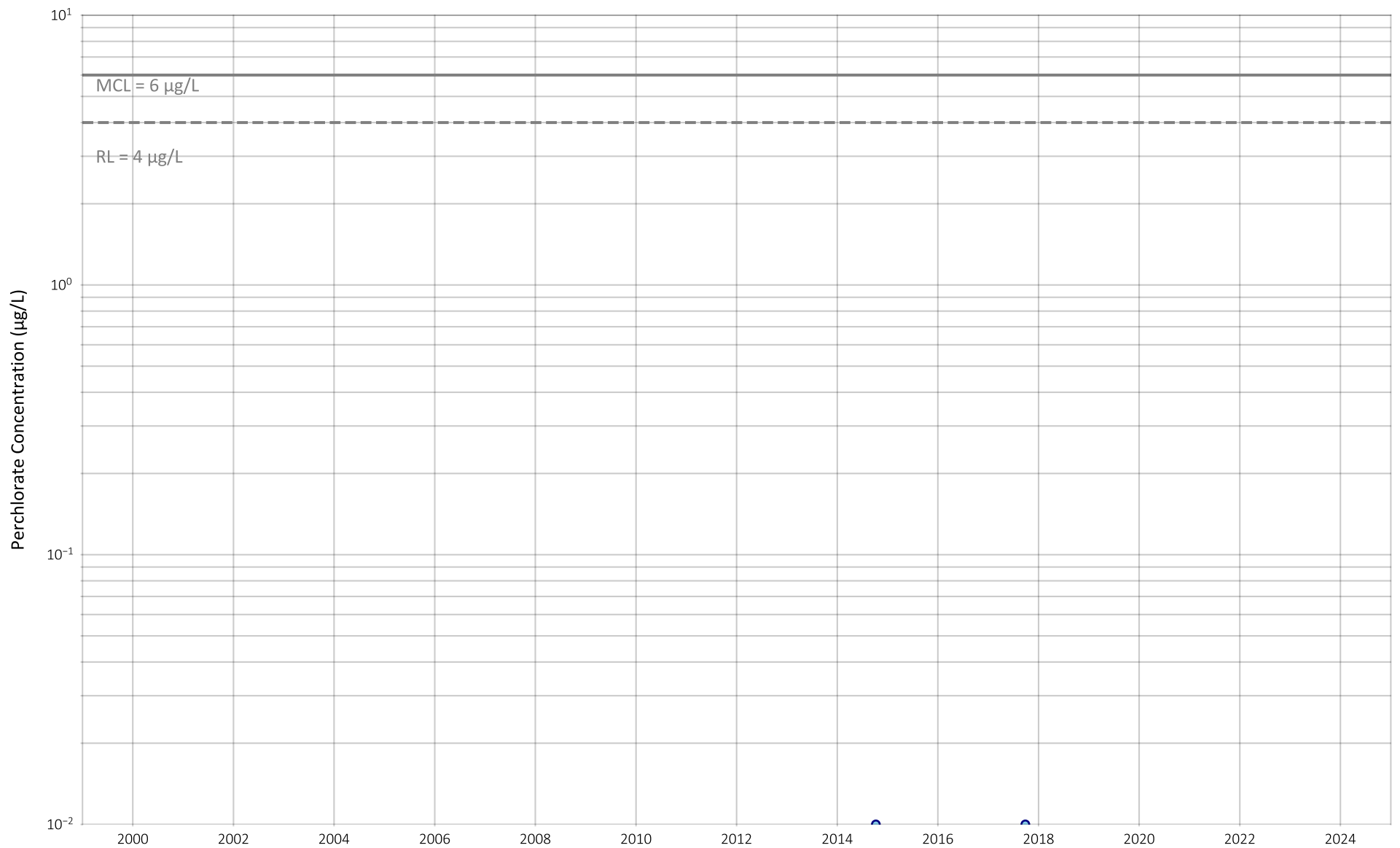
Notes:

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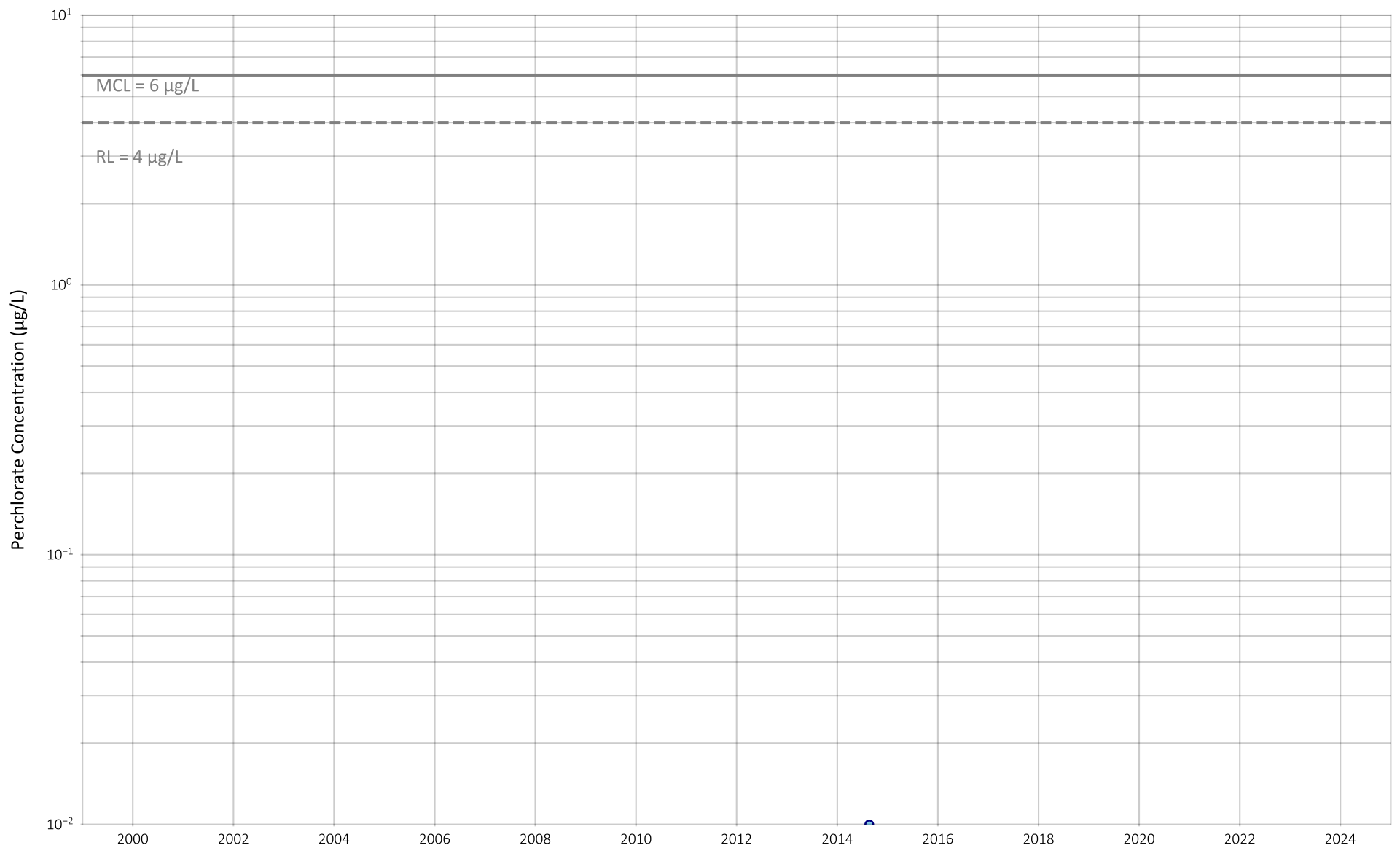
Notes:

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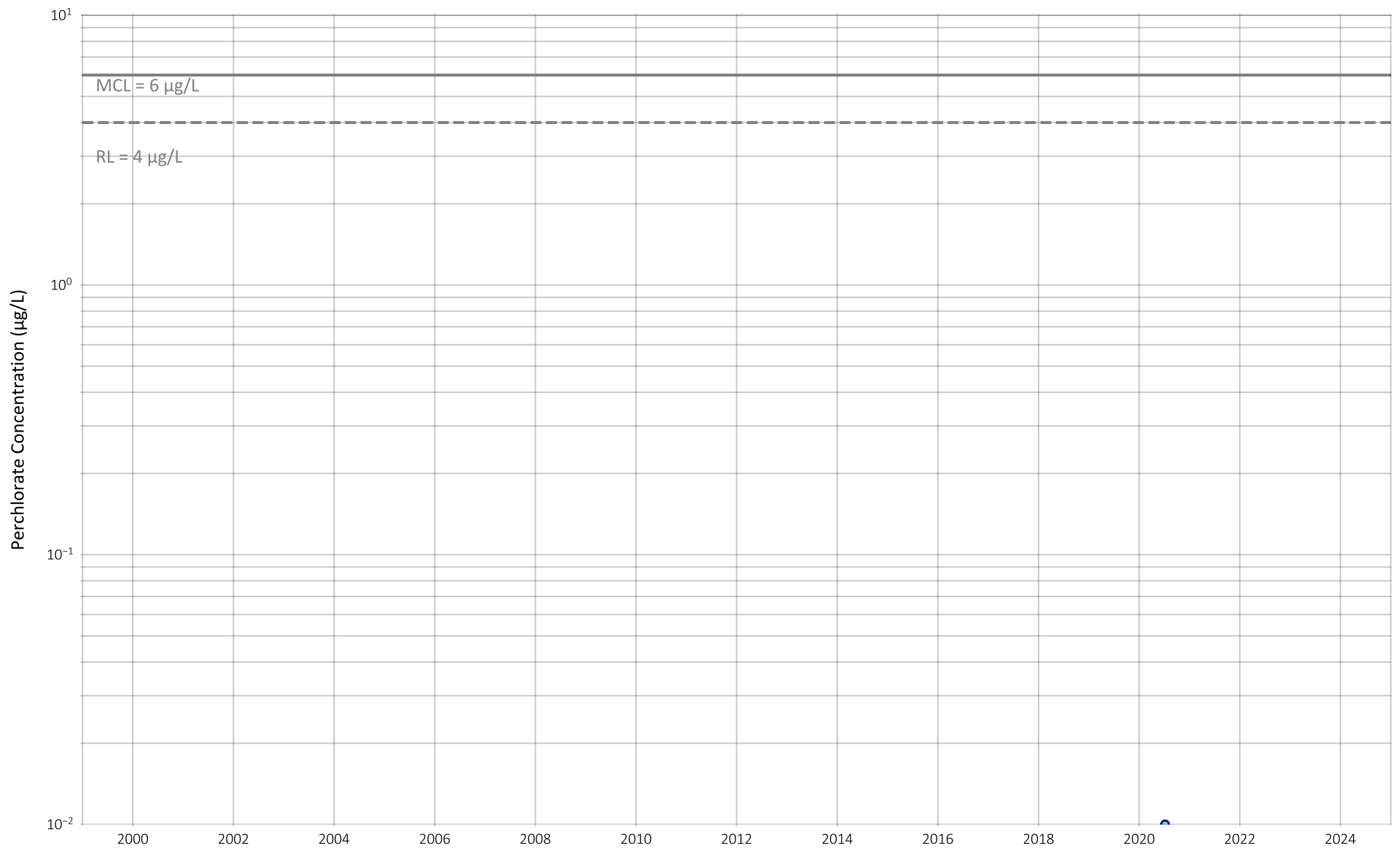
Notes:

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2. The reporting limit (RL) most used for perchlorate is 4.0 µg/L. Reporting limits identified in this dataset were between 0.5 µg/L and 4.0 µg/L. Samples that were not detected are shown as 0.01 µg/L.



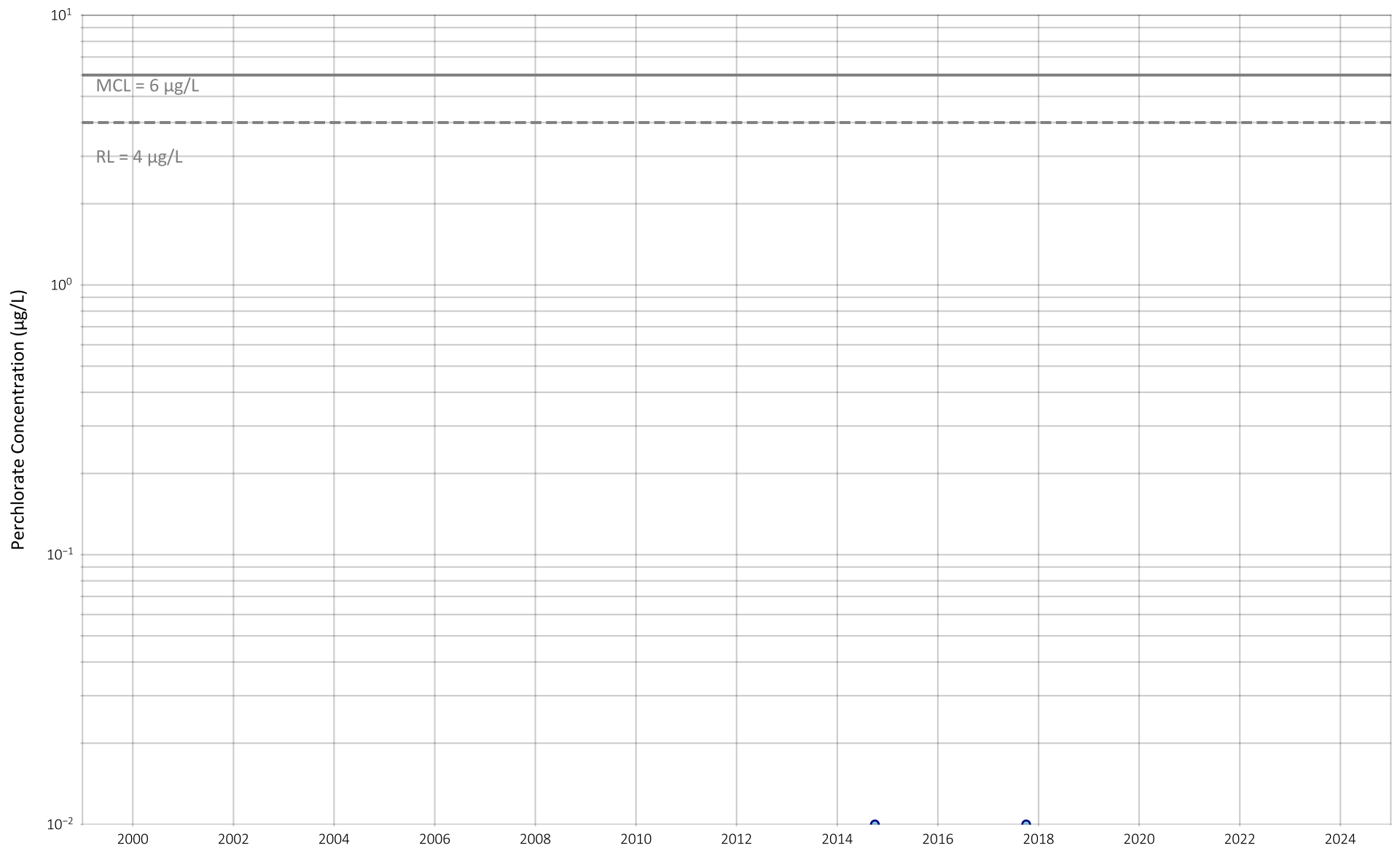
Notes:

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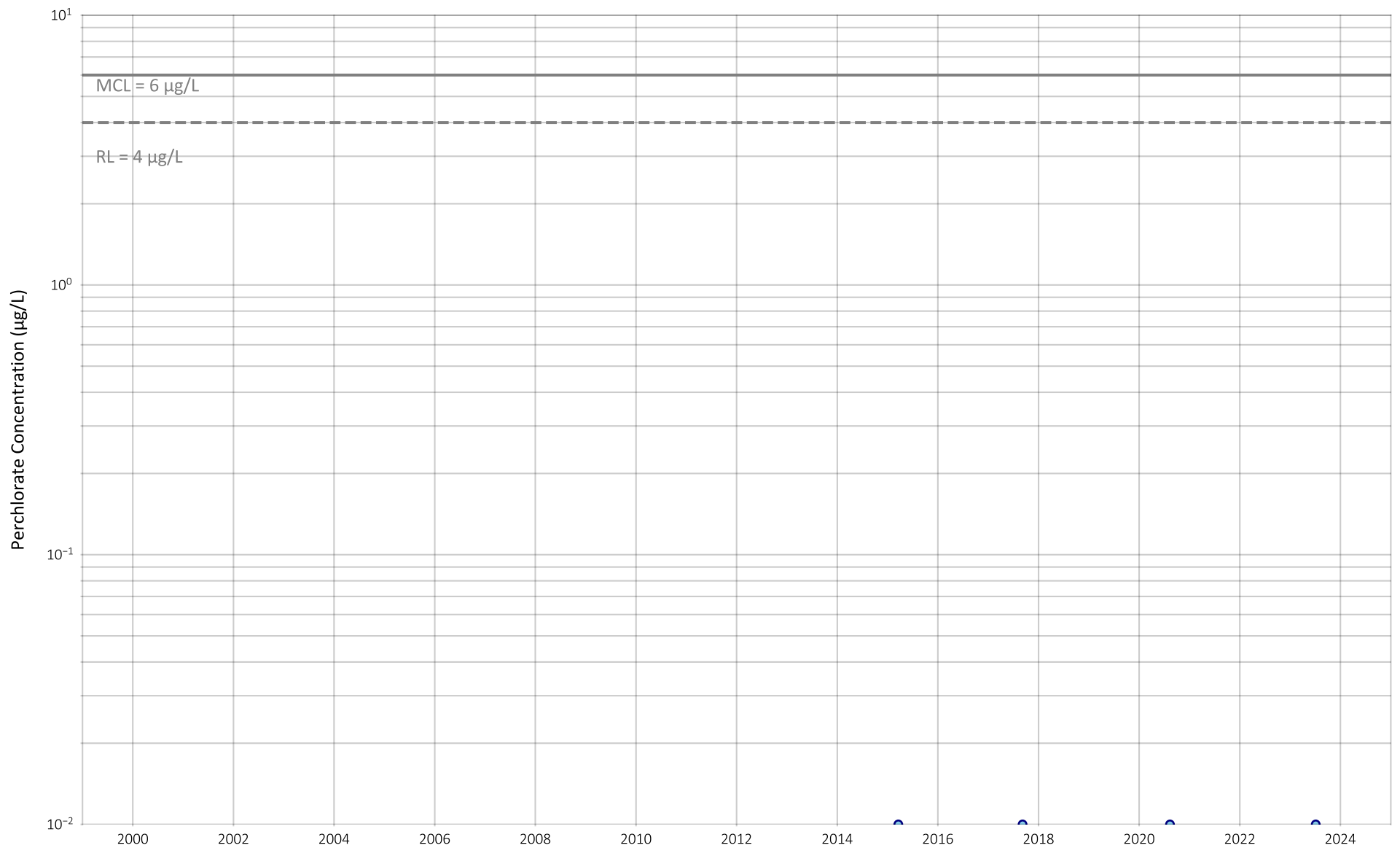
Notes:

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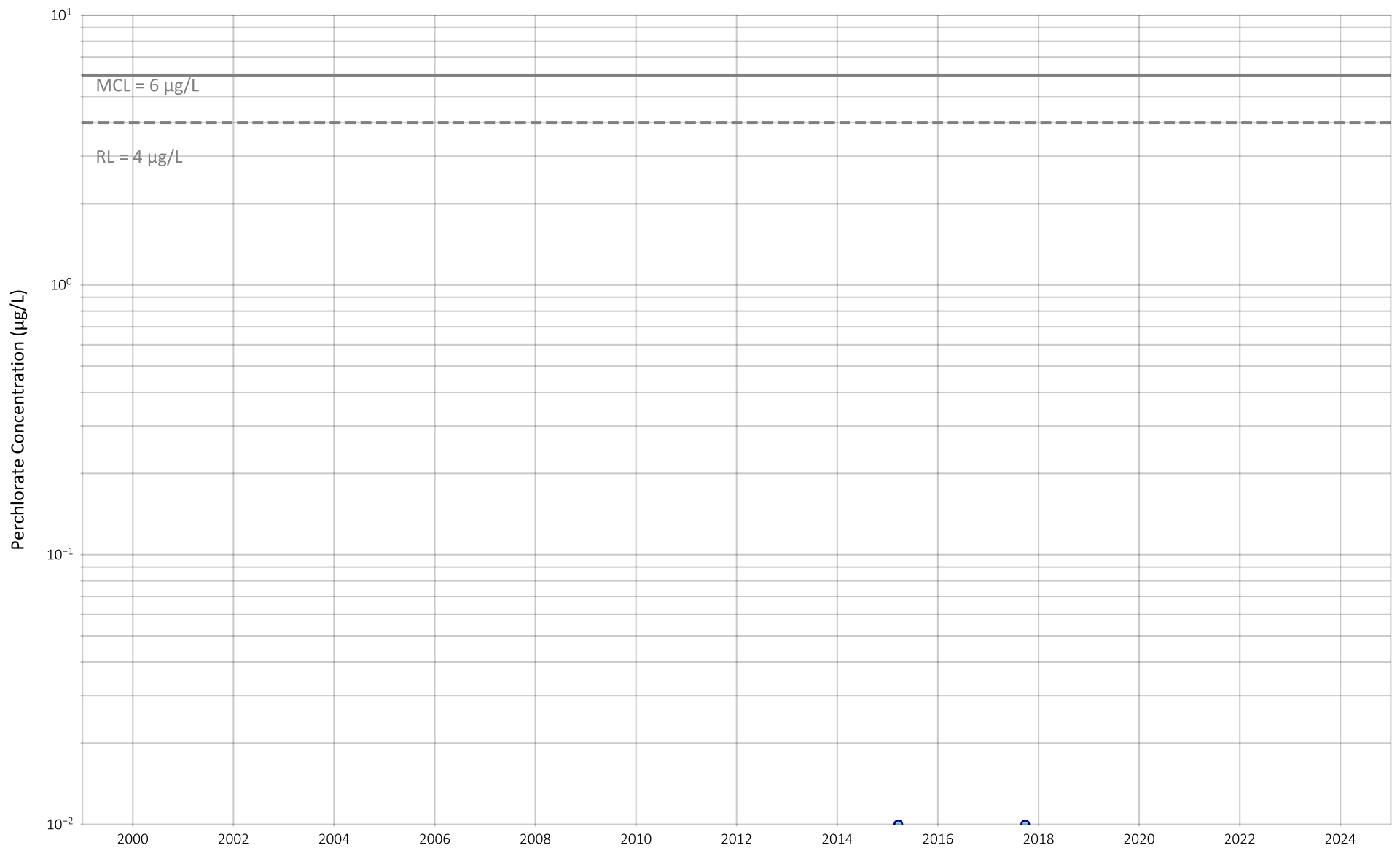
Notes:

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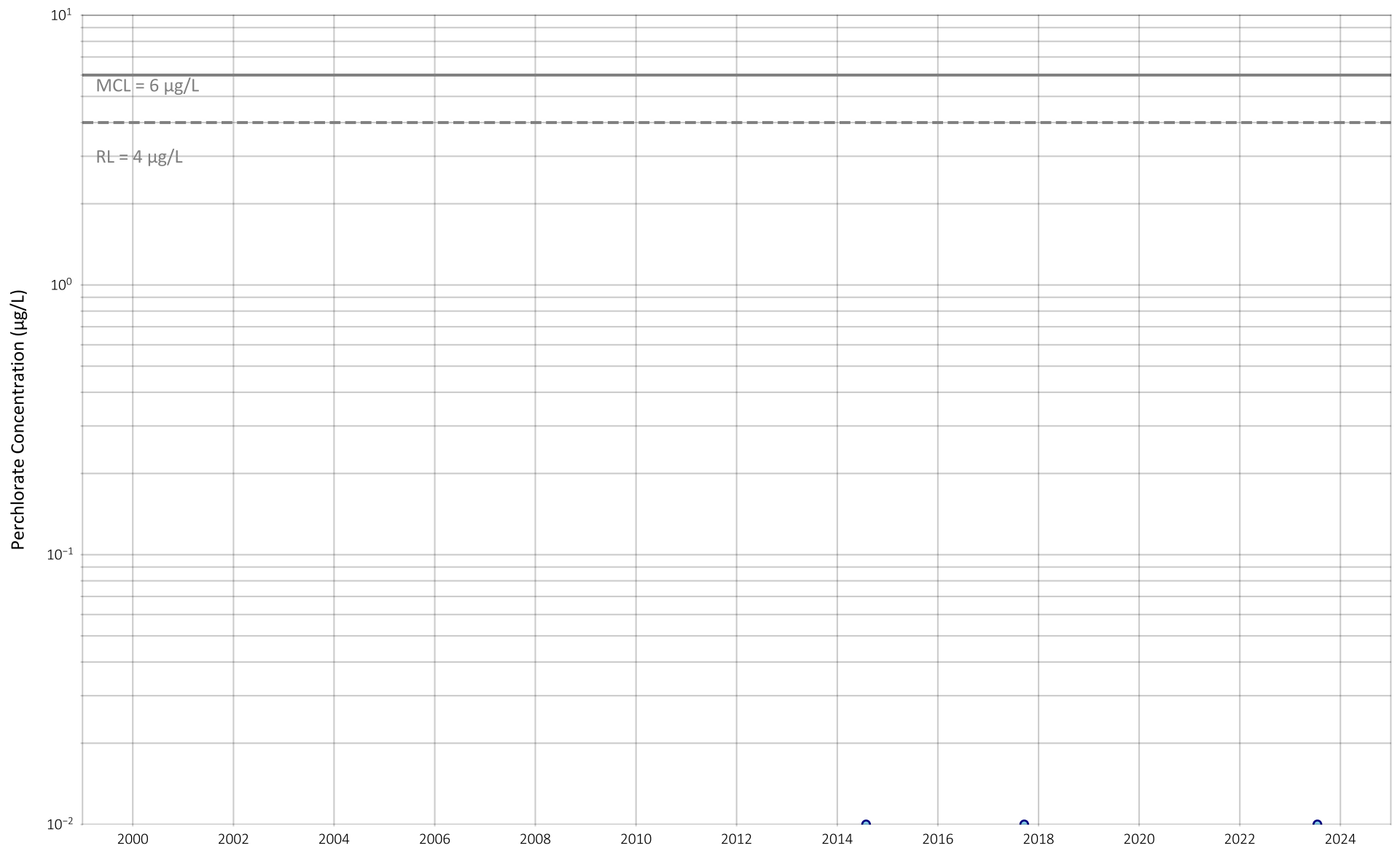
Notes:

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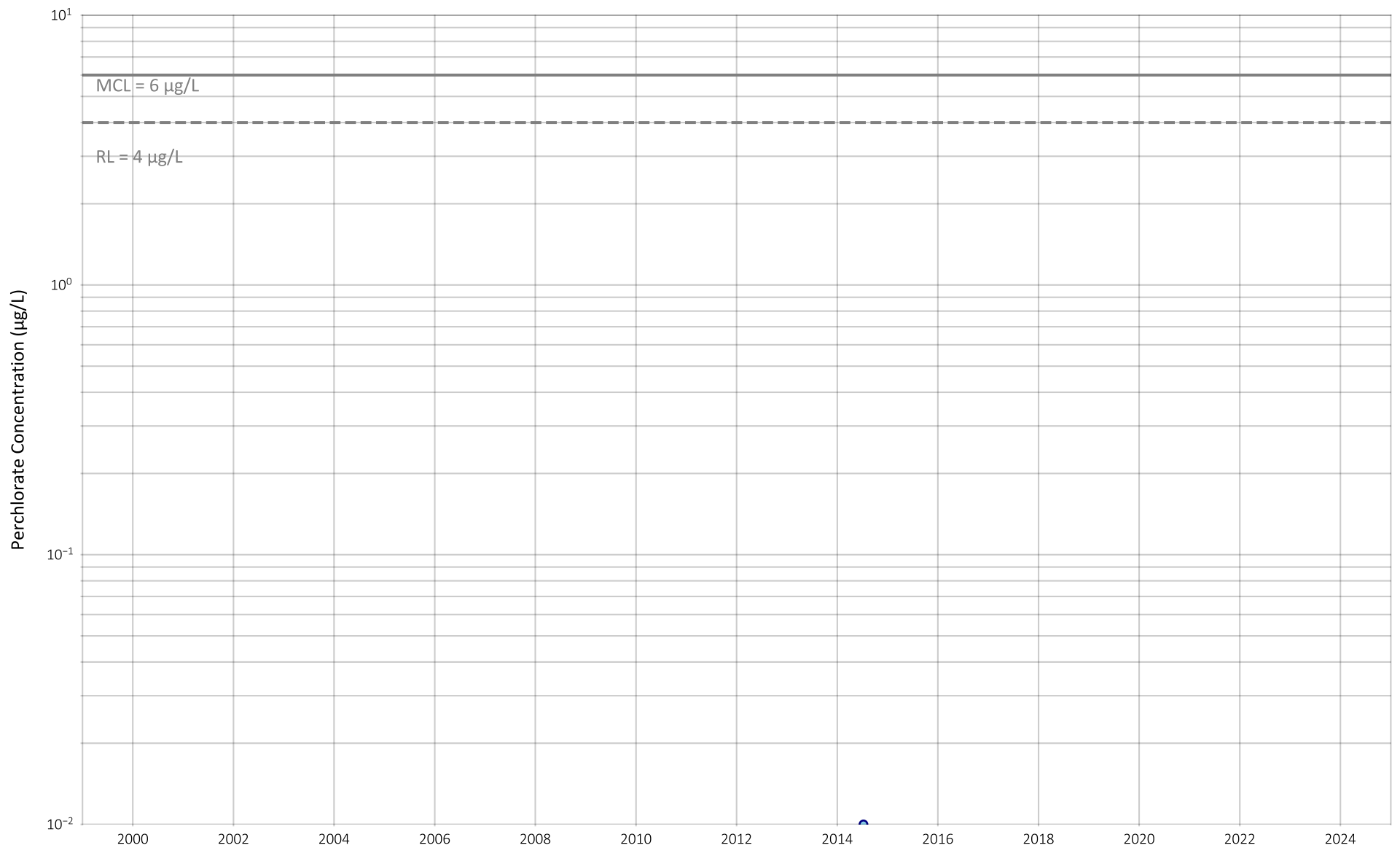
Notes:

1. The maximum contaminant level (MCL) for perchlorate is 6 micrograms per liter (µg/L).
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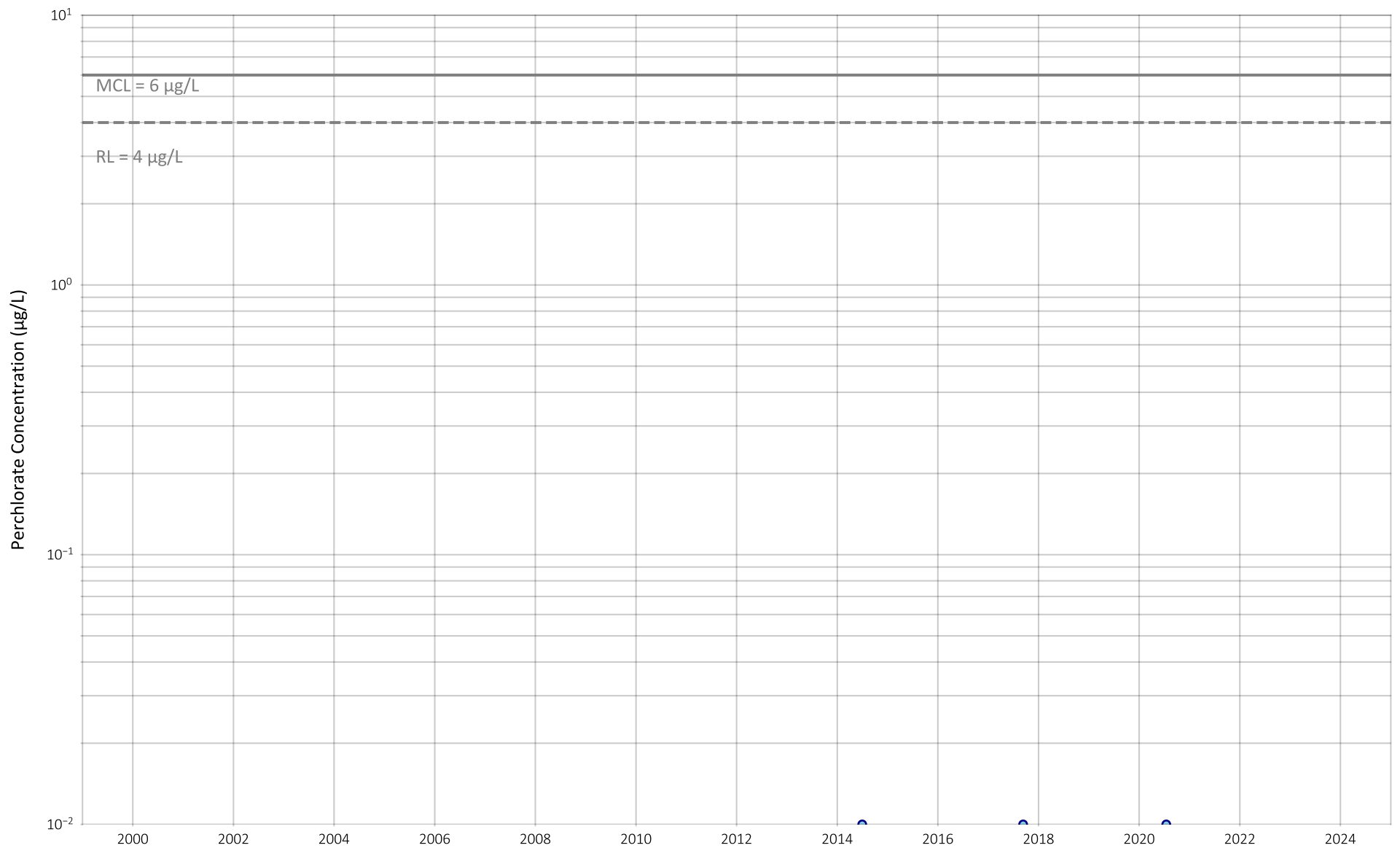
Notes:

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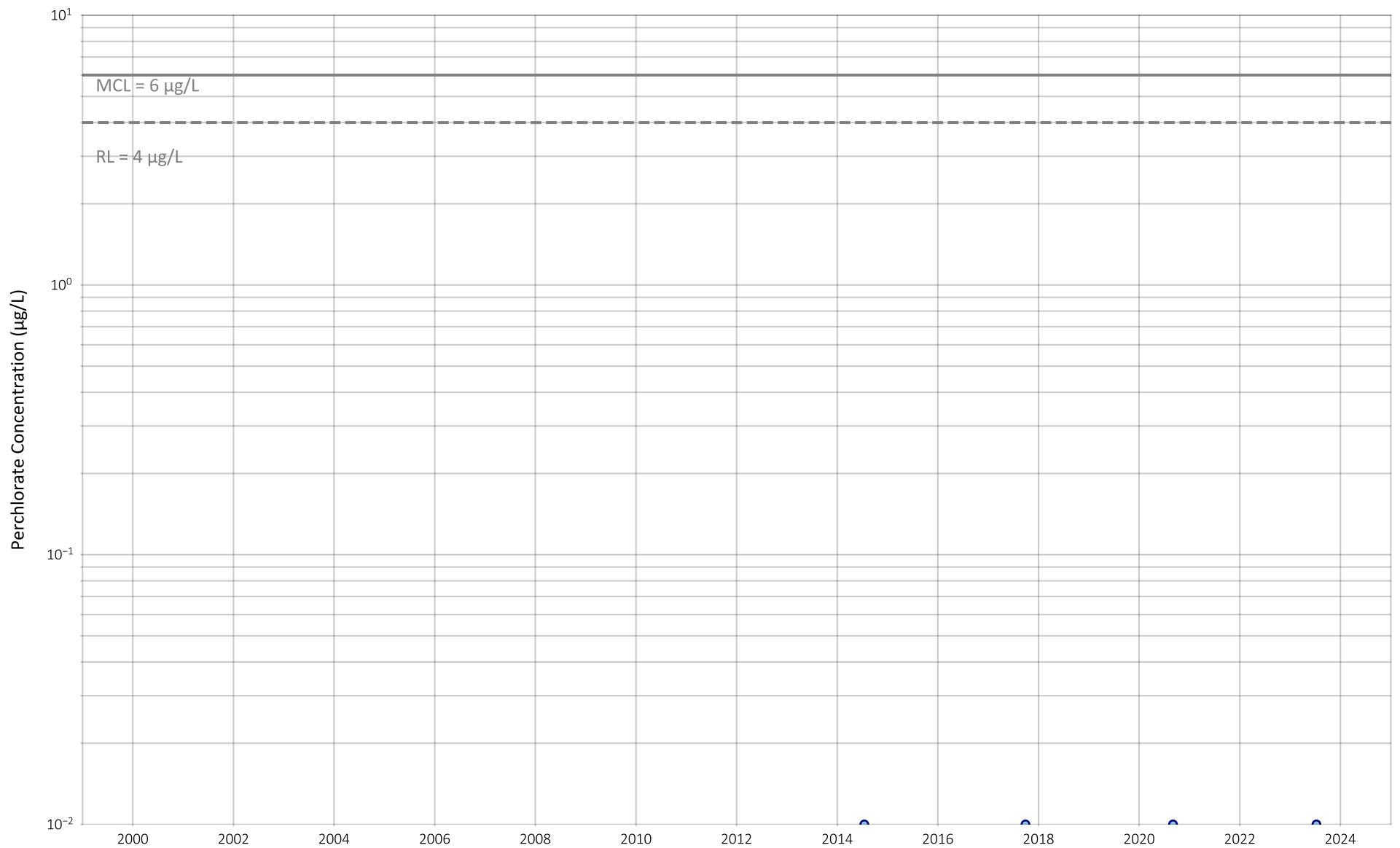
Notes:

1. The maximum contaminant level (MCL) for perchlorate is 6 micrograms per liter ($\mu\text{g/L}$).
2. The reporting limit (RL) most used for perchlorate is 4.0 $\mu\text{g/L}$. Reporting limits identified in this dataset were between 0.5 $\mu\text{g/L}$ and 4.0 $\mu\text{g/L}$. Samples that were not detected are shown as 0.01 $\mu\text{g/L}$.



