Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua potable. Tradúzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien. (This report contains important information about your drinking water. Translate it, or speak with someone who understands it.)

HIGH QUALITY DRINKING WATER IS FOLSOM’S PRIMARY CONCERN
The City of Folsom is committed to providing our customers with high quality drinking water. Last year, as in years past, your tap water met all U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) and State drinking water health standards. The City of Folsom makes every effort to safeguard its water supply and once again we are proud to report that our system did not violate any maximum contaminant level or any other water quality standard.

The California Water Board’s Division of Drinking Water (Water Board) requires that state certified water treatment operators and distribution operators monitor and sample your drinking water from source to tap on an hourly, daily, monthly, quarterly, and annual basis using state-of-the-art equipment and state-certified labs.

ABOUT THE CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT
The Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) is an annual summary of the results of ongoing tests for contaminants in drinking water. The report is designed to inform you of the quality of your drinking water. Each year, the Water Board and USEPA require the City of Folsom to compile and distribute a CCR to all of our water customers. The report includes a comparison of the city’s water quality to state and federal standards.

WHERE YOUR WATER COMES FROM
The City of Folsom receives all of its drinking water from Folsom Lake. Water drawn from the lake is piped to the Folsom Water Treatment Plant where it undergoes several treatment processes before it is delivered to our customers.

YOUR DRINKING WATER – WHAT YOU SHOULD KNOW
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.

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).

CONTAMINANTS THAT MAY BE PRESENT IN 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 storm water runoff and residential uses.
- Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm water runoff, and residential uses.
- Organic chemical contaminants including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals that are byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production, or from gas stations, urban storm water runoff, 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, USEPA and the Water Board prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Water Board regulations also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that must provide the same protection for public health.

The City of Folsom conducted lead and copper sampling in July 2020 and found the water supply did not exceed any mandated standards. Per state regulations in 2018, all Schools within the City of Folsom have been sampled for lead and copper. Copper or lead contamination may occur from the internal corrosion of household plumbing systems or the erosion of natural deposits. Copper contamination may also occur from the leaching found in wood preservatives, and lead contamination may also occur from discharges from industrial manufacturers.

Adverse health effects are possible with excess consumption of many water constituents, including lead and copper. Copper may cause gastrointestinal distress or kidney or liver failure with long-term excess exposure. Long-term excess exposure to lead may cause developmental delays in children and kidney problems or high blood pressure in adults.

USEPA requires public water systems to collect data for unregulated constituents in the drinking water supplies under the UCMR4. The City of Folsom has completed sampling in 2018. While some constituents were detected, none were at any level of human health concern.

INFORMATION ABOUT POTENTIAL SOURCES OF POLLUTION
The Water Board requires water providers to conduct a source water assessment to help protect the quality of future water supplies. The assessment describes where a water system’s drinking water comes from, the types of polluting activities that may threaten source water quality, and an evaluation of the water’s vulnerability to those threats.

A source water assessment was conducted for the City of Folsom’s water supply from Folsom Lake in December 2018. The assessment concluded that the City of Folsom’s water source is considered most vulnerable to the following activities associated with contaminants detected in the water supply: Folsom Lake State Recreation Area facilities (marina, restrooms, recreational areas, parking lots, and storm drains) and residential sewer and septic systems.

The assessment also concluded that source is most vulnerable to the following activities not associated with any detected contaminants: illegal activities, dumping, fertilizer, pesticide and herbicide application, and high-density housing developments.

A copy of the complete assessment is available at the State Water Resources Control Board, Division of Drinking Water, 1001 I Street, Sacramento, CA 95814.

IMPORTANT NOTICE 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).

READING THE WATER QUALITY DATA
1. Identify constituents in the left hand column.
2. Compare detection range to the state (MCL/PHG) standards.
3. Confirm that your water meets state drinking water health standards.

WATER QUALITY DEFINITIONS
The following definitions are listed to help you understand the information recorded in the water quality chart:
- Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. Primary MCLs are set...
The City of Folsom purchases water for the Ashland water system from San Juan Water District. Ashland is bounded on the north by the Placer County line, on the west by Baldwin Dam Road, and by the American River on the south and east. 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. 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 established by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. 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 established by the California 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. Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL): The level of a disinfectant added for water treatment that may not be exceeded at the consumer's tap.

