



2012 Consumer Confidence Report
Published by the
San Juan Wholesale Customer Agencies
P.O. Box 2157
Granite Bay, CA 95746

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

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Published by the San Juan Wholesale Customer Agencies

San Juan Water District • Citrus Heights Water District • Fair Oaks Water District • Orange Vale Water Company

San Juan Water District (SJWD) has been delivering a dependable supply of high-quality water to its customers for more than 150 years. Currently, the District serves 265,000 customers through our wholesale customer agencies. Together, we serve northeastern Sacramento County and portions of south Placer County, including Granite Bay. Both our surface water, which is drawn from the American River watershed, and our local groundwater are tested on a routine basis for microbiological and chemical quality.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency and the State Department of Public Health (Department) maintain strict quality standards for drinking water designed to protect consumers from waterborne disease organisms and harmful chemicals. The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency requires public water systems to provide their consumers with an annual Consumer Confidence Report (CCR). The CCR provides information about drinking water quality and compliance with these standards. As your water provider, we are proud to report that this year's CCR concludes, once again, that your drinking water meets all federal and state drinking water standards.

Your drinking water continues to meet all state and federal drinking water standards.



What's In Your Water?

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally-occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

Contaminants that may be present in the source water include:

- Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, that may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
- Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, that can be naturally-occurring or result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming.
- Pesticides and herbicides, that may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses.

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

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

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) and the California Department of Public Health (Department) prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Department regulations also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that provide the same protection for public health.

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the USEPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

Contact Us If you have any questions about this report or your water supply, please contact your local water provider. Each of the member agencies holds monthly board meetings that are open to the public as indicated below.



San Juan Water District

Contact Person:
Bill Sadler
(916) 791-1715
bsadler@sjwd.org
www.sjwd.org

Board Meetings:
2nd and 4th Wednesday
each month
7:00 p.m.
9935 Auburn-Folsom Road
Granite Bay

Citrus Heights Water District

Contact Person:
Brian Hensley
(916) 725-6873
bhensley@chwd.org
www.chwd.org

Board Meetings:
2nd Tuesday each month
6:30 p.m.
6230 Sylvan Road
Citrus Heights

Fair Oaks Water District

Contact Person:
Michael Nisenboym, P.E.
(916) 844-3513
mnisenboym@fowd.com
www.fowd.com

Board Meetings:
2nd Monday every month
6:30 p.m.
10326 Fair Oaks Boulevard
Fair Oaks

Orange Vale Water Company

Contact Person:
Mark DuBose
(916) 988-1693
mdubose@orangevalewater.com
www.orangevalewater.com

Board Meetings:
1st Tuesday each month
5:00 p.m.
9031 Central Avenue
Orangevale

Where Does Your Water Come From?

Water from the Agencies comes from two sources: treated surface water and groundwater. San Juan Water District diverts and treats surface water from Folsom Lake. This treated water is then distributed to the Agencies. Orange Vale Water Company and San Juan Water District receive 100 percent of their supply from treated surface water. If you are a consumer of Citrus Heights or Fair Oaks water districts, your water is a mixture of treated surface water from San Juan Water District and groundwater from local wells.

- SJWD – 100% surface water
- OVWC – 100% surface water
- CHWD – 96% surface water, 4% groundwater
- FOWD – 86.5% surface water, 13.5% groundwater

Source water assessments have been conducted for all the water sources to enable the Agencies to understand the activities that have the greatest potential for contaminating the drinking water supplies. The groundwater sources were assessed in 2002 and the surface water source was evaluated in 2001. A new well for Citrus Heights Water District was assessed in 2008. These assessments were conducted in accordance with Department guidelines. Copies of the complete assessments are available for review at the respective agency offices.

San Juan Water District conducted the evaluation of the Folsom Lake source. It was found to be most vulnerable to potential contamination from the Folsom Lake State Recreation Area facilities, high-density housing and associated activities such as sewer and septic systems and fertilizer, pesticide and herbicide application, and illegal activities and dumping. The source water is typically treated using conventional filtration and disinfection that is designed to remove many contaminants. During summer months the source water quality is so good that the water can be treated more efficiently using direct filtration and disinfection. Again this year, your water meets all federal and state drinking water standards.

Citrus Heights and Fair Oaks water districts conducted assessments of their local groundwater wells. It was found that all the wells are vulnerable to commercial urban activities, such as active and historic gas stations, dry cleaners, leaking underground storage tanks, and sewer collection systems, none of which are associated with any detected contaminants.

