2007 Consumer Confidence Report

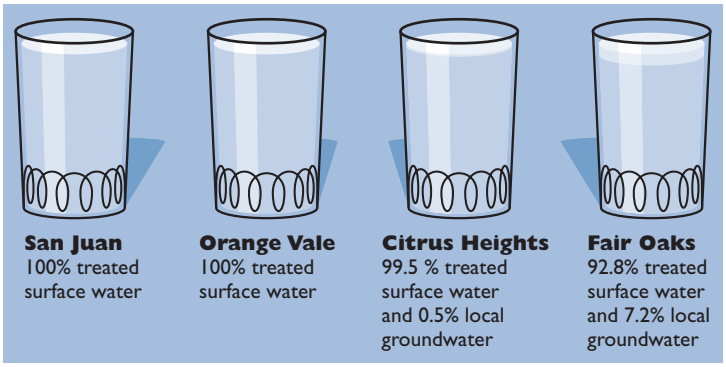
Published by the San Juan Family of Water Agencies
San Juan Water District • Citrus Heights Water District • Fair Oaks Water District • Orange Vale Water Company

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. Each year, USEPA requires public water systems to provide their consumers with a report containing information about drinking water quality and compliance with the standards. This Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) summarizes the most recent testing of your drinking water and includes a comparison of detectable constituents in your drinking water to those standards. This year's CCR concludes, once again, that your drinking water meets all federal and state drinking water standards.

The San Juan Family of Water Agencies (Agencies) is committed to ensuring the delivery of a reliable, high-quality water supply at a reasonable cost to all consumers. The Agencies consist of four water providers: San Juan Water District, Citrus Heights Water District, Fair Oaks Water District, and Orange Vale Water Company. Together they serve northeastern Sacramento County and portions of south Placer County, including Granite Bay.

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
100% treated surface water

Orange Vale
100% treated surface water

Citrus Heights
99.5 % treated surface water and 0.5% local groundwater

Fair Oaks
92.8% treated surface water and 7.2% local 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. 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 treated using conventional filtration and disinfection that is designed to remove many contaminants. 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.

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 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. 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 must 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).

IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT RADON

Radon is a radioactive gas that you can't 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. Fix 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 aren't 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).

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
TOC	total organic carbon
MFL	million fibers per liter (>10µm long)

HOW TO READ THE 2007 TABLE OF DETECTED CONSTITUENTS

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.

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 level of a disinfectant added for water treatment that may not be exceeded at a consumer's tap.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG) — The level of a disinfectant added for water treatment below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs are set by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.

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 FAMILY OF WATER AGENCIES

2007 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	
Aluminum	PPM	0.6	1	ND - 0.14	ND	2007	ND	ND	2007	ND	ND	2006	Erosion of natural deposits; residue from some surface water treatment processes
Arsenic	PPB	0.004	10	ND	ND	2006	ND - 3.3	ND	2007	ND - 3.1	ND	2006	Erosion of natural deposits
Barium	PPM	2	1	ND	ND	2006	ND - 0.1	ND	2007	ND	ND	2006	Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride	PPM	1	2.0	ND	ND	2006	0.15 - 0.16	0.16	2007	ND - 0.17	ND	2006	Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate (as nitrate)	PPM	45	45	ND	ND	2007	3.3 - 15	7.6	2007	ND - 11	3.4	2007	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	2006	ND	ND	2001	Erosion of natural deposits
Chlorine Residual – distribution system	PPM	[4]	[4]	0.2 - 1.05 (0.71 - 0.91)	0.66 (0.83)	2007	0.24 - 1.4	0.71	2007	0.25 - 0.94	0.60	2007	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment
Total Trihalomethanes – distribution system	PPB	NONE	80	11 - 47 (25 - 42)	36 (34)	2007	21 - 51	37.4	2007	5.8 - 47	27.6	2007	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Haloacetic Acids – distribution system	PPB	NONE	60	12 - 15 (15 - 28)	15 (17)	2007	12 - 30	18.6	2007	2.6 - 33	15.3	2007	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Control of Disinfection By-Product precursors (TOC) (raw water) (b)	PPM	NONE	TT = 2	1.2 - 2.7	1.46	2007	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 (b)	NTU	NONE	TT = 1 NTU	0.058	2007	NR	N/A	NR	N/A	Soil runoff
	% Samples	NONE	TT = ≤0.3 NTU	100	2007	NR	N/A	NR	N/A	