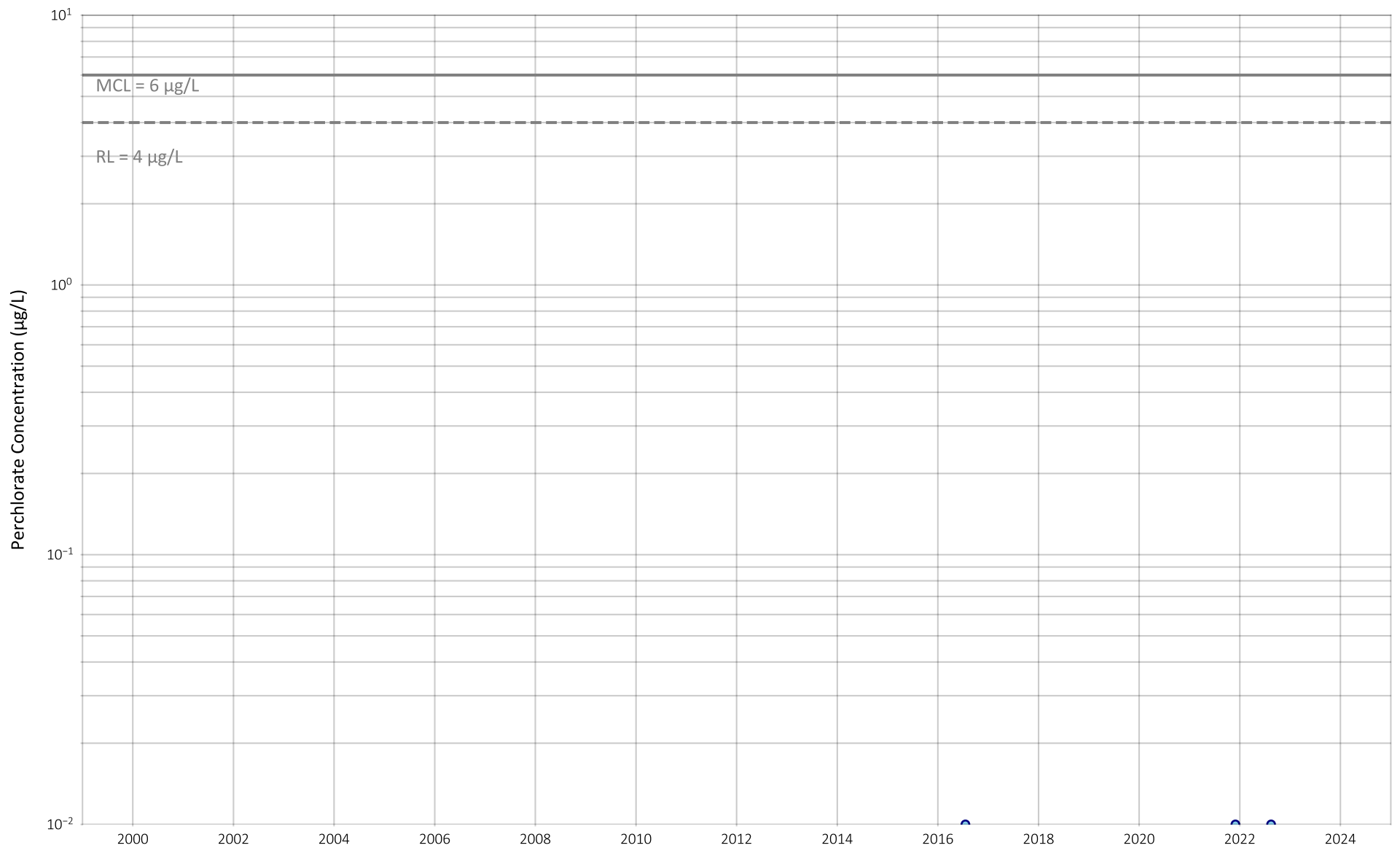
Notes:

1. The maximum contaminant level (MCL) for perchlorate is 6 micrograms per liter ($\mu\text{g/L}$).
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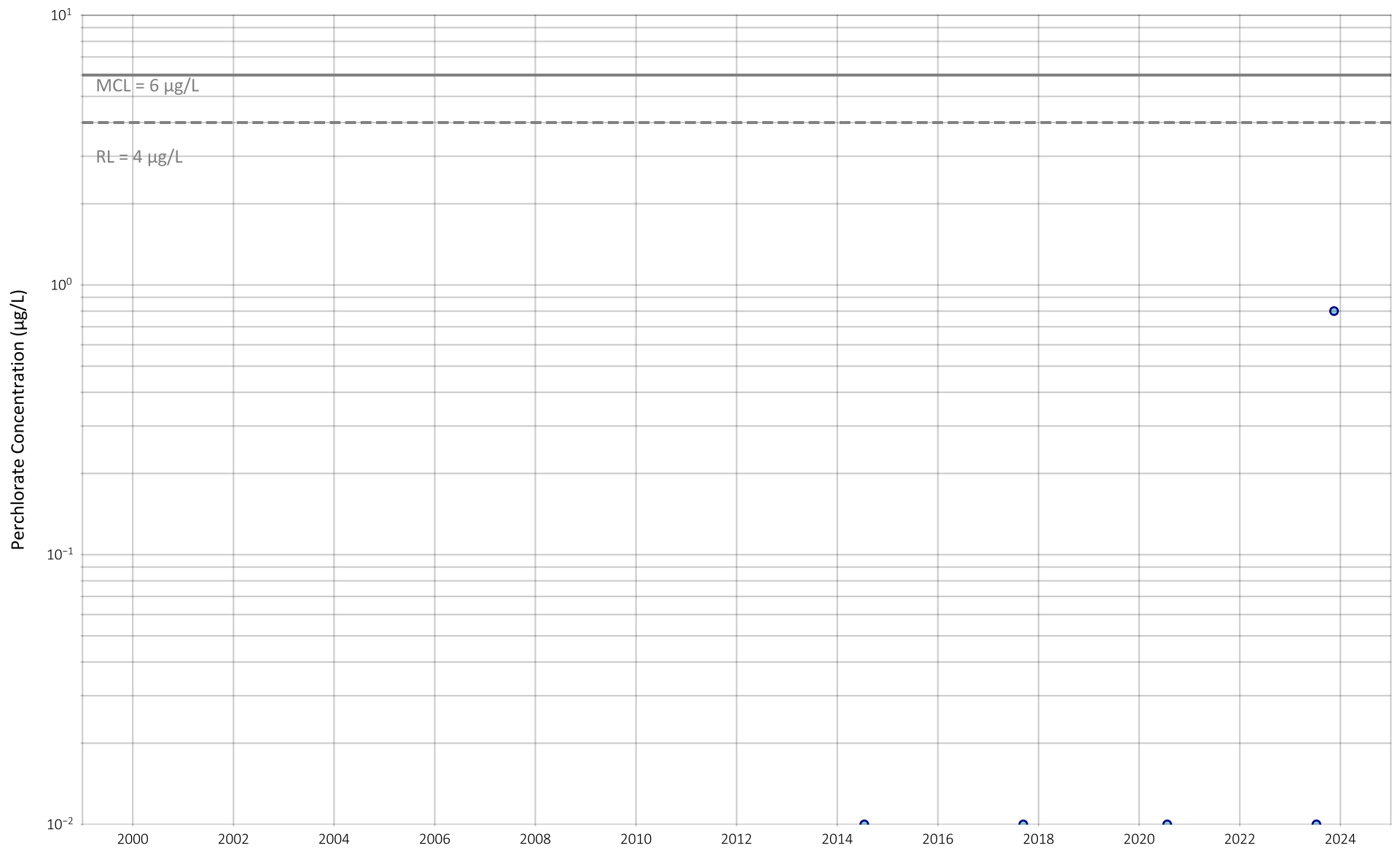
Notes:

1. The maximum contaminant level (MCL) for perchlorate is 6 micrograms per liter (µg/L).
2. The reporting limit (RL) most used for perchlorate is 4.0 µg/L. Reporting limits identified in this dataset were between 0.5 µg/L and 4.0 µg/L. Samples that were not detected are shown as 0.01 µg/L.



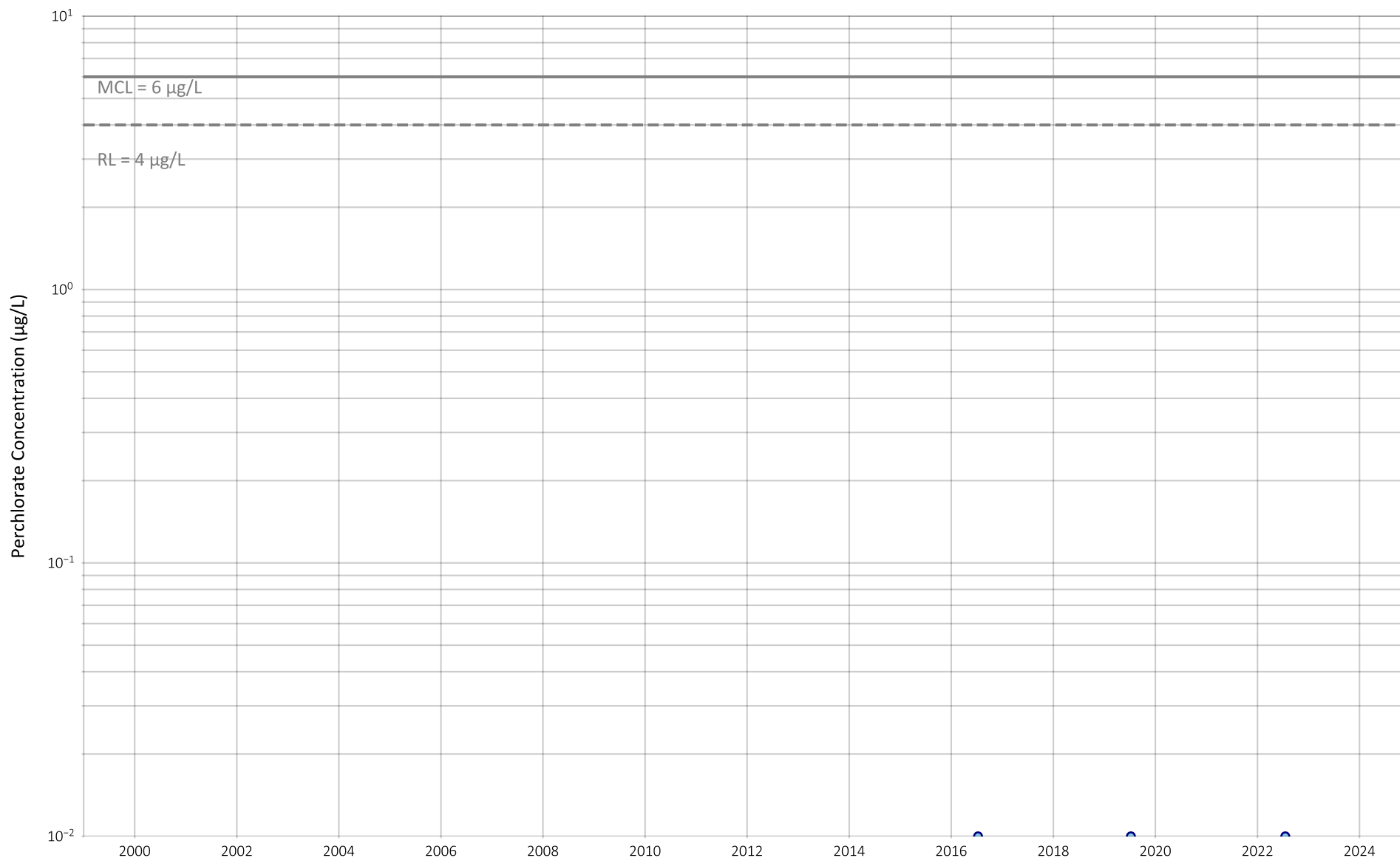
Notes:

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2. The reporting limit (RL) most used for perchlorate is 4.0 µg/L. Reporting limits identified in this dataset were between 0.5 µg/L and 4.0 µg/L. Samples that were not detected are shown as 0.01 µg/L.



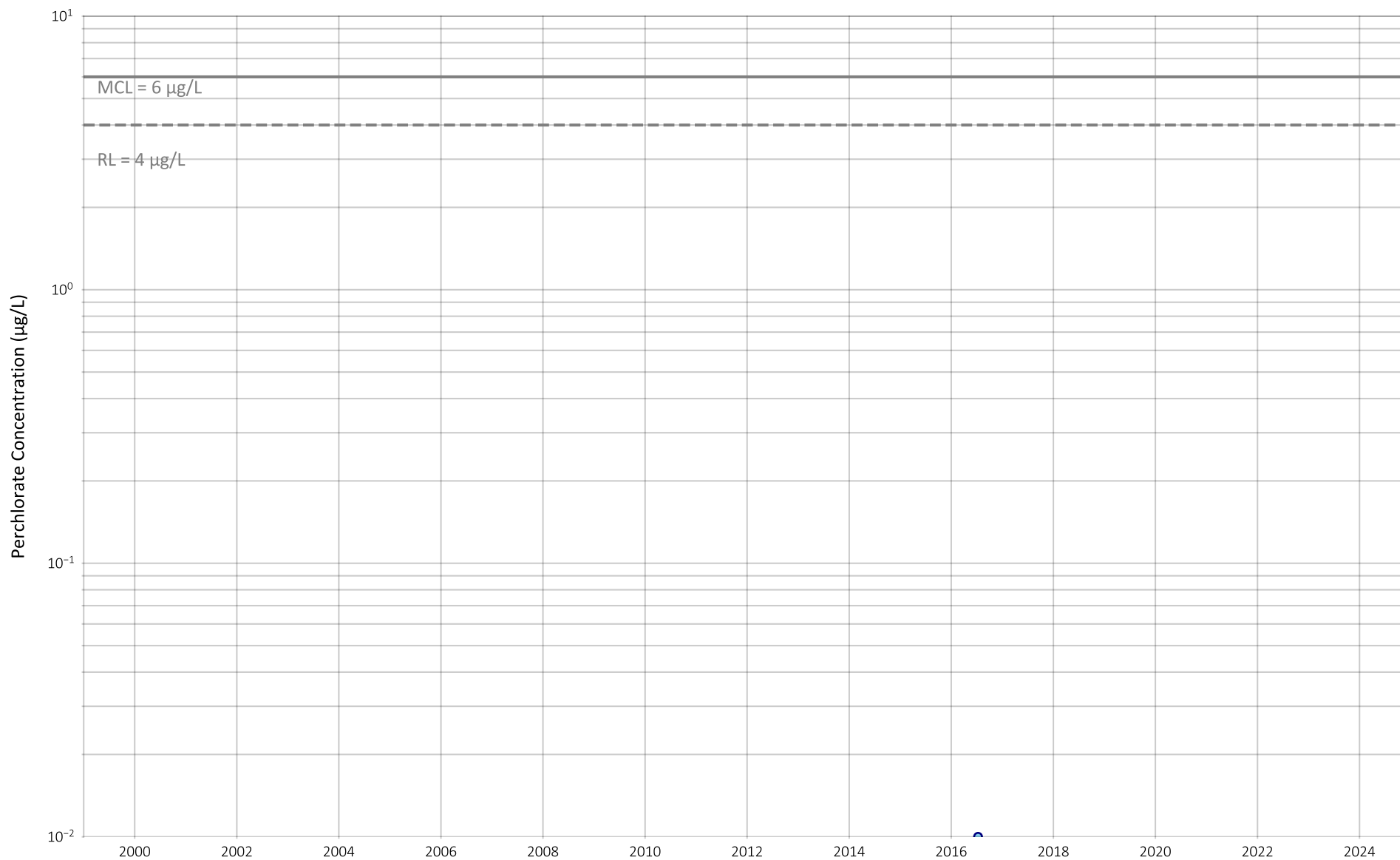
Notes:

1. The maximum contaminant level (MCL) for perchlorate is 6 micrograms per liter ($\mu\text{g/L}$).
2. The reporting limit (RL) most used for perchlorate is 4.0 $\mu\text{g/L}$. Reporting limits identified in this dataset were between 0.5 $\mu\text{g/L}$ and 4.0 $\mu\text{g/L}$. Samples that were not detected are shown as 0.01 $\mu\text{g/L}$.



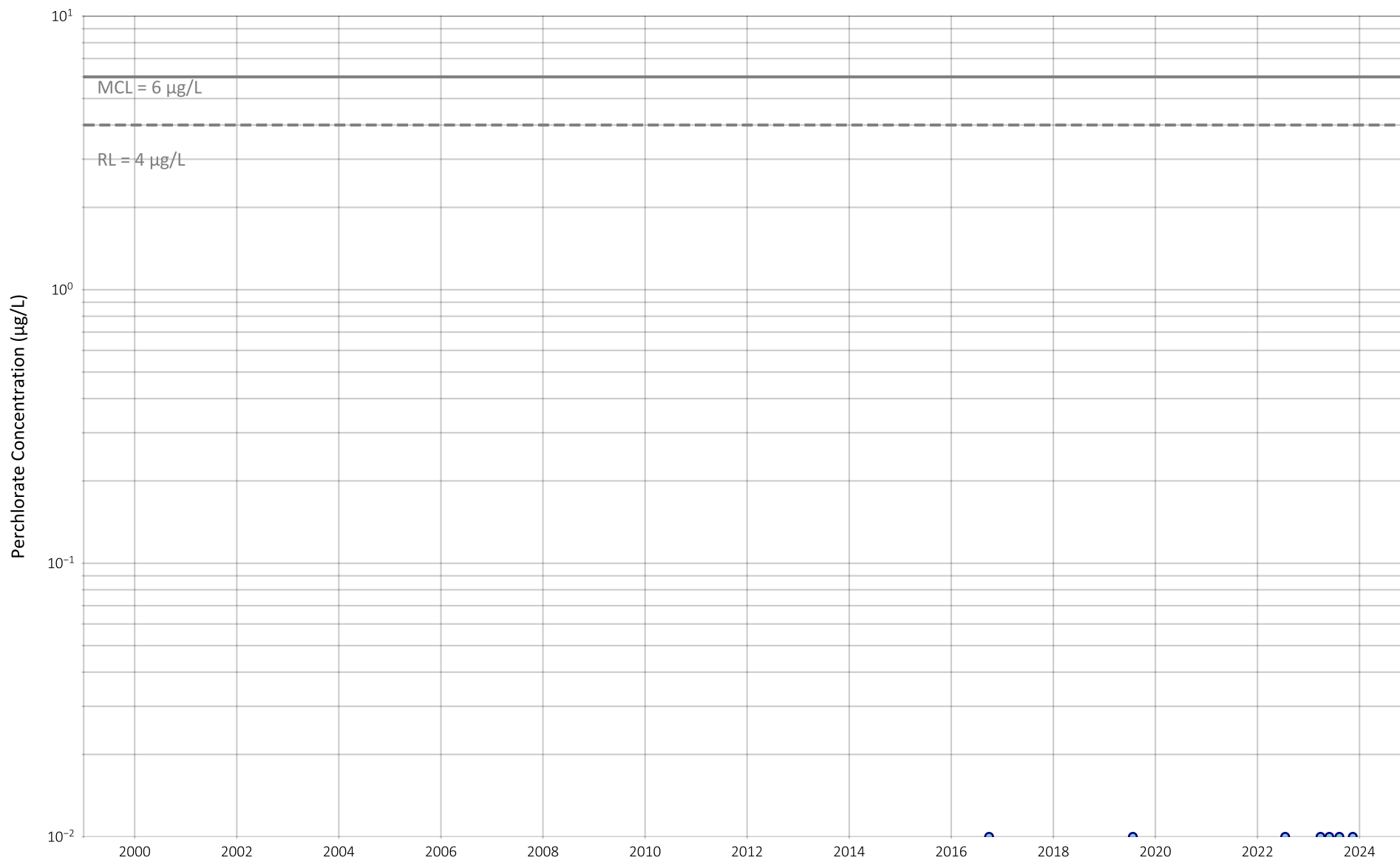
Notes:

1. The maximum contaminant level (MCL) for perchlorate is 6 micrograms per liter (µg/L).
2. The reporting limit (RL) most used for perchlorate is 4.0 µg/L. Reporting limits identified in this dataset were between 0.5 µg/L and 4.0 µg/L. Samples that were not detected are shown as 0.01 µg/L.



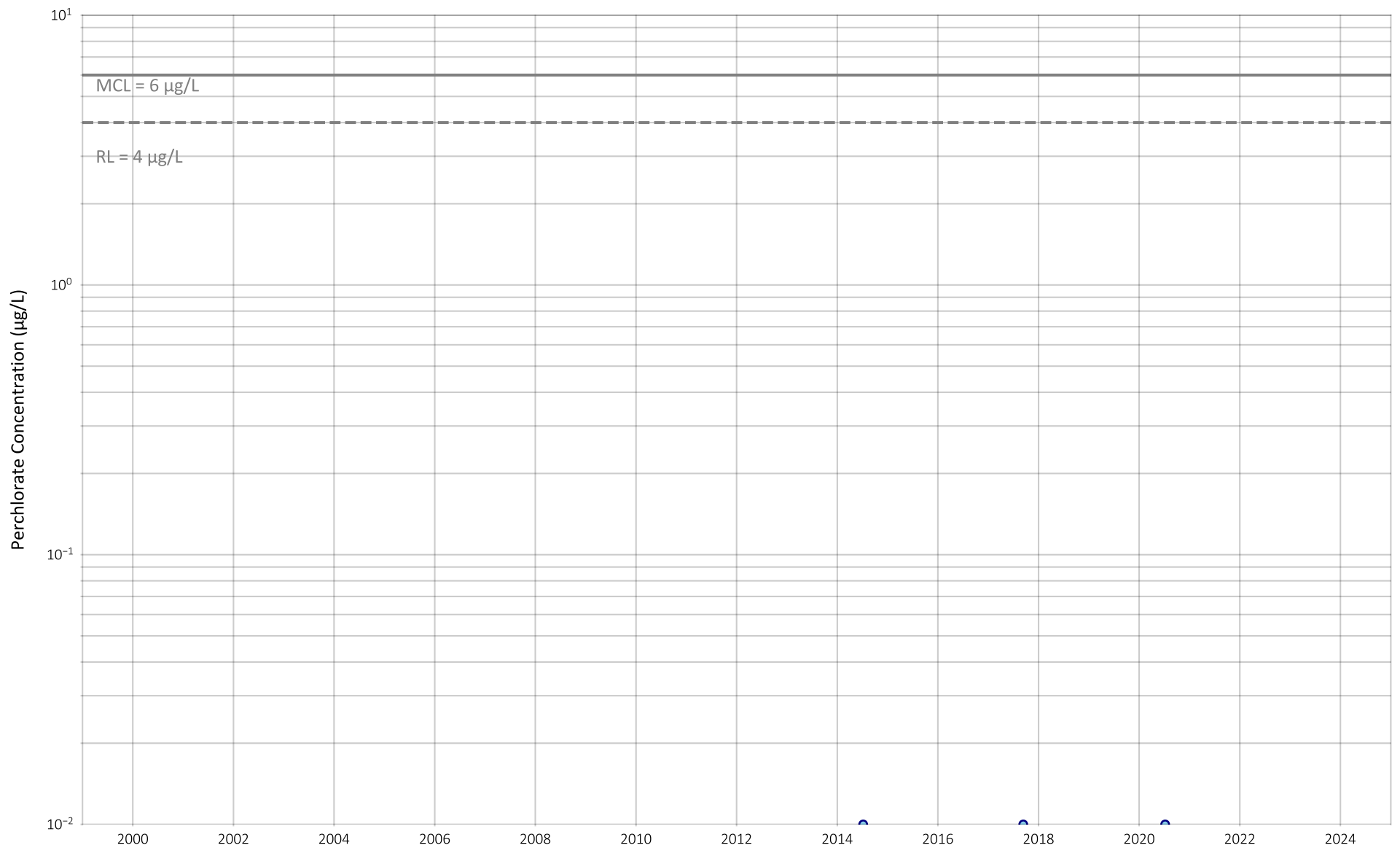
Notes:

1. The maximum contaminant level (MCL) for perchlorate is 6 micrograms per liter ($\mu\text{g/L}$).
2. The reporting limit (RL) most used for perchlorate is 4.0 $\mu\text{g/L}$. Reporting limits identified in this dataset were between 0.5 $\mu\text{g/L}$ and 4.0 $\mu\text{g/L}$. Samples that were not detected are shown as 0.01 $\mu\text{g/L}$.



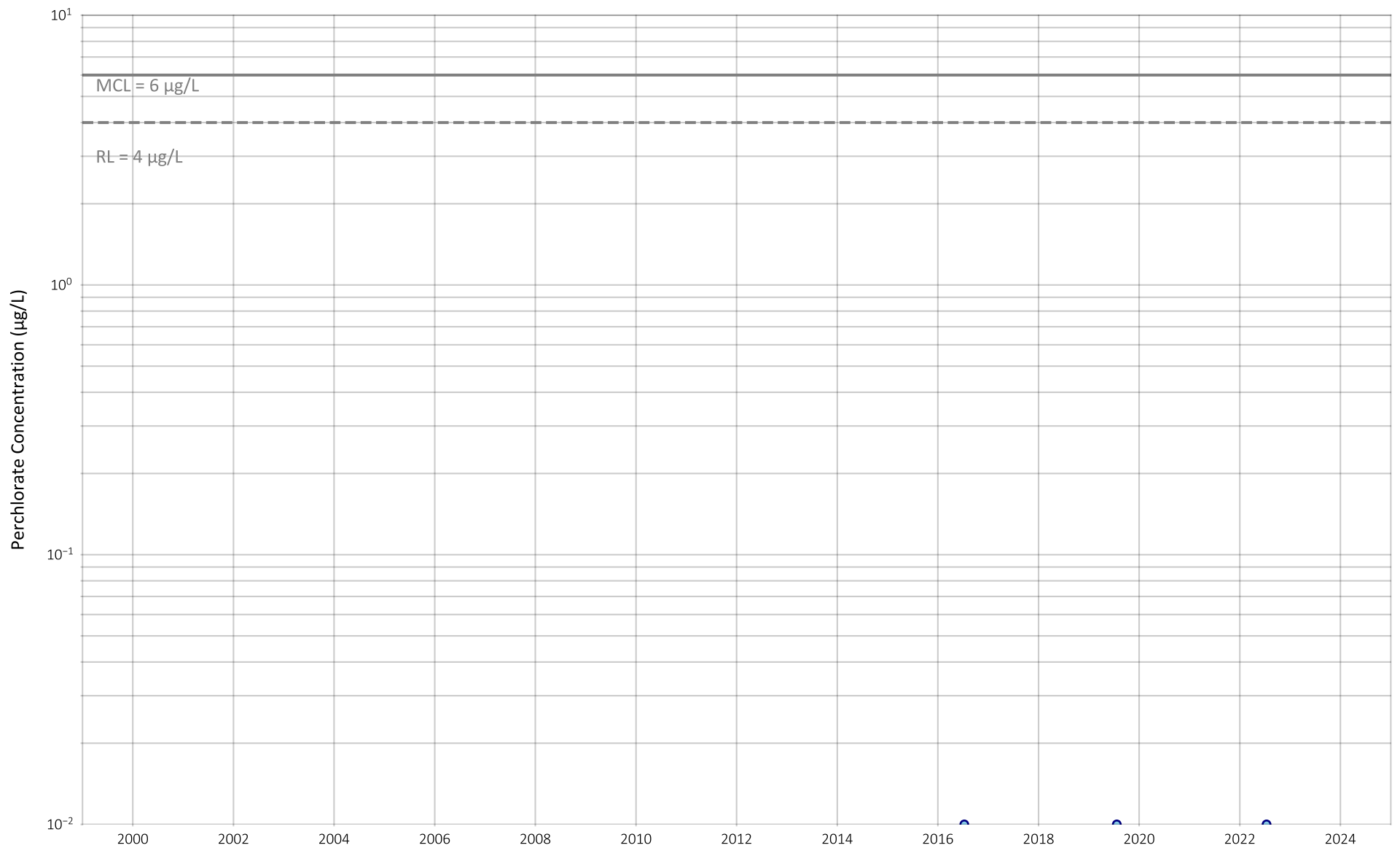
Notes:

1. The maximum contaminant level (MCL) for perchlorate is 6 micrograms per liter (µg/L).
2. The reporting limit (RL) most used for perchlorate is 4.0 µg/L. Reporting limits identified in this dataset were between 0.5 µg/L and 4.0 µg/L. Samples that were not detected are shown as 0.01 µg/L.



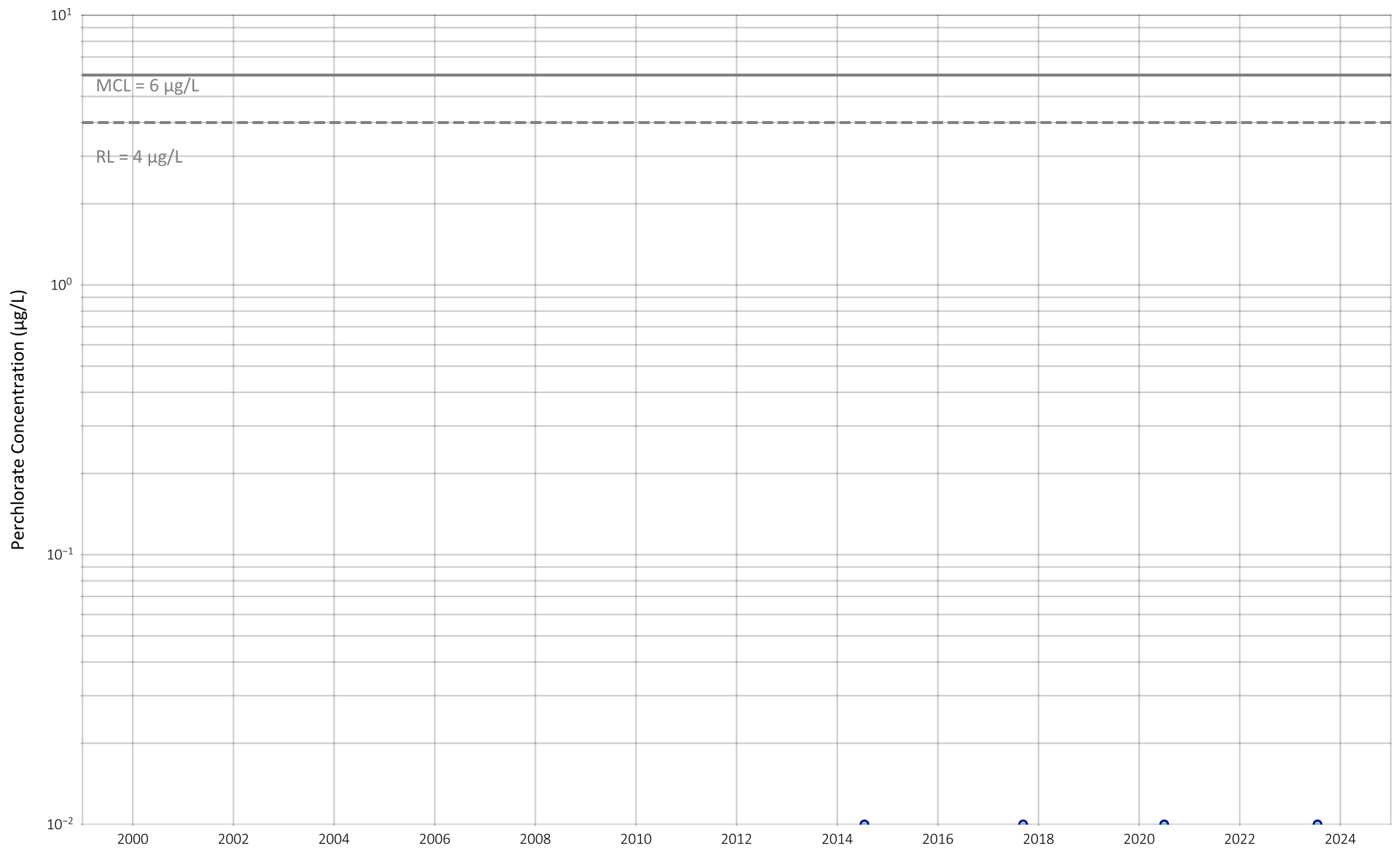
Notes:

1. The maximum contaminant level (MCL) for perchlorate is 6 micrograms per liter ($\mu\text{g/L}$).
2. The reporting limit (RL) most used for perchlorate is 4.0 $\mu\text{g/L}$. Reporting limits identified in this dataset were between 0.5 $\mu\text{g/L}$ and 4.0 $\mu\text{g/L}$. Samples that were not detected are shown as 0.01 $\mu\text{g/L}$.



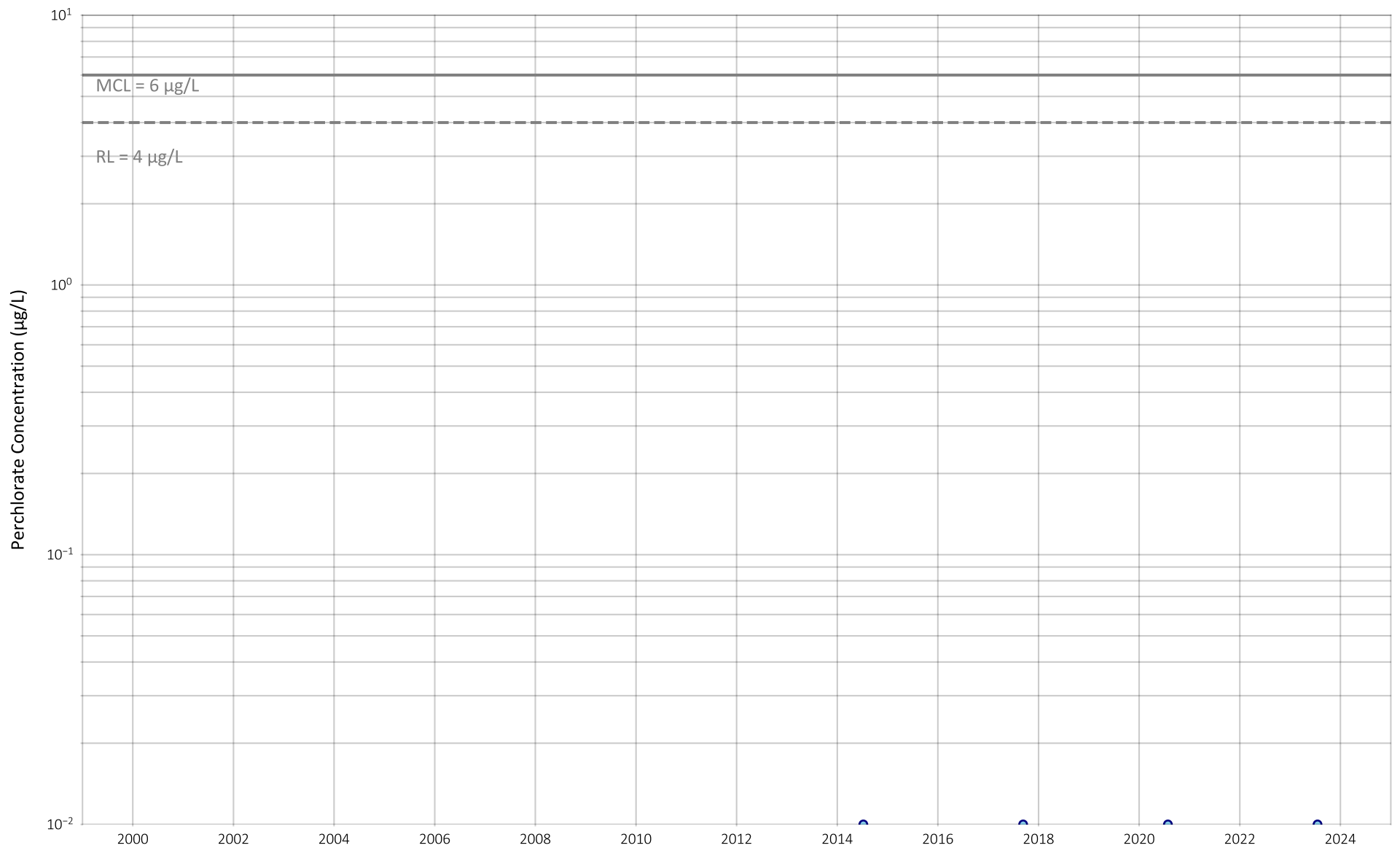
Notes:

1. The maximum contaminant level (MCL) for perchlorate is 6 micrograms per liter (µg/L).
2. The reporting limit (RL) most used for perchlorate is 4.0 µg/L. Reporting limits identified in this dataset were between 0.5 µg/L and 4.0 µg/L. Samples that were not detected are shown as 0.01 µg/L.



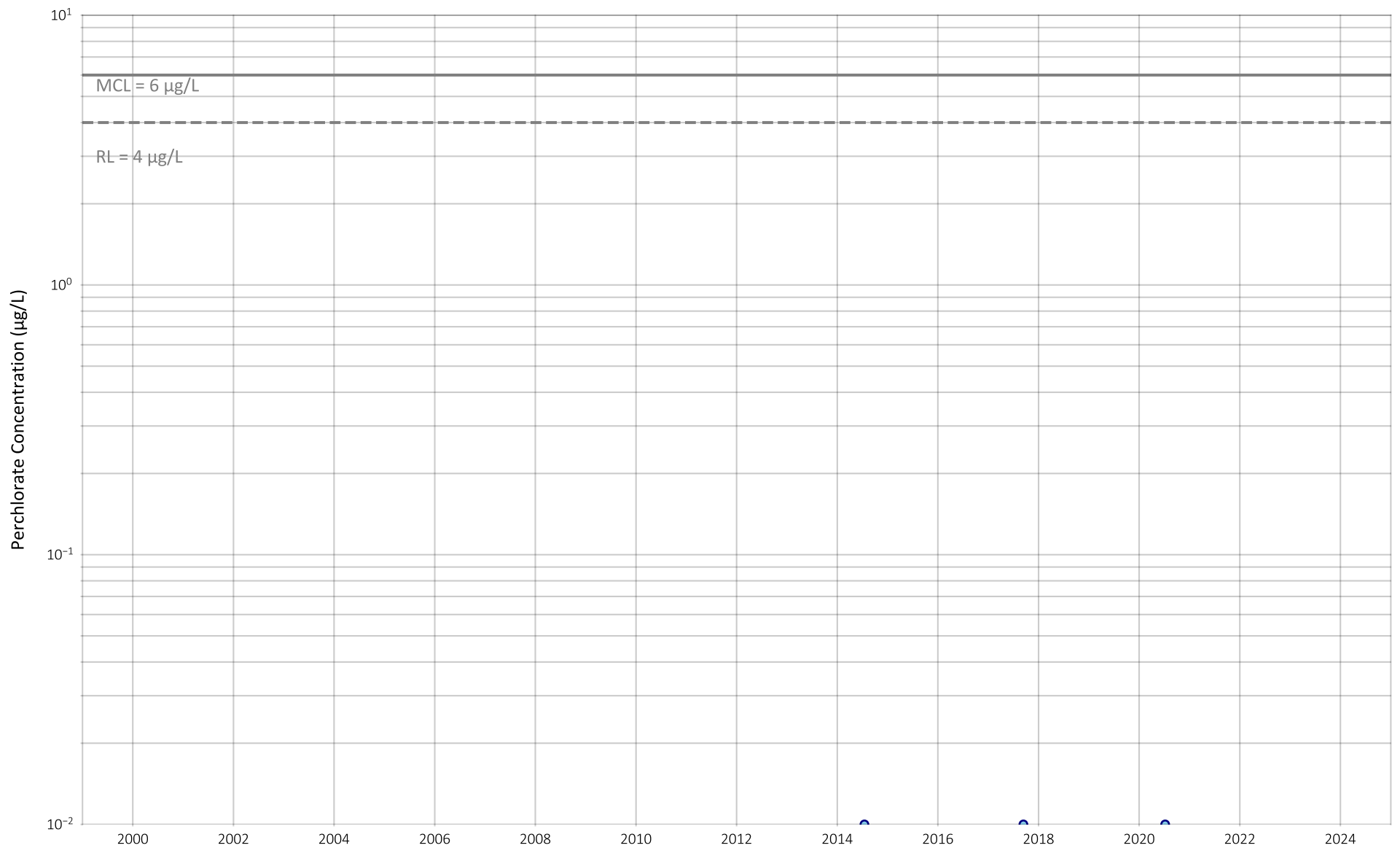
Notes:

1. The maximum contaminant level (MCL) for perchlorate is 6 micrograms per liter ($\mu\text{g/L}$).
2. The reporting limit (RL) most used for perchlorate is 4.0 $\mu\text{g/L}$. Reporting limits identified in this dataset were between 0.5 $\mu\text{g/L}$ and 4.0 $\mu\text{g/L}$. Samples that were not detected are shown as 0.01 $\mu\text{g/L}$.



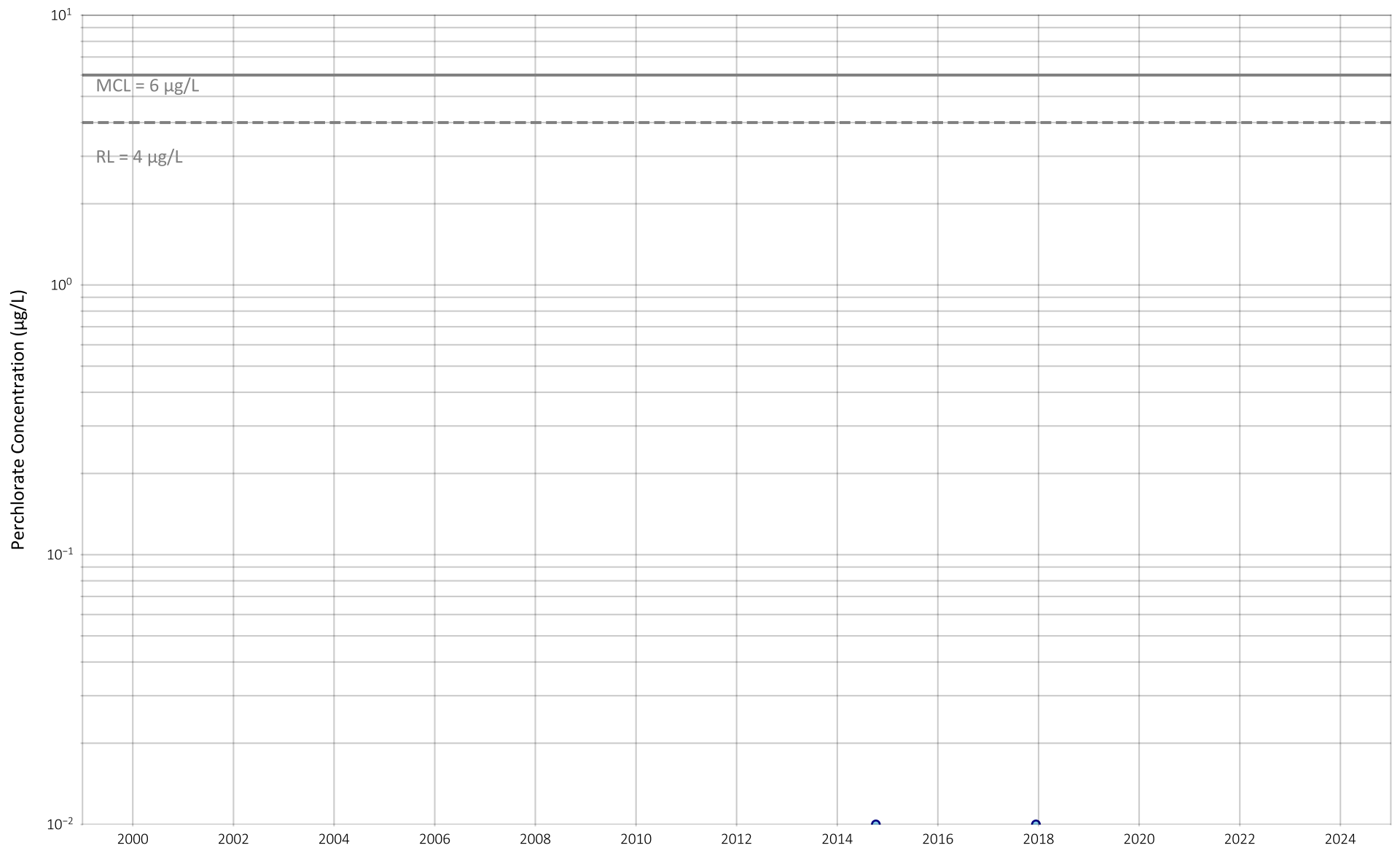
Notes:

1. The maximum contaminant level (MCL) for perchlorate is 6 micrograms per liter (µg/L).
2. The reporting limit (RL) most used for perchlorate is 4.0 µg/L. Reporting limits identified in this dataset were between 0.5 µg/L and 4.0 µg/L. Samples that were not detected are shown as 0.01 µg/L.



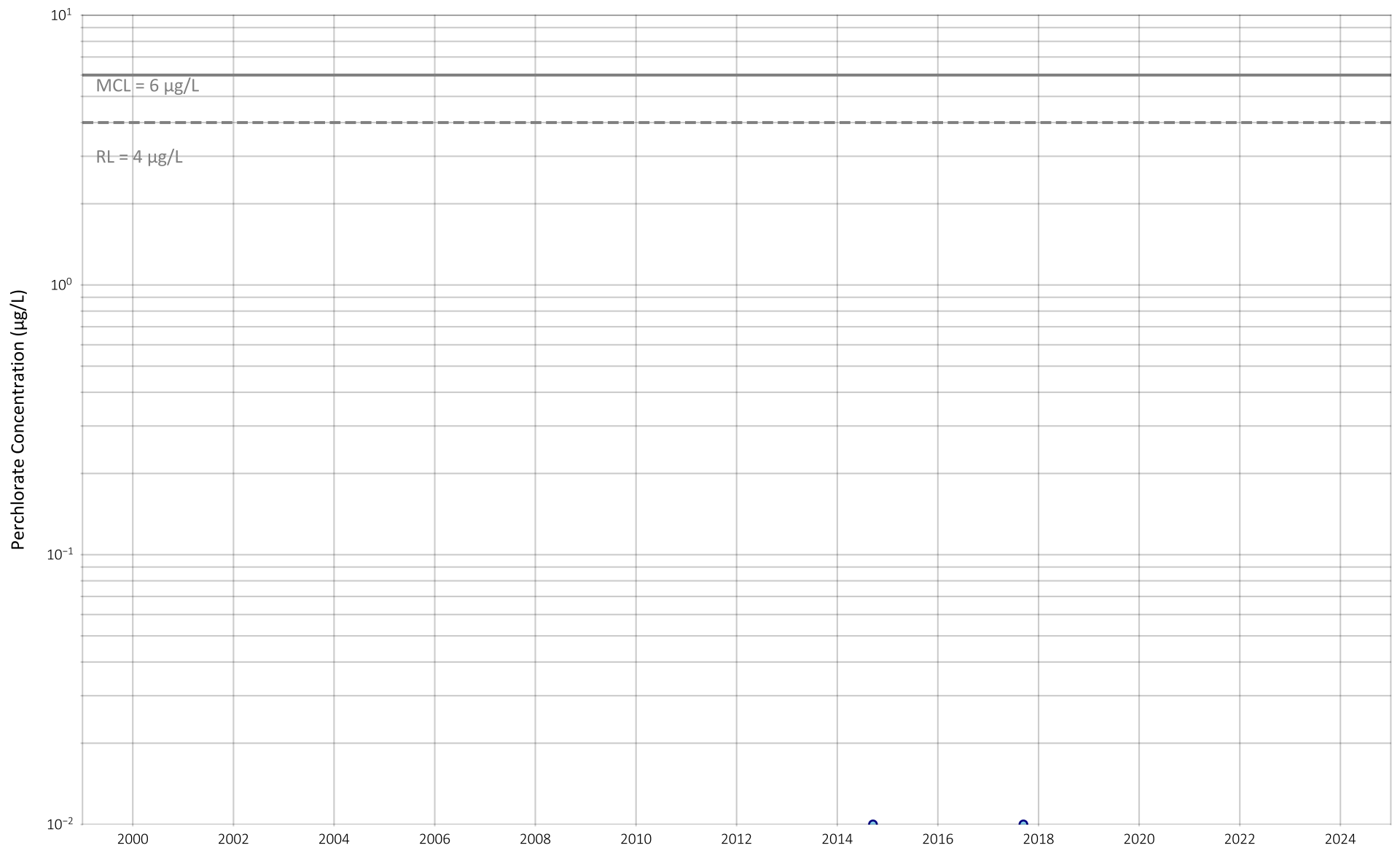
Notes:

1. The maximum contaminant level (MCL) for perchlorate is 6 micrograms per liter (µg/L).
2. The reporting limit (RL) most used for perchlorate is 4.0 µg/L. Reporting limits identified in this dataset were between 0.5 µg/L and 4.0 µg/L. Samples that were not detected are shown as 0.01 µg/L.



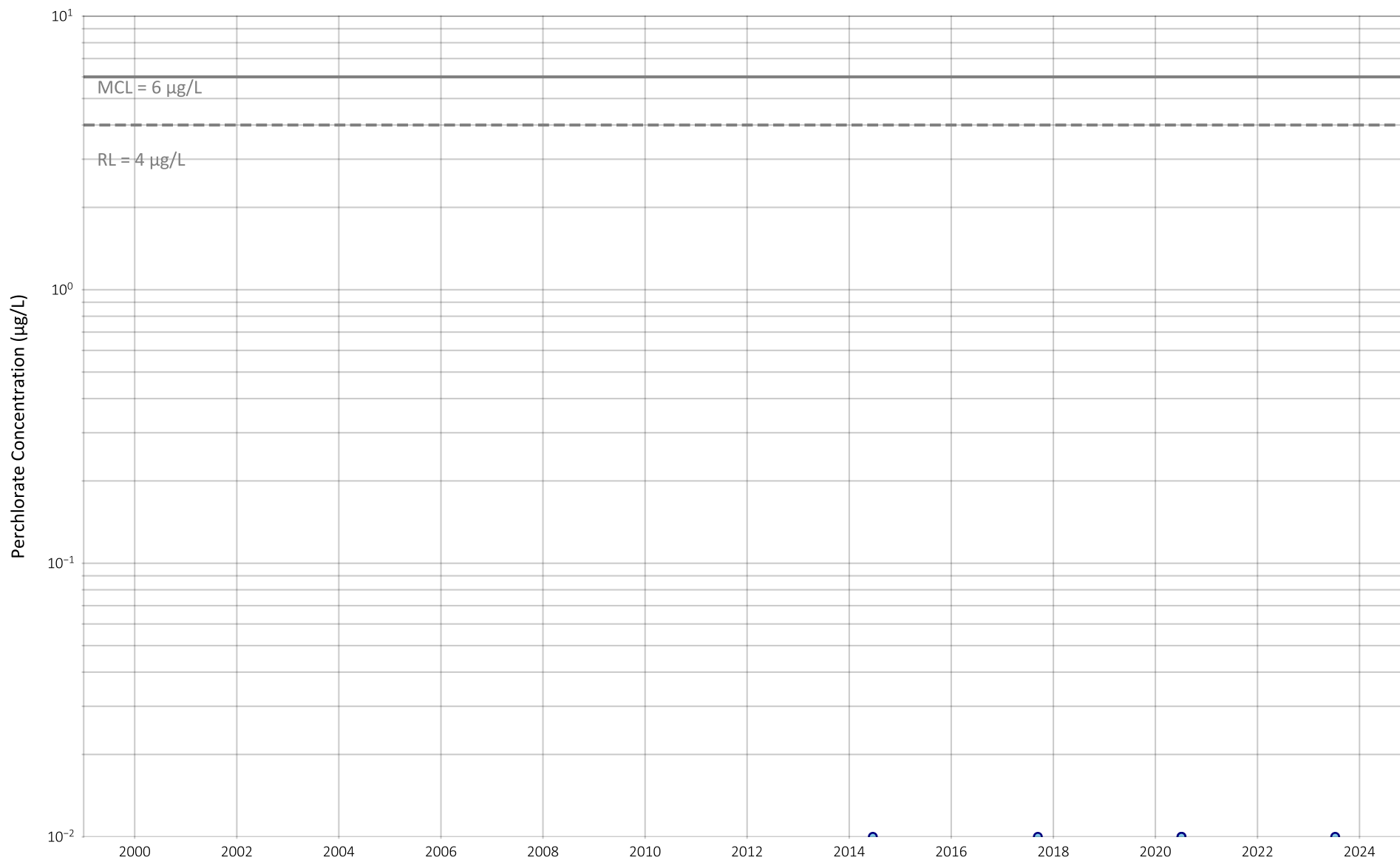
Notes:

1. The maximum contaminant level (MCL) for perchlorate is 6 micrograms per liter ($\mu\text{g/L}$).
2. The reporting limit (RL) most used for perchlorate is $4.0 \mu\text{g/L}$. Reporting limits identified in this dataset were between $0.5 \mu\text{g/L}$ and $4.0 \mu\text{g/L}$. Samples that were not detected are shown as $0.01 \mu\text{g/L}$.



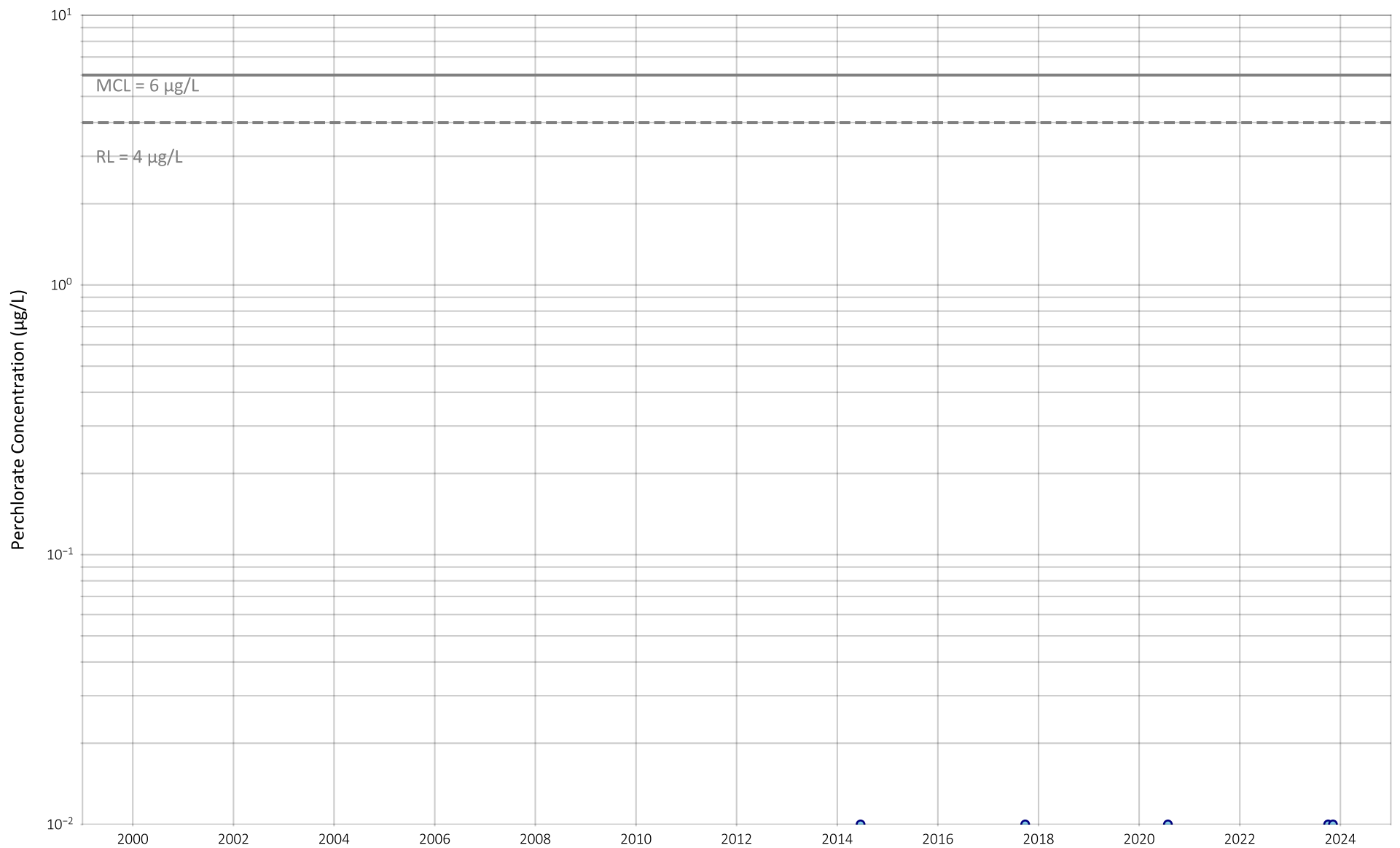
Notes:

1. The maximum contaminant level (MCL) for perchlorate is 6 micrograms per liter ($\mu\text{g/L}$).
2. The reporting limit (RL) most used for perchlorate is 4.0 $\mu\text{g/L}$. Reporting limits identified in this dataset were between 0.5 $\mu\text{g/L}$ and 4.0 $\mu\text{g/L}$. Samples that were not detected are shown as 0.01 $\mu\text{g/L}$.



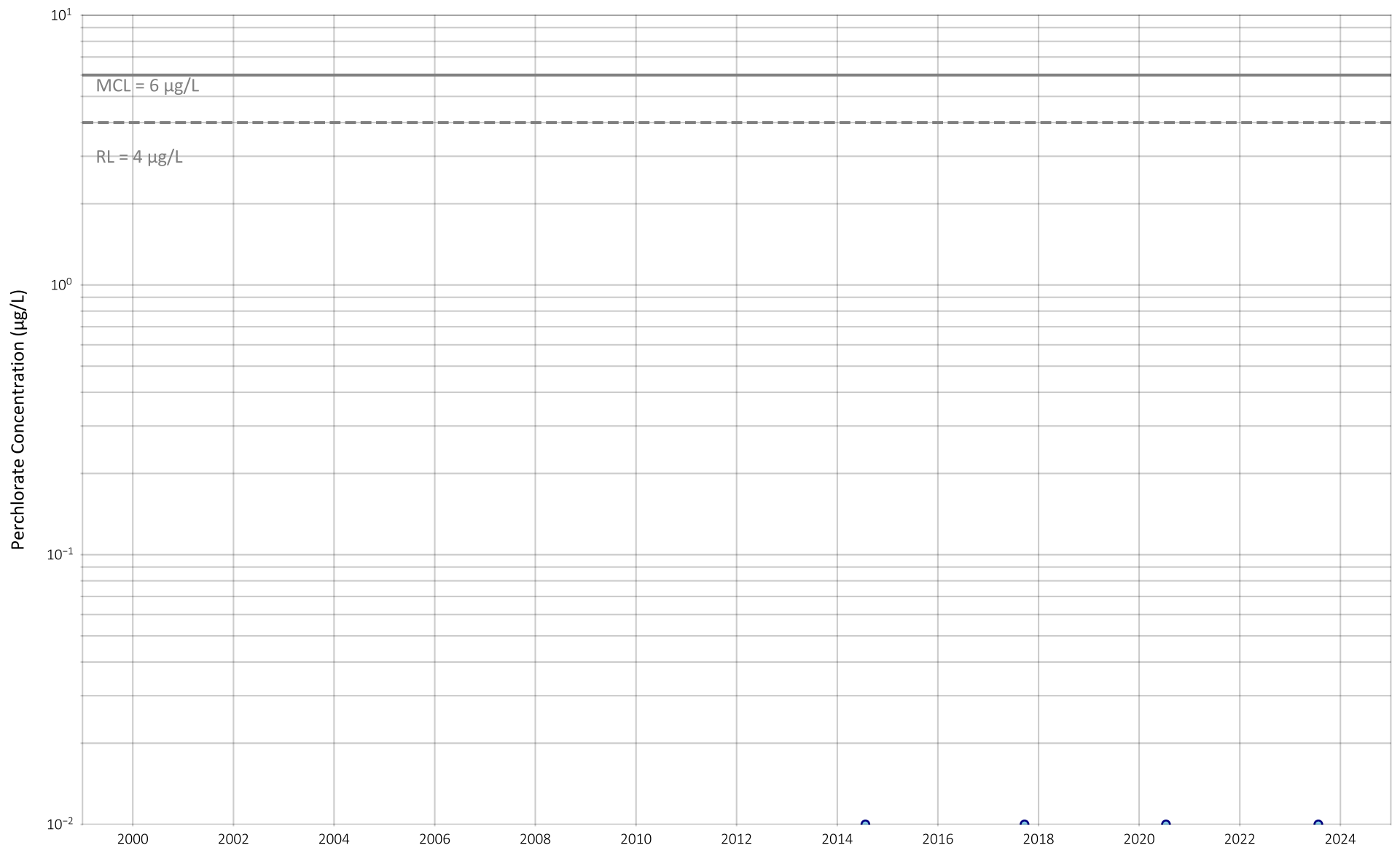
Notes:

1. The maximum contaminant level (MCL) for perchlorate is 6 micrograms per liter ($\mu\text{g/L}$).
2. The reporting limit (RL) most used for perchlorate is $4.0 \mu\text{g/L}$. Reporting limits identified in this dataset were between $0.5 \mu\text{g/L}$ and $4.0 \mu\text{g/L}$. Samples that were not detected are shown as $0.01 \mu\text{g/L}$.



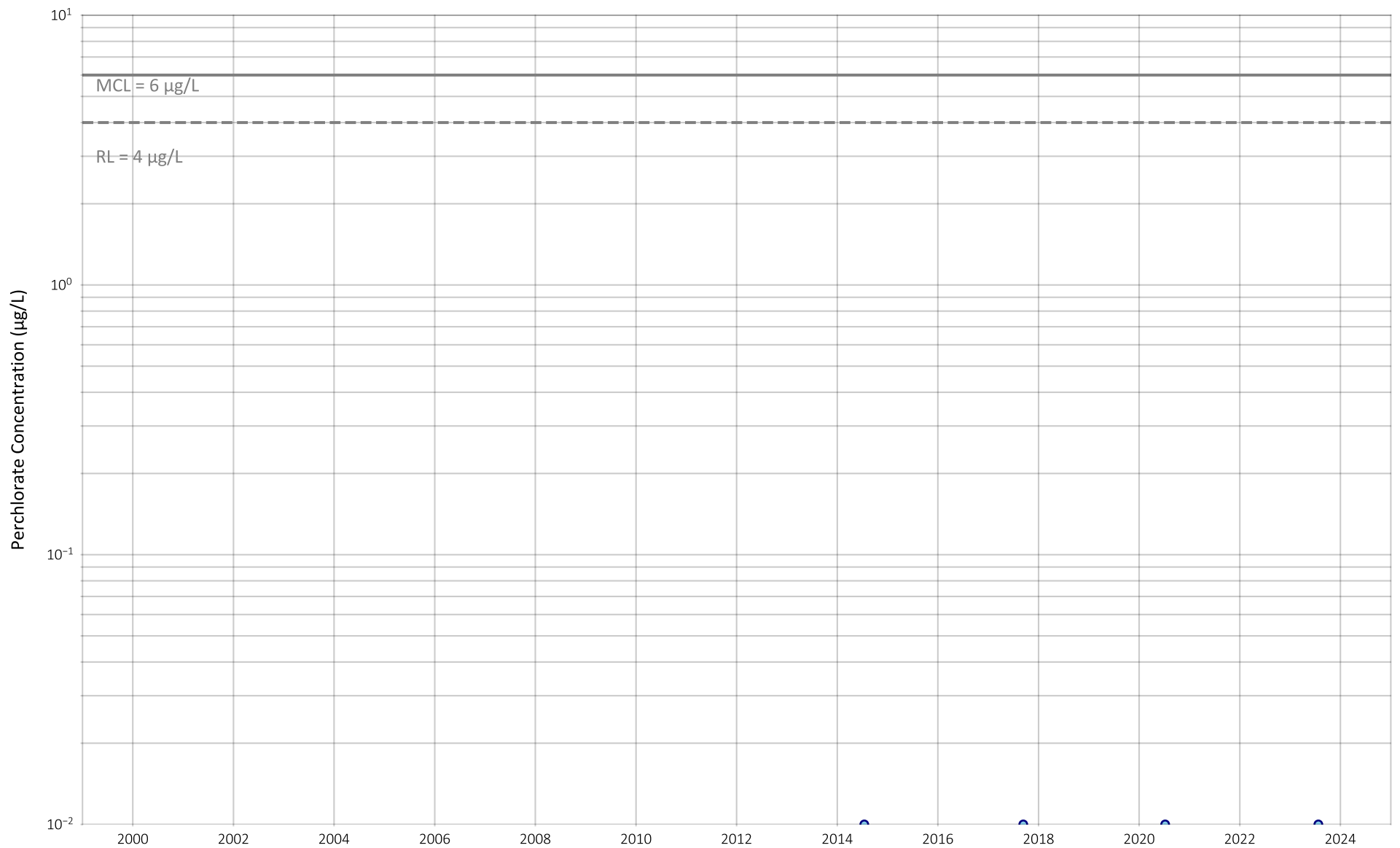
Notes:

1. The maximum contaminant level (MCL) for perchlorate is 6 micrograms per liter (µg/L).
2. The reporting limit (RL) most used for perchlorate is 4.0 µg/L. Reporting limits identified in this dataset were between 0.5 µg/L and 4.0 µg/L. Samples that were not detected are shown as 0.01 µg/L.



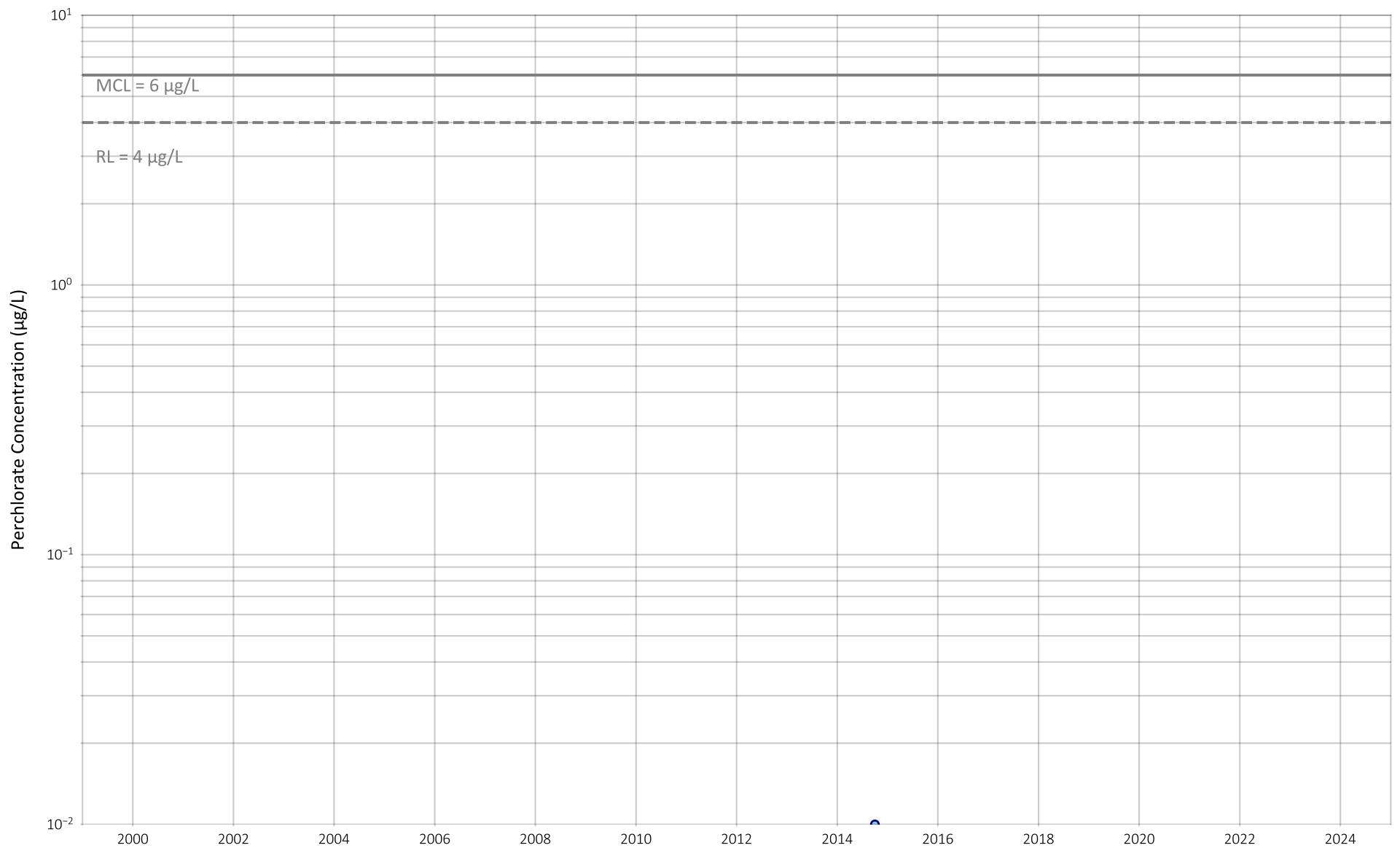
Notes:

1. The maximum contaminant level (MCL) for perchlorate is 6 micrograms per liter (µg/L).
2. The reporting limit (RL) most used for perchlorate is 4.0 µg/L. Reporting limits identified in this dataset were between 0.5 µg/L and 4.0 µg/L. Samples that were not detected are shown as 0.01 µg/L.



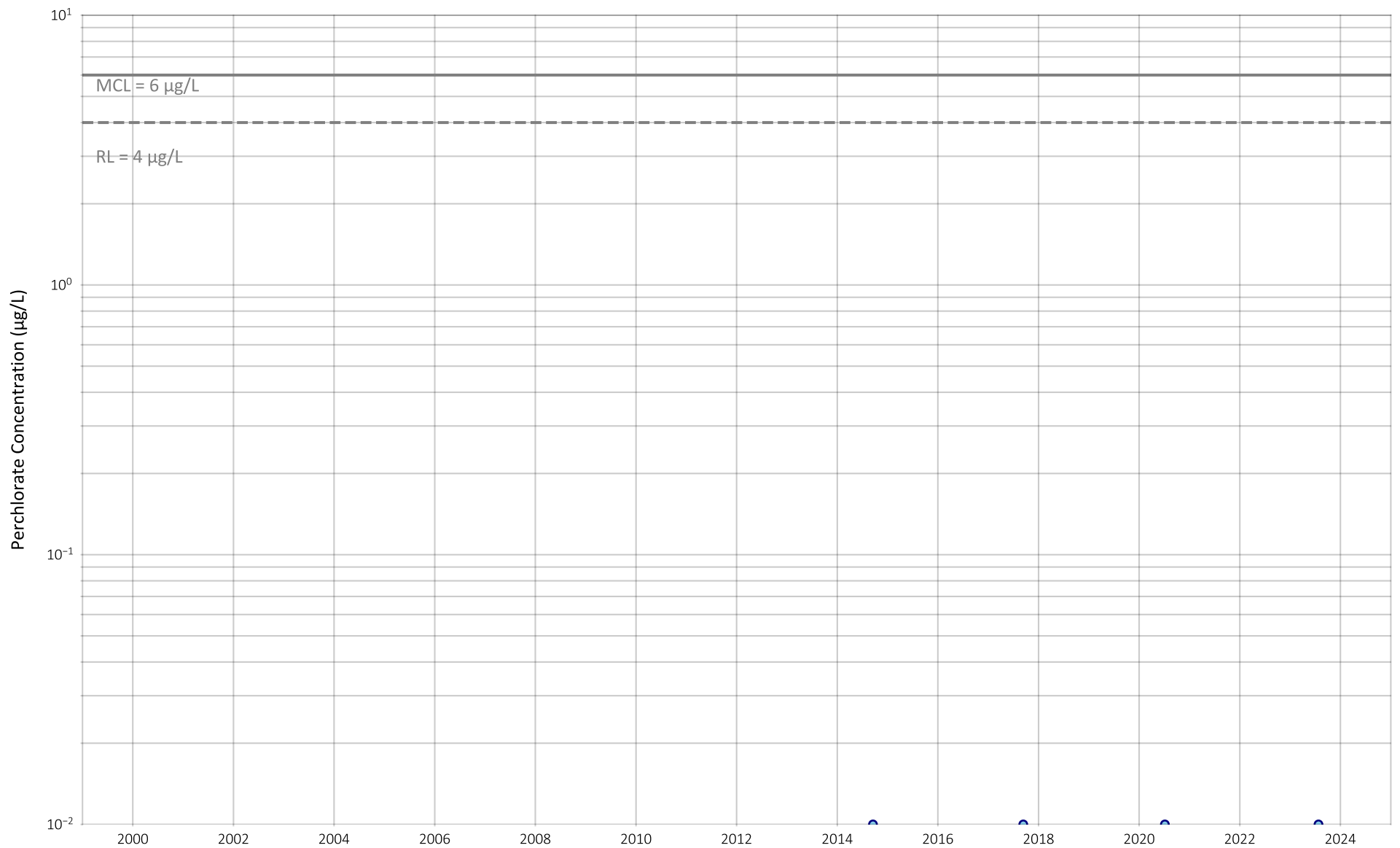
Notes:

1. The maximum contaminant level (MCL) for perchlorate is 6 micrograms per liter ($\mu\text{g/L}$).
2. The reporting limit (RL) most used for perchlorate is 4.0 $\mu\text{g/L}$. Reporting limits identified in this dataset were between 0.5 $\mu\text{g/L}$ and 4.0 $\mu\text{g/L}$. Samples that were not detected are shown as 0.01 $\mu\text{g/L}$.



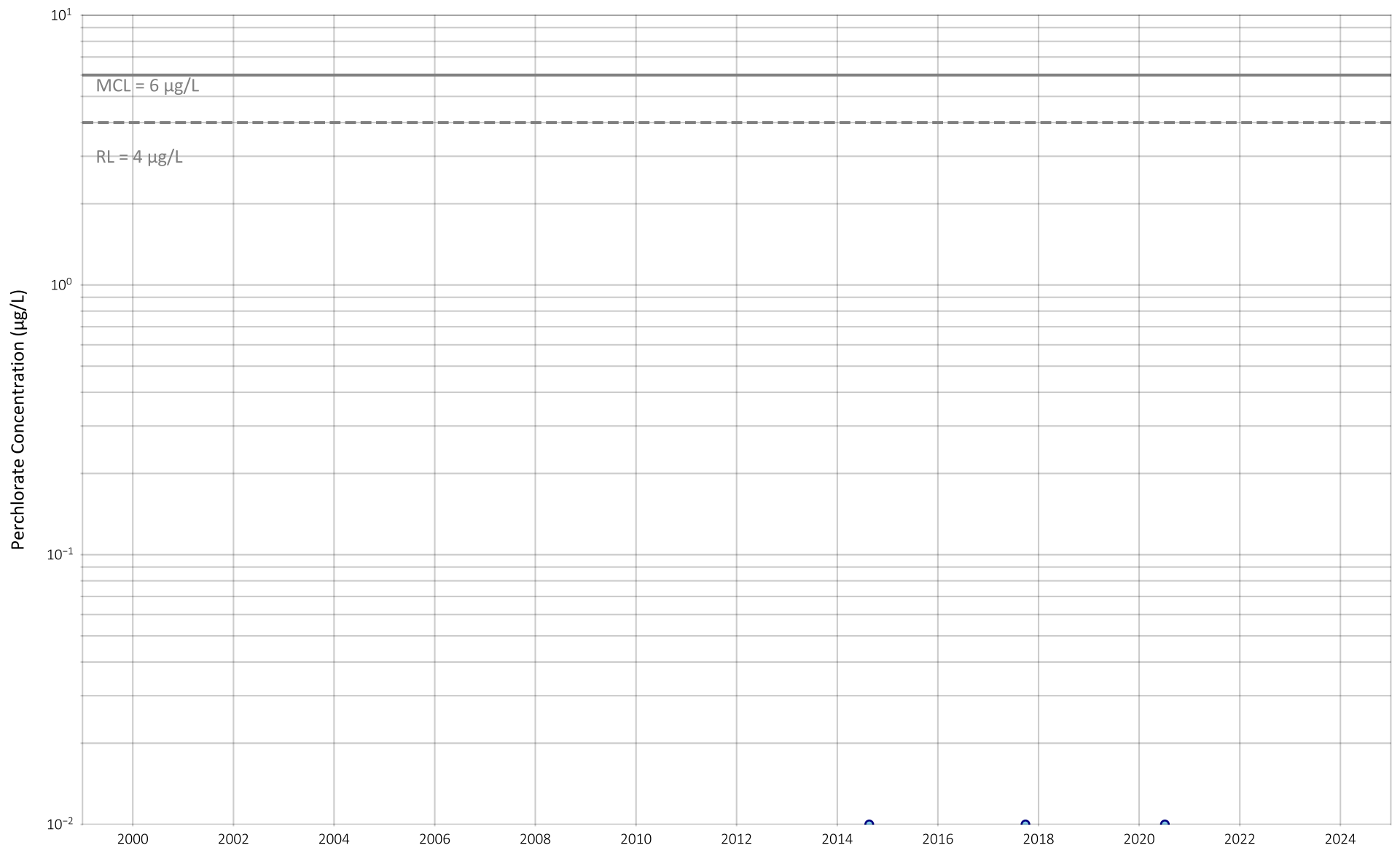
Notes:

1. The maximum contaminant level (MCL) for perchlorate is 6 micrograms per liter ($\mu\text{g/L}$).
2. The reporting limit (RL) most used for perchlorate is 4.0 $\mu\text{g/L}$. Reporting limits identified in this dataset were between 0.5 $\mu\text{g/L}$ and 4.0 $\mu\text{g/L}$. Samples that were not detected are shown as 0.01 $\mu\text{g/L}$.



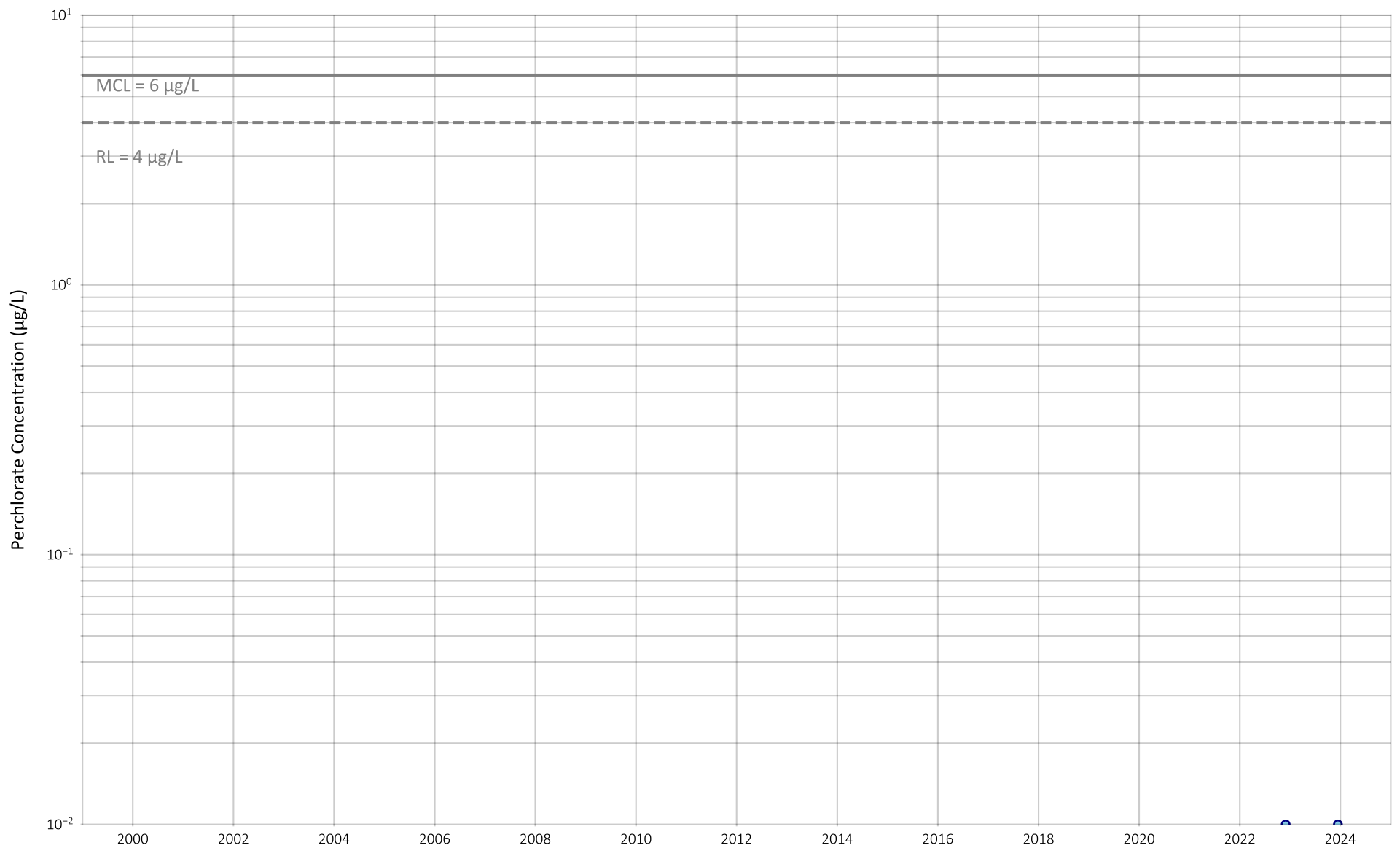
Notes:

1. The maximum contaminant level (MCL) for perchlorate is 6 micrograms per liter ($\mu\text{g/L}$).
2. The reporting limit (RL) most used for perchlorate is 4.0 $\mu\text{g/L}$. Reporting limits identified in this dataset were between 0.5 $\mu\text{g/L}$ and 4.0 $\mu\text{g/L}$. Samples that were not detected are shown as 0.01 $\mu\text{g/L}$.



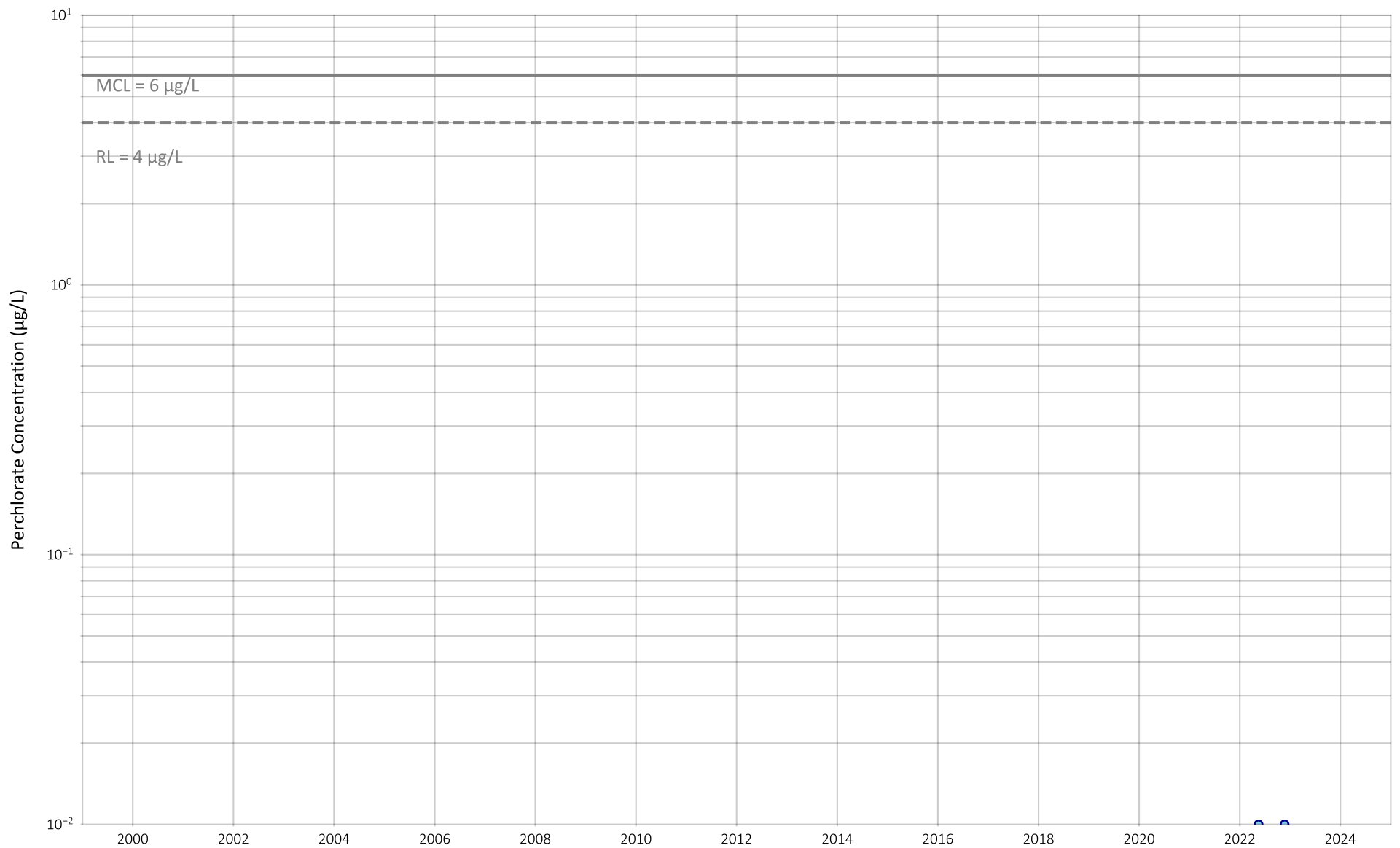
Notes:

1. The maximum contaminant level (MCL) for perchlorate is 6 micrograms per liter ($\mu\text{g/L}$).
2. The reporting limit (RL) most used for perchlorate is 4.0 $\mu\text{g/L}$. Reporting limits identified in this dataset were between 0.5 $\mu\text{g/L}$ and 4.0 $\mu\text{g/L}$. Samples that were not detected are shown as 0.01 $\mu\text{g/L}$.



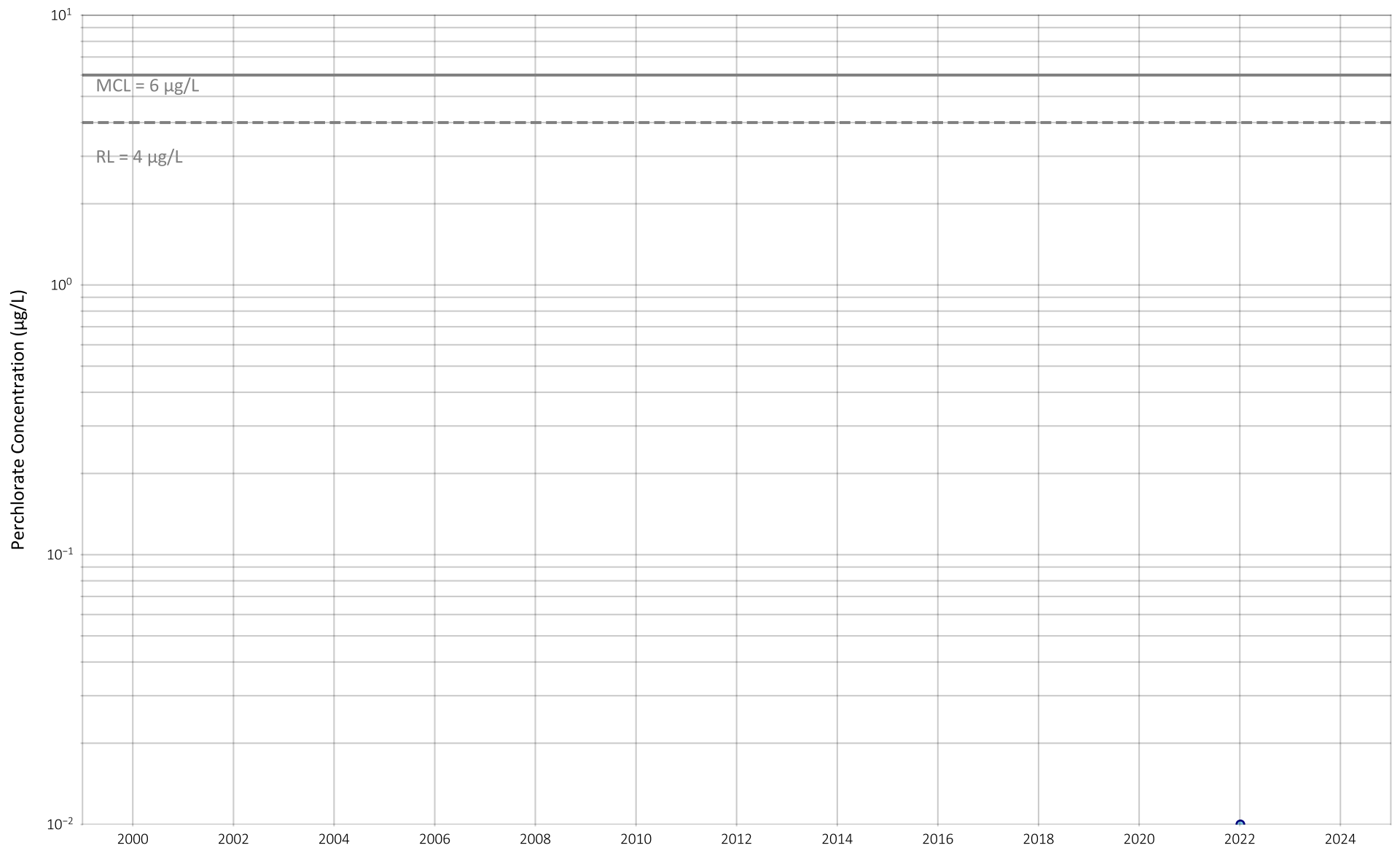
Notes:

1. The maximum contaminant level (MCL) for perchlorate is 6 micrograms per liter ($\mu\text{g/L}$).
2. The reporting limit (RL) most used for perchlorate is 4.0 $\mu\text{g/L}$. Reporting limits identified in this dataset were between 0.5 $\mu\text{g/L}$ and 4.0 $\mu\text{g/L}$. Samples that were not detected are shown as 0.01 $\mu\text{g/L}$.



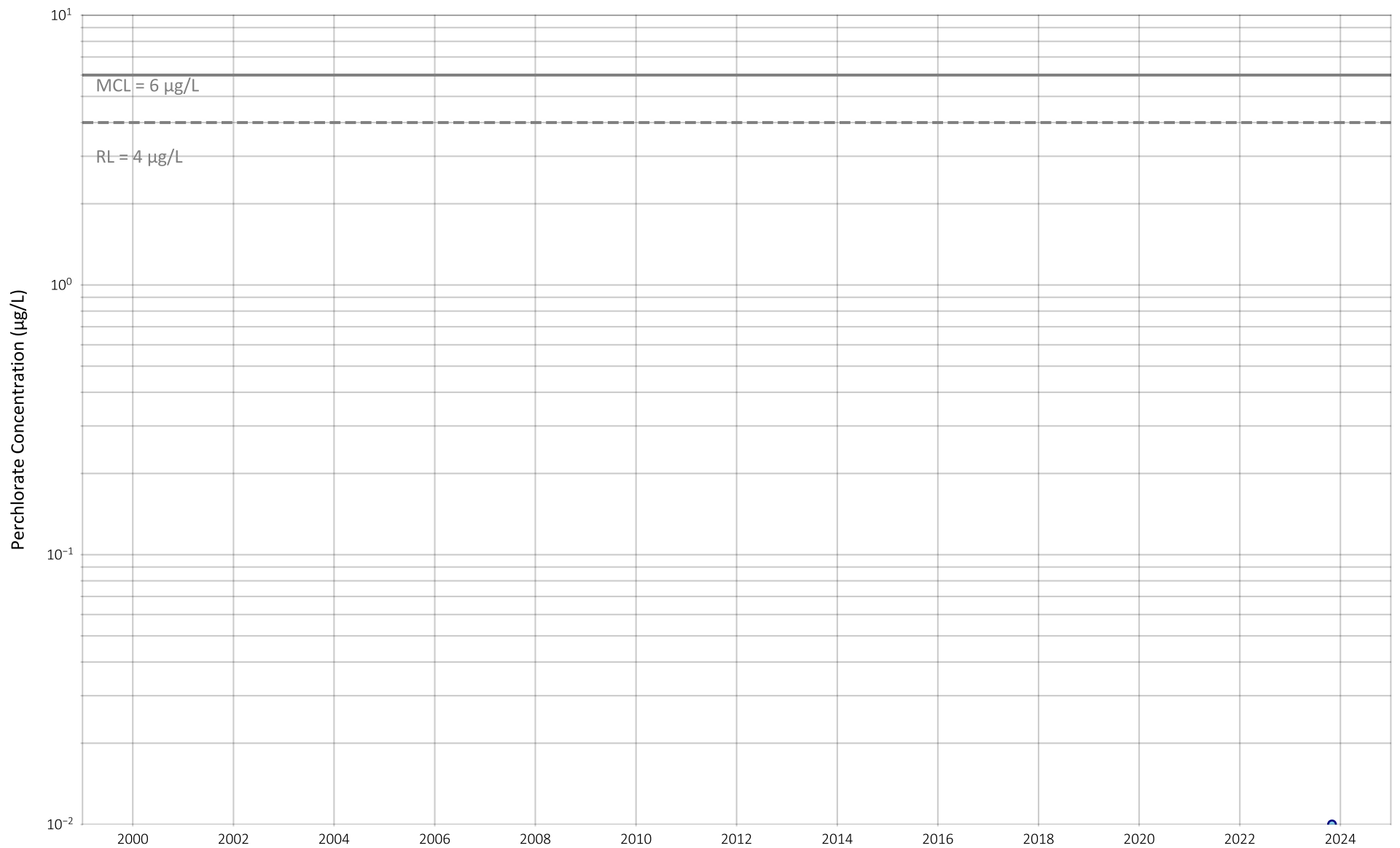
Notes:

1. The maximum contaminant level (MCL) for perchlorate is 6 micrograms per liter ($\mu\text{g/L}$).
2. The reporting limit (RL) most used for perchlorate is $4.0 \mu\text{g/L}$. Reporting limits identified in this dataset were between $0.5 \mu\text{g/L}$ and $4.0 \mu\text{g/L}$. Samples that were not detected are shown as $0.01 \mu\text{g/L}$.



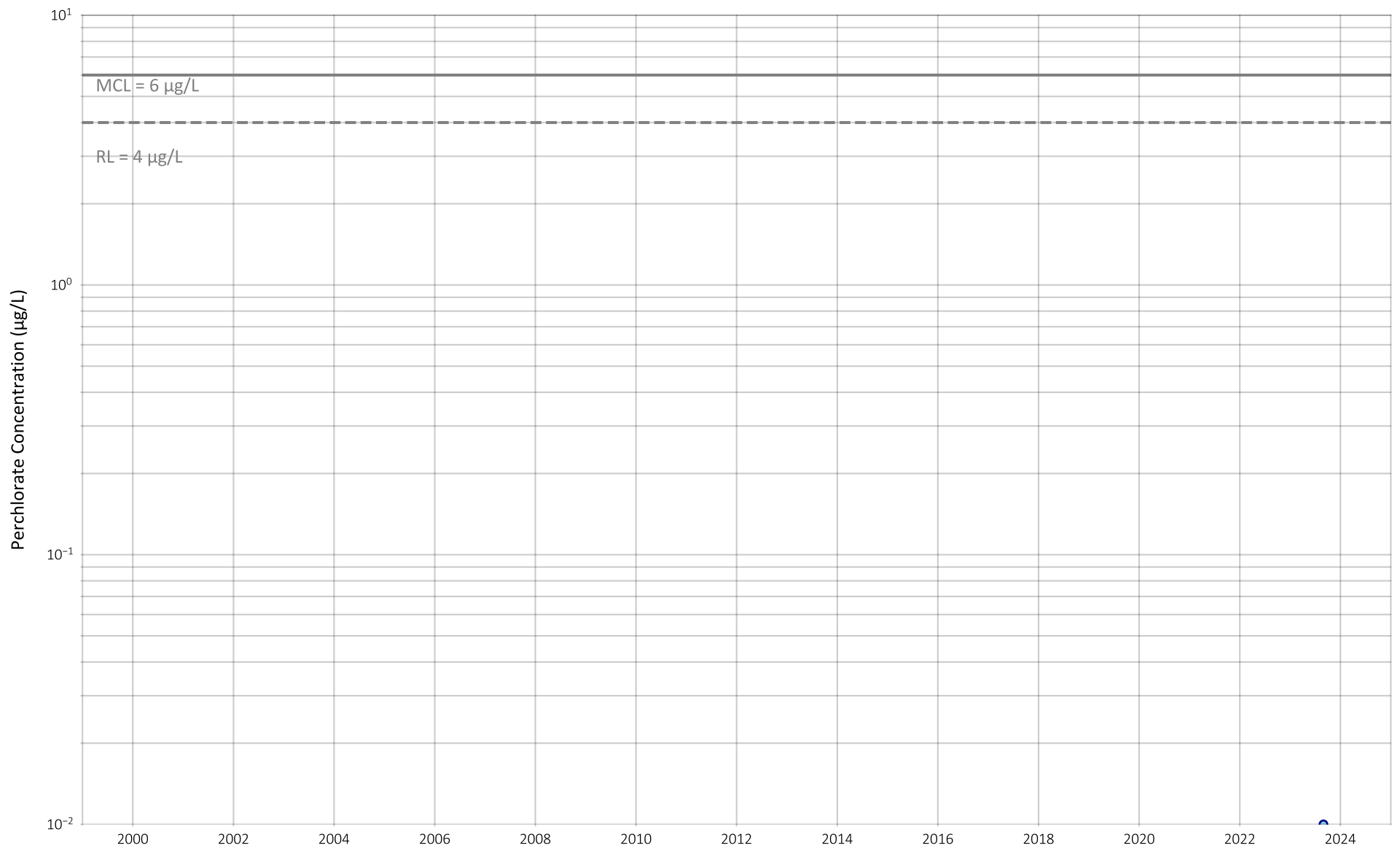
Notes:

1. The maximum contaminant level (MCL) for perchlorate is 6 micrograms per liter ($\mu\text{g/L}$).
2. The reporting limit (RL) most used for perchlorate is 4.0 $\mu\text{g/L}$. Reporting limits identified in this dataset were between 0.5 $\mu\text{g/L}$ and 4.0 $\mu\text{g/L}$. Samples that were not detected are shown as 0.01 $\mu\text{g/L}$.



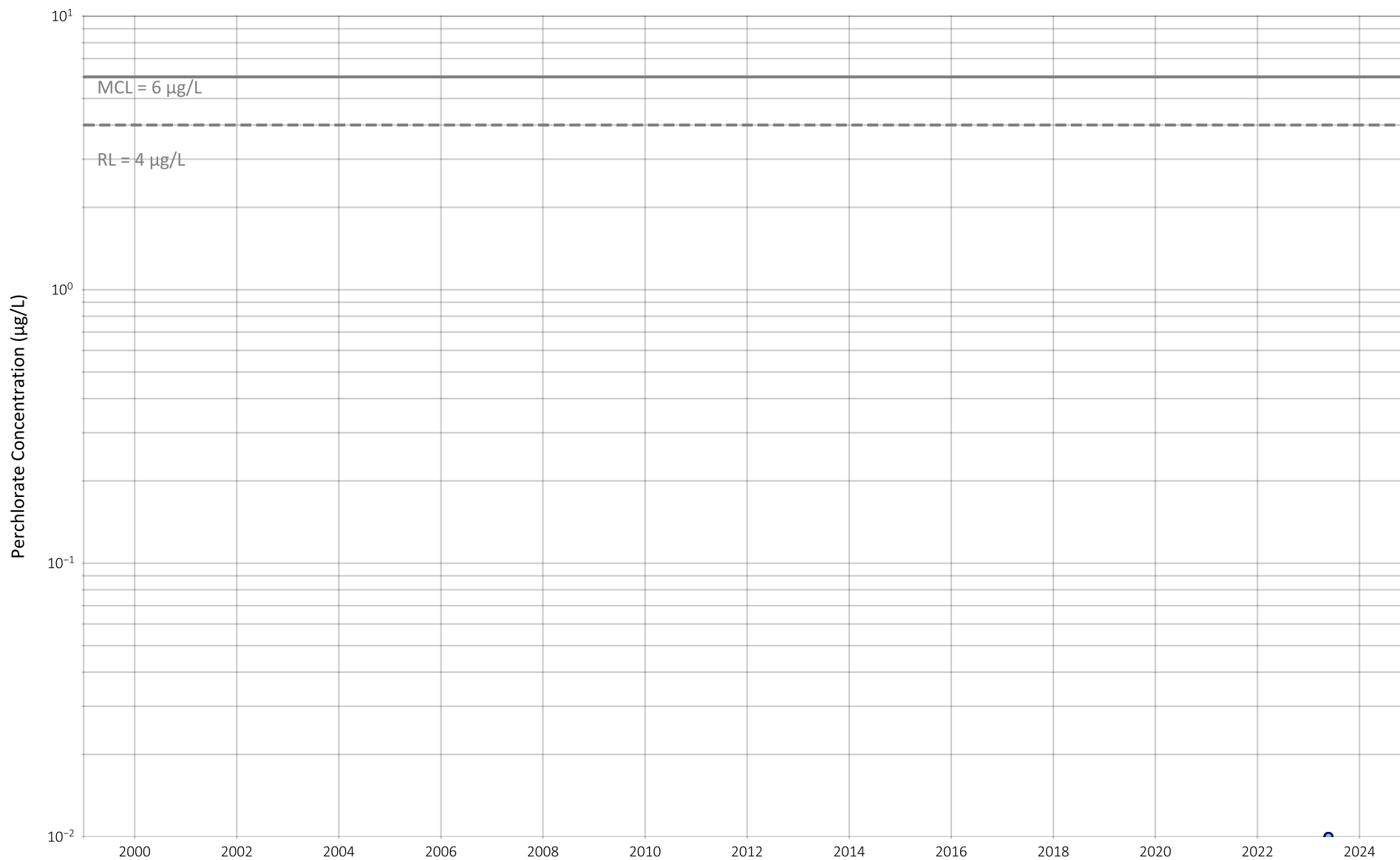
Notes:

1. The maximum contaminant level (MCL) for perchlorate is 6 micrograms per liter ($\mu\text{g/L}$).
2. The reporting limit (RL) most used for perchlorate is 4.0 $\mu\text{g/L}$. Reporting limits identified in this dataset were between 0.5 $\mu\text{g/L}$ and 4.0 $\mu\text{g/L}$. Samples that were not detected are shown as 0.01 $\mu\text{g/L}$.



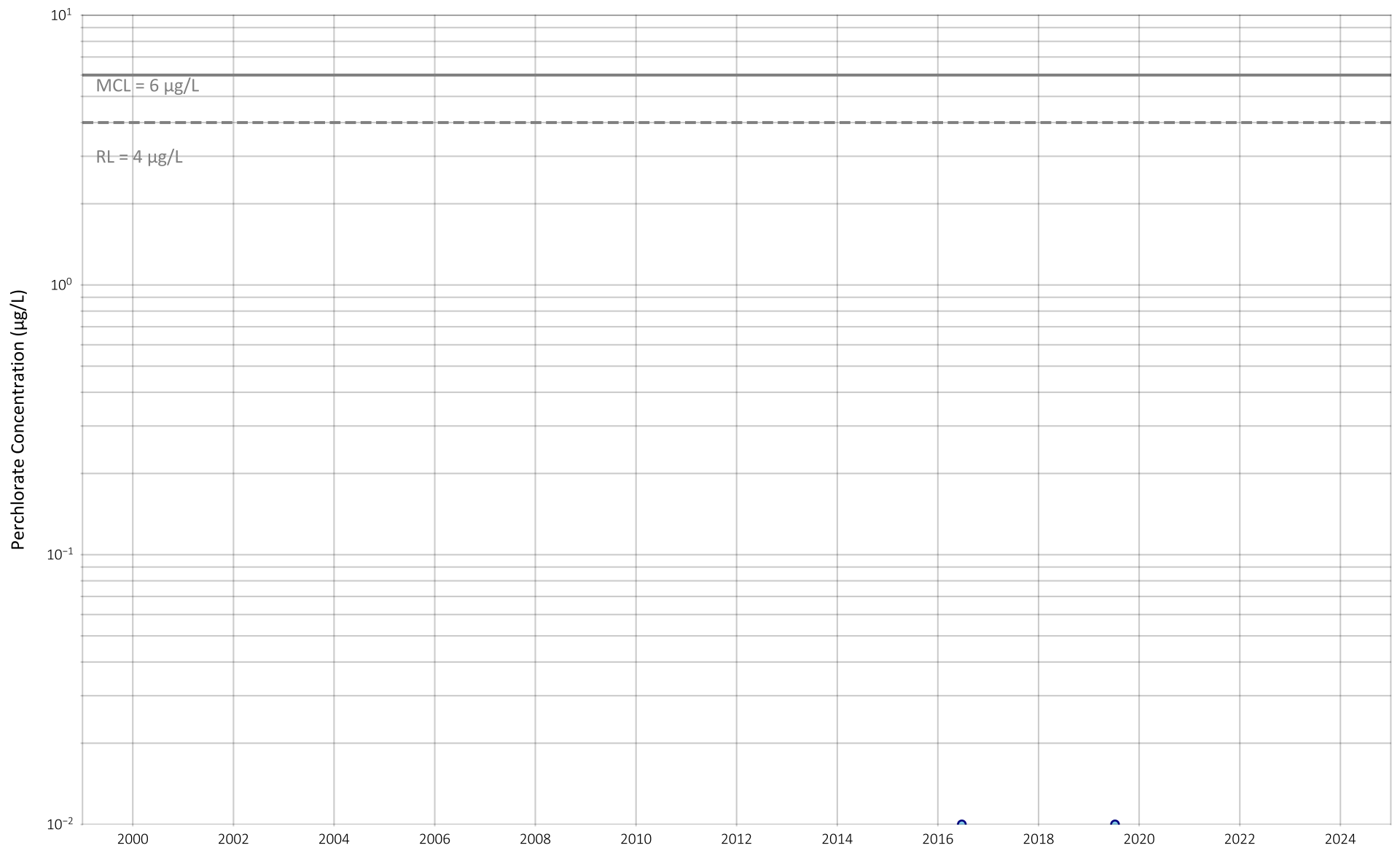
Notes:

1. The maximum contaminant level (MCL) for perchlorate is 6 micrograms per liter ($\mu\text{g/L}$).
2. The reporting limit (RL) most used for perchlorate is 4.0 $\mu\text{g/L}$. Reporting limits identified in this dataset were between 0.5 $\mu\text{g/L}$ and 4.0 $\mu\text{g/L}$. Samples that were not detected are shown as 0.01 $\mu\text{g/L}$.



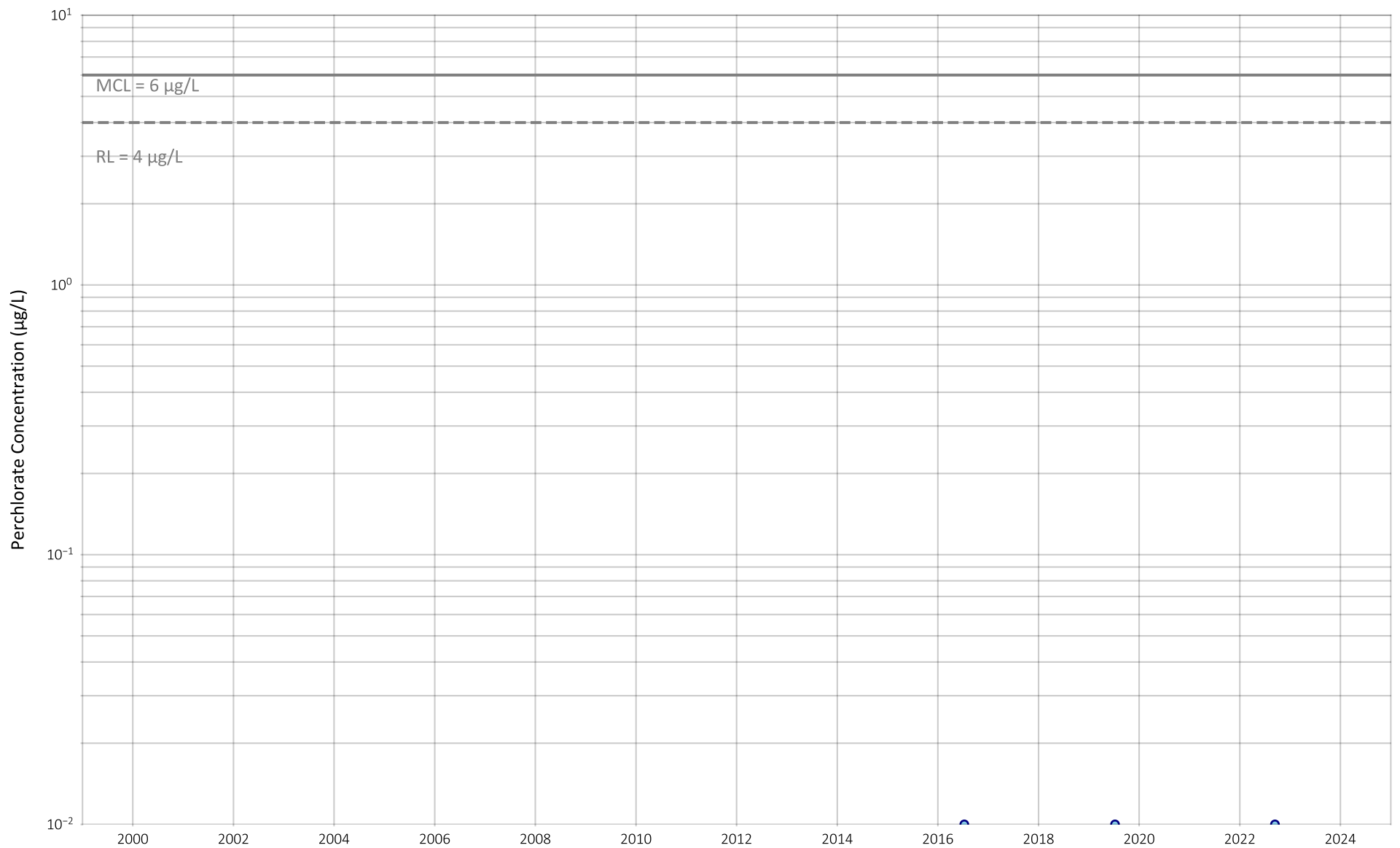
Notes:

1. The maximum contaminant level (MCL) for perchlorate is 6 micrograms per liter ($\mu\text{g/L}$).
2. The reporting limit (RL) most used for perchlorate is 4.0 $\mu\text{g/L}$. Reporting limits identified in this dataset were between 0.5 $\mu\text{g/L}$ and 4.0 $\mu\text{g/L}$. Samples that were not detected are shown as 0.01 $\mu\text{g/L}$.



