HIGH QUALITY DRINKING WATER IS FOLSOM’S PRIMARY CONCERN

The City of Folsom is dedicated and committed to providing our customers with the highest quality drinking water supply available. We are proud to announce that the City of Folsom’s water supply meets or exceeds all federal and state standards.

The California Department of Health Services (DHS) and the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) require that state certified water quality staff perform the most up-to-date testing methods on a daily, monthly, quarterly and annual basis. Before water reaches your tap, more than 500 of these tests have been performed to detect more than 80 different kinds of contaminants and ensure that your water is of the highest quality.

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 DHS and EPA require the City of Folsom to compile and distribute a CCR to all of our water customers. The CCR includes a comparison of the city’s water quality to the standards set by the DHS and EPA.

WHERE YOUR WATER COMES FROM

The City of Folsom receives all of its drinking water from Folsom Lake. The 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

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.

The sources of drinking water, both tap and bottled, include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs and wells. Contaminants that may be present in source water include microbial contaminants, inorganic contaminants, pesticides, herbicides, organic chemical contaminants and radioactive contaminants.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the EPA and DHS prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. State Health Department regulations also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water requiring the same protection for public health.

Source water may include these contaminants:

- 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, 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 stormwater runoff and septic systems; and
- Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

The City of Folsom conducted lead and copper sampling in February and July 2005 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.

More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the EPA’s Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

INFORMATION ABOUT POTENTIAL SOURCES OF POLLUTION

The California Department of Health Services requires water providers to conduct a source water assessment (SWA) to help protect the quality of future water supplies. The SWA 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 March 2002. 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 the 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.

To view a copy of the complete assessment, please visit the Department of Health Services, Division of Drinking Water and Environmental Management at 714/744 P Street, Sacramento CA 94234. Or, request a summary of the assessment by contacting the Folsom Water Treatment Plant Supervisor at (916) 355-8339.
2005 City of Folsom Water Quality Report

### Water Quality Definitions

The following definitions are listed to help you understand the information recorded in the water quality chart.

- **Primary Drinking Water Standard (PDWS):** The maximum level of a contaminant allowed in drinking water. PDWSs are set as close to the PHGs (or MCLGs) as 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.

- **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 treatment requirements.

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### Reading the Water Quality Data

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

### Important Notice for Sensitive Populations

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population.

- Immuno-compromised people, such as cancer patients undergoing chemotherapy, people who have undergone organ transplants, patients with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, and some elderly and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers.

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).

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

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### Have Questions?

For a complete list of constituents tested or to request additional copies of the Consumer Confidence Report, please contact Folsom Water Quality at (916) 355-8338 or email waterquality@folsom.ca.us.

### Need Conservation Tips?

For water conservation tips and free supplies, please contact the conservation coordinator at (916) 355-7252 or visit our Web site 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. Property Owners—Please share this information with your tenants!