H2OH!

To help Roseville sustain its water supply, the City of Roseville has called for a mandatory 20% reduction in residential water use and a 30% reduction in commercial water use. Our customer's efforts to conserve during these dry times is critical in helping us maintain our low water supply. Find out more about the city's water supply conditions at www.roseville.ca.us/drought or visit DryFolsomLake.com. Please take advantage of the valuable tips, how-to videos, rebate information and educational material the city offers and join in our effort to reduce our use by following these simple steps:

- **Reduce your outdoor irrigation –** Outdoor irrigation can account for up to 60% of your total water use.
- **Check for leaks –** Drips and breaks can waste hundreds of gallons of water each day. Check out the "how-to-videos" at www.roseville.ca.us/savewater for more information.
- **Monitor your water usage** at www.roseville.ca.us/waterinsight - Residents can create an account and start learning about their household's water use today.
- **Schedule a Water Wise House Call –** Let our H_20GUY analyze your water use and provide you with water saving tips and devices free of charge. Schedule your appointment today at www.roseville.ca.us/housecall, or by calling (916) 774-5761.
- **Commercial customers –** Schedule a Water-Use Review. We'll perform a thorough assessment of indoor and outdoor use to identify inefficiencies and make recommendations for improvement. Call (916) 774-5761 to schedule your appointment today.
- **Report Water Waste** at www.roseville.ca.us/waterwaste - Your eyes and ears are essential to help the city identify potential problem areas and educate our residents about unnecessary water waste.

Thank you Roseville for doing your part!

CITY OF ROSEVILLE CALIFORNIA
Environmental Utilities
Be in the know.

2005 Hilltop Circle
Roseville, CA 95747

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua potable. Tradúzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

2013 Water Quality Report

CITY OF ROSEVILLE CALIFORNIA
Environmental Utilities
Be in the know.

Be in the Know! Drinking Water

The City of Roseville is pleased to present you with this annual report on city provided drinking water. As in past years, compliance with all state and federal regulations regarding water quality have been met. The safety and protection of the water system also continues as a top priority, with vulnerability assessment and security measures being implemented on an ongoing basis.

Under the guidelines provided by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and the California Department of Public Health (DPH), the City of Roseville monitors and tests the drinking water from source to tap. Information provided in this report is for the water provided January through December 2013, and includes details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to the standards set by the regulatory agencies.

We hope this report will provide the answers to any questions you may have about the drinking water supplied by the City of Roseville. Additional information may be obtained by contacting the Roseville Water Utility District at (916) 774-5750, or through the city website at www. roseville.ca.us/eu.

Water Sources

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. In 2013, only surface water was used in Roseville.

Roseville maintains a water distribution system covering the entire city with pipelines ranging in size from four inches to over five feet in diameter. Water samples are collected throughout the system and tested on a weekly basis to ensure quality maintained during delivery to customers.

Surface Water—Roseville
The surface water source from Folsom Lake is snow melt water that originates in the Sierra Nevada Mountains. The melting snow flows into the North, middle, and South Forks of American River and is ultimately stored in Folsom Lake.

The Folsom Lake water is conveyed to, and treated at, Roseville's 100 million gallon per day (MGD) water treatment plant. The treatment process consists of coagulation, sedimentation, filtration, and disinfection. Fluoride is added for the dental health of residents and pH is adjusted to reduce corrosion.

Surface Water—PCWA
As part of a regional water use agreement, the City of Roseville receives up to 10 MGD of treated surface water from Placer County Water Agency's (PCWA) Foothill-Sunset water treatment plant. Water from PCWA originates in the Sierra snowpack from the Yuba-Bear and American River watersheds.

The source water travels through a network of canal systems operated and maintained by PCWA and PG&E before it reaches the water treatment plant. The Foothill-Sunset water treatment plant utilizes coagulation, high rate settling via micro sand flocculation, filtration, and disinfection. Water is fluoridated at the entry port to Roseville.

Roseville Groundwater Sources
Groundwater supply is important because it will provide added water reliability to Roseville's customers in case of droughts and other water supply challenges facing Roseville. Currently, the city maintains four aquifer storage and recovery (ASR) groundwater wells and one non-ASR emergency well as a backup supply to the city's primary surface water supply. ