

SAN JUAN WATER
Wholesale

2025 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT

This report is published by the San Juan Wholesale Customer Agencies (Agencies): San Juan Water District, Citrus Heights Water District, Fair Oaks Water District and Orange Vale Water Company. San Juan Water District provides reliable, high-quality water supplies to our customers. We serve approximately 150,000 customers in our retail and wholesale service areas throughout Sacramento and Placer counties. We test our surface water, which comes from the American River watershed, and our local groundwater for microbiological and chemical quality.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA) and the State Water Resources Control Board (State Water 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 U.S. EPA to provide you with an annual Consumer Confidence Report.

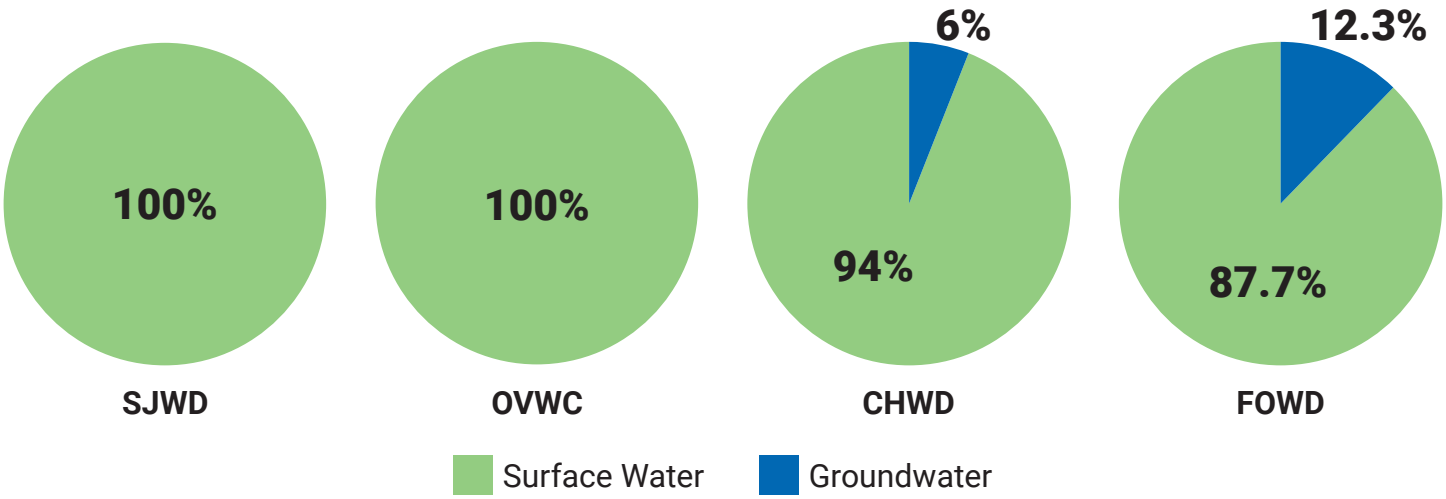
This report provides you with information about drinking water quality and how we comply with drinking water quality standards. As your water provider, we are proud to report this year's CCR concludes that, once again, your drinking water meets all federal and state drinking water standards.

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua potable. Tradúzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien. Favor de comunicarse San Juan Family Agency para asistirlo en español.

Этот отчет содержит важную информацию о вашей питьевой воде. Пожалуйста, свяжитесь с San Juan Family Agency для получения помощи на русском языке.

SOURCE WATERS AND ASSESSMENTS

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.



Source water assessments were 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. All sources were assessed in 2002. New wells for Citrus Heights Water District were assessed in 2008, 2009, and 2015. New wells for Fair Oaks Water District were assessed in 2014 and 2020. These assessments were conducted in accordance with State Water Board guidelines and copies of the complete assessments are available for review at the respective agency offices.