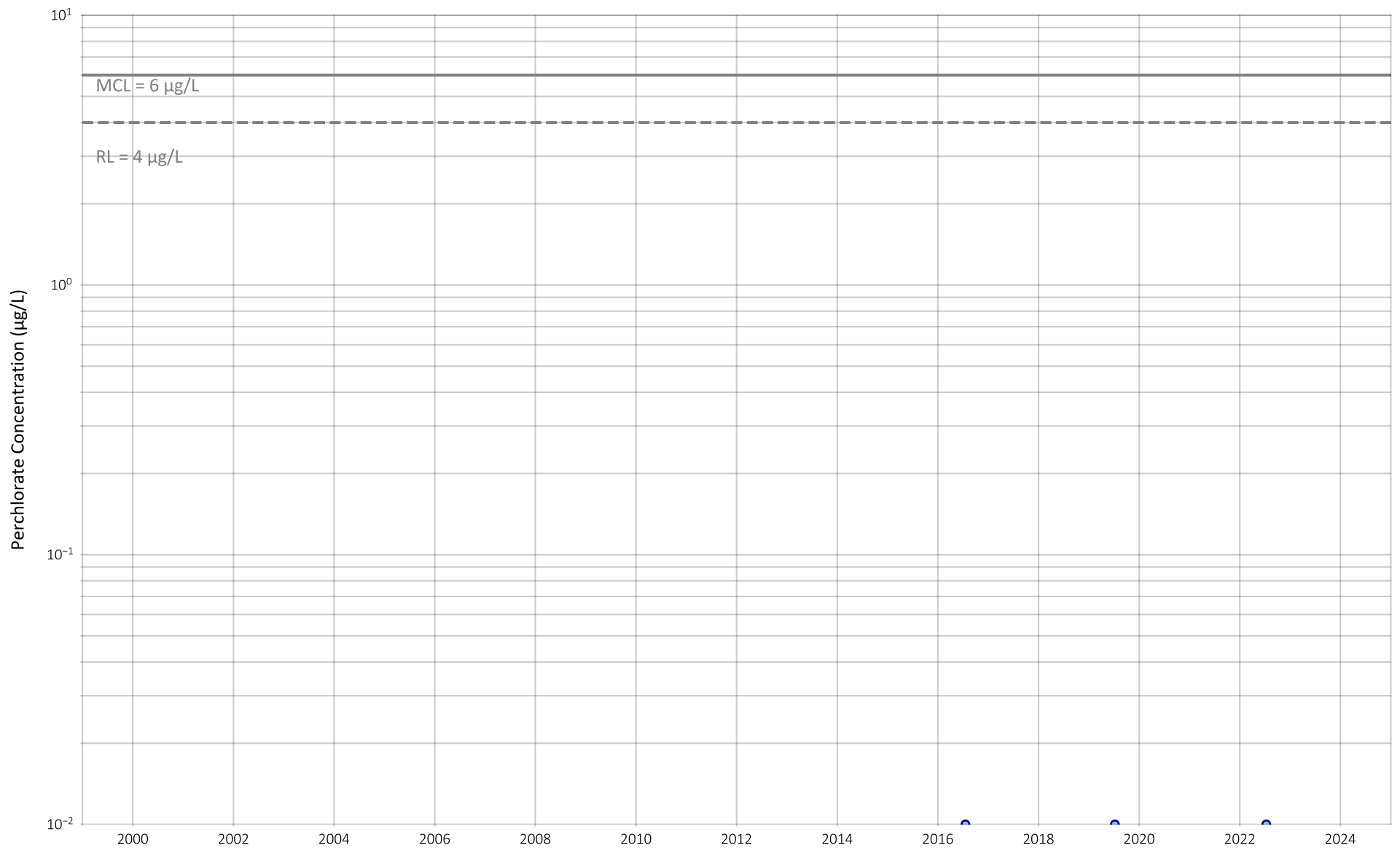
Notes:

1. The maximum contaminant level (MCL) for perchlorate is 6 micrograms per liter (µg/L).
2. The reporting limit (RL) most used for perchlorate is 4.0 µg/L. Reporting limits identified in this dataset were between 0.5 µg/L and 4.0 µg/L. Samples that were not detected are shown as 0.01 µg/L.



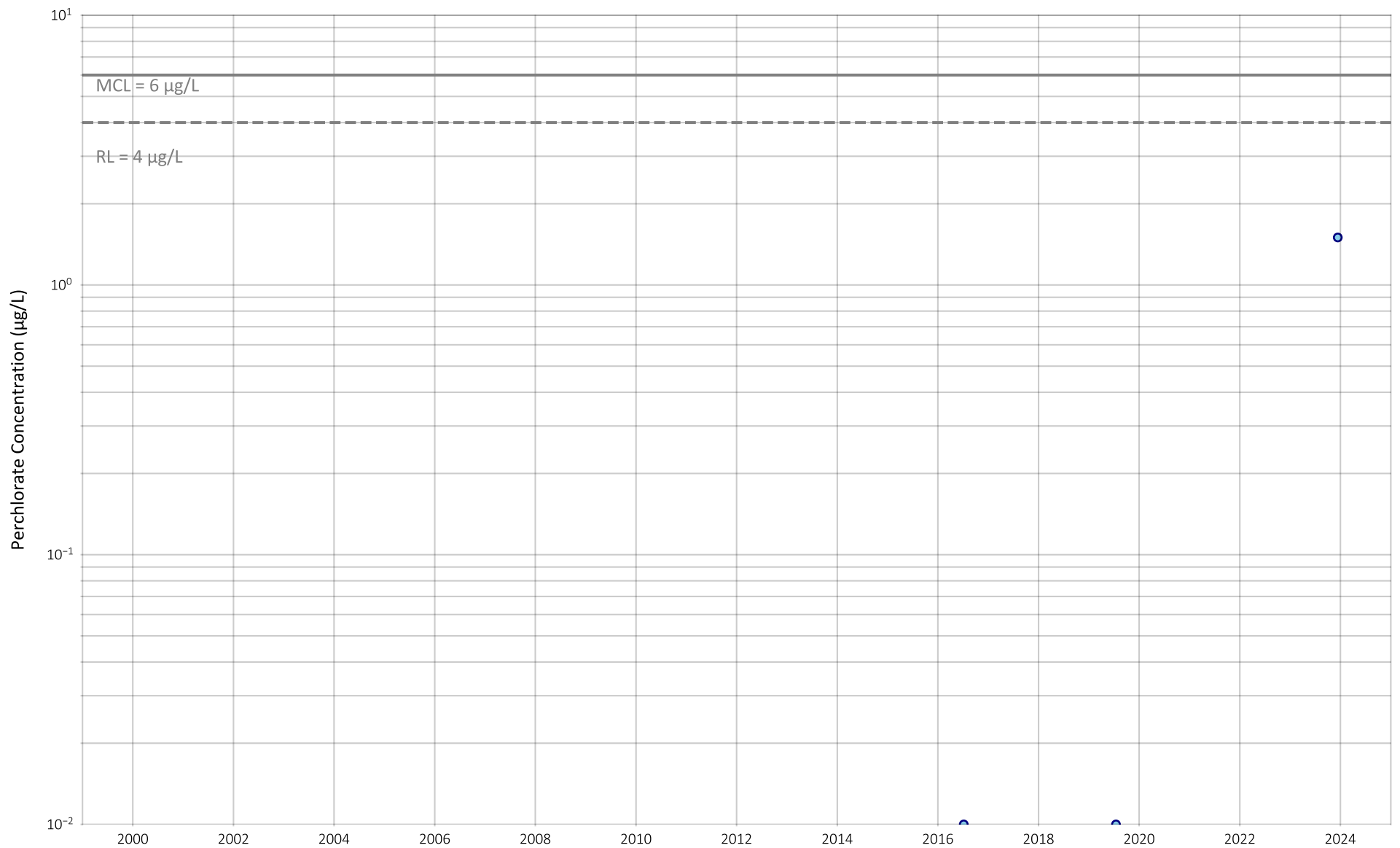
Notes:

1. The maximum contaminant level (MCL) for perchlorate is 6 micrograms per liter (µg/L).
2. The reporting limit (RL) most used for perchlorate is 4.0 µg/L. Reporting limits identified in this dataset were between 0.5 µg/L and 4.0 µg/L. Samples that were not detected are shown as 0.01 µg/L.



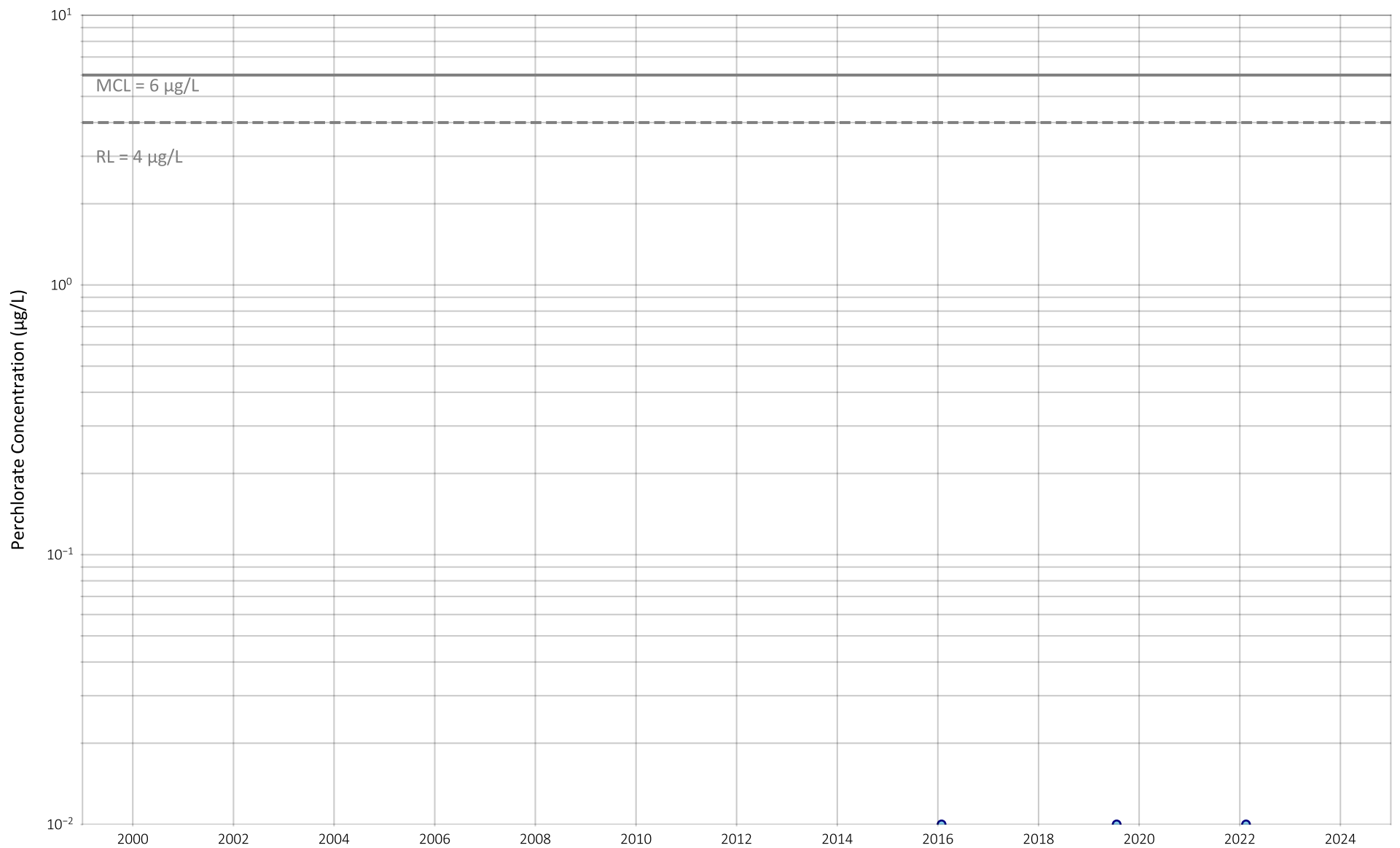
Notes:

1. The maximum contaminant level (MCL) for perchlorate is 6 micrograms per liter (µg/L).
2. The reporting limit (RL) most used for perchlorate is 4.0 µg/L. Reporting limits identified in this dataset were between 0.5 µg/L and 4.0 µg/L. Samples that were not detected are shown as 0.01 µg/L.



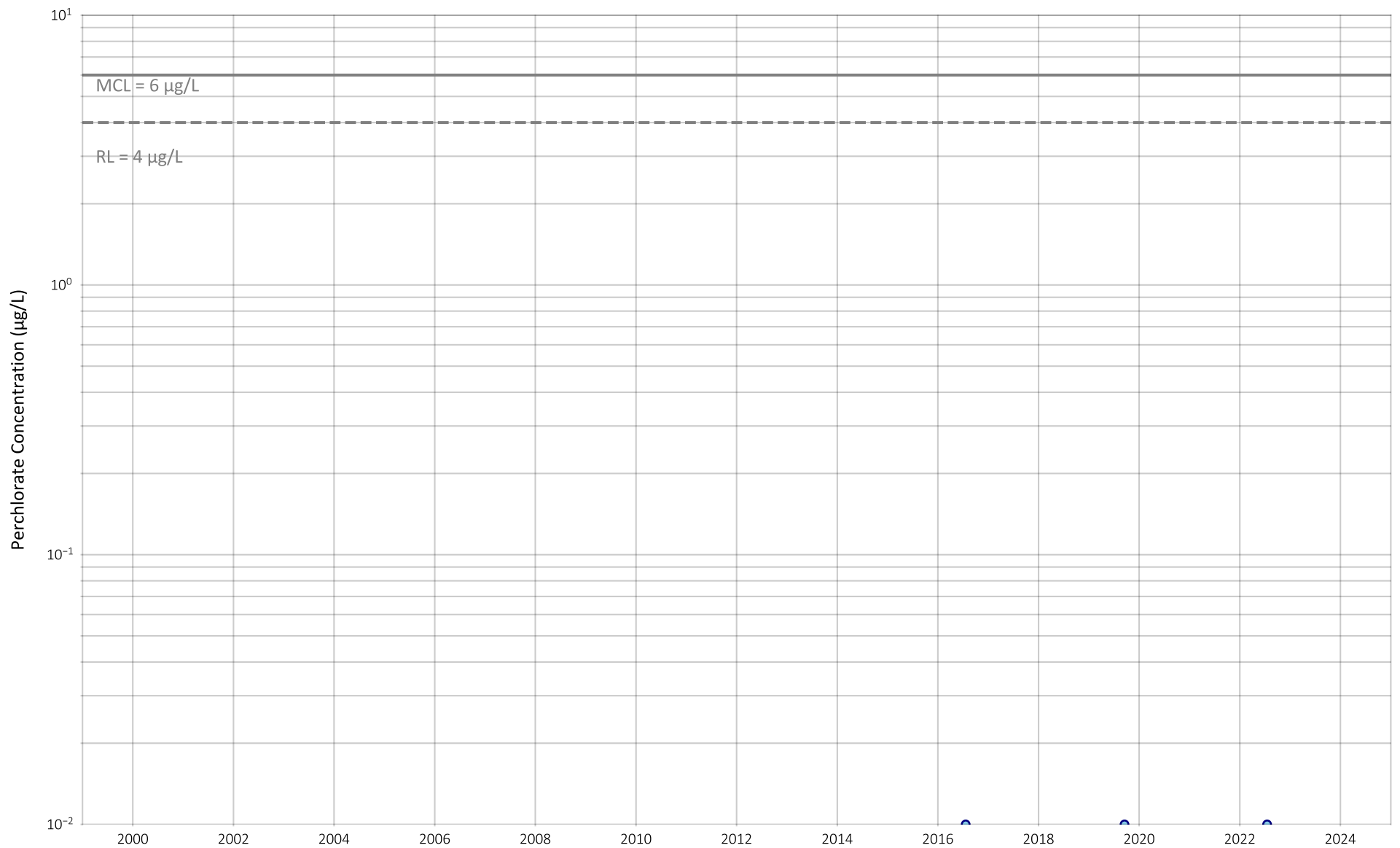
Notes:

1. The maximum contaminant level (MCL) for perchlorate is 6 micrograms per liter ($\mu\text{g/L}$).
2. The reporting limit (RL) most used for perchlorate is 4.0 $\mu\text{g/L}$. Reporting limits identified in this dataset were between 0.5 $\mu\text{g/L}$ and 4.0 $\mu\text{g/L}$. Samples that were not detected are shown as 0.01 $\mu\text{g/L}$.



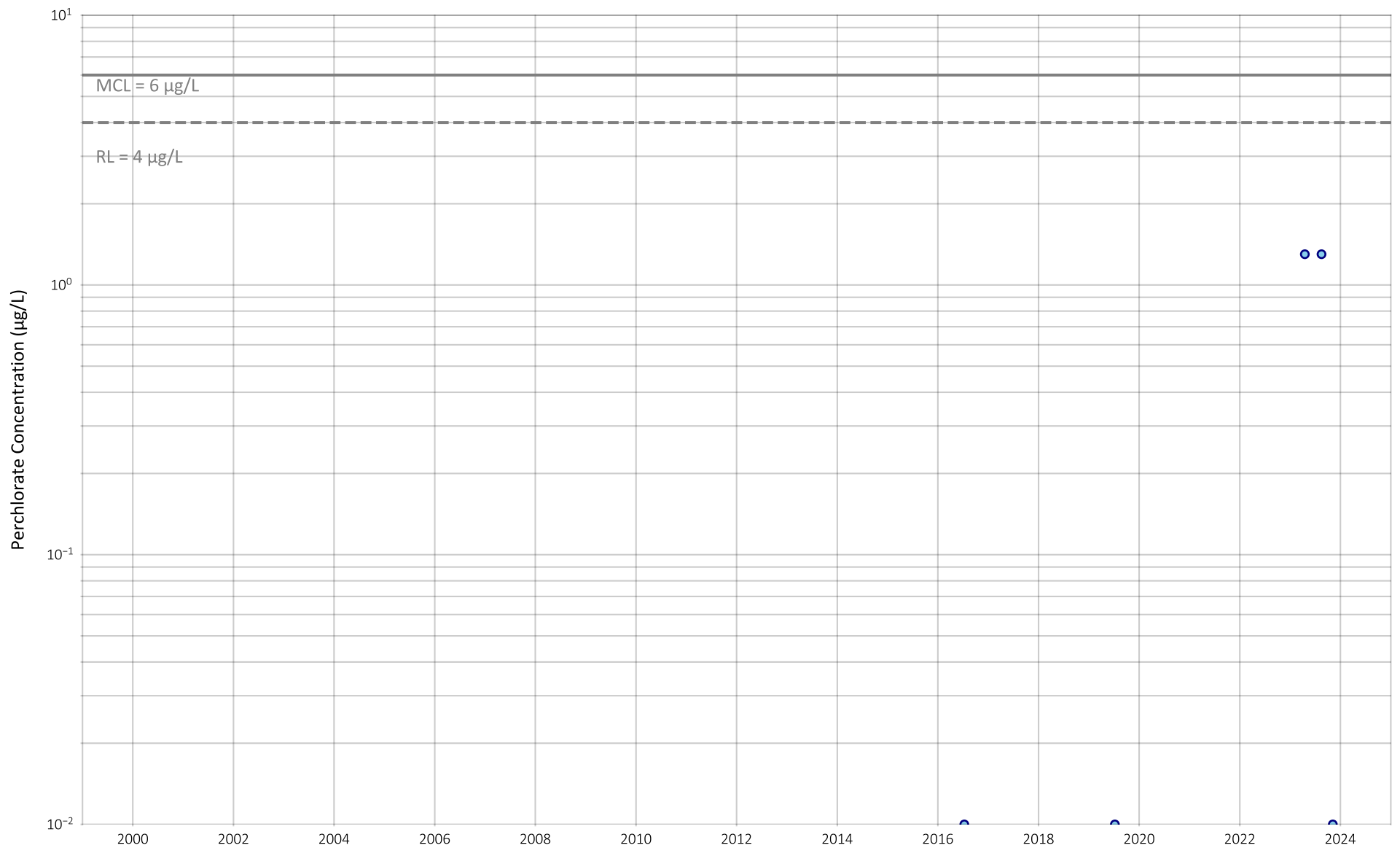
Notes:

1. The maximum contaminant level (MCL) for perchlorate is 6 micrograms per liter ($\mu\text{g/L}$).
2. The reporting limit (RL) most used for perchlorate is 4.0 $\mu\text{g/L}$. Reporting limits identified in this dataset were between 0.5 $\mu\text{g/L}$ and 4.0 $\mu\text{g/L}$. Samples that were not detected are shown as 0.01 $\mu\text{g/L}$.



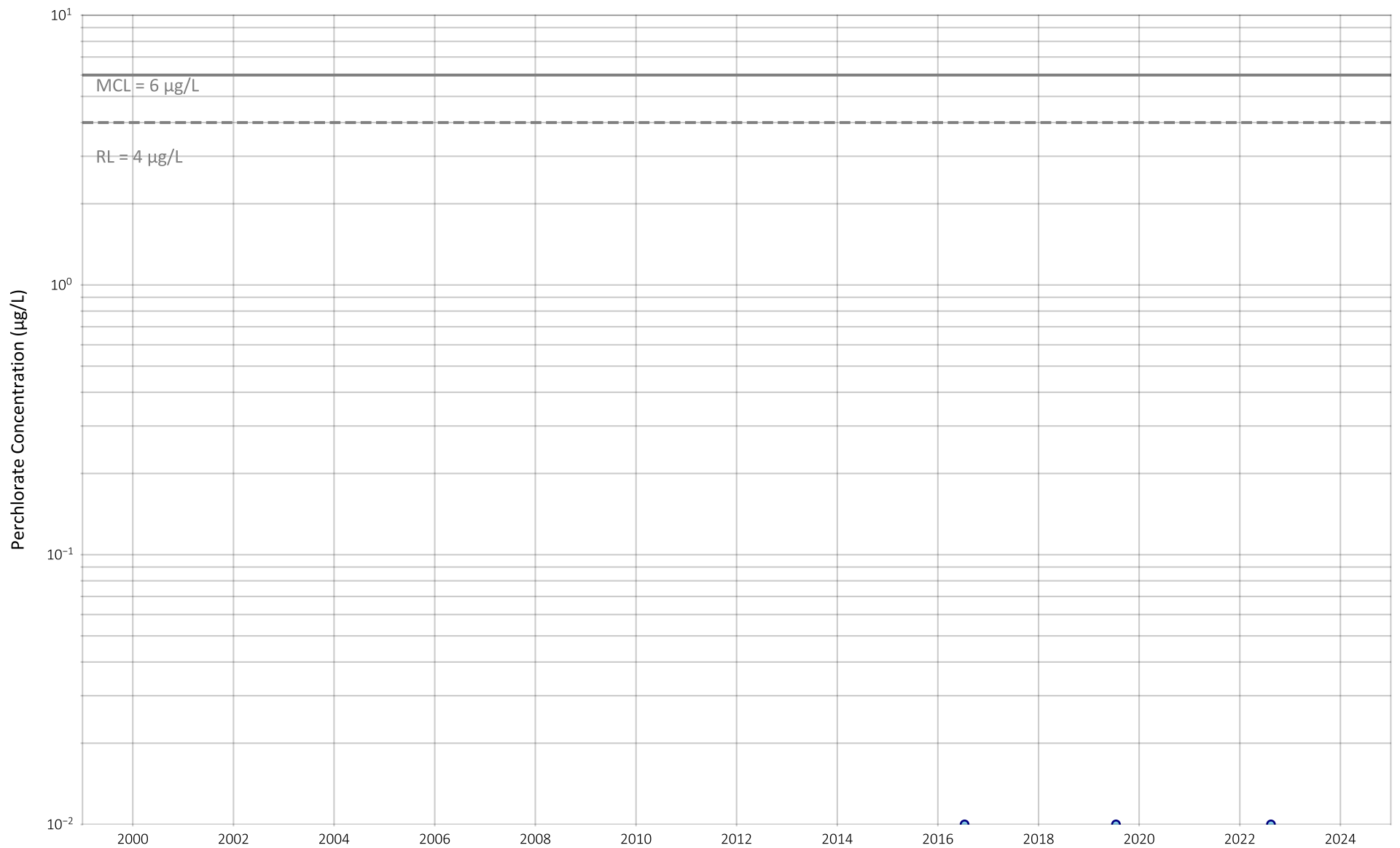
Notes:

1. The maximum contaminant level (MCL) for perchlorate is 6 micrograms per liter (µg/L).
2. The reporting limit (RL) most used for perchlorate is 4.0 µg/L. Reporting limits identified in this dataset were between 0.5 µg/L and 4.0 µg/L. Samples that were not detected are shown as 0.01 µg/L.



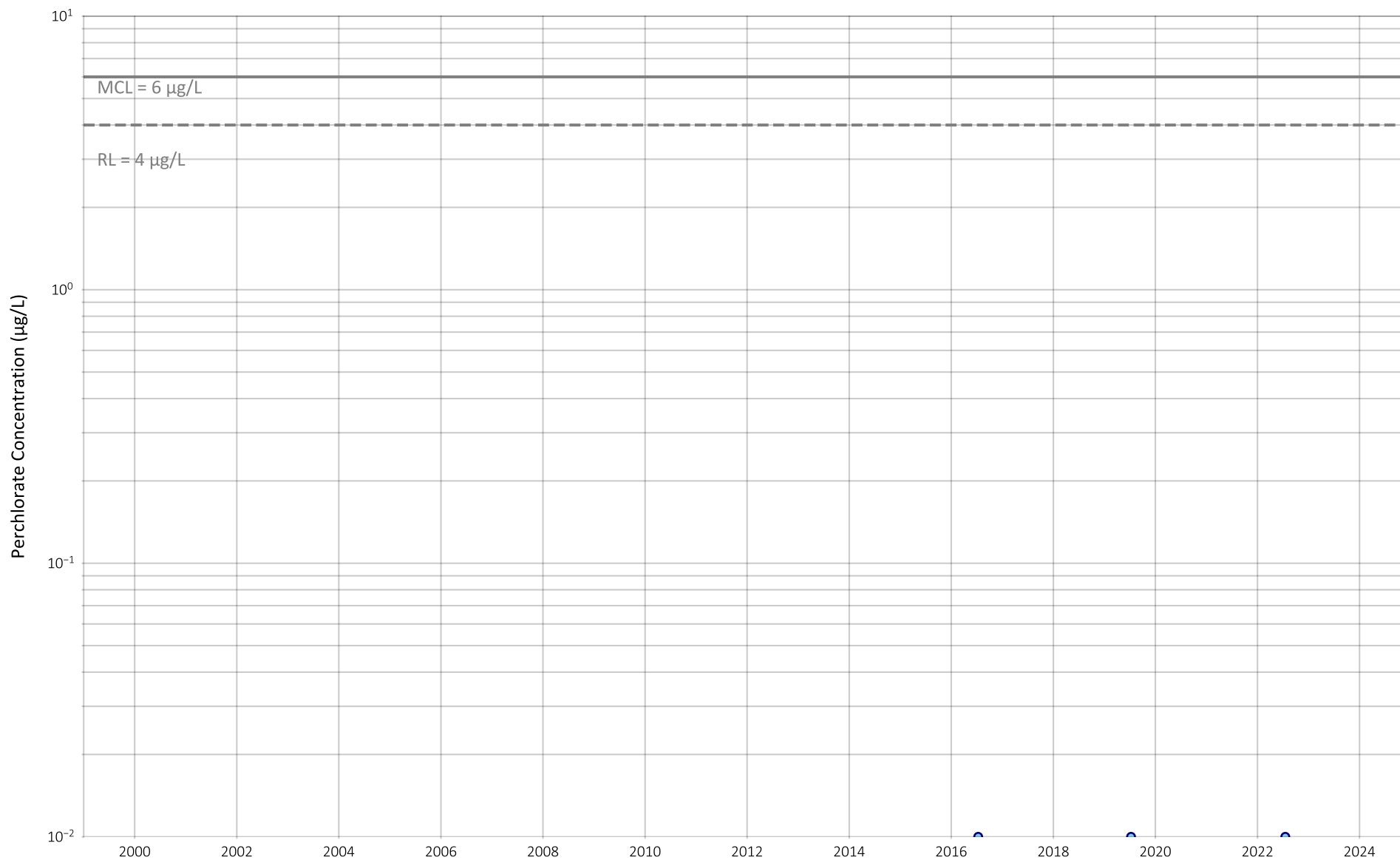
Notes:

1. The maximum contaminant level (MCL) for perchlorate is 6 micrograms per liter ($\mu\text{g/L}$).
2. The reporting limit (RL) most used for perchlorate is 4.0 $\mu\text{g/L}$. Reporting limits identified in this dataset were between 0.5 $\mu\text{g/L}$ and 4.0 $\mu\text{g/L}$. Samples that were not detected are shown as 0.01 $\mu\text{g/L}$.



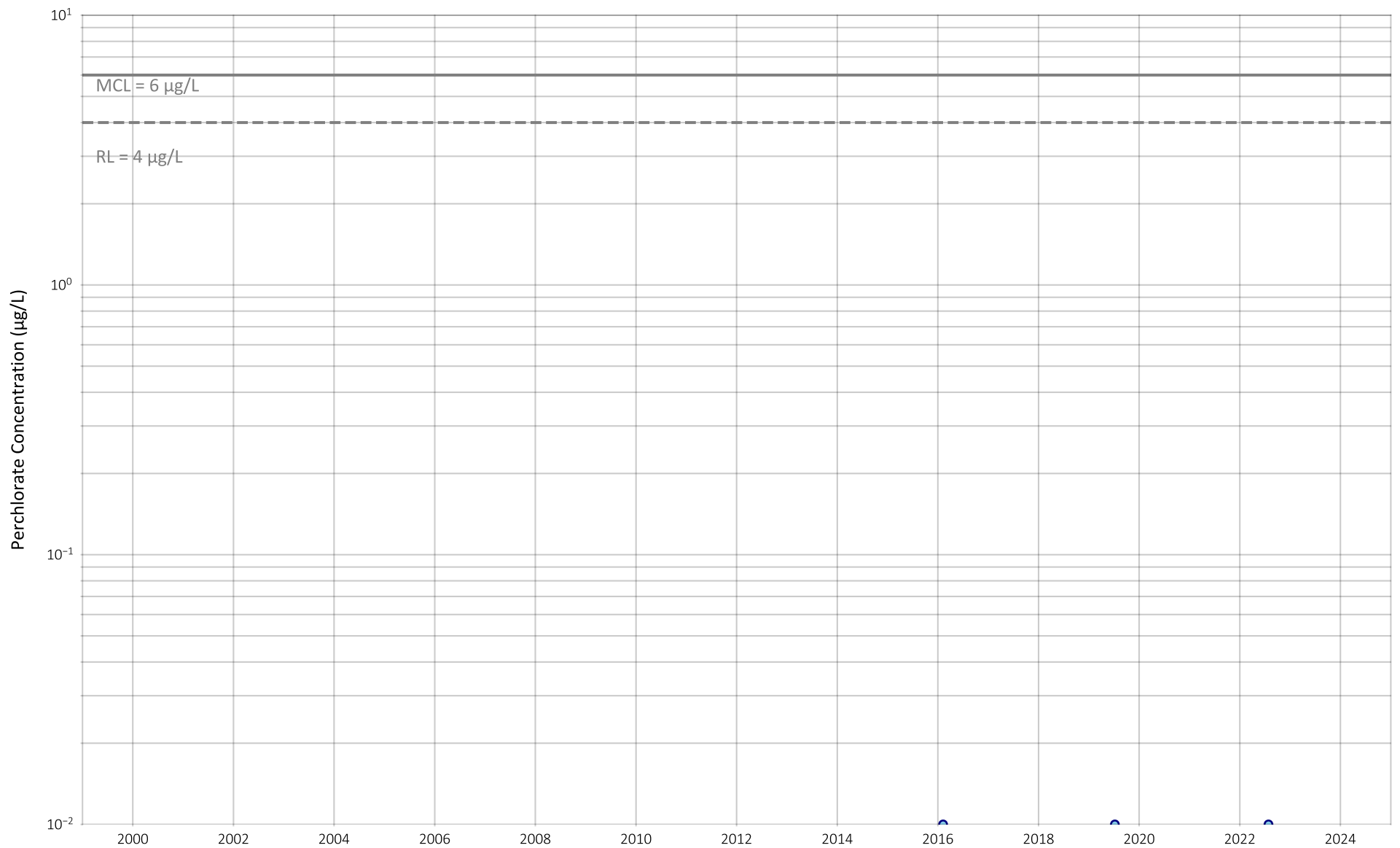
Notes:

1. The maximum contaminant level (MCL) for perchlorate is 6 micrograms per liter ($\mu\text{g/L}$).
2. The reporting limit (RL) most used for perchlorate is 4.0 $\mu\text{g/L}$. Reporting limits identified in this dataset were between 0.5 $\mu\text{g/L}$ and 4.0 $\mu\text{g/L}$. Samples that were not detected are shown as 0.01 $\mu\text{g/L}$.



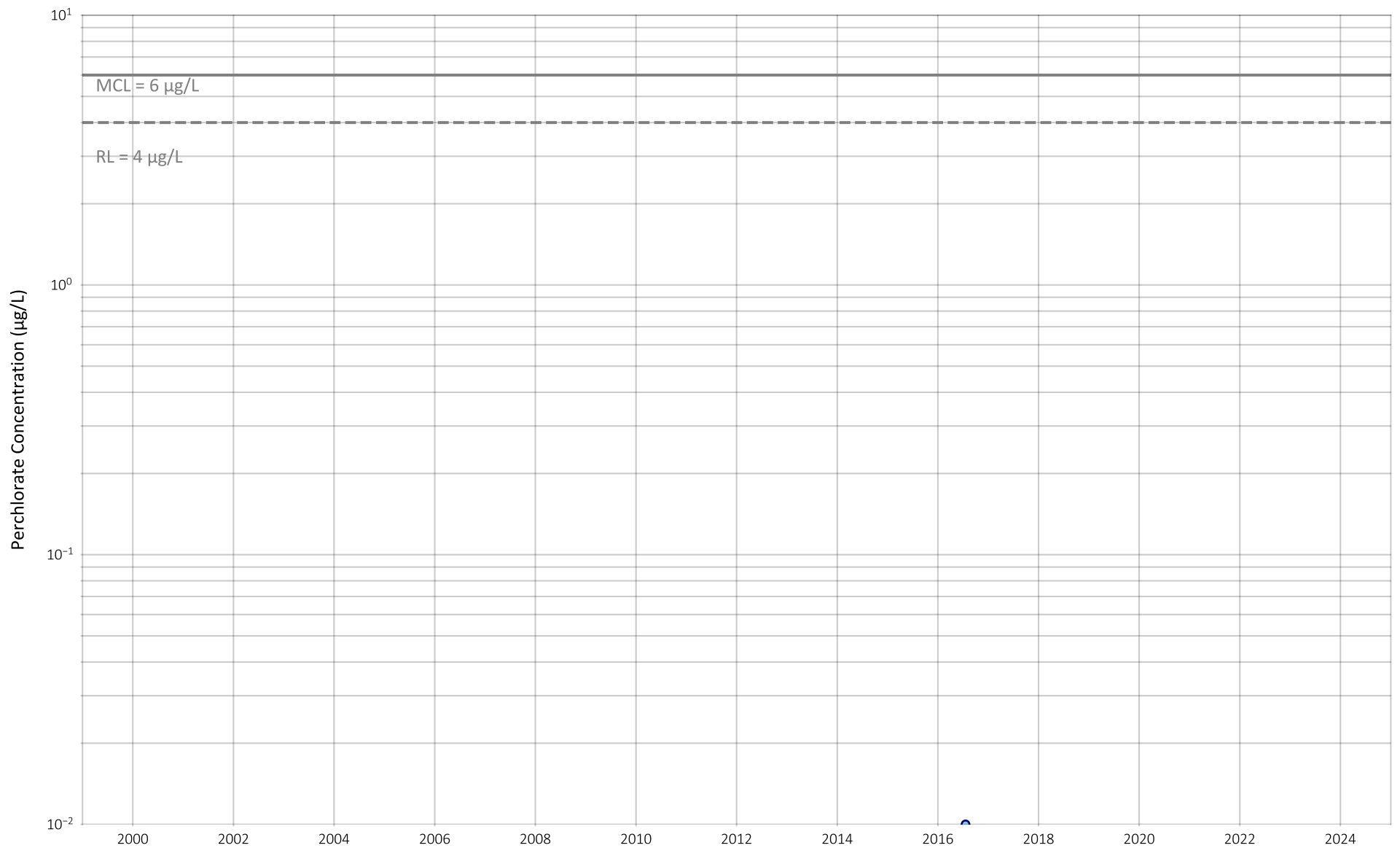
Notes:

1. The maximum contaminant level (MCL) for perchlorate is 6 micrograms per liter (µg/L).
2. The reporting limit (RL) most used for perchlorate is 4.0 µg/L. Reporting limits identified in this dataset were between 0.5 µg/L and 4.0 µg/L. Samples that were not detected are shown as 0.01 µg/L.



