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.

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.

San Juan Water District – 100% surface water
Orange Vale Water Company – 100% surface water
Citrus Heights Water District – 91.6% surface water, 8.4% groundwater
Fair Oaks Water District – 89.3% surface water, 10.7% 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. New wells for Citrus Heights Water District were assessed in 2008 and 2009. These assessments were conducted in accordance with State Board guidelines and 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, as well as illegal activities and dumping. The source water is typically treated using conventional treatment with filtration and disinfection that is designed to remove many contaminants. Again this year, your drinking 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, known contaminant plumes, automobile repair shops, 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.

the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency and the State Water Resources Control Board maintain strict water quality standards designed to protect customers from waterborne disease organisms and harmful chemicals. As a public water agency, we are required by the USEPA to provide you with an annual Consumer Confidence Report.

This report provides you with information about drinking water quality and how we comply with drinking water quality standards. As your water provider, we are proud to report this year’s CCR concludes that, once again, your drinking water meets all federal and state drinking water 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).

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 Family 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 may 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 Family Agencies test selected customer taps every three years for lead and over ninety-five percent of samples are non-detectable and therefore not reported in the data table.

UNREGULATED CONTAMINANT MONITORING RULE (UCMR3) RESULTS

USEPA requires public water systems to collect data for unregulated constituents in drinking water supplies under the Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule 3. Currently, these constituents have no drinking water standards but may be regulated in the future. More information on this USEPA program can be found at http://water.epa.gov/lawsregs/rulesregs/sdwa/ucmr/ucmr3/index.cfm. Citrus Heights Water District and Fair Oaks Water District conducted sampling in 2014. Orange Vale Water Company and San Juan Water District conducted sampling in 2015. Several constituents were detected, none at any level of human health concern.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CONSTITUENT</th>
<th>Range (ug/L)</th>
<th>Average (ug/L)</th>
<th>Human Health Advisory</th>
<th>Potential Sources</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>HCFC-22 (chlorodifluoromethane)</td>
<td>ND-0.11 1</td>
<td>ND 1</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>Refrigerant and propellant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vanadium</td>
<td>1.1-11 1 2</td>
<td>7.2 3</td>
<td>State Board Notification Level – 50 ug/L</td>
<td>Naturally-occurring metal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Molybdenum</td>
<td>ND-0.1 1</td>
<td>ND 1</td>
<td>USEPA Lifetime Health Advisory – 40 ug/L</td>
<td>Naturally-occurring metal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Strontium</td>
<td>46-60 1 2</td>
<td>245 3</td>
<td>USEPA Lifetime Health Advisory – 4,000 ug/L</td>
<td>Naturally-occurring metal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chlorate</td>
<td>ND-0.00013 1</td>
<td>ND 1</td>
<td>State Board Notification Level – 800 ug/L</td>
<td>Oxidant in pyrotechnics and possible by-product of water treatment</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 – Citrus Heights Water District (wells, treated surface water from SJWD, and distribution system - 2014)
2 – Fair Oaks Water District (wells, treated surface water from SJWD, and distribution system - 2014)
3 – SJWD (treated surface water and distribution system - 2015)
4 – Orange Vale Water Company (treated surface water from SJWD and distribution system - 2015)

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 is there no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs are set by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.

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 State Board for constituents with no MCL. This is not an enforceable standard, although requirements and recommendations may apply if detected above this level.
**Detected Primary Drinking Water Constituents** regulated to protect your health