San Juan Water District conducted a source water assessment of the Folsom Lake source in 2002. 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. In addition to the source water assessment program, San Juan Water District conducts a watershed sanitary survey update every five years for the Folsom Lake source. This survey is more comprehensive and evaluates the water quality and potential contaminating activities in the watershed to ensure adequate treatment is provided and water quality regulations have been met. The most recent update was completed in December 2023. The source water is typically treated using conventional treatment with coagulation, filtration and disinfection that is designed to remove many contaminants.

Citrus Heights and Fair Oaks water districts conducted source water 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. One well for Fair Oaks Water District was found to be vulnerable to irrigation, associated with low level detection of nitrate.

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

EDUCATIONAL INFORMATION FOR DRINKING WATER CONSUMERS

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 byproducts 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. EPA and the State Water Board prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. U.S. Food and Drug Administration regulations and California law 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 U.S. EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

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. U.S. EPA/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, 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 older service lines and home plumbing. The Agencies are responsible for providing high quality drinking water and identifying lead service lines, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components in your home or business. You share the responsibility for protecting yourself and your family from the lead in your home plumbing. You can take responsibility by identifying and removing lead containing materials within your home plumbing and taking steps to reduce your family's risk. Before drinking tap water, flush your pipes for several minutes by running your tap, taking a shower, doing laundry or a load of dishes. You can also use a filter certified by an American National Standards Institute accredited certifier to reduce lead in drinking water. If you are concerned about lead in your water and wish to have your water tested, reach out to the contact listed for your agency at the end of this report. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

All the Agencies completed lead service line inventories in 2025, and no lead service lines were found in any of the distribution systems. Consumers can access the inventories for each agency at the following websites:

- **SJWD:** https://www.sjwd.org/service-line-inventory
- **CHWD:** https://www.chwd.org/water-quality/
- **OVWC:** https://www.orangevalewater.com/faqs
- **FOWD:** https://www.fowd.com/service-line-inventory

The Agencies also conduct lead tap sampling in schools if requested. No schools requested lead tap sampling in 2025.

2025 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 Sources**
				Range	**Average**	**Year Sampled**	**Range**	**Average**	**Year Sampled**	**Range**	**Average**	**Year Sampled**	
Arsenic	PPB	0.004	10	ND	ND	2025	ND - 2.6	ND	2025	ND - 3.3	ND	2024	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; glass and electronics production waste
Barium	PPM	2	1	ND	ND	2025	ND - 0.14	ND	2025	ND - 0.1	ND	2024	Erosion of natural deposits and wastes from metal refineries and oil drilling
Fluoride	PPM	1	2.0	ND	ND	2025	0.11 - 0.18	0.15	2025	ND - 0.11	ND	2024	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Hexavalent Chromium	PPB	0.02	10	ND	ND	2025	1.4 - 3	2.13	2025 (b)	ND	ND	2024	Erosion of natural deposits; transformation of naturally occurring trivalent chromium to hexavalent chromium by natural processes, and human activities (wastes from electroplating factories, leather tanneries, wood preservation, chemical synthesis, refractory production, and textile manufacturing facilities)
Nitrate (as N)	PPM	10	10	ND	ND	2025	1.4 - 4.1	3.0	2025	ND - 4.6	0.75	2025	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Perchlorate	PPB	1	6	ND	ND	2025	ND - 2	ND	2025	ND	ND	2024	Perchlorate is an inorganic chemical used in solid rocket propellant, fireworks, explosives, flares, matches, and a variety of industries. It usually gets into drinking water as a result of environmental contamination from historic aerospace or other industrial operations that used or use, store, or dispose of perchlorate and its salts.
Uranium	pCi/L	0.43	20	NR	N/A	N/A	ND - 1.7	ND	2022	ND	ND	2024	Erosion of natural deposits
Chlorine Residual - distribution system	PPM	[4]	[4]	0.14 -1.12 (0.39 - 1.09)	0.72 (0.7)	2025	0.27 - 1.54	0.8	2025	0.47 - 0.84	0.60	2025	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment
Total Trihalomethanes - distribution system	PPB	N/A	80	38 - 61 (22 - 66)	53.3 (48.3)	2025	ND - 49	44	2025	35 - 48	41.1	2025	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Haloacetic Acids - distribution system	PPB	N/A	60	19 - 62 (18 - 58)	44 (40)	2025	ND - 44	38	2025	20 - 46	32.6	2025	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Control of Disinfection By - Product Precursors (TOC) (treated water) (c)	PPM	N/A	TT = 2	1.32 - 1.9	1.61	2025	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**	**Level Found**	**Year Sampled**	**Major Sources**
Turbidity (c)	NTU	N/A	TT = 1 NTU	0.028	2025	NR	N/A	NR	N/A	Soil runoff
	% Samples	N/A	TT = ≤0.3 NTU	100	2025	NR	N/A	NR	N/A	