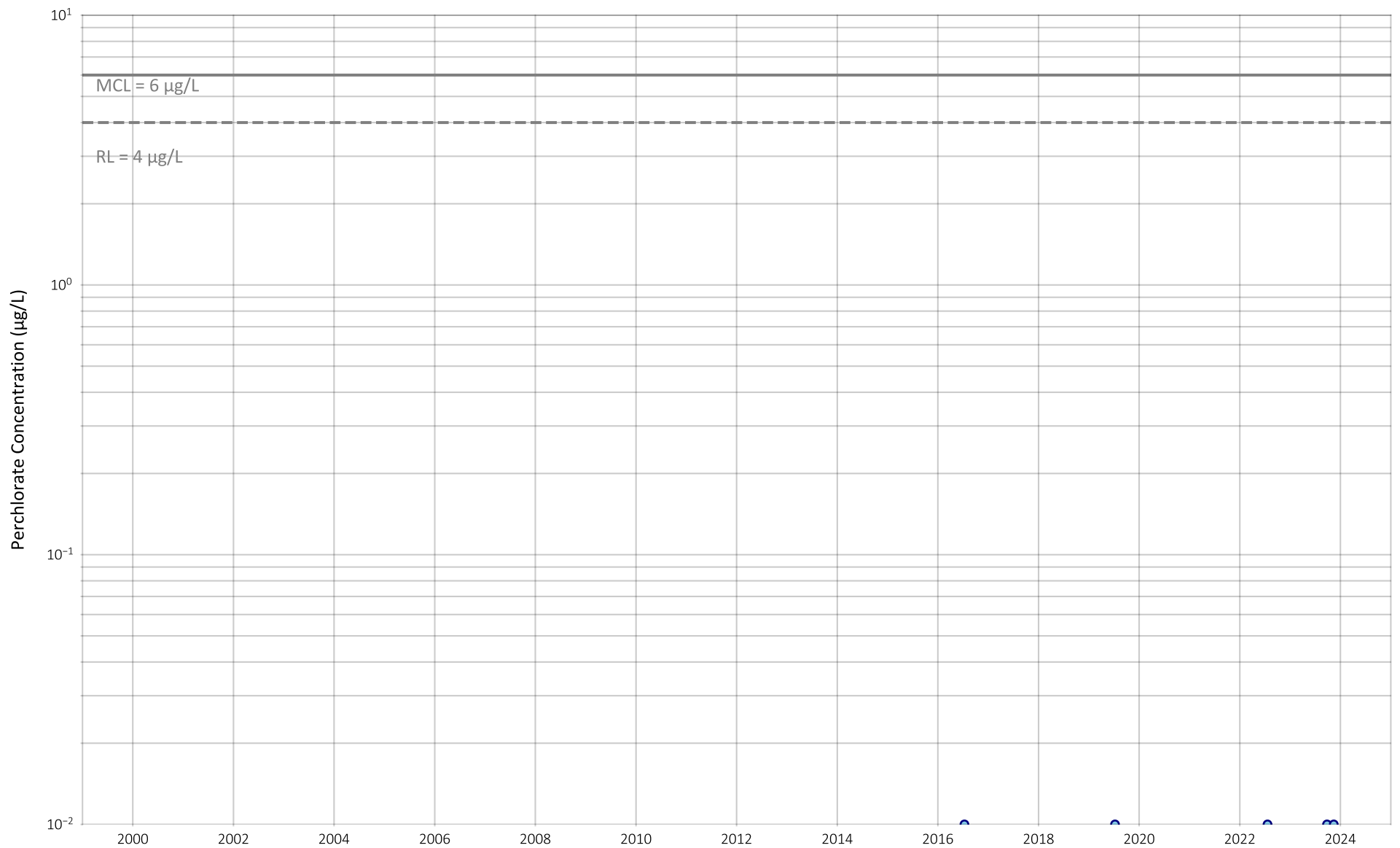
Notes:

1. The maximum contaminant level (MCL) for perchlorate is 6 micrograms per liter (µg/L).
2. The reporting limit (RL) most used for perchlorate is 4.0 µg/L. Reporting limits identified in this dataset were between 0.5 µg/L and 4.0 µg/L. Samples that were not detected are shown as 0.01 µg/L.



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1. The maximum contaminant level (MCL) for perchlorate is 6 micrograms per liter ($\mu\text{g/L}$).
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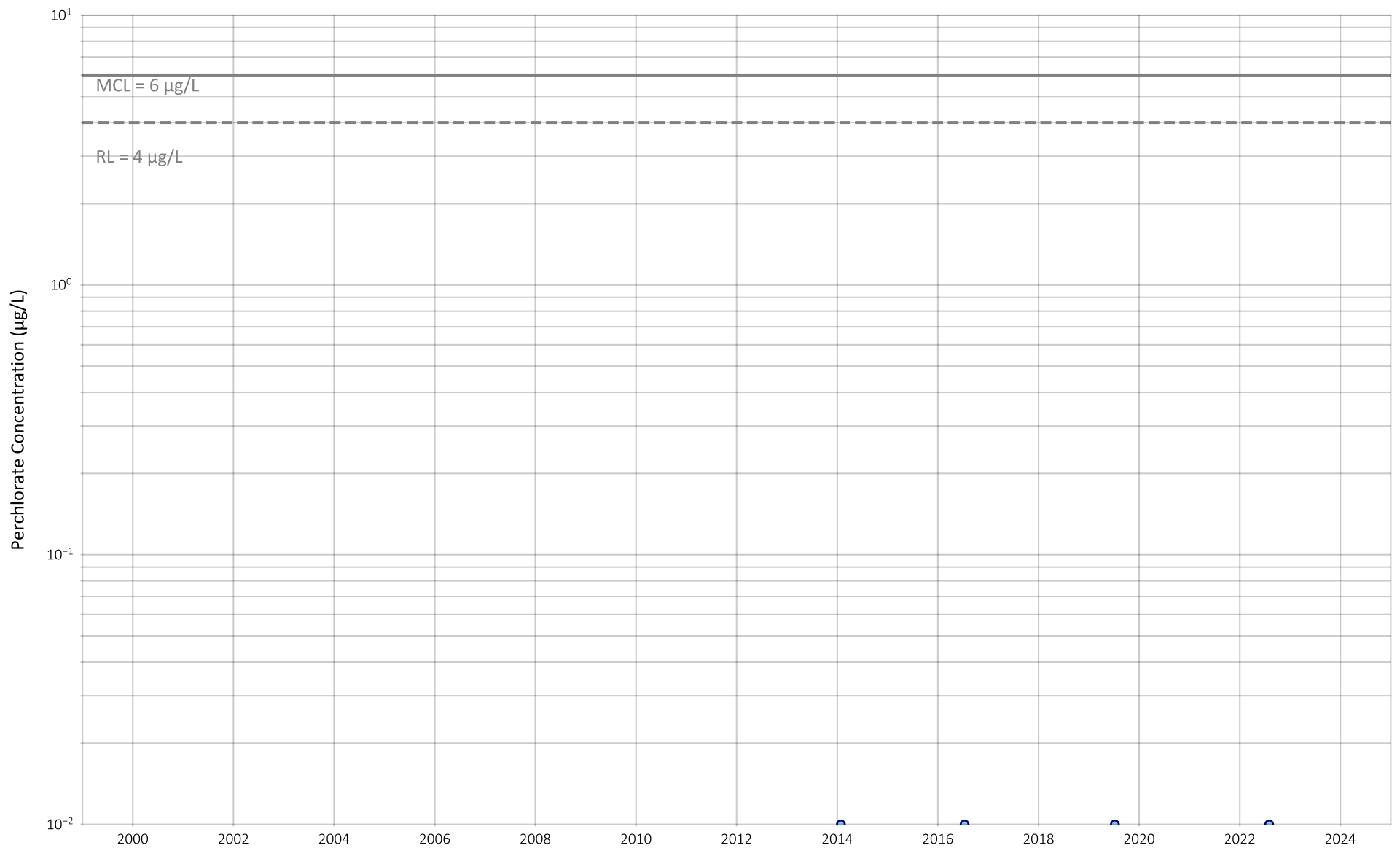
Notes:

1. The maximum contaminant level (MCL) for perchlorate is 6 micrograms per liter ($\mu\text{g/L}$).
2. The reporting limit (RL) most used for perchlorate is 4.0 $\mu\text{g/L}$. Reporting limits identified in this dataset were between 0.5 $\mu\text{g/L}$ and 4.0 $\mu\text{g/L}$. Samples that were not detected are shown as 0.01 $\mu\text{g/L}$.

WEST YOST

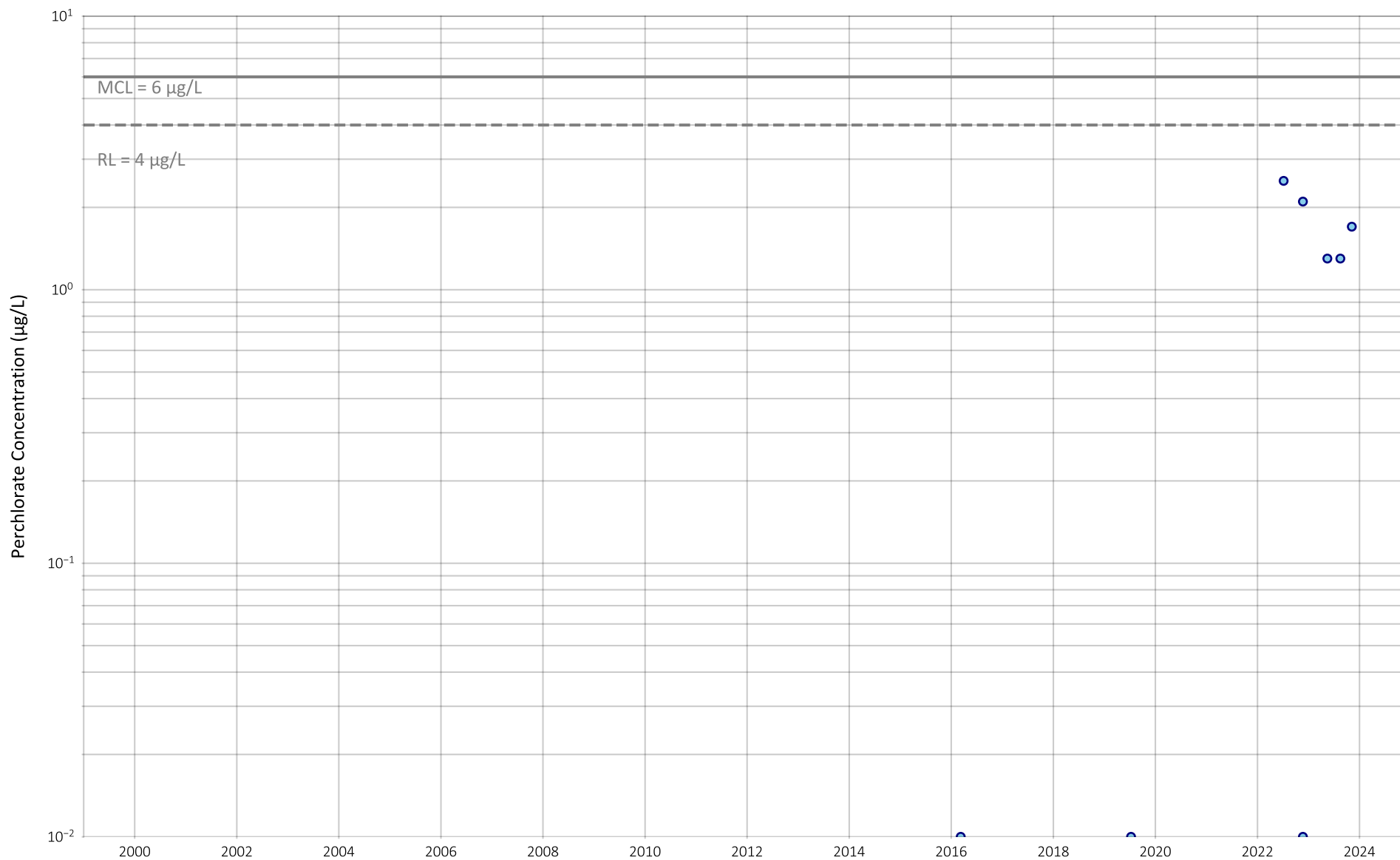
N-C-1121-80-24-01-WP-SGA Study

Well Name: WELL N22 - Unknown Depth
Well Owner: Sacramento Suburban Water District
Figure D.111



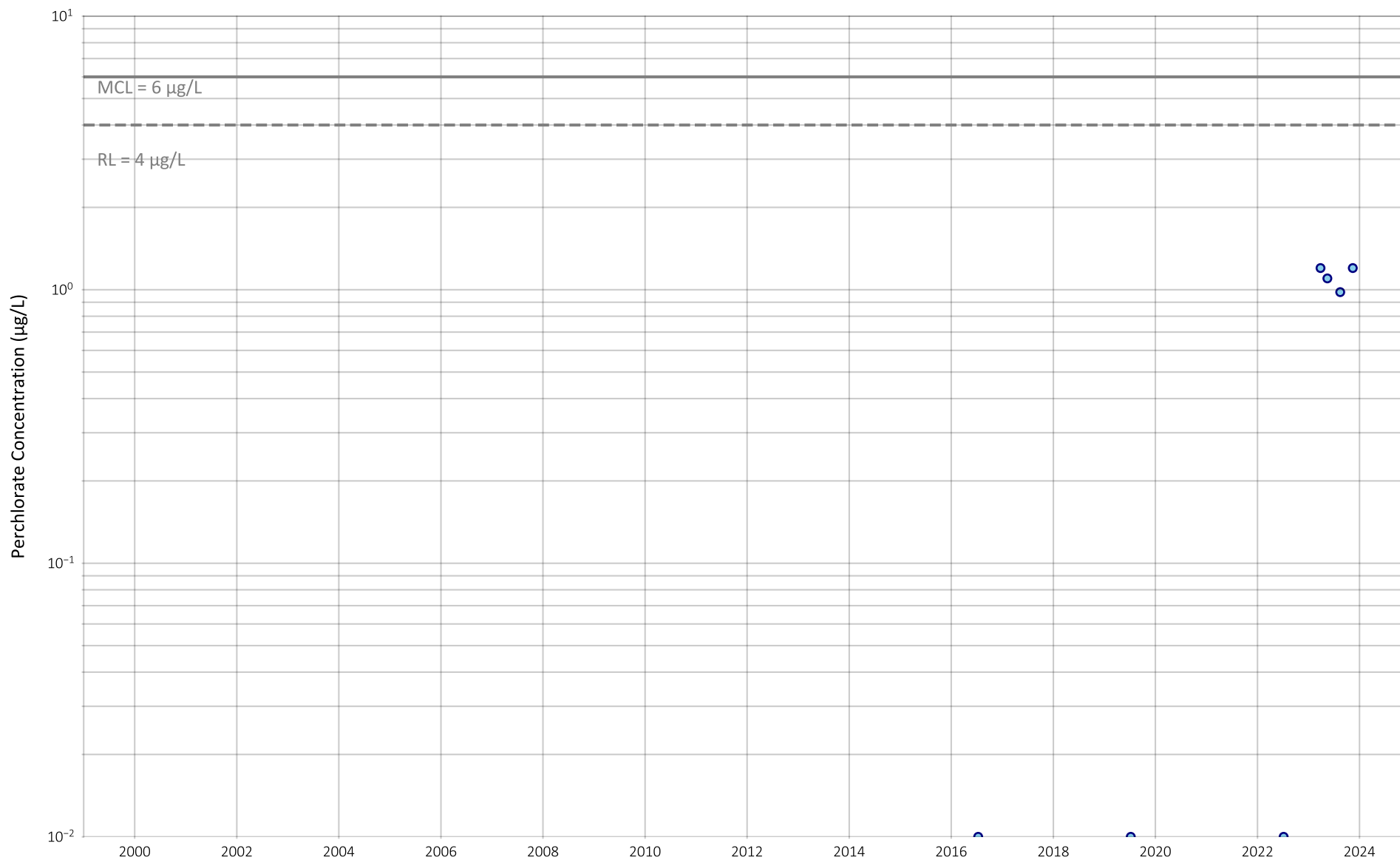
Notes:

1. The maximum contaminant level (MCL) for perchlorate is 6 micrograms per liter (µg/L).
2. The reporting limit (RL) most used for perchlorate is 4.0 µg/L. Reporting limits identified in this dataset were between 0.5 µg/L and 4.0 µg/L. Samples that were not detected are shown as 0.01 µg/L.



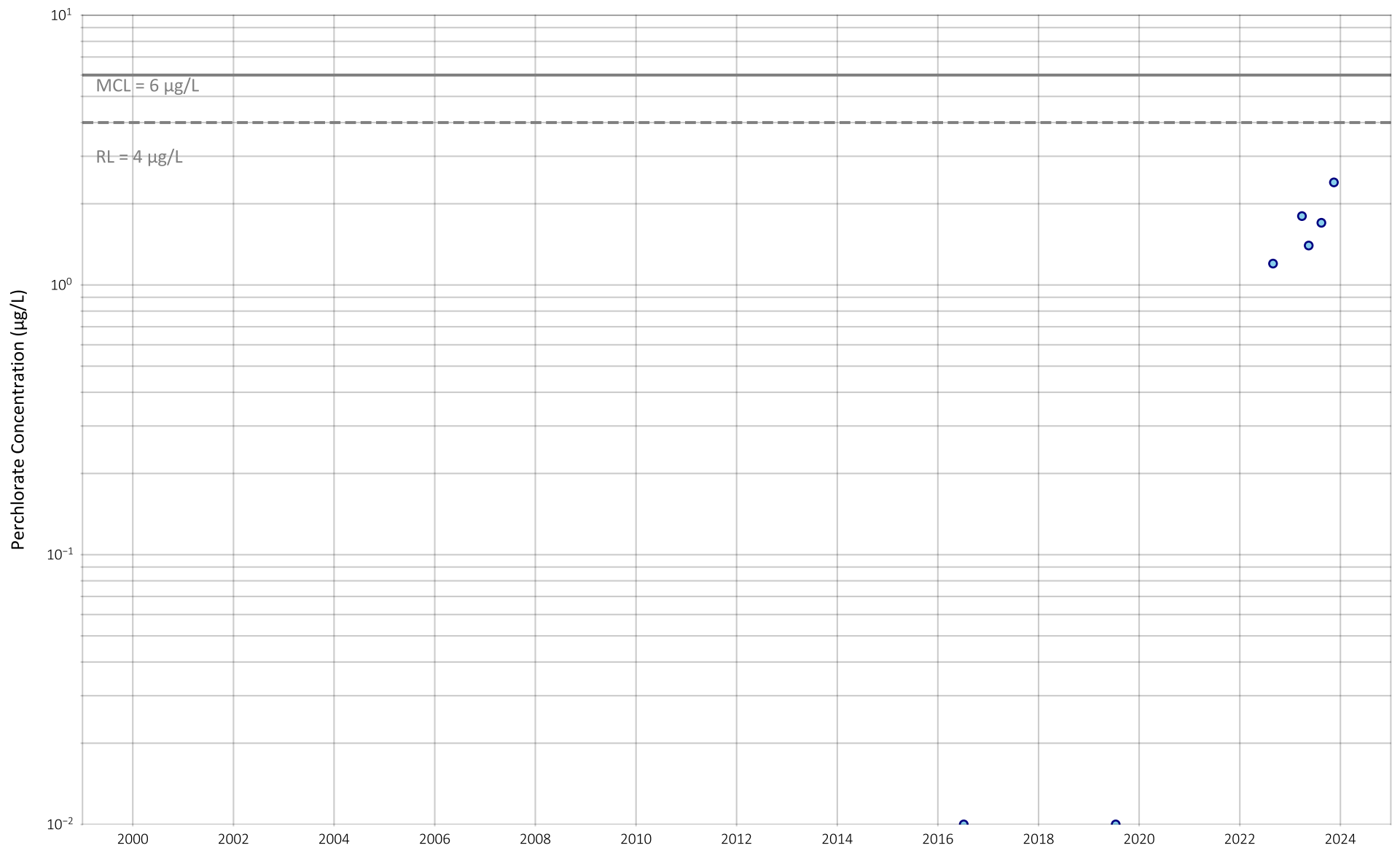
Notes:

1. The maximum contaminant level (MCL) for perchlorate is 6 micrograms per liter ($\mu\text{g/L}$).
2. The reporting limit (RL) most used for perchlorate is 4.0 $\mu\text{g/L}$. Reporting limits identified in this dataset were between 0.5 $\mu\text{g/L}$ and 4.0 $\mu\text{g/L}$. Samples that were not detected are shown as 0.01 $\mu\text{g/L}$.



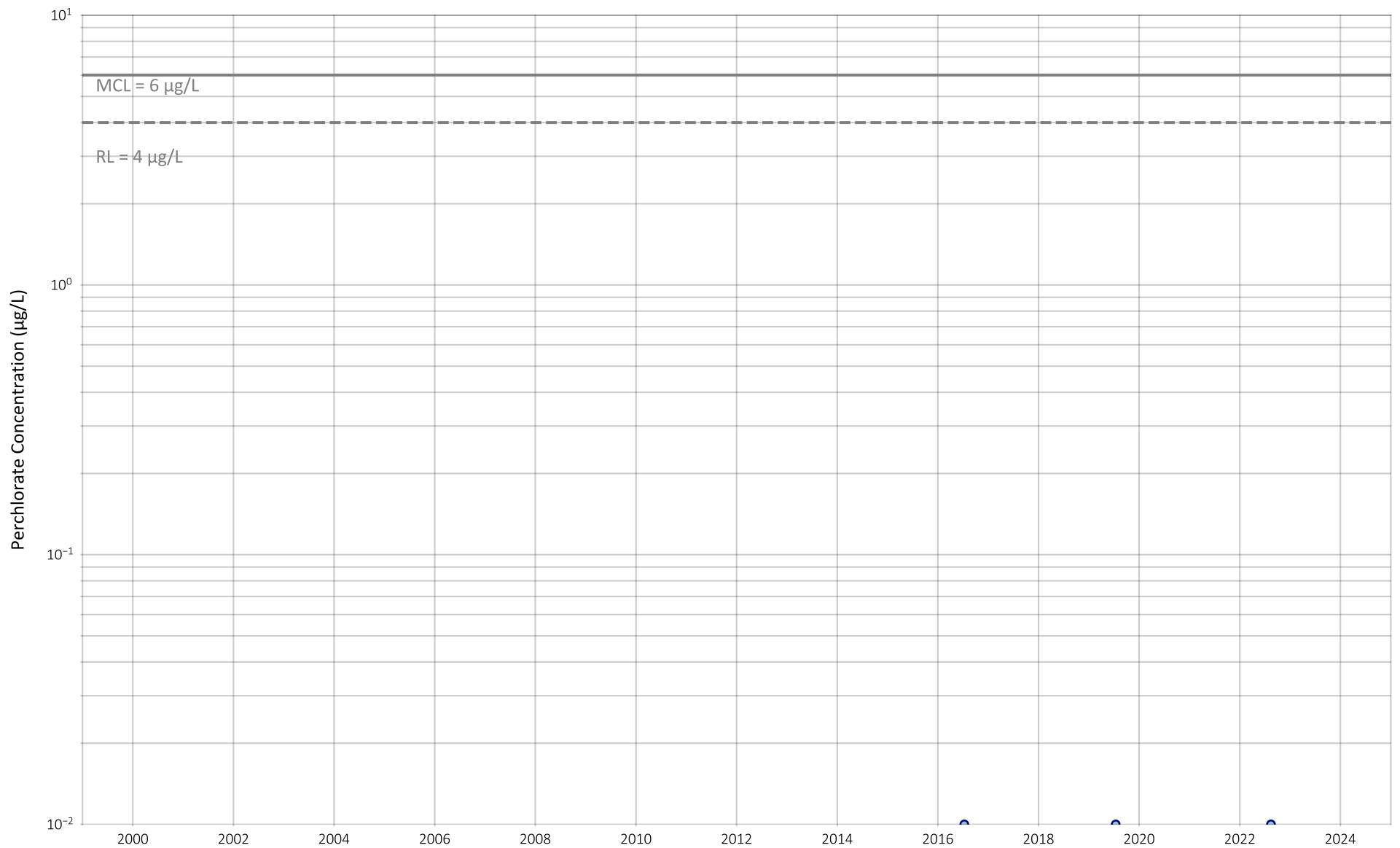
Notes:

1. The maximum contaminant level (MCL) for perchlorate is 6 micrograms per liter ($\mu\text{g/L}$).
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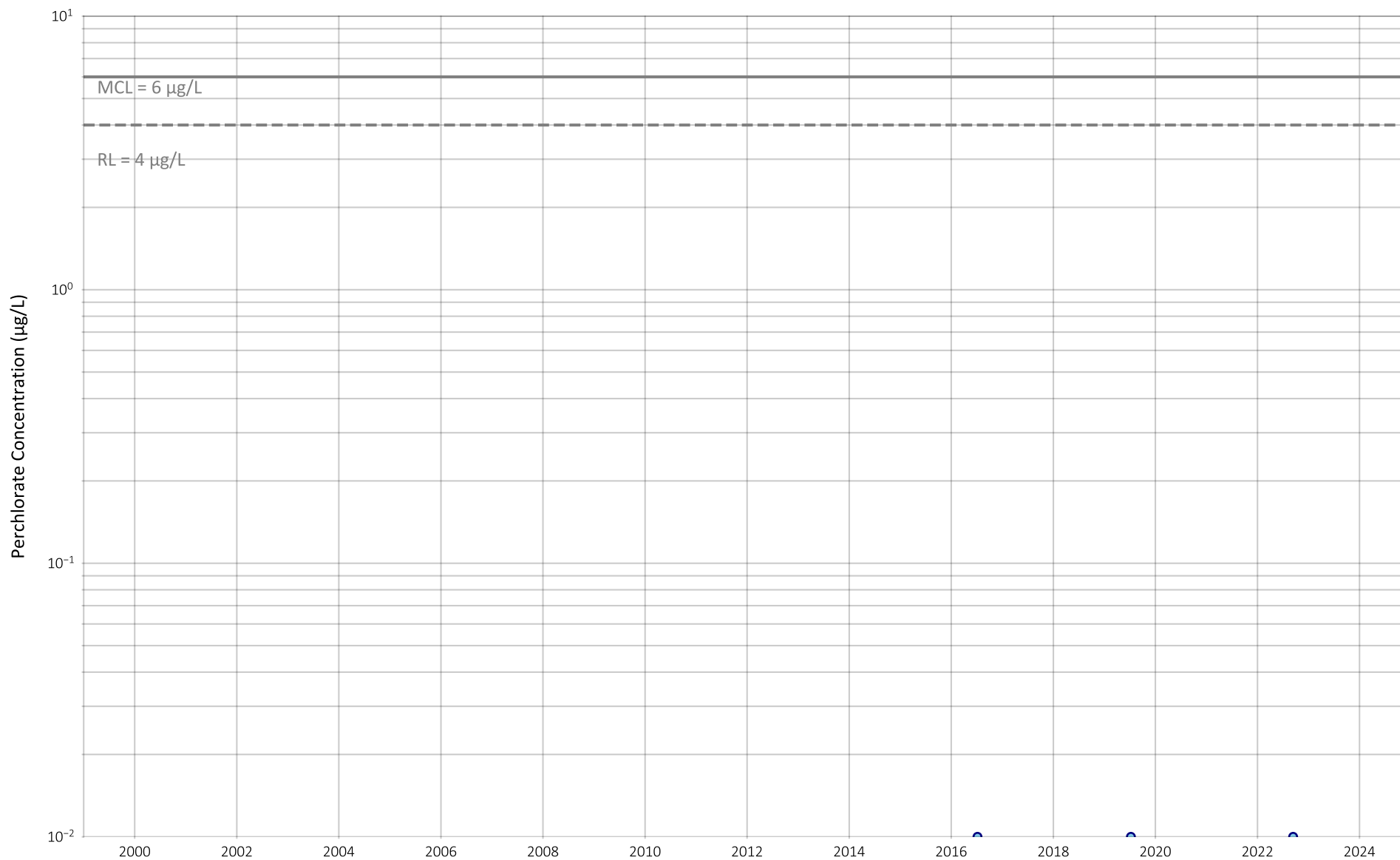
Notes:

1. The maximum contaminant level (MCL) for perchlorate is 6 micrograms per liter ($\mu\text{g/L}$).
2. The reporting limit (RL) most used for perchlorate is 4.0 $\mu\text{g/L}$. Reporting limits identified in this dataset were between 0.5 $\mu\text{g/L}$ and 4.0 $\mu\text{g/L}$. Samples that were not detected are shown as 0.01 $\mu\text{g/L}$.



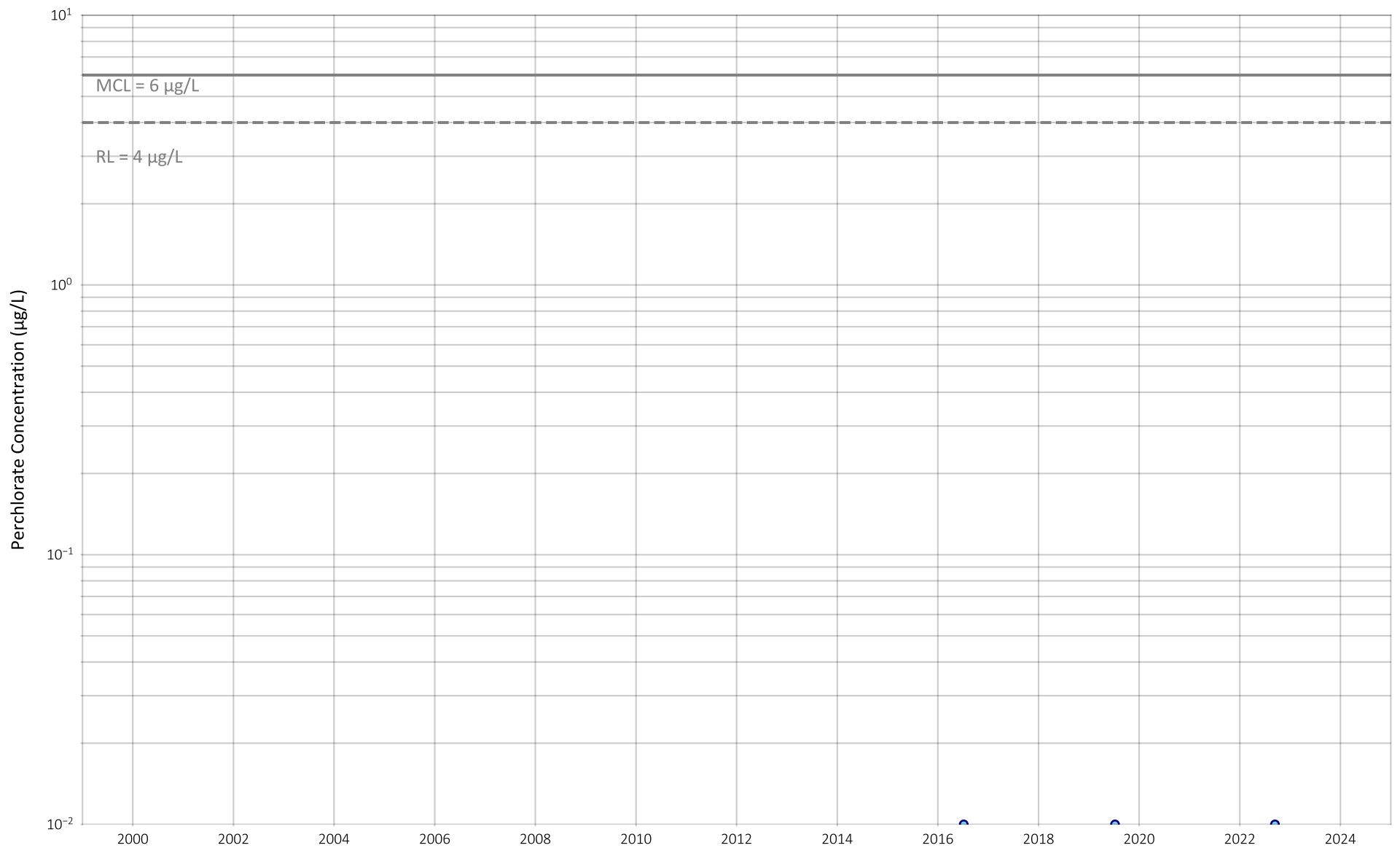
Notes:

1. The maximum contaminant level (MCL) for perchlorate is 6 micrograms per liter (µg/L).
2. The reporting limit (RL) most used for perchlorate is 4.0 µg/L. Reporting limits identified in this dataset were between 0.5 µg/L and 4.0 µg/L. Samples that were not detected are shown as 0.01 µg/L.



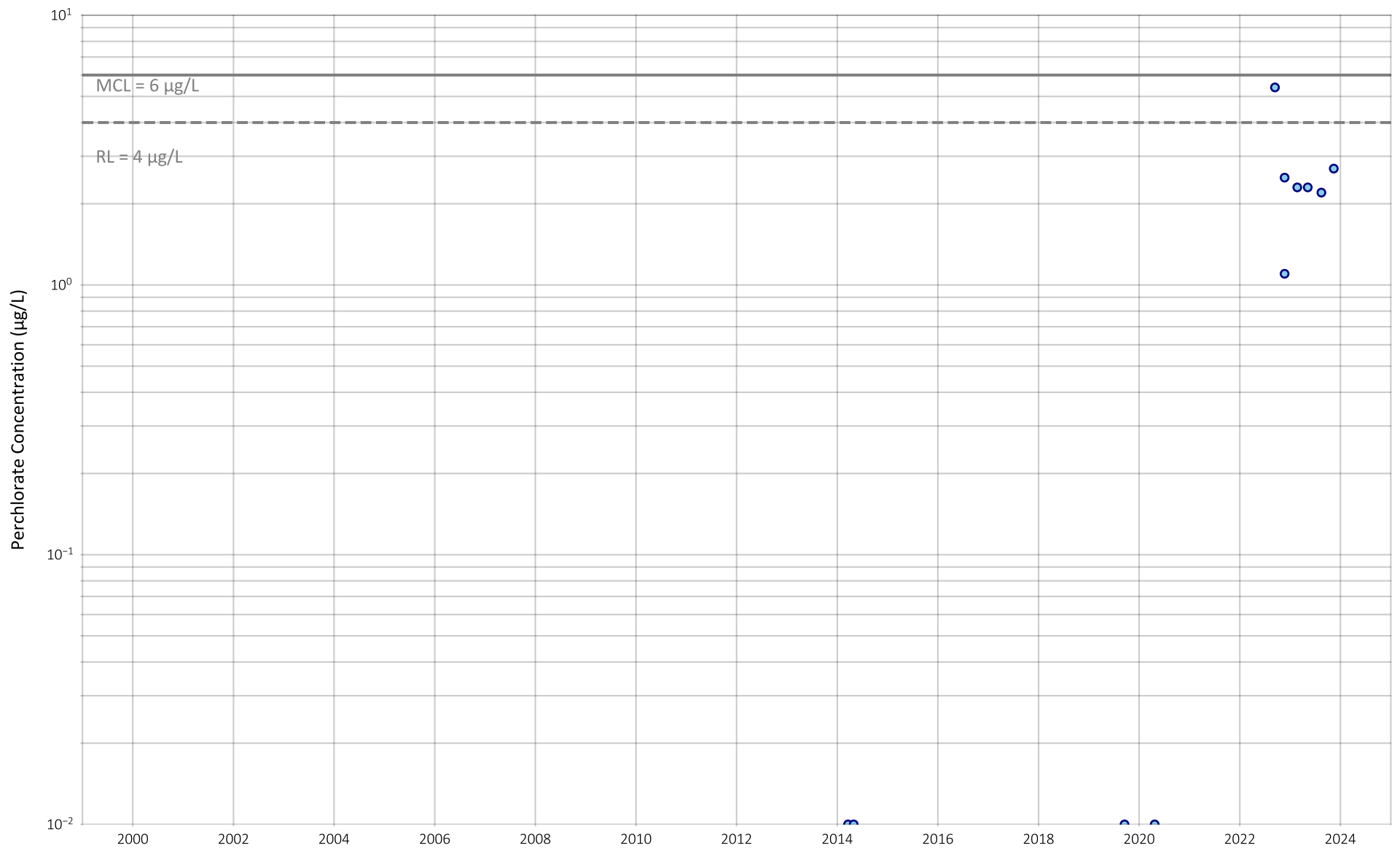
Notes:

1. The maximum contaminant level (MCL) for perchlorate is 6 micrograms per liter (µg/L).
2. The reporting limit (RL) most used for perchlorate is 4.0 µg/L. Reporting limits identified in this dataset were between 0.5 µg/L and 4.0 µg/L. Samples that were not detected are shown as 0.01 µg/L.



