



CITY OF
FOLSOM
DISTINCTIVE BY NATURE



2017 Consumer Confidence Report May 2018

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 takes 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, that 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 2017 and found the water supply did not exceed any mandated standards. 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 from 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.

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 2013. 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, 1616 Capitol Avenue, Sacramento, CA.

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 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 set 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 set 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.

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.

Treatment Technique (TT): A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

Non-Detected (ND): Not detected at or above the reporting limit.

Not Applicable (NA)

HAVE QUESTION?

For a complete list of constituents tested or to request additional copies of the Consumer Confidence Report, please contact the Water Quality Division at (916) 461-6190 or email waterquality@folsom.ca.us. The Consumer Confidence Report is also available at our website at: www.folsom.ca.us/ccr

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

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.

The information provided in this water quality chart is required by law to be issued to every water user.

Property Owners – Please share this information with your tenants.

**City Of Folsom
2017 Water Quality Report**

Contaminant	Units	MCL or MRDL	PHG or MRDLG	Ashland				Folsom				Major Sources in Drinking Water/Notes
				Range		Average	Exceeds MCL?	Range		Average	Exceeds MCL?	
				Min	Max			Min	Max			
% Coliform Present	+/-	5% (a)	0%	0%	0%	0%	N	0%	0%	0%	N	Naturally present in the environment
Alkalinity	ppm	NA		17	22	20	N	14	26	18	N	Ability of water to buffer acid
Bicarbonate	ppm	NA		21	28	24	N	26	31	29	N	Primary component of alkalinity
Calcium	ppm	NA		6.4	8.0	7.2	N	5.0	6.0	5.6	N	Due to chemicals naturally occurring in the soil
Chloride	ppm	250		1.9	2.8	2.4	N	3.3	4.9	4.0	N	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Chlorine	ppm	4		0.53	0.85	0.71	N	0.93	1.24	1.07	N	Water disinfectant - added for treatment
Haloacetic Acids (c)	ppb	60	LRAA	23.0	32.0	27.0	N	17.0	31.0	25.0	N	By-product of drinking water chlorination/organic material
Hardness	ppm	NA		21	28	25	N	18	23	21	N	Considered medium on hard water scale
Magnesium	ppm	NA		1.2	2.2	1.7	N	1.1	2.0	1.6	N	Due to chemicals naturally occurring in the soil
Manganese	ppb	50		ND	ND	ND	N	ND	ND	ND	N	Leaching from natural deposits
pH	Std Units	NA		7.3	8.6	8.0	N	7.5	9.0	8.4	N	A measure of the hydrogen ion concentration of a solution
Sodium	ppm	NA		1.6	2.3	2.0	N	3.7	4.5	4.1	N	Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring
Specific Conductance	mS/cm	1600	900	54	78	66	N	57	73	65	N	Substances that form ions when in water
Sulfate	ppm	500	250	3.8	8.8	5.9	N	1.1	2.3	1.7	N	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Total Dissolved Solids	ppm	500	500	40	53	46	N	42	52	46	N	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Total Organic Carbon (b)	ppm	TT	<2.0	1.0	1.3	1.1	N	0.9	1.8	1.1	N	Decomposing leaves, peat moss as two examples
Total Trihalomethanes(c)	ppb	80	LRAA	36.0	54.0	44.0	N	38.0	50.0	44.0	N	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Turbidity readings	NTU	0.30	TT	0.018	0.079	0.023	N	0.020	0.050	0.030	N	Soil runoff
				90th Percentile	Sampled/ #Exceed	Sample Year		90th Percentile	Sampled/ #Exceed	Sample Year		
Copper	ppm	AL=1.3		ND*	34/0	2017	N	ND	49/0	2017	N	Corrosion of household plumbing; erosion of natural deposits
Lead	ppb	AL=15		ND*	34/0	2017	N	ND*	49/1(d)	2017	N	Corrosion of household plumbing; erosion of natural deposits

- | | | |
|--|---|------------------------------------|
| (a) Percentage of coliform samples reported as "present" for coliform per month | ND = Samples were below lab detection limit | PHG = Public Health Goal |
| (b) Effluent number of TOC, organic material - removal = less disinfection byproducts | ND* = Lead samples below lab detection limit of 0.5 ppb | ppm = parts per million |
| (c) Locational running annual average of monitoring 2 sites in Ashland and 8 sites in Folsom | MCL = Maximum Contaminant Level | ppb = parts per billion |
| (d) Initial sample result was 17ppb. City crews were able to isolate the cause for elevated AL to the customer's new faucet. When the faucet was replaced, the re-sample results were below the AL | MRDL = Maximum Residual Disinfection Level | NTU = Nephelometric Turbidity Unit |
| | LRAA = Locational Running Annual Avg of last 4 quarters | AL = Action Level |
| | MRDLG = Maximum Residual Disinfection Level Goal | |

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.