Constituent	Units	PHG OR (MCLG)	MCL	Highest Monthly Result	Number of Months with Positive Sample	Year Sampled	Highest Monthly Result	Number of Months with Positive Sample	Year Sampled	Highest Monthly Result	Number of Months with Positive Sample	Year Sampled	Major Sources
Total Coliform Bacteria	% Samples	(0)	>5% monthly samples positive	0 (0)	0 (0)	2007	0	0	2007	1.4%	1 (c)	2007	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	
Aluminum	PPB	600	200	ND - 140	ND	2007	ND	ND	2007	ND	ND	2006	Erosion of natural deposits; residue from some surface water treatment processes
Color	UNITS	NONE	15	ND	ND	2006	ND - 15	5	2007	ND	ND	2006	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Odor	UNITS	NONE	3	ND - 2	1	2006	1	1	2007	ND	ND	2006	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Chloride	PPM	NONE	500	ND - 2.9	1.6	2006	14 - 16	14.6	2007	3.0 - 23.0	9.4	2006	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Manganese	PPB	NONE	50	ND	ND	2006	ND - 30	ND	2007	ND	ND	2006	Leaching from natural deposits
Specific Conductance	µS/CM	NONE	1,600	39.4 - 85	60.3	2006	260 - 380	306.6	2007	140 - 550	286	2006	Substances that form ions when in water
Sulfate	PPM	NONE	500	5.3 - 6.6	3	2006	6.2 - 10	8.1	2007	5.0 - 28.0	13.8	2006	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Turbidity	NTU	NONE	5	ND - 0.058	0.02	2007	0.39 - 3.8	3	2007	ND - 0.6	0.2	2006	Soil runoff
Total Dissolved Solids	PPM	NONE	1,000	26 - 54	40.8	2006	190 - 280	230	2007	130 - 400	232	2006	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits

DETECTED UNREGULATED DRINKING WATER CONSTITUENTS (d)

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	NONE	NONE	16 - 34	23.6	2006	90 - 160	115.3	2007	58- 210	119	2006	Hardness is the sum of polyvalent cations present in the water, generally naturally occurring magnesium and calcium
Sodium	PPM	NONE	NONE	1.8 - 2.7	2.2	2006	13 - 24	18.3	2007	5.4 - 32	25.5	2006	Naturally occurring salt in the water
Calcium	PPM	NONE	NONE	4.2 - 10	6.8	2006	22 - 35	26.3	2007	14 - 43	27.6	2006	Erosion of natural deposits
Magnesium	PPM	NONE	NONE	1.3 - 2.2	1.6	2006	8.4 - 17	11.8	2007	5.7 - 25	12.5	2006	Erosion of natural deposits
Boron	PPB	NONE	1,000	ND	ND	2002	ND - 110	ND	2004	ND	ND	2003	Erosion of natural deposits
Hexavalent Chromium	PPB	NONE	NONE	ND	ND	2006	ND - 2	1.1	2004	ND	ND	2003	Erosion of natural deposits
Vanadium	PPB	NONE	50	ND	ND	2006	6.3 - 10	7.9	2004	ND - 7	4.9	2003	Erosion of natural deposits
Radon 222	pCi/L	NONE	NONE	ND	ND	2006	206 - 263	229	1999	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) Follow-up samples required by the State were collected and all were non-detect.

(d) 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.

San Juan Water

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Published by the
San Juan Family of Water 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.

Once again, 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:
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) 967-5002, x113
mnisenboym@fowd.com
www.fowd.com

Board Meetings:
2nd Monday each month
6:30 p.m.
10317 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

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).