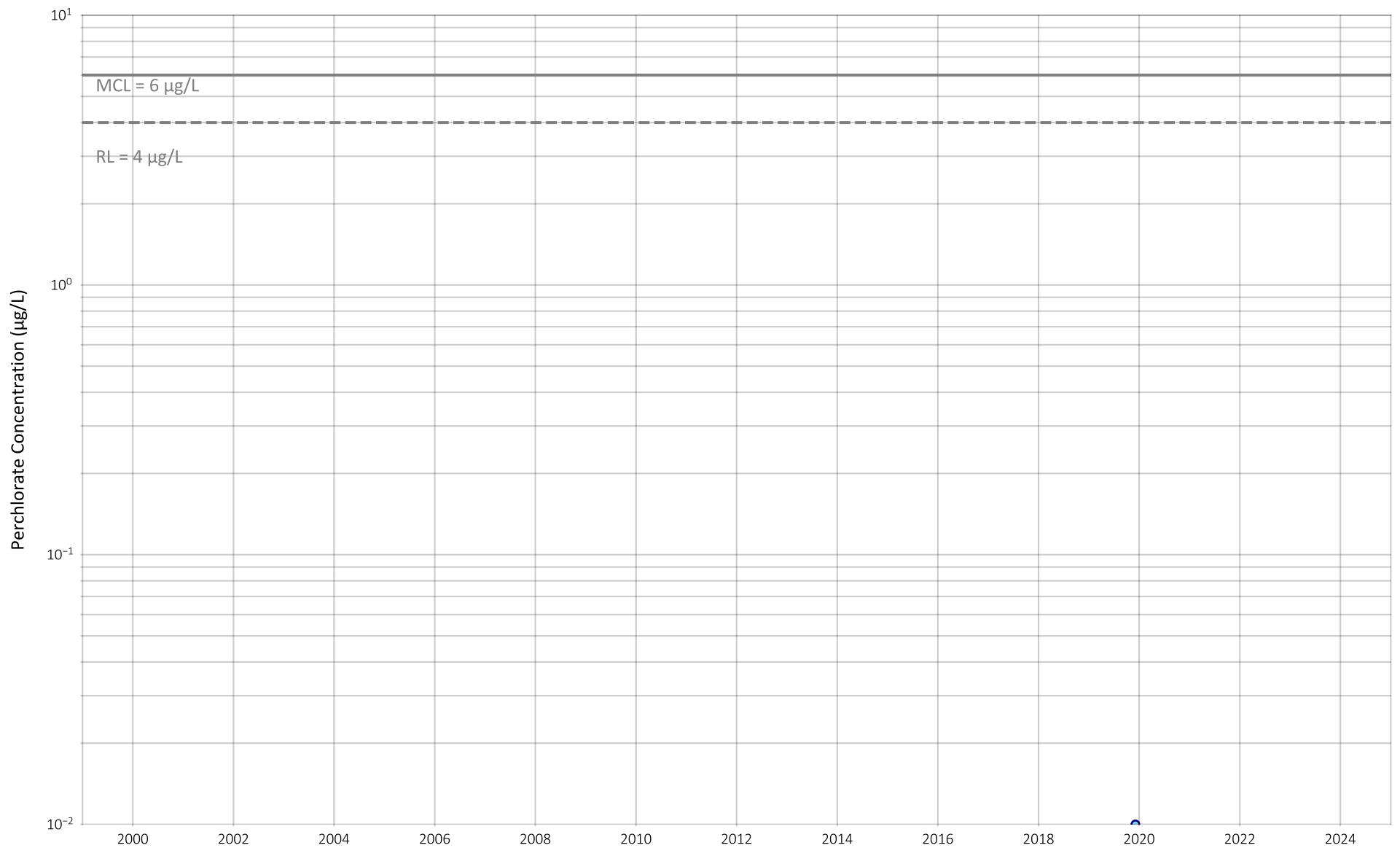
Notes:

1. The maximum contaminant level (MCL) for perchlorate is 6 micrograms per liter ($\mu\text{g/L}$).
2. The reporting limit (RL) most used for perchlorate is 4.0 $\mu\text{g/L}$. Reporting limits identified in this dataset were between 0.5 $\mu\text{g/L}$ and 4.0 $\mu\text{g/L}$. Samples that were not detected are shown as 0.01 $\mu\text{g/L}$.



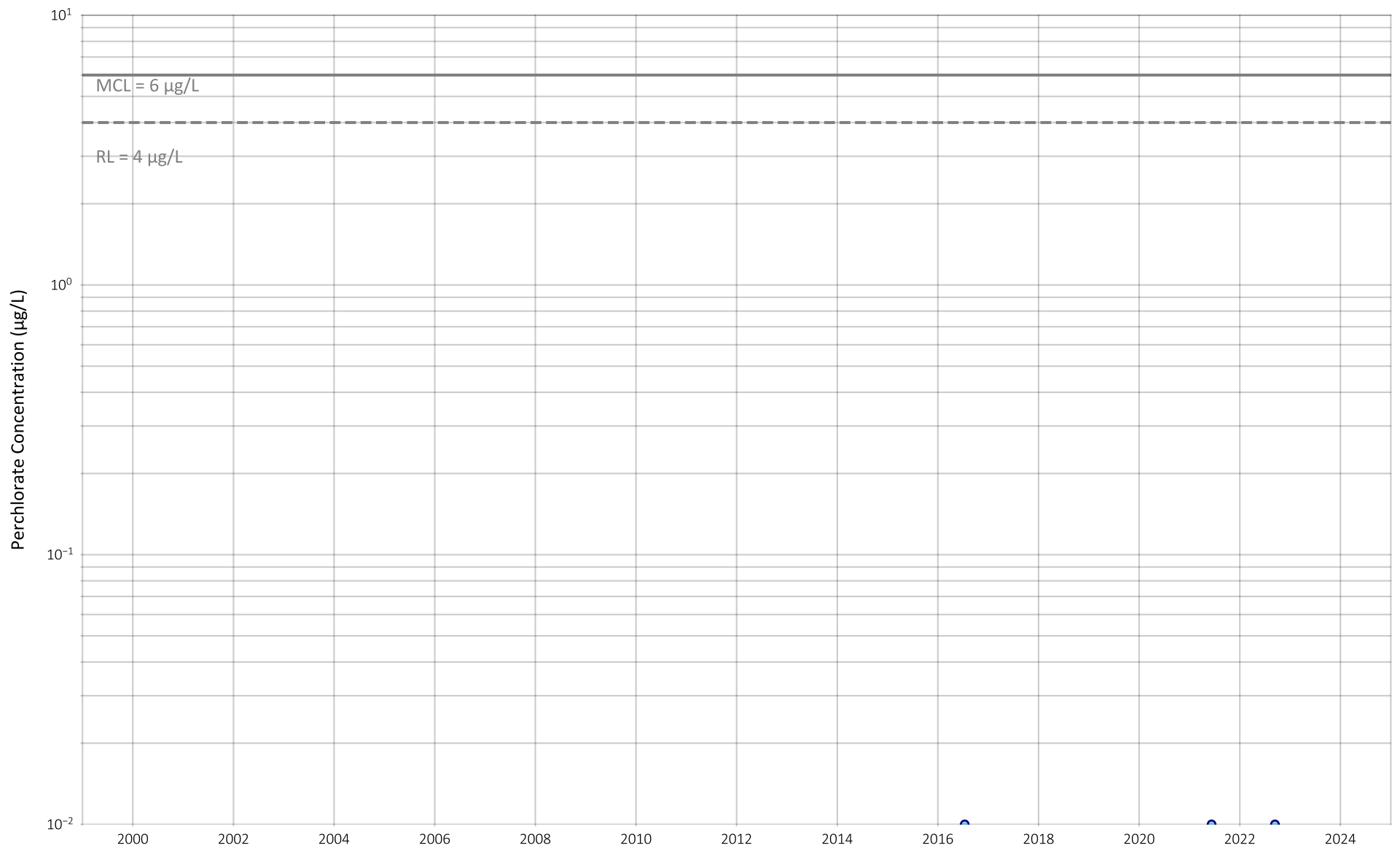
Notes:

1. The maximum contaminant level (MCL) for perchlorate is 6 micrograms per liter ($\mu\text{g/L}$).
2. The reporting limit (RL) most used for perchlorate is $4.0 \mu\text{g/L}$. Reporting limits identified in this dataset were between $0.5 \mu\text{g/L}$ and $4.0 \mu\text{g/L}$. Samples that were not detected are shown as $0.01 \mu\text{g/L}$.



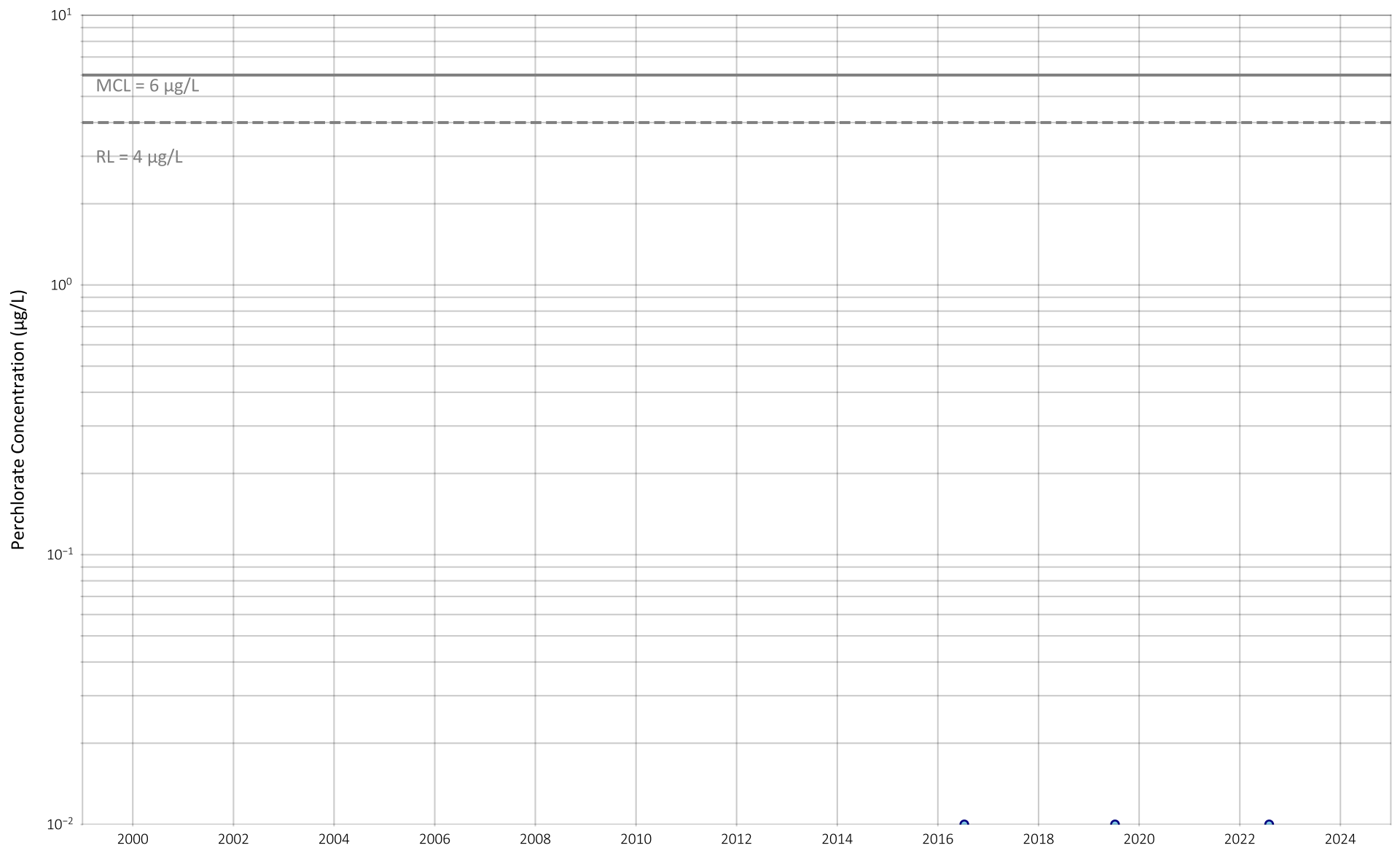
Notes:

1. The maximum contaminant level (MCL) for perchlorate is 6 micrograms per liter ($\mu\text{g/L}$).
2. The reporting limit (RL) most used for perchlorate is 4.0 $\mu\text{g/L}$. Reporting limits identified in this dataset were between 0.5 $\mu\text{g/L}$ and 4.0 $\mu\text{g/L}$. Samples that were not detected are shown as 0.01 $\mu\text{g/L}$.



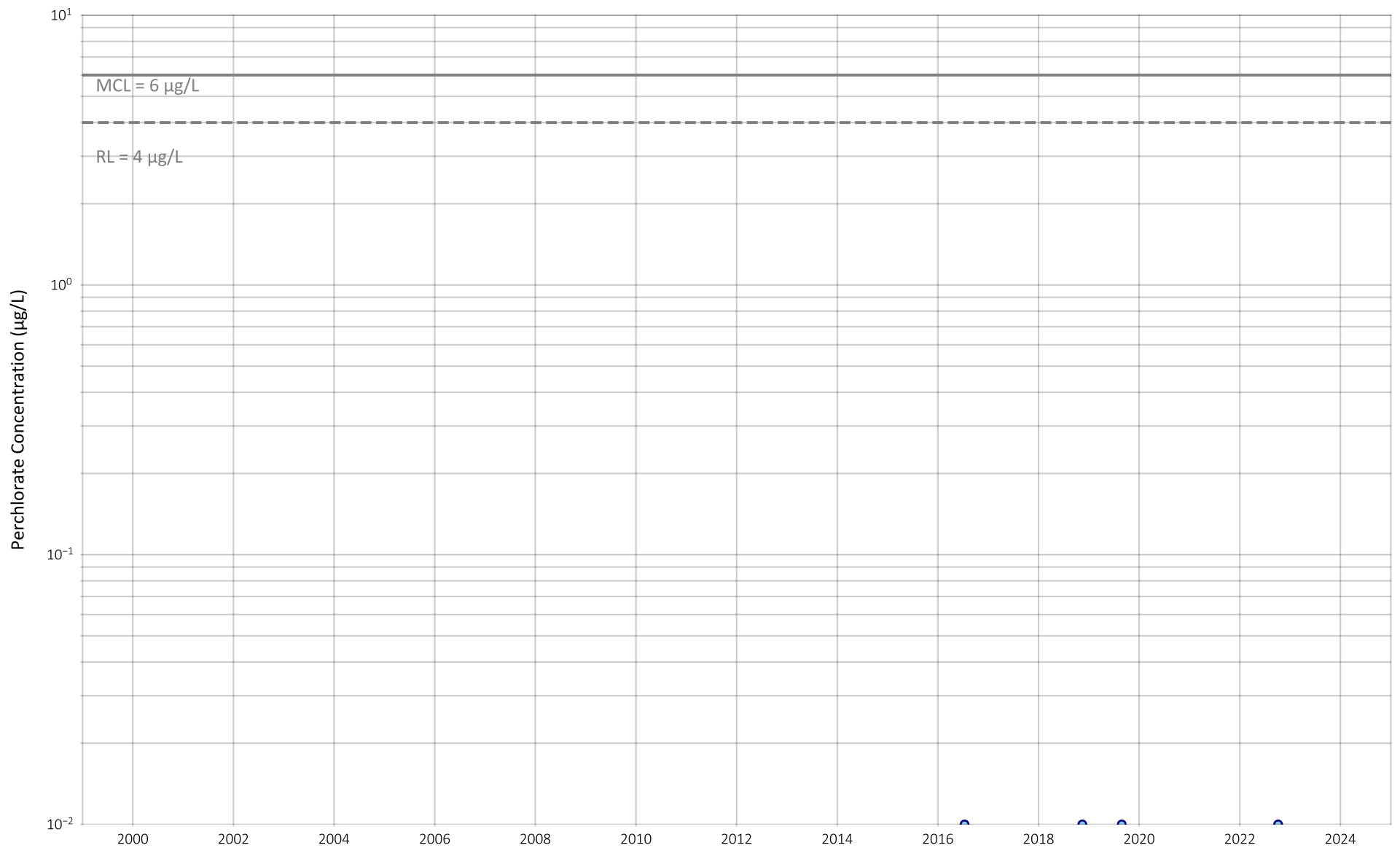
Notes:

1. The maximum contaminant level (MCL) for perchlorate is 6 micrograms per liter (µg/L).
2. The reporting limit (RL) most used for perchlorate is 4.0 µg/L. Reporting limits identified in this dataset were between 0.5 µg/L and 4.0 µg/L. Samples that were not detected are shown as 0.01 µg/L.



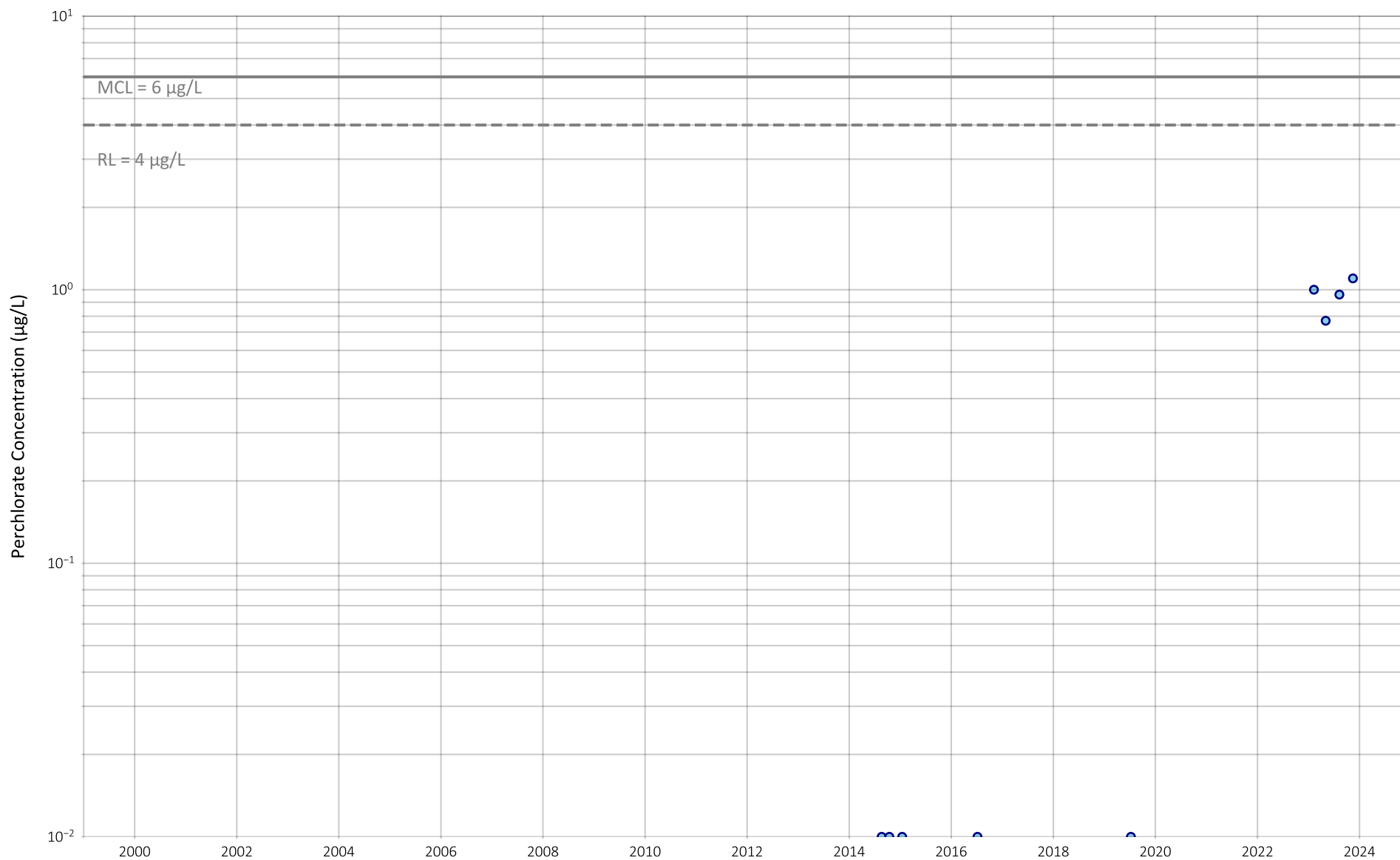
Notes:

1. The maximum contaminant level (MCL) for perchlorate is 6 micrograms per liter ($\mu\text{g/L}$).
2. The reporting limit (RL) most used for perchlorate is 4.0 $\mu\text{g/L}$. Reporting limits identified in this dataset were between 0.5 $\mu\text{g/L}$ and 4.0 $\mu\text{g/L}$. Samples that were not detected are shown as 0.01 $\mu\text{g/L}$.



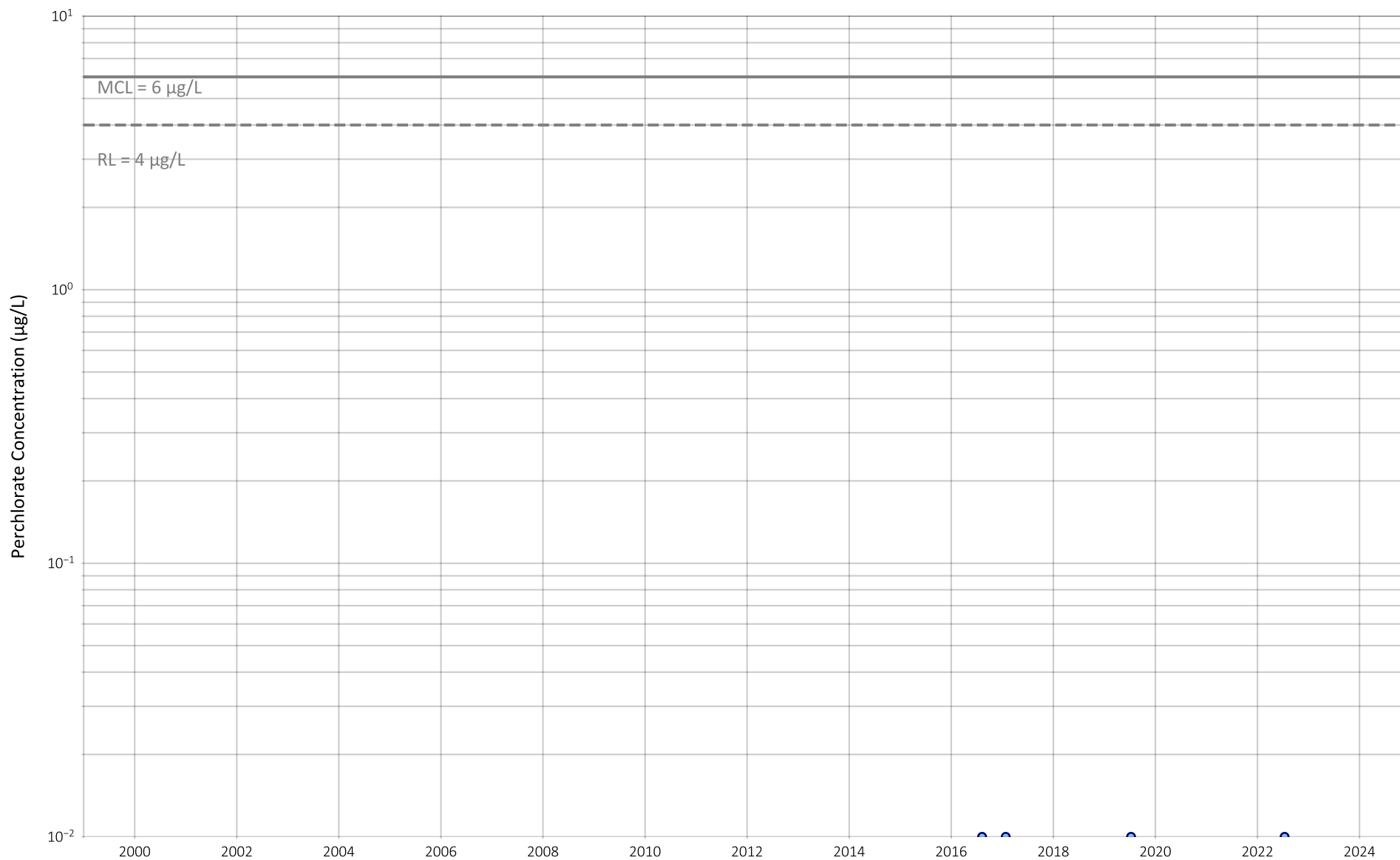
Notes:

1. The maximum contaminant level (MCL) for perchlorate is 6 micrograms per liter ($\mu\text{g/L}$).
2. The reporting limit (RL) most used for perchlorate is 4.0 $\mu\text{g/L}$. Reporting limits identified in this dataset were between 0.5 $\mu\text{g/L}$ and 4.0 $\mu\text{g/L}$. Samples that were not detected are shown as 0.01 $\mu\text{g/L}$.



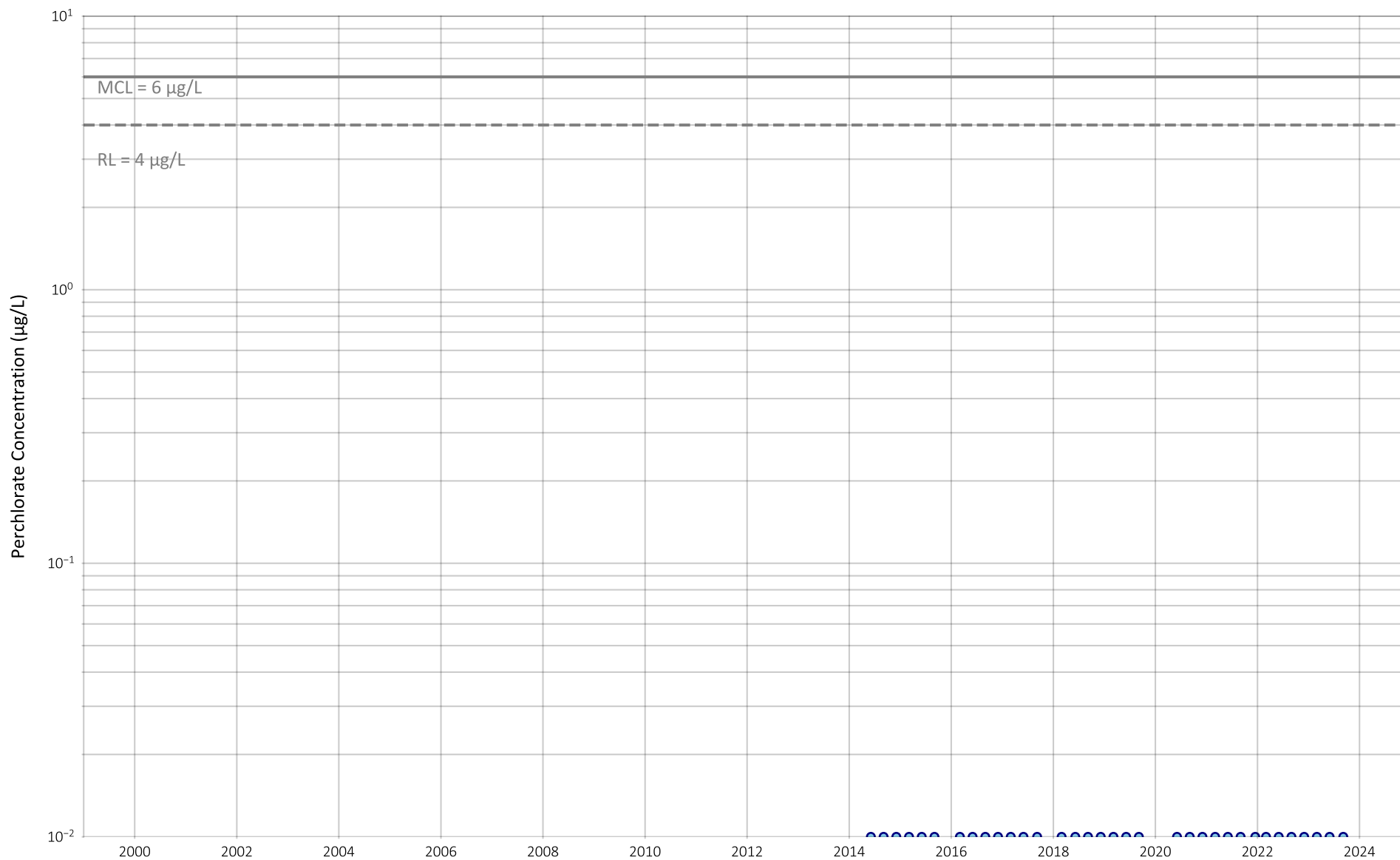
Notes:

1. The maximum contaminant level (MCL) for perchlorate is 6 micrograms per liter ($\mu\text{g/L}$).
2. The reporting limit (RL) most used for perchlorate is 4.0 $\mu\text{g/L}$. Reporting limits identified in this dataset were between 0.5 $\mu\text{g/L}$ and 4.0 $\mu\text{g/L}$. Samples that were not detected are shown as 0.01 $\mu\text{g/L}$.



Notes:

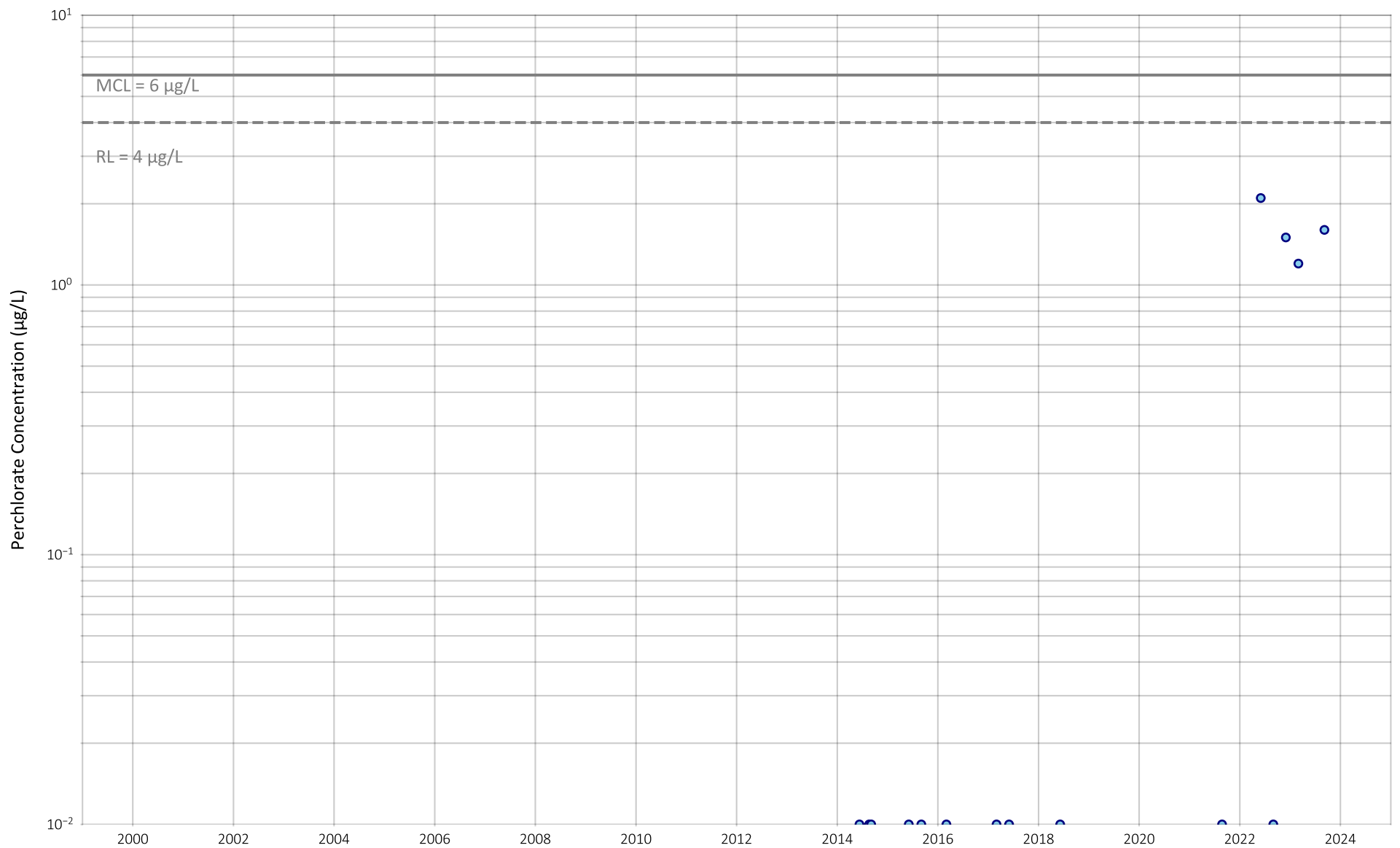
1. The maximum contaminant level (MCL) for perchlorate is 6 micrograms per liter ($\mu\text{g/L}$).
2. The reporting limit (RL) most used for perchlorate is 4.0 $\mu\text{g/L}$. Reporting limits identified in this dataset were between 0.5 $\mu\text{g/L}$ and 4.0 $\mu\text{g/L}$. Samples that were not detected are shown as 0.01 $\mu\text{g/L}$.



Notes:

1. The maximum contaminant level (MCL) for perchlorate is 6 micrograms per liter ($\mu\text{g/L}$).
2. The reporting limit (RL) most used for perchlorate is 4.0 $\mu\text{g/L}$. Reporting limits identified in this dataset were between 0.5 $\mu\text{g/L}$ and 4.0 $\mu\text{g/L}$. Samples that were not detected are shown as 0.01 $\mu\text{g/L}$.

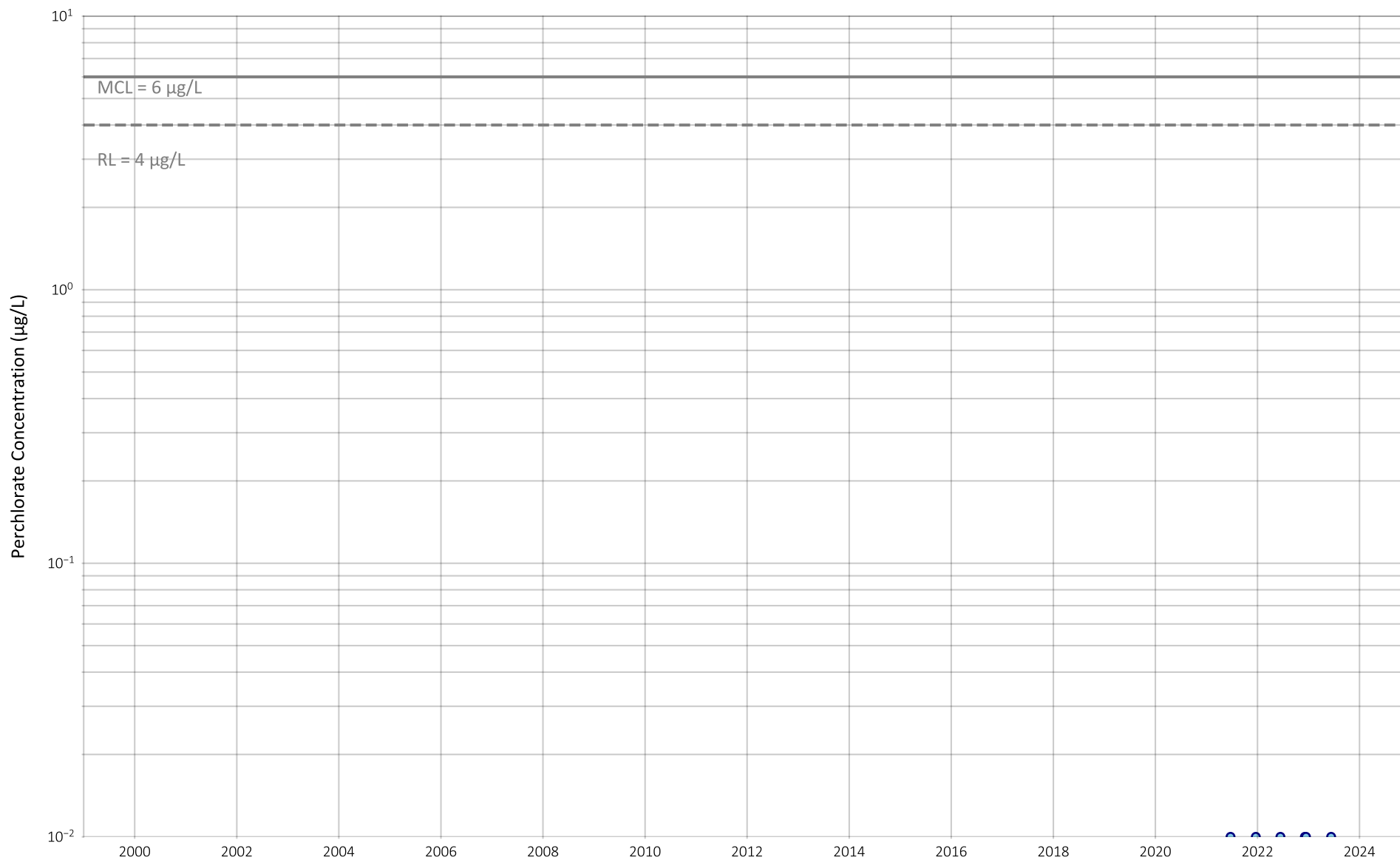
Well Name: WILLOW PARK WELL (260')
Well Owner: Carmichael Water District
Figure D.127



Notes:

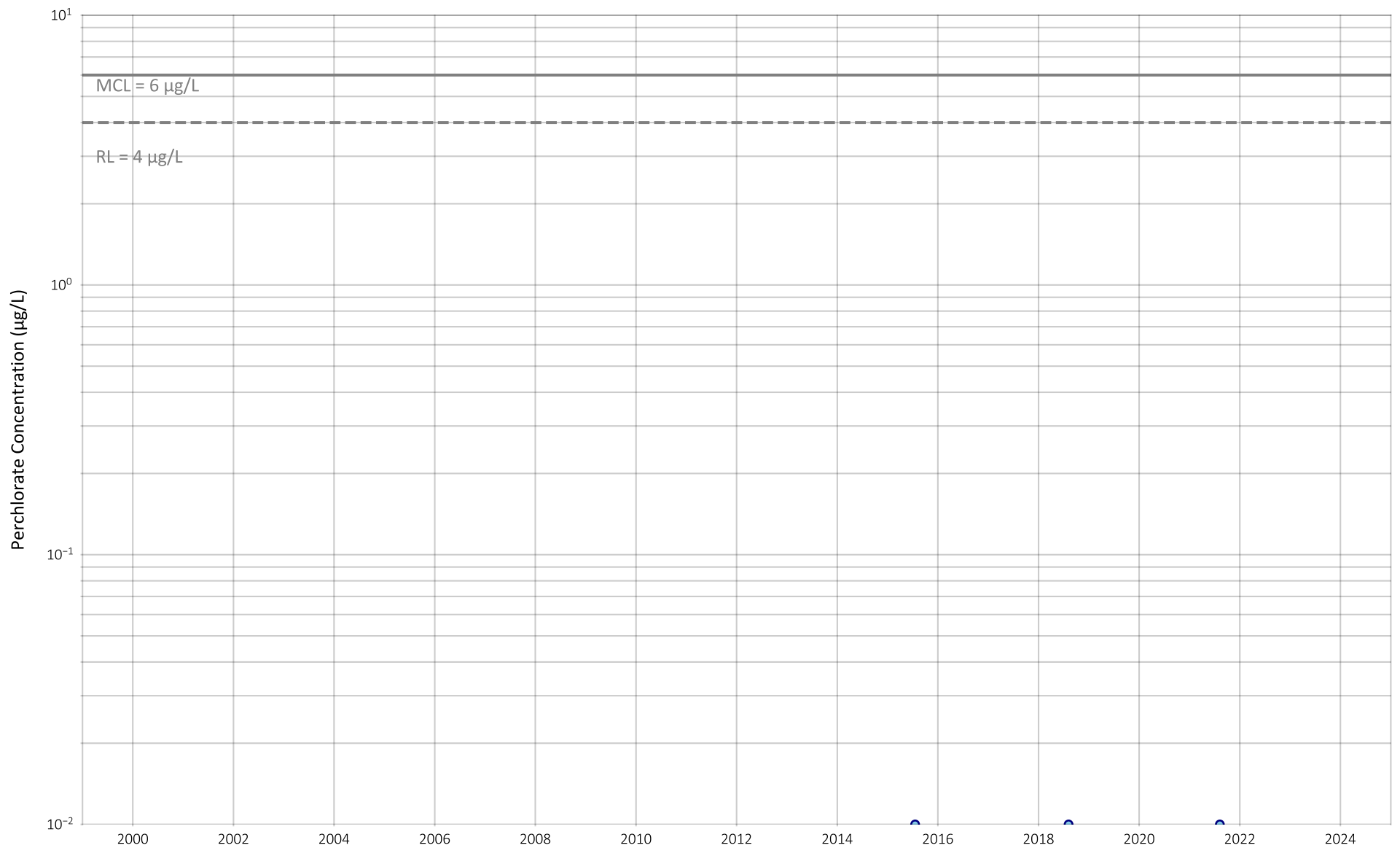
1. The maximum contaminant level (MCL) for perchlorate is 6 micrograms per liter ($\mu\text{g/L}$).
2. The reporting limit (RL) most used for perchlorate is 4.0 $\mu\text{g/L}$. Reporting limits identified in this dataset were between 0.5 $\mu\text{g/L}$ and 4.0 $\mu\text{g/L}$. Samples that were not detected are shown as 0.01 $\mu\text{g/L}$.