Although Orange Vale Water Company does not currently utilize available local groundwater, assessments found that wells within their service area would be most vulnerable to rural grazing activities.

Learn more about your water at www.sjwd.org

How to Read the CCR

Find your water supplier along the top of the chart. You will need to look at both San Juan surface water and the groundwater supplies if you receive water from Citrus Heights or Fair Oaks Water Districts. If you don't know who your water supplier is, we would be happy to help you. Please call San Juan Water District at 791-0115. You can then compare the levels of your water supply to the federal and state standards.

A Note For Sensitive Populations

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. USEPA/Centers for Disease Control (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

Important Information About Radon

Radon is a radioactive gas that you cannot see, taste or smell. It is found throughout the United States. Radon can move up through the ground and into a home through cracks and holes in the foundation. Radon can build up to high levels in all types of homes. Radon can also get into indoor air when released from tap water from showering, washing dishes, and other household activities. Compared to radon entering the home through soil, radon entering the home through tap water will, in most cases, be a small source of radon in indoor air. Radon is a known human carcinogen. Breathing air containing radon can lead to lung cancer. Drinking water containing radon may cause increased risk of stomach cancer. If you are concerned about radon in your home, test the air in your home. Testing is inexpensive and easy. You should pursue radon removal for your home if the level of radon in your air is 4 picocuries per liter of air (pCi/L) or higher. There are simple ways to fix a radon problem that are not too costly. For additional information, call the California Radon Program (1-800-745-7236) or call the National Safety Council Radon Hotline at (1-800-SOS-RADON).

General Information on Lead

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. The San Juan Wholesale Customer Agencies are responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

The San Juan Wholesale Customer Agencies test distribution system samples every three years for lead. More than ninety-five percent of samples are non-detectable and therefore not reported in the data table.

Key to Abbreviations

PPB	parts per billion or micrograms per liter (µg/L)
PPM	parts per million or milligrams per liter (mg/L)
MFL	million fibers per liter (>10µm long)
NTU	nephelometric turbidity units
µS/CM	microsiemens per centimeter
pCi/L	picocuries per liter
ND	not detected
NR	not required
N/A	not applicable

Water Quality Definitions

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) — The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. Primary MCLs are set as close to the PHGs (or MCLGs) as is economically and technologically feasible. Secondary MCLs are set to protect the odor, taste, and appearance of drinking water.

Public Health Goal (PHG) — The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. PHGs are set by the California Environmental Protection Agency.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG) — The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs are set by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL) — The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG) — The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

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

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

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

Notification Level (NL) — Health-based advisory level set by the Department for constituents with no MCL. This is not an enforceable standard, although requirements and recommendations may apply if detected above this level.

San Juan Wholesale Customer Agencies – 2012 Table of Detected Constituents

DETECTED PRIMARY DRINKING WATER CONSTITUENTS regulated to protect your health														
CONSTITUENT	UNITS	PHG or (MCLG) or (MRDLG)	MCL or (MRDL)	San Juan Surface Water Including Orange Vale Water Company(a)			Citrus Heights Groundwater			Fair Oaks Groundwater			MAJOR RESOURCES	
				RANGE	AVERAGE	YEAR SAMPLED	RANGE	AVERAGE	YEAR SAMPLED	RANGE	AVERAGE	YEAR SAMPLED		
Arsenic	PPB	0.004	10	ND	ND	2010	ND-4.1	ND	2010, 2012	2.2	2.2	2006, 2012	Erosion of natural deposits	
Fluoride	PPM	1	2.0	ND	ND	2010	ND-0.19	0.1	2009, 2010, 2012	0.1 - 0.11	0.11	2006, 2012	Erosion of natural deposits	
Nitrate (as nitrate)	PPM	45	45	ND	ND	2012	4.6-13	8.1	2012	1.2-2.6	2.3	2007, 2012	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits	
Asbestos	MFL	7	7	ND-0.2	ND	2011	ND	ND	2009	ND	ND	2008, 2009	Erosion of natural deposits	
Chlorine Residual (distribution system)	PPM	[4]	[4]	0.17-.99 (0.49-0.8)	0.6 (0.59)	2012	0.23-1.02	0.58	2012	0.16-1.09	0.43	2012	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment	
Total Trihalomethanes (distribution system)	PPB	N/A	80	24-56 (38-43)	41 (41)	2012	ND-50	33	2012	31-50	45	2012	By-product of drinking water disinfection	
Haloacetic Acids (distribution system)	PPB	N/A	60	21-41 (25-27)	27 (26)	2012	ND-59	30	2012	21-41	33	2012	By-product of drinking water disinfection	
Control of Disinfection By-Product Precursors (TOC) (raw water) (b)	PPM	N/A	TT = 2	1.4-2.4	1.7	2012	NR	N/A	N/A	NR	N/A	N/A	Various natural and manmade sources	
CONSTITUENT	UNITS	PHG or (MCLG)	MCL	LEVEL FOUND			YEAR SAMPLED			LEVEL FOUND			YEAR SAMPLED	MAJOR SOURCES
Turbidity (b)	NTU	N/A	TT = 1 NTU	0.107			2012			NR			N/A	Soil runoff
	% Samples	N/A	TT = ≤0.3 NTU	99.9994			2012			NR			N/A	
UNITS	PHG or (MCLG)	AL	90th PERCENTILE	# SAMPLED/ # EXCEED AL	YEAR SAMPLED	90th PERCENTILE	# SAMPLED/ # EXCEED AL	YEAR SAMPLED	90th PERCENTILE	# SAMPLED/ # EXCEED AL	YEAR SAMPLED	MAJOR SOURCES		
Copper	PPM	0.3	1.3	0.06 (0.12)	30/0 (30/0)	2012 (2012)	0.09	30/0	2012	ND	30/0	2010	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits	