Constituent	**Units**	**PHG or (MCLG)**	**AL**	**90th Percentile and Range**	**#Sampled/ #Exceed AL**	**Year Sampled**	**90th Percentile and Range**	**#Sampled/ #Exceed AL**	**Year Sampled**	**90th Percentile and Range**	**#Sampled/ #Exceed AL**	**Year Sampled**	**Major Sources**
Lead (d)	PPB	0.2	15	ND, ND-26 (ND, ND-5.9)	31/1 (30/0)	2024 (2024)	ND, ND	30/0	2024	ND, ND-11	30/0	2025	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits
Copper	PPM	0.3	1.3	0.35, ND-0.5 (0.1,ND-0.29)	31/0 (30/0)	2024 (2024)	0.092, ND-0.32	30/0	2024	0.12, ND-0.19	30/0	2025	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives

2025 TABLE OF DETECTED CONSTITUENTS (CONTINUED)

DETECTED UNREGULATED DRINKING WATER CONSTITUENTS (e)

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	
Bicarbonate Alkalinity	PPM	N/A	NONE	15 - 33	24	2025	110 - 160	132.5	2025	ND - 100	88	2024	Bicarbonate alkalinity is the measure of the capacity of water or any solution to neutralize or "buffer" acids, represented as the bicarbonate ion.
Calcium	PPM	N/A	NONE	4.6	4.6	2025	23 - 37	30.5	2025	ND - 30	20.1	2024	Erosion of natural deposits
Magnesium	PPM	N/A	NONE	1.4	1.4	2025	11 - 19	15	2025	ND - 11	8.3	2024	Erosion of natural deposits
Sodium	PPM	N/A	NONE	2.2	2.2	2025	17 - 21	19.3	2025	ND - 16	10.4	2024	Naturally occurring salt in the water
Hardness	PPM	N/A	NONE	17	17	2025	100 - 170	137.5	2025	48 - 120	84.5	2024	Hardness is the sum of polyvalent cations present in the water, generally naturally occurring magnesium and calcium.

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	
Total Dissolved Solids	PPM	N/A	1,000	31	31	2025	240 - 310	267.5	2025	ND - 210	184	2024	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Specific Conductance	µS/CM	N/A	1,600	45	45	2025	300 - 420	352.5	2025	ND - 310	215	2024	Substances that form ions when in water
Chloride	PPM	N/A	500	2.6	2.6	2025	18 - 21	18.8	2025	ND - 9.6	6	2024	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Sulfate	PPM	N/A	500	5.3	5.3	2025	8.2 - 18	14.1	2025	ND - 17	10.8	2024	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Color	UNITS	N/A	15	ND	ND	2025	ND - 5	1.25	2025	ND - 8.1	6	2024	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Manganese	PPB	N/A	50	ND	ND	2025	ND - 26	ND	2025	ND	ND	2024	Leaching from natural deposits
Odor	UNITS	N/A	3	ND	ND	2025	1 - 3	1	2025	1.3 - 2.7	2.2	2024	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Turbidity	NTU	N/A	5	0.012 - 0.028	0.02	2025	ND	ND	2025	0.11 - 0.22	0.17	2024	Soil runoff

(a) Data for OVWC Distribution System is shown in parenthesis.
(b) See Tier 3 public notice in this CCR for hexavalent chromium monitoring violation in 2025 for CHWD.
(c) Only surface water sources must comply with PDWS for Control of Disinfection By-Product Precursors and turbidity. Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of water. We monitor for it because it is a good indicator of the effectiveness of our filtration system.
(d) No schools requested monitoring from any of the Agencies.
(e) 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.