Well Name: Winding Way Well (595')
Well Owner: Carmichael Water District
Figure D.128



Notes:

1. The maximum contaminant level (MCL) for perchlorate is 6 micrograms per liter ($\mu\text{g/L}$).
2. The reporting limit (RL) most used for perchlorate is $4.0 \mu\text{g/L}$. Reporting limits identified in this dataset were between $0.5 \mu\text{g/L}$ and $4.0 \mu\text{g/L}$. Samples that were not detected are shown as $0.01 \mu\text{g/L}$.



Notes:

1. The maximum contaminant level (MCL) for perchlorate is 6 micrograms per liter ($\mu\text{g/L}$).
2. The reporting limit (RL) most used for perchlorate is 4.0 $\mu\text{g/L}$. Reporting limits identified in this dataset were between 0.5 $\mu\text{g/L}$ and 4.0 $\mu\text{g/L}$. Samples that were not detected are shown as 0.01 $\mu\text{g/L}$.

Appendix E

Participating Agency Well Information & Pump Test Data

Appendix E. Participating Agency Well Information & Pump Test Data

Agency	Well Name	Alternative Well Name	Well Status	Year Installed or Modified	Screened Depth Intervals (ft)	Total Length of Screen (ft)	Completed Depth (ft)	Year of Pump Test	Static Water Level (ft)	Pump Rate (gpm)	Pump Duration (hr)	Pumping Water Level (ft)	Drawdown (ft)	Specific Capacity (gpm/ft)	Calculated Transmissivity (sq.ft/d)	Estimated Transmissivity (sq.ft/d)	Operational Capacity (gpm)	Spring 2019 Groundwater Gradient (ft/ft)	Spring 2019 Groundwater Flow Direction (dd, counter clockwise from east)
CAW	Andrea 1	Andrea 1 Well	Active	1974	218-228, 382-392, 436-496	80	506	1974	148.1	1875	6	181.1	33	56.82	15,192	-	1144	6E-04	210
CAW	Andrea 2	Andrea 2 Well	Active	1977	252-282, 294-304, 350-355, 372-427, 450-470	120	495	-	182	930	-	198	16	58.13	15,541	-	970	7E-04	227
CAW	Auburn Halifax	Auburn Halifax	Active	1964	274-282	8	364	-	143	786	-	153	10	78.60	21,016	-	786	2E-03	161
CAW	Billy Mitchell	-	-	2002	388-448	60	448	-	161.5	380	-	165.5	4	95.00	25,401	-	380	-	-
CAW	Carriage	Carriage Well	Active	1973	234-330	96	334	-	174.8	648	-	184.9	10.1	64.16	17,155	-	648	4E-03	180
CAW	Cherbourg	Cherbourg Well	Active	1978	290-310, 345-385, 440-480	100	490	2023	182	1236	-	200	18	68.67	18,360	-	900	1E-03	234
CAW	Chipping	Chipping Well	Active	1960	202-207, 263-273, Open: 328-364	51	364		177.6	885	-	183.8	6.2	142.74	38,166	-	885	3E-03	169
CAW	Colonnade	-	-	1963	330-350, 445-480	55	495	1963	70.5	2253	24	123.35	52.85	42.63	11,398	-	700	-	-
CAW	Cook Riolo	Cook Riolo	Active	1995	300-320, 370-390, 400-425, 445-500	120	520	1997	179.2	1322		197	17.8	74.27	19,858	-	1380	1E-03	225
CAW	Cottage	Cottage Well	Active	2021	220-250, 276-294, 304-330	74	340		83.48	1500	24	145	61.52	24.38	6,519	-	1200	3E-03	68
CAW	Crosswoods	Crosswoods Well	Active	1974	270-290, 324-334, 358-398, 504-534	100	550	1974	108	1875	2	129	21	89.29	23,873	-	640	3E-03	163
CAW	Daly	Daly Well	Active	1994	345-385, 400-490	130	500	1994	161.1	2000	2.5	208.2	47.1	42.46	11,354	-	1330	6E-04	240
CAW	Davidson	-	-	1959	322-468	146	506	1960		648	24		12.9	50.23	13,431	-	450	-	-
CAW	Diablo	Diablo Well	Destroyed	1966	206-400	194	408		148.1	890		160.5	12.4	71.77	19,191	-	Destroyed	6E-04	215
CAW	Don Julio	-	-	1991	424-454, 478-498	50	503	1992	174.5	1343	2	182.5	8	167.88	44,886	-	1100	-	-
CAW	Eagle Ridge	-	-	1992	307-337, 507-550	73	560	1992	161	1600	2	181	20	80.00	21,390	-	865	-	-
CAW	Elverta	-	-	1995	375-390, 412-422, 495-550	80	570	1996	136.7	1500	2	218.7	82	18.29	4,891	-	675	-	-
CAW	Fairlake 1	Fairlake 1 Well	Active	1960	145-152	7	360	1960	34	1871		59.5	25.5	73.37	19,618	-	740	3E-03	226
CAW	Fairlake 2	Fairlake 2 Well	Active	1963	190-192, 220-225, 282-285	10	304	1963	32.4	1781		68.4	36	49.47	13,228	-	740	4E-03	222
CAW	Falcon View	-	-	1995	330-340, 346-366, 406-457, 467-497	111	515	1995	161	1500	2	174	13	115.38	30,852	-	1123	-	-
CAW	Fort Sutter	Fort Sutter Well	Active	1955	220-228, 271-274, 290-298, 323-328, 370-378	32	390	1955	89	1275	8	125	36	35.42	9,470	-	577	1E-03	165
CAW	Fox Park	-	-	1990	322-332, 394-404, 434-444, 562-602, 658-668	80	678	1990	147	1500	3	162	15	100.00	26,738	-	650	-	-
CAW	Glass Slipper	Glass Slipper	Active	1959	230-280	50	304		168.5	575		172	3.5	164.29	43,927	-	575	4E-03	173
CAW	Hemlock	Hemlock Well	Active	1956	169-183, 326-331	19	354	1956	95	1300	8	140	45	28.89	7,724	-	495	1E-03	174
CAW	Howe	Howe Well	Destroyed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20,514	Destroyed	5E-03	76
CAW	Laurel Oaks	Laurel Oaks Well	Active	1957	195-198, 260-269, 290-300, 314-330	38	332		152	750	-	157.8	5.8	129.31	34,575	-	750	3E-03	169
CAW	Le Mans	Le Mans Well	Inactive	1959	212-286	74	429		162	900	-	169.5	7.5	120.00	32,086	-	900	3E-03	157
CAW	Linda Sue	Linda Sue Well	Active	1955	286-306	20	310		168	690	-	178	10	69.00	18,449	-	690	3E-03	167
CAW	North Loop	-	-	1993	257-274, 408-418, 499-540, 555-565	78	660	2000	148	1658	24	164	16	103.63	27,707	-	1870	-	-
CAW	Oak Forest	Oak Forest Well	Active	1957	190-235	45	230	1957	104	1500	10	113.1	9.1	164.84	44,074	-	990	4E-03	182
CAW	Oakberry	Oakberry	Destroyed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20,514	Destroyed	2E-03	210
CAW	Palmerson	Palmerson	Active	1989	252-262, 272-282, 300-310, 375-385	40	540	1991	180	2255	24	214	34	66.32	17,734	-	1250	7E-04	232
CAW	Prior	-	-	1987	280-290, 316-326, 430-440, 455-475	50	495	1988	159.5	1350	24	196.3	36.8	36.68	9,809	-	1730	-	-
CAW	Rhine Way	-	-	1973	300-320, 416-426, 474-524	80	542	1973	94.8	1800	2	136.8	42	42.86	11,459	-	600	-	-
CAW	Roseville Road 1	Roseville Rd Well	Inactive	1973	263-273, 382-441	69	460		192	735		206	14	52.50	14,037	-	735	7E-04	249
CAW	Roseville Road 2	Roseville Road 2	Active	2023	258-282, 374-438	88	453		173.5	1500	25.67	214.54	41.04	36.55	9,773	-	700	7E-04	249
CAW	Rushmore	Rushmore Well	Active	1959	165-170, 214-219, 274-284	20	316		201	720		217	16	45.00	12,032		720	9E-04	170
CAW	Sandalwood	Sandalwood	Destroyed													20,514	Destroyed	4E-03	201
CAW	Shenandoah	Shenandoah Well	Active	1955	290-305	15	312	1955	97	1151	8	119	22	52.32	13,989	-	968	9E-04	164
CAW	Summerplace	Summerplace Well	Active	1977	315-350, 420-440	55	450	1977	142.9	1800	4	161.6	18.7	96.26	25,737	-	800	1E-03	245
CAW	Treelark	Treelark Well	Active	1964	262-270	8	306		166.5	703		176.5	10	70.30	18,797	-	703	2E-03	218
CAW	Twin Parks	Twin Parks Well	Active	1977	283-323, 353-403	90	410		147.6	1440		209	61.4	23.45	6,271	-	1440	2E-03	180
CAW	Twin Trails	-	-	1988	214-235, 316-326, 353-402, 413-419	86	436	1988	138	1000	12	199.8	61.8	16.18	4,327	-	1450	-	-

Appendix E. Participating Agency Well Information & Pump Test Data

Agency	Well Name	Alternative Well Name	Well Status	Year Installed or Modified	Screened Depth Intervals (ft)	Total Length of Screen (ft)	Completed Depth (ft)	Year of Pump Test	Static Water Level (ft)	Pump Rate (gpm)	Pump Duration (hr)	Pumping Water Level (ft)	Drawdown (ft)	Specific Capacity (gpm/ft)	Calculated Transmissivity (sq.ft/d)	Estimated Transmissivity (sq.ft/d)	Operational Capacity (gpm)	Spring 2019 Groundwater Gradient (ft/ft)	Spring 2019 Groundwater Flow Direction (dd, counter clockwise from east)
CAW	Van Maren	-	Active	1973	300-390	90	410	1973	126	1800	1	159	33	54.55	14,584	-	924	3E-03	156
CAW	Vandenberg	-		1953	200-236	36	344	1976	131.4	410	24	147.7	16.3	25.15	6,726	-	335		
CAW	Villaview	-	-	1974	284-424	140	448	1974	143	750	2	167	24	31.25	8,356	-	840	2E-03	236
CAW	Watt	-	-	1977	245-265, 290-325, 340-365, 400-460	140	470	1977	107.7	1800	4	157.4	49.7	36.22	9,684	-	1000	-	-
CAW	Wittkop 2	-	Active	2020	222-232, 274-310	46	315	2020	70	1800	24	148	78	23.08	6,170	-	1200	5E-03	60
CAW	Wittkop 1	-	Destroyed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20,514	Destroyed	5E-03	60
CAW	Wyda	-	Active	1956	120-125, 160-164, 210-222, 226-255	50	295	2023	75.5	550	-	82.5	7	78.57	21,008	-	600	4E-03	67
CHWD	14033 Citrus Heights	-	-	2014	320-370	50	380	2014	170	2200	24	197	27	81.48	21,786	-	2200	-	-
CHWD	Bonita	-	Active	2014	220-280, 310-324, and 350-410	134	430	-	-	2000	-	-	22	90.91	24,307	-	2000	6E-03	180
CHWD	C Bar C Park	-	Test Hole Only	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20,514	Test Hole	6E-03	191
CHWD	CHWD-001	-	Abandoned	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20,514	Destroyed	3E-03	172
CHWD	Mariposa	-	Destroyed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20,514	Destroyed	5E-03	174
CHWD	Mitchell Farms	-	Active	2007	210-260 and 310-325	65	345	-	165	800	-	200	35	22.86	6,112	-	700	5E-03	179
CHWD	Palm	-	Standby	1991	256-276, 286-354, 376-396, 400-410 and 430-450	138	455	1991	90	1500	24	104	14	107.14	28,648	-	1100	3E-03	173
CHWD	Patton	-	Destroyed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20,514	Destroyed	8E-03	202
CHWD	Skycrest	-	Active	2014	230-290 and 320-370	110	390	-	-	2100	-	-	24	87.50	23,396	-	2100	4E-03	171
CHWD	Sunrise	-	Standby	2001	210-260 and 306-326	70	336	-	-	700	-	-	25.2	27.78	7,427	-	700	6E-03	184
CHWD	Sylvan	-	Active	1991	294-377, 390-400 and 450-474	117	479	-	-	1400	-	-	23	60.87	16,275	-	1400	4E-03	172
CHWD	Verne	-	Destroyed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20,514	Destroyed	2E-03	208
CHWD	Watson	-	Destroyed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20,514	Destroyed	6E-03	180
CHWD	Wells	-	Destroyed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20,514	Destroyed	4E-03	171
CHWD	Wildwood	-	Destroyed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20,514	Destroyed	4E-03	172
CWD	Barrett Road	-	Inactive	1989	330-340, 370-390, 490-540	80	545	1989	130	1000	1.5	155	25	40.00	10,695		850	3E-03	170
CWD	Barrett School	-	Active	1992												20,514	1,300	3E-03	174
CWD	Dewey	-	Inactive	1980												20,514	1,000	3E-03	174
CWD	Garfield	-	Active	1946												20,514	1,500	3E-03	157
CWD	Hidden River	-	Destroyed	1968												20,514	Destroyed	3E-03	141
CWD	La Sierra	-	Inactive	2023	250-270, 290-300,360-370, 440-450	150	570	2023	123	2200	24	-	27	81.48	21,786	-	2,200	2E-03	173
CWD	La Vista	-	Active	1980			501									20,514	1,500	3E-03	153
CWD	Ladera	-	Inactive	1989	425-485, 495-525, 550-570	110	595	1989	116	1400	1.5	155.8333333	39.83333333	35.15	9,397	-	-	3E-03	169
CWD	Willow Park	-	Active	1993	221-260	39	280	1993	114	1500	1.5	154	40	37.50	10,027		1,440	3E-03	148
CWD	Winding Way	-	Active	1959	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20,514	1,350	3E-03	170
SSWD	MC10	McCLELLAN	Active	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20,514	700	7E-04	223
SSWD	MC-C1	CAPEHART MC-C1	Standby	1958	160-181, 202-265, 307-370 and 412-475	210	500	1958	-	2250	24	-	118	19.07	5,098	-	495	7E-04	240
SSWD	MC-C2	CAPEHART MC-C2	Destroyed	1958	160-213, 234-255, 318-360 and 381-465	200	510	1958	93.5	2100	-	-	149	14.09	3,768	-	Destroyed	8E-04	251
SSWD	MC-C3	CAPEHART MC-C3	Standby	1958	135-160, 190-220, 226-254, 280-300, 330-350, 370-435	188	440	1960	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20,514	700	8E-04	245
SSWD	Well 10	POTTER / EAST COUNTRY CLUB	Inactive	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20,514		4E-04	178
SSWD	Well 11	EL SUTTON / MARCONI	Destroyed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20,514	Destroyed	7E-04	89
SSWD	Well 12	HERNANDO / SANTA ANITA PARK	Inactive	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20,514	540	2E-03	76
SSWD	Well 13	CALDERWOOD / MARCONI	Active	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20,514	775	3E-04	114
SSWD	Well 14	MARCONI SOUTH / FULTON	Destroyed	1949	-	-	470	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20,514	Destroyed	6E-04	90
SSWD	Well 15	SAN MARTIN / BOLIVAR	Destroyed	1950	190-195, 202-207 and 259-264	15	327	1950	50	1225		82	32	38.28	10,236		Destroyed	5E-04	227
SSWD	Well 16	GEORGIA / CANARY	Destroyed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20,514	Destroyed	7E-04	215

Appendix E. Participating Agency Well Information & Pump Test Data

Agency	Well Name	Alternative Well Name	Well Status	Year Installed or Modified	Screened Depth Intervals (ft)	Total Length of Screen (ft)	Completed Depth (ft)	Year of Pump Test	Static Water Level (ft)	Pump Rate (gpm)	Pump Duration (hr)	Pumping Water Level (ft)	Drawdown (ft)	Specific Capacity (gpm/ft)	Calculated Transmissivity (sq.ft/d)	Estimated Transmissivity (sq.ft/d)	Operational Capacity (gpm)	Spring 2019 Groundwater Gradient (ft/ft)	Spring 2019 Groundwater Flow Direction (dd, counter clockwise from east)
SSWD	Well 18	RIDING CLUB / LADINO	Active	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20,514	800	2E-03	136
SSWD	Well 19	BALMORAL / YORKTOWN	Destroyed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20,514	Destroyed	1E-03	117
SSWD	Well 20A	WATT / ARDEN	Active	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20,514	1150	2E-03	112
SSWD	Well 22	WEST / BECERRA	Destroyed	-	-	-	375	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20,514	Destroyed	8E-04	176
SSWD	Well 23	MARCONI NORTH / FULTON	Destroyed	1952	Open Bottom		326	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20,514	Destroyed	4E-04	91
SSWD	Well 24	BECERRA / WOODCREST	Active	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20,514	700	1E-03	164
SSWD	Well 25	THOR / MERCURY	Active	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20,514	750	3E-03	144
SSWD	Well 26	GREENWOOD / MARCONI	Active	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20,514	505	1E-03	157
SSWD	Well 27	MELROSE / CHANNING	Active	1953		60	400	1953	50	1320	24	150.8	100.8	13.10	3,501		800	4E-04	222
SSWD	Well 28	RED ROBIN / DARWIN	Active	1954	Open Bottom	70	370	1954	41	1190						20,514	575	1E-03	73
SSWD	Well 2A	EL PRADO / PARK ESTATES	Active	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20,514	1000	1E-03	81
SSWD	Well 30	ROCKBRIDGE / KEITH	Active	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20,514	625	3E-03	96
SSWD	Well 31	EDEN / ROOT	Destroyed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20,514	Destroyed	6E-04	203
SSWD	Well 31A (mod)	WATT / ELKHORN	Premodification	2014	185-195, 255-285, 310-320, 365-385, 470-490, 505-525, 605-655	210	660	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20,514	-	5E-04	255
SSWD	Well 31A (mod)	WATT / ELKHORN	Inactive	2015	185-195, 230-233, 255-285, 310-320, 365-385, 470-490, 505-525, 605-655	213	660	2015	115	800	6		99	8.08	2,161	-	-	5E-04	255
SSWD	Well 31A (premod)	WATT / ELKHORN	Premodification	1985			680	1985	104	1000	40	109	5	200.00	53,476		1400	5E-04	255
SSWD	Well 32	EDEN / ROOT	Destroyed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20,514	Destroyed	3E-03	149
SSWD	Well 32A	EDEN / ROOT	Active	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20,514	1700	3E-03	149
SSWD	Well 32R	EDEN / ROOT	Destroyed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20,514	Destroyed	3E-03	149
SSWD	Well 33	AUBURN / NORRIS	Destroyed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20,514	Destroyed	1E-03	202
SSWD	Well 33A	AUBURN / NORRIS	Active	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20,514	2500	1E-03	203
SSWD	Well 34	LA CIENEGA / MELROSE	Standby	1956	224-286	61	320	1956	68	1900	24	172.0	104	18.27	4,885		440	4E-04	224
SSWD	Well 35	ULYSSES / MERCURY	Active	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20,514	1010	3E-03	146
SSWD	Well 36	CLUB / WATT	Destroyed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20,514	Destroyed	8E-04	161
SSWD	Well 37	MORSE / COTTAGE PARK	Active	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20,514	725	1E-03	92
SSWD	Well 38	WATT / AUBURN	Inactive	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20,514	490	6E-04	192
SSWD	Well 39	THOMAS / ELKHORN	Inactive	1957	195-380	185	385	1957	79.4	2595	36	120.6	41.2	62.99	16,841		700	7E-04	248
SSWD	Well 3A	KUBEL / ARMSTRONG	Active	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20,514	650	2E-03	69
SSWD	Well 4	-	Destroyed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20,514	Destroyed	8E-04	85
SSWD	Well 40	AUBURN YARD	Destroyed	1957	190-220 and 270-420	180	425	1957	57.8	2605	36	104.0	46.2	56.39	15,076		Destroyed	1E-04	192
SSWD	Well 40A	AUBURN YARD	Active	2000	270-418, 494-504, 544-554, 610-620, 660-670 and 700-742	230	742	2000	115	3500	24	166.0	51	68.63	18,350		2500	1E-04	195
SSWD	Well 41	ALBATROSS / IRIS	Active	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20,514	500	9E-04	58
SSWD	Well 42	BECERRA / MARCONI	Destroyed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20,514	Destroyed	1E-03	186
SSWD	Well 43	EDISON / TRUAX	Active	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20,514	760	3E-04	56
SSWD	Well 44	GILMAN / SMUD STATION	Destroyed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20,514	Destroyed	6E-04	194
SSWD	Well 45	JAMESTOWN / MIDDLEBERRY	Destroyed	-	-	-	395	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20,514	Destroyed	4E-03	99
SSWD	Well 46	JONAS / SIERRA MILLS	Active	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20,514	800	4E-03	52
SSWD	Well 47	COPENHAGEN / ARDEN	Active	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20,514	1150	4E-03	149
SSWD	Well 48	ARDEN / WILLIAM POND	Destroyed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20,514	Destroyed	2E-03	143
SSWD	Well 49	-	Destroyed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20,514	Destroyed	2E-03	131
SSWD	Well 4A	BELL / MARCONI	Inactive	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20,514		7E-04	85
SSWD	Well 4B	BELL / MARCONI	Active	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20,514	2400	7E-04	85

Appendix E. Participating Agency Well Information & Pump Test Data

Agency	Well Name	Alternative Well Name	Well Status	Year Installed or Modified	Screened Depth Intervals (ft)	Total Length of Screen (ft)	Completed Depth (ft)	Year of Pump Test	Static Water Level (ft)	Pump Rate (gpm)	Pump Duration (hr)	Pumping Water Level (ft)	Drawdown (ft)	Specific Capacity (gpm/ft)	Calculated Transmissivity (sq.ft/d)	Estimated Transmissivity (sq.ft/d)	Operational Capacity (gpm)	Spring 2019 Groundwater Gradient (ft/ft)	Spring 2019 Groundwater Flow Direction (dd, counter clockwise from east)
SSWD	Well 5	BELL / EL CAMINO	Inactive	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20,514	330	2E-03	82
SSWD	Well 50	COLUMBIA / FAIROAKS	Destroyed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20,514	Destroyed	2E-03	139
SSWD	Well 51	SUDBURY / ELSDON	Destroyed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20,514	Destroyed	4E-03	150
SSWD	Well 52	WEDDIGEN / GOTHBERG	Active	1959	220-600	380	600	1959	86	2525		111.5833333	25.58333333	98.70	26,390		900	8E-04	227
SSWD	Well 54	NORTH / ROOT	Destroyed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20,514	Destroyed	2E-03	175
SSWD	Well 55	-	Destroyed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20,514	Destroyed	3E-03	148
SSWD	Well 55A	STEWART / LYNNDALE	Active	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20,514	1950	3E-03	148
SSWD	Well 55R	-	Destroyed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20,514	Destroyed	3E-03	148
SSWD	Well 56	FAIRBAIRN / KARL	Inactive	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20,514		6E-04	214
SSWD	Well 56A	FAIRBAIRN / KARL	Active	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20,514	2500	6E-04	214
SSWD	Well 57	LARCHMONT / WATT	Destroyed	1963	250-650	400	655	1963	90	2400	60		114	21.05	5,629		Destroyed	9E-04	258
SSWD	Well 58	32ND / ELKHORN	Inactive	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20,514	650	6E-04	269
SSWD	Well 59	BAINBRIDGE / HOLMES SCHOOL	Inactive	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20,514	-	9E-04	247
SSWD	Well 59A (mod)	BAINBRIDGE / HOLMES SCHOOL	Active	2020	Casing patch 497-507		760	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20,514	2900	9E-04	247
SSWD	Well 60	WHITNEY / CONCETTA	Active	1965	165-430	265	435	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20,514	600	1E-03	169
SSWD	Well 61	WATT / POPLAR	Destroyed					-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20,514	Destroyed	8E-04	222
SSWD	Well 64	GALBRATH / ANTELOPE WOODS	Active	1968	232-616	384	630	1968	105	1795		114.8	9.8	183.16	48,974		900	9E-04	248
SSWD	Well 65	MERRILY / ANNADALE	Active	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20,514	1300	9E-04	197
SSWD	Well 66	EASTERN / WOODSIDE CHURCH	Active	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20,514	1395	1E-03	141
SSWD	Well 67	EL CAMINO / EASTERN	Destroyed	1972	-	-	577	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20,514	Destroyed	2E-03	146
SSWD	Well 68	NORTHROP / DORNAJO	Active	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20,514	1500	2E-03	217
SSWD	Well 69	HILLDALE / COOPER	Active	1977	195-425	230	425	1977	66.16666667	3500	-	-	56.16666667	62.31	16,662		450	4E-03	66
SSWD	Well 69A	HILLDALE / COOPER	Under Construction	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20,514	-	4E-03	66
SSWD	Well 7	RUBICON / SEELY PARK	Destroyed	1939	-	-	197.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20,514	Destroyed	2E-04	135
SSWD	Well 70	SIERRA / BLACKMER	Active	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20,514	350	4E-03	191
SSWD	Well 71	RODNEY T FRANZ	Active	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20,514	2500	3E-03	163
SSWD	Well 72	RIVER WALK / NETP	Active	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20,514	1750	2E-03	182
SSWD	Well 73	RIVER WALK / NETP EAST	Active	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20,514	3500	2E-03	178
SSWD	Well 74	RIVER WALK / NETP SOUTH	Active	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20,514	2800	2E-03	185
SSWD	Well 75	ENTERPRISE / NORTHROP	Inactive	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20,514	1150	3E-03	261
SSWD	Well 76	FULTON / FAIR OAKS	Active	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20,514	350	1E-03	200
SSWD	Well 77	LARCH / NORTHROP	Active	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20,514	350	2E-03	78
SSWD	Well 78	BUTANO / COTTAGE	Under Construction	2018	259-299, 328-368	80	390	2018	89	1500	8	-	37.5	40.00	10,695	-	1100	1E-03	99
SSWD	Well 79	-	Under Construction	2018	247-262, 282-297, 305-315	40	325	2019	146.36	1439	8	-	79	18.22	4,870	-	1200	6E-04	181
SSWD	Well 8	SOUTH PARK / WRENDALE	Inactive	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20,514	-	2E-03	151
SSWD	Well 80	WALNUT / AUBURN	Under Construction	2021	290-500	210	520	2021	129.99	1500	24	152.38	22.39	66.99	17,913	-	1500	1E-03	189
SSWD	Well 81	ANTELOPE NORTH / POKER	Under Construction	2022	460-480, 550-600, 615-650	105	670	2023	176.12	1500	48	-	37.7	39.79	10,638	-	1500	8E-04	247
SSWD	Well 82	ANTELOPE NORTH / POKER	Under Construction	2023	457-495, 526-566, 586-606	98	620	2023	171.78	1500	48	-	37.3	40.21	10,753	-	1500	8E-04	245
SSWD	Well 83	ANTELOPE NORTH / POKER	Under Construction	2023	453-493, 525-566, 580-615	116	645	2023	174	1512	48	-	43.1	35.08	9,380	-	1500	9E-04	243
SSWD	Well 84 (premod)	DON JULIO / ANTELOPE	Premodification	2023	460-510, 530-570, 600-675	165	685	2023	187.74	3013	48	-	24.8	121.49	32,484	-	3000	1E-03	230
SSWD	Well 84 (mod)	DON JULIO / ANTELOPE	Under Construction	2024	460-510, 530-570	90	591	2024	187.9	2987		223	35.1	85.10	22,754	-	3000	1E-03	230
SSWD	Well 9	RAVENWOOD / EASTERN	Active	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20,514	750	2E-03	140
SSWD	Well N01	EVERGREEN	Active	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20,514	1050	1E-03	203
SSWD	Well N03	ENGLE	Active	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20,514	945	1E-03	181
SSWD	Well N05	HILLSDALE	Active	1959	234-264, 506-532	56	532	1959		2153	50	-	143.8	14.97	4,003		850	8E-04	197

Appendix E. Participating Agency Well Information & Pump Test Data

Agency	Well Name	Alternative Well Name	Well Status	Year Installed or Modified	Screened Depth Intervals (ft)	Total Length of Screen (ft)	Completed Depth (ft)	Year of Pump Test	Static Water Level (ft)	Pump Rate (gpm)	Pump Duration (hr)	Pumping Water Level (ft)	Drawdown (ft)	Specific Capacity (gpm/ft)	Calculated Transmissivity (sq.ft/d)	Estimated Transmissivity (sq.ft/d)	Operational Capacity (gpm)	Spring 2019 Groundwater Gradient (ft/ft)	Spring 2019 Groundwater Flow Direction (dd, counter clockwise from east)
SSWD	Well N06	PALM	Destroyed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20,514	Destroyed	1E-03	162
SSWD	Well N06A	PALM	Active	2016	375-460, 470-515	130	543	2016	115.82	2000	8	-	14.4	138.89	37,136		-	1E-03	163
SSWD	Well N07	ROSEBUD	Active	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20,514	1250	1E-03	151
SSWD	Well N08	FIELD	Active	-	-	-	550	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20,514	1200	9E-04	158
SSWD	Well N09	CAMERON	Active	1984	220-520	300	535	1984	-	2085	60	-	11.9	175.21	46,848	-	1300	2E-03	188
SSWD	Well N10 (premod)	WALNUT	Premodification	1964	225-525	300	530	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20,514		2E-03	188
SSWD	Well N10 (mod)	WALNUT	Active	2020	225-525 (no change in perf depths)	300	530	2020	144.53	1242	2	-	20.47	60.67	16,223	-	1300	1E-03	191
SSWD	Well N11	DIABLO	Inactive	1964	250-560	310	565	-	-			-				20,514	-	9E-04	173
SSWD	Well N12	ST JOHNS	Active	1966	200-524	324	524	1966	-	2000	43	-	13.3	150.38	40,207		1350	2E-03	180
SSWD	Well N13	MADISON	Destroyed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20,514	Destroyed	1E-03	208
SSWD	Well N14	ORANGE GROVE	Active	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20,514	1450	6E-04	248
SSWD	Well N15	CABANA	Destroyed	-	-	-	486	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20,514	Destroyed	9E-04	191
SSWD	Well N17	OAKDALE	Active	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20,514	1100	1E-03	225
SSWD	Well N18	McCLOUD	Inactive	1972	293-569	276	574	1972	148.75	2425	20	168.42	19.67	123.28	32,964	-	-	8E-04	180
SSWD	Well N19	LARCHMONT	Destroyed	-	-	-	621	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20,514	Destroyed	1E-03	167
SSWD	Well N20	CYPRESS	Active	1973	350-590	240	600	1973	-	2359	-	-	141	16.73	4,473		1080	2E-03	185
SSWD	Well N21	YUCCA	Inactive	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20,514		1E-03	214
SSWD	Well N22	RIVER COLLEGE	Active	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20,514	1100	1E-03	205
SSWD	Well N23	FREEWAY	Destroyed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20,514	Destroyed	1E-03	200
SSWD	Well N23A	FREEWAY	Active	2011	260-298, 306-316, 324-334, 432-446, 468-478, 506-560	136	580	2011	129	1500	12	-	22	68.18	18,230	-	1100	1E-03	199
SSWD	Well N24	DON JULIO	Active	1976	260-500	240	524									20,514	1150	8E-04	218
SSWD	Well N25	SUTTER	Active	1976	260-530	270	554	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20,514	1750	9E-04	227
SSWD	Well N27 (mod)	JAMESTOWN	Inactive	-	180-227, 237-246, 251-530	335	569	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20,514		2E-03	178
SSWD	Well N27 (premod)	JAMESTOWN	Premodification	-	180-530	350	569	1958	82	2950		105	23	128.26	34,294	-	1225	2E-03	178
SSWD	Well N28	OAKBROOK	Inactive	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20,514	900	3E-03	164
SSWD	Well N29	MERRIHILL	Active	1957	258-501	243	501	1942	83	2600	24		27	96.30	25,748		1225	2E-03	163
SSWD	Well N30	PARK OAKS	Active	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20,514	1100	2E-03	157
SSWD	Well N31	BARRETT MEADOWS	Inactive	1957	-	-	524	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20,514	750	2E-03	180
SSWD	Well N32A	POKER A	Active	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20,514	1800	1E-03	237
SSWD	Well N32B (premod)	POKER B	Premodification	1988	365-560	195	582	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20,514		1E-03	238
SSWD	Well N32B (mod)	POKER B	Active	-	365-547	182	582	2021	180.08	2300	3.33		20.3	113.30	30,294		2000	1E-03	238
SSWD	Well N32C	POKER C	Standby	1988	240-320	80	342	1988	161	700	12	213	52	13.46	3,599		790	1E-03	238
SSWD	Well N33	WALERGA	Standby	1989	232-268, 272-288, 320-336 and 384-420	104	440	-	-	1500	-	-	-	-	-	20,514	1200	9E-04	237
SSWD	Well N34	COTTAGE	Active	1992	301-308, 351-377, 411-423, 463-493, 527-557	105	580	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20,514	2000	9E-04	232
SSWD	Well N35	ANTELOPE NORTH	Active	2000	330-450	120	470	2001	145.28	2500	8	166.45	21.17	118.09	31,575	-	2000	1E-03	233
SSWD	Well N36 (premod)	VERNER	Premodification	2007	241-259, 296-312, 338-374	70	384	2007	164	1500	12		27	55.56	14,854	-	-	6E-04	180
SSWD	Well N36 (mod)	VERNER	Active	2019	241-259, 296-312	34	323.5	-	-	1200	-	-	-	-	-	20,514	1300	6E-04	180
SSWD	Well N36A	VERNER	Under Construction	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20,514	-	6E-04	180
SSWD	Well N38	COYLE	Active	2011	204-224, 306-342 and 354-380	82	385	2011	146	1500	12	-	50	30.00	8,021	-	600	2E-03	160
SSWD	Well N39	RUTLAND	Active	2015	270-300	30	315	2015	147	1500	8	-	67	22.39	5,986	-	1450	2E-03	170