## City Of Folsom 2020 Water Quality Report

### PRIMARY DRINKING WATER STANDARDS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Contaminant</th>
<th>Units</th>
<th>MCL or MRDL</th>
<th>PHG or MRDL</th>
<th>Range (Min, Max)</th>
<th>Average</th>
<th>Exceeds MCL?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Chlorine</td>
<td>ppm</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>0.7, 0.7</td>
<td>0.7</td>
<td>N</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% Coliform Present</td>
<td>+/-</td>
<td>5% (a)</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Haloacetic Acids (c)</td>
<td>ppb</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>LRAA</td>
<td>21.0, 27.0</td>
<td>24.0</td>
<td>N</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Organic Carbon</td>
<td>ppm</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>1.3</td>
<td>1.2</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>1.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Trihalomethane</td>
<td>ppm</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>LRAA</td>
<td>23.0, 42.0</td>
<td>32.5</td>
<td>N</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Turbidity readings</td>
<td>NTU</td>
<td>0.3</td>
<td>TT</td>
<td>0.02, 0.04</td>
<td>0.03</td>
<td>N</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### SECONDARY DRINKING WATER CONSTITUENTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Contaminant</th>
<th>Units</th>
<th>MCL or MRDL</th>
<th>PHG or MRDL</th>
<th>Range (Min, Max)</th>
<th>Average</th>
<th>Exceeds MCL?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Chloride</td>
<td>ppm</td>
<td>250</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>2.5, 3.2</td>
<td>2.9</td>
<td>N</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pH</td>
<td>Std Units</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>7.2, 7.6</td>
<td>7.4</td>
<td>N</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sulfate</td>
<td>ppm</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>250</td>
<td>4.5, 6.5</td>
<td>5.5</td>
<td>N</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Dissolved Solids</td>
<td>ppm</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>40, 57</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>N</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### OTHER WATER QUALITY PARAMETERS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Contaminant</th>
<th>Units</th>
<th>MCL or MRDL</th>
<th>PHG or MRDL</th>
<th>Range (Min, Max)</th>
<th>Average</th>
<th>Exceeds MCL?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Alkalinity</td>
<td>ppm</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>20, 29</td>
<td>24.5</td>
<td>N</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Calcium</td>
<td>ppm</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>6.9, 9.3</td>
<td>8.5</td>
<td>N</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hardness</td>
<td>ppm</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>24, 34</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>N</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Magnesium</td>
<td>ppm</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>1.6, 2.6</td>
<td>2.1</td>
<td>N</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manganese</td>
<td>ppm</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>ND</td>
<td>ND, ND</td>
<td>ND</td>
<td>N</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sodium</td>
<td>ppm</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>1.9, 2.5</td>
<td>2.2</td>
<td>N</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### LEAD AND COPPER MONITORING

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Contaminant</th>
<th>Units</th>
<th>9th Percentile</th>
<th># Sampled/ Exceed AL</th>
<th>Sample Year</th>
<th>9th Percentile</th>
<th># Sampled/ Exceed AL</th>
<th>Sample Year</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Copper</td>
<td>ppm</td>
<td>AL = 1.3</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>2020</td>
<td>ND</td>
<td>340</td>
<td>2020</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lead</td>
<td>ppm</td>
<td>AL = 15</td>
<td>300</td>
<td>ND*</td>
<td>340</td>
<td>2020</td>
<td>ND*</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(a) Percentage of coliform samples reported as "present" for coliform per month
(b) Effluent number of TOC, organic material - removal = less disinfection byproducts
(c) Locational running annual average of monitoring 2 sites in Ashland and 8 sites in Folsom
(d) Percentage of monthly total of combined filter effluent samples less than 0.3 NTU in (2020)
(e) Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR4) sampled in 2018

### Major Sources in Drinking Water/Notes

- Water disinfectant - added for treatment
- Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
- A measure of the hydrogen ion concentration of a solution
- Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
- Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring
- Ability of water to buffer acid
- Considered medium on hard water scale
- Due to chemicals naturally occurring in the soil
- Due to chemicals naturally occurring in the soil
- Leaching from natural deposits
- Corrosion of household plumbing; erosion of natural deposits

**NEED CONSERVATION TIPS?**
For water conservation tips and free supplies, please contact the Conservation Coordinator at 916-461-6174 or visit our website at [www.folsom.ca.us/water](http://www.folsom.ca.us/water)

**GET INVOLVED**
The Folsom City Council meetings are open to the public and are held on the 2nd and 4th Tuesdays of each month at 6:30 p.m. Meetings are located at City Hall, 50 Natoma Street. Meetings are also broadcast on Metro Cable Channel 14 at 9:00 a.m. on Friday and Saturday of meeting weeks.

**Property Owners** – Please share this information with your tenants.

The City of Folsom purchases water for the Ashland water system from San Juan Water District. Ashland is bounded on the north by the placer County line, on the west by Baldwin Dam Road, and by the American River on the south and east.