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Constituent</th>
<th>Units</th>
<th>San Juan Surface Water Including Orange Vale Water Company(a)</th>
<th>Citrus Heights Groundwater</th>
<th>Fair Oaks Groundwater</th>
<th>Major Sources</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Range/Average/Year Sampled</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arsenic</td>
<td>PPB</td>
<td>0.004 10 ND ND 2013 ND -3.7 ND 2013 ND -2.2 ND 2006, 2012</td>
<td>Erosion of natural deposits, runoff from orchards, glass and electronics production waste</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barium</td>
<td>PPM</td>
<td>2 1 ND ND 2013 ND -0.1 ND 2013 ND -0.11 ND 2006, 2012</td>
<td>Erosion of natural deposits, discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fluoride</td>
<td>PPM</td>
<td>1 2.0 ND ND 2013 ND -0.18 0.12 2013 ND -0.11 ND 2006, 2012</td>
<td>Erosion of natural deposits, discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hexavalent Chromium</td>
<td>PPB</td>
<td>0.02 10 ND ND 2015 ND -2.3 1.4 2014 ND -2.5 ND 2014</td>
<td>Erosion from natural deposits or discharge from electroplating factories, leather tanneries, wood preservation, chemical synthesis, refractory production, and textile manufacturing facilities</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nitrate (as N)</td>
<td>PPM</td>
<td>10 10 ND ND 2015 ND -2.9 1.8 2014 ND -0.5 0.5 2007, 2015</td>
<td>Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chlorine Residual (distribution system)</td>
<td>PPM</td>
<td>[4] [4] 0.16–0.82 (0.15–0.89) 0.53 (0.5) 2015 0.22–0.8 0.54 2015 0.2–1.08 0.48 2015</td>
<td>Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Tribalomethanes (distribution system)</td>
<td>PPB</td>
<td>N/A 80 43–60 (33–61) 48.5 (47) 2015 54–64 42 2015 ND–48 17.0 2015</td>
<td>By-product of drinking water disinfection</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Haloacetic Acids (distribution system)</td>
<td>PPB</td>
<td>N/A 60 19–26 (19–30) 23.5 (24.5) 2015 38–27 27 2015 ND–26 8.0 2015</td>
<td>By-product of drinking water disinfection</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Control of Disinfection By-Product Precursors (TCP) (treated water) (b)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Constituent</th>
<th>Units</th>
<th>Range/Level Found/Year Sampled</th>
<th>Major Sources</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>NTU ≤1 NTU 0.035 2015 0.05 2014 0.05 2006, 2015</td>
<td>Soil runoff</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Detected Secondary Drinking Water Constituents** regulated for aesthetic qualities

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Constituent</th>
<th>Units</th>
<th>San Juan Surface Water Including Orange Vale Water Company(a)</th>
<th>Citrus Heights Groundwater</th>
<th>Fair Oaks Groundwater</th>
<th>Major Sources</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Range/Average/Year Sampled</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Dissolved Solids</td>
<td>PPM</td>
<td>N/A 1,000 41 41 2013 190–260 228 2013 100–400 181 2006, 2012</td>
<td>Runoff/leaching from natural deposits</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sulfate</td>
<td>PPM</td>
<td>N/A 500 4.8 4.8 2013 7.8–12 9.7 2013 3.6–28 10.8 2006, 2012</td>
<td>Runoff/leaching from natural deposits</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chloride</td>
<td>PPM</td>
<td>N/A 500 2.8 2.8 2013 10–18 15 2013 3.1–23 6.9 2006, 2012</td>
<td>Runoff/leaching from natural deposits</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Turbidity</td>
<td>NTU</td>
<td>N/A 5 0.017–0.035 0.025 2015 ND–0.1 ND 2013 0.12–0.6 0.35 2006, 2012</td>
<td>Soil runoff</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Odor</td>
<td>TON</td>
<td>N/A 3 2 2 2013 ND ND 2013 ND ND 2006, 2012</td>
<td>Naturally-occurring organic materials</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Detected Unregulated Drinking Water Constituents** (c)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Constituent</th>
<th>Units</th>
<th>San Juan Surface Water Including Orange Vale Water Company(a)</th>
<th>Citrus Heights Groundwater</th>
<th>Fair Oaks Groundwater</th>
<th>Major Sources</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Range/Average/Year Sampled</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hardness</td>
<td>PPM</td>
<td>N/A NONE 20 20 2013 95–150 121 2013 47–210 86.8 2006, 2012</td>
<td>Hardness is the sum of polyvalent cations present in the water, generally naturally occurring magnesium and calcium</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sodium</td>
<td>PPM</td>
<td>N/A NONE 2.5 2.5 2013 11–23 18.8 2013 4.9–32 11.6 2006, 2012</td>
<td>Naturally occurring salt in the water</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Calcium</td>
<td>PPM</td>
<td>N/A NONE 5.2 5.2 2013 23–33 27 2013 12–43 19.6 2006, 2012</td>
<td>Erosion of natural deposits</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Magnesium</td>
<td>PPM</td>
<td>N/A NONE 1.7 1.7 2013 9.4–16 12.7 2013 4.2–25 9.2 2006, 2012</td>
<td>Erosion of natural deposits</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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(a) Data for OVC distribution system is shown in parenthesis.
(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.
Your drinking water continues to meet all state and federal drinking water standards.

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:
Greg Turner
(916) 791-1715
gturner@sjwd.org
www.sjwd.org

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

LEARN MORE ABOUT YOUR WATER AT WWW.SJWD.ORG