



2010 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.

Printed on recycled paper.

2010 Consumer Confidence Report



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 has been delivering a high-quality and dependable water supply for over 150 years and continues to be proactive in providing a reliable supply of quality water. 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. Our surface water, drawn from the American River watershed, and local groundwaters are tested on routine bases for microbiological as well as chemical quality.

The United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) and the State Department of Public Health (Department) have established strict quality standards for drinking water. These standards are designed to protect consumers from waterborne disease organisms and harmful chemicals. The USEPA requires public water systems to provide their consumers with an annual Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) with information about drinking water quality and compliance with the standards. **This year's CCR concludes, once again, that your drinking water meets all federal and state drinking water standards.**

Once again, 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 State 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 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:
 John Wingerter
 (916) 988-1693
 jwingerter@orangevalewater.com

Board Meetings:
 1st Tuesday each month
 6:00 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** – 89% surface water, 11% groundwater
- FOWD** – 89.9% surface water, 10.1% 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 Department 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 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, a known contaminant plume, 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 EPA's 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 and over 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 – 2010 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	2010	ND - 4.1	ND	2008, 2010	2.2 - 2.9	2.6	2006, 2009	Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride	PPM	1	2.0	ND	ND	2010	ND - 0.26	0.12	2008, 2009, 2010	0.1	0.1	2006, 2009	Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate (as nitrate)	PPM	45	45	ND	ND	2010	4.8 - 12	7.8	2010	ND - 2.9	2.1	2007, 2010	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Asbestos	MFL	7	7	ND - 0.2	ND	2006	ND	ND	2009	ND	ND	2008, 2009	Erosion of natural deposits
Chlorine Residual - distribution system	PPM	[4]	[4]	0.14 - 1.97 (0.65-1.19)	0.81 (0.95)	2010	0.25 - 1.2	0.78	2010	0.24 - 1.01	0.70	2010	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment
Total Trihalomethanes - distribution system	PPB	N/A	80	23 - 53 (24 - 44)	36 (38)	2010	ND - 59	30	2010	31 - 61	43	2010	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Haloacetic Acids - distribution system	PPB	N/A	60	19 - 35 (24 - 35)	26 (28)	2010	ND - 38	20	2010	22 - 37	29	2010	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Control of Disinfection By-Product Precursors (TOC) (raw water) (b)	PPM	N/A	TT = 2	1.3 - 1.8	1.5	2010	NR	N/A	N/A	NR	N/A	N/A	Various natural and manmade sources
CONSTITUENT	UNITS	PHG OR (MCLG)	MCL	LEVEL FOUND			LEVEL FOUND			LEVEL FOUND			MAJOR SOURCES
Turbidity (b)	NTU	NONE	TT = 1 NTU	0.033			NR			NR			Soil runoff
	% Samples	NONE	TT = ≤0.3 NTU	99.9998			NR			NR			
UNITS	PHG OR (MCLG)	MCL	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	ND (0.061)	30/0 (30/0)	2009 (2008)	ND	30/0	2009	ND	30/0	2010	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
UNITS	PHG OR (MCLG)	MCL	HIGHEST MONTHLY RESULT	# MONTHS WITH POSITIVE SAMPLE	YEAR SAMPLED	HIGHEST MONTHLY RESULT	# MONTHS WITH POSITIVE SAMPLE	YEAR SAMPLED	HIGHEST MONTHLY RESULT	# MONTHS WITH POSITIVE SAMPLE	YEAR SAMPLED	MAJOR SOURCES	
Total Coliform Bacteria	% Samples	(0)	>5% monthly samples positive	1.89 (0)	1 (0)	2010	0	0	2010	0	0	2010	Naturally present in the environment
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	
Color	UNITS	N/A	15	ND	ND	2010	ND	ND	2008, 2010	ND	ND	2006, 2009	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Odor	UNITS	N/A	3	ND	ND	2010	ND	ND	2008, 2010	1	1	2006, 2009	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Manganese	PPB	N/A	50	ND	ND	2010	ND - 16	ND	2008, 2010	ND	ND	2006, 2009	Leaching from natural deposits
Chloride	PPM	N/A	500	2.1 - 3.1	2.8	2010	10 - 21	16.2	2008, 2010	2.6 - 23	6.8	2006, 2009	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Specific Conductance	µS/CM	N/A	1,600	66.8 - 85	74	2010	230 - 380	304	2008, 2010	120 - 550	228	2006, 2009	Substances that form ions when in water
Sulfate	PPM	N/A	500	5.3 - 6.7	6.2	2010	7.5 - 11	9.5	2008, 2010	3.8 - 28	10.8	2006, 2009	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Turbidity	NTU	N/A	5	0.018 - 0.033	0.025	2010	ND - 0.32	0.12	2008, 2010	0.22 - 0.64	0.39	2006, 2009	Soil runoff
Total Dissolved Solids	PPM	N/A	1,000	41 - 54	46	2010	200 - 280	224	2008, 2010	100 - 400	180	2006, 2009	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	26 - 34	29	2010	89 - 140	112	2008, 2010	48 - 210	89	2006, 2009	Hardness is the sum of polyvalent cations present in the water, generally naturally occurring magnesium and calcium.
Sodium	PPM	N/A	NONE	1.8 - 2.7	2.2	2010	11 - 23	18.2	2008, 2010	4.9 - 32	11.5	2006, 2009	Naturally occurring salt in the water
Calcium	PPM	N/A	NONE	8.2 - 10	8.8	2010	21 - 33	25.4	2008, 2010	12 - 43	20.1	2006, 2009	Erosion of natural deposits
Magnesium	PPM	N/A	NONE	1.3 - 2.2	1.7	2010	8.7 - 16	12.1	2008, 2010	4.4 - 25	9.4	2006, 2009	Erosion of natural deposits
Radon 222	pCi/L	NONE	NONE	ND	ND	2006	165 - 304	231	1999 - 2009	114 - 333	215	2005	Erosion of natural deposits

(a)– Data for OVWC 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.