DETECTED SECONDARY DRINKING WATER CONSTITUENTS regulated for aesthetic qualities													
CONSTITUENT	UNITS	PHG or (MCLG)	MCL	San Juan Surface Water Including Orange Vale Water Company			Citrus Heights Groundwater			Fair Oaks Groundwater			MAJOR SOURCES
				RANGE	AVERAGE	YEAR SAMPLED	RANGE	AVERAGE	YEAR SAMPLED	RANGE	AVERAGE	YEAR SAMPLED	
Chloride	PPM	N/A	500	2.1-3.1	2.8	2011	10-21	16.2	2010, 2012	3.1-23	6.9	2006, 2012	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Specific Conductance	µS/CM	N/A	1,600	63-85	72	2011	270-380	306	2010, 2012	120-550	228	2006, 2012	Substances that form ions when in water
Sulfate	PPM	N/A	500	4.0-7.3	5.9	2011	7.5-12	9.7	2010, 2012	3.6-28	10.8	2006, 2012	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Turbidity	NTU	N/A	5	0.019-0.107	0.037	2012	ND-0.1	ND	2010, 2012	0.12-0.6	0.35	2006, 2012	Soil runoff
Total Dissolved Solids	PPM	N/A	1,000	28-54	41	2011	200-280	242	2010, 2012	100-400	181	2006, 2012	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits

DETECTED UNREGULATED DRINKING WATER CONSTITUENTS (c)													
CONSTITUENT	UNITS	PHG or (MCLG)	NL	San Juan Surface Water Including Orange Vale Water Company			Citrus Heights Groundwater			Fair Oaks Groundwater			MAJOR SOURCES
				RANGE	AVERAGE	YEAR SAMPLED	RANGE	AVERAGE	YEAR SAMPLED	RANGE	AVERAGE	YEAR SAMPLED	
Hardness	PPM	N/A	NONE	27-39	31	2011	89-140	113.8	2008, 2010	47-210	86.8	2006, 2012	Hardness is the sum of polyvalent cations present in the water, generally naturally occurring magnesium and calcium.
Sodium	PPM	N/A	NONE	1.9-2.9	2.5	2011	11-23	18.2	2008, 2010	4.9-32	11.6	2006, 2012	Naturally occurring salt in the water
Calcium	PPM	N/A	NONE	8.2-12	9.5	2011	21-33	26	2008, 2010	12-43	19.6	2006, 2012	Erosion of natural deposits
Magnesium	PPM	N/A	NONE	1.3-2.4	1.7	2011	8.7-15	11.9	2008, 2010	4.2-25	9.2	2006, 2012	Erosion of natural deposits
Radon 222	pCi/L	N/A	NONE	ND	ND	2006	165-304	231	2009	114-333	215	2005	Erosion of natural deposits

(a)– Data for OVWC Distribution System is shown in parenthesis, Trihalomethanes and Haloacetic Acid data represents Stage 1 compliance with Running Annual Averages
 (b)– Only surface water sources must comply with PDWS for Control of Disinfection By-Product Precursors and turbidity.
 (c)– Unregulated contaminant monitoring helps determine where certain contaminants occur and whether they need to be regulated. The State allows us to monitor for some contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Some of our data, though representative, are more than one year old.