KEY TO ABBREVIATIONS

PPB	parts per billion or micrograms per liter (µg/L)
PPM	parts per million or milligrams per liter (mg/L)
pCi/L	picocuries per liter
NTU	nephelometric turbidity units

µS/CM	microsiemens per centimeter
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. EPA.
- **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, MRDLs and Treatment Techniques (TTs) for contaminants that affect health, along with their monitoring and reporting 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 Water Board for constituents with no MCL. This is not an enforceable standard, although requirements and recommendations may apply if detected above this level.

CHWD CONSUMERS ONLY - MONITORING VIOLATION NOTICE

CHWD is required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants on a regular basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not your drinking water meets health standards. During 2025, CHWD did not complete the initial testing for hexavalent chromium by April 1, 2025, and therefore, cannot be sure of the quality of your drinking water at that time. Monitoring conducted in May 2025 is reported in this CCR with all values well below the Maximum Contaminant Level, similar to historic results.

UNREGULATED CONTAMINANT MONITORING RULE RESULTS

U.S. EPA requires public water systems to collect data for unregulated constituents in drinking water supplies under the Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR) program. At the time of monitoring, these constituents had no drinking water standards, but may be regulated in the future. The fifth round (UCMR5) began in 2022. More information on the UCMRs can be found at https://www.epa.gov/dwucmr. The UCMR5 included 29 per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS), six of which now have federal MCLs, and lithium.

For UCMR5, San Juan Water District, Fair Oaks Water District, and Orange Vale Water Company conducted monitoring from 2023 through 2024 and Citrus Heights Water District conducted monitoring in 2024. No PFAS were detected in any of the systems. Citrus Heights had detectable levels of lithium in the groundwater, ranging from 13 to 18 µg/L, with an average of 15 µg/L. Lithium is a naturally-occurring element found in groundwater. There is no health standard or advisory for lithium in drinking water. The U.S. EPA has estimated a health reference level of 10 µg/L and United States Geological Survey has estimated a health screening level of 60 µg/L.

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:
Michael Spencer
(916) 791-6941
mspencer@sjwd.org
www.sjwd.org

Board Meetings:
3rd Wednesday each month
6:00 p.m.
9935 Auburn-Folsom Road,
Granite Bay

Fair Oaks Water District

Contact Person:
Paul Siebensohn
(916) 967-5723
psiebensohn@fowd.com
www.fowd.com

Board Meetings:
3rd Monday each month at
6:30 p.m.
10326 Fair Oaks Boulevard,
Fair Oaks

Citrus Heights Water District

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

Board Meetings:
4th Tuesday each month
6:30 p.m.
6230 Sylvan Road,
Citrus Heights

Orange Vale Water Company

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

Board Meetings:
1st Tuesday each month
4:00 p.m.
9031 Central Avenue,
Orangevale

San Juan Wholesale Customer Agencies
9935 Auburn Folsom Road
Granite Bay, CA 95746

2025 Consumer Confidence Report

Yearly Water Quality Report

Board of Directors
Edward “Ted” Costa
Pamela Tobin
George Machado
Michael McRae
Manuel Zamorano

Note about connection between SJWD and Placer County Water Agency (PCWA): SJWD’s Retail Service Area received a portion of its water from PCWA through an interconnection at Barton Road and Indian Springs Road from July through September 2025. The PCWA Water Quality Report can be found at https://www.pcwa.net/services/water-quality, under the Foothill-Sunset Water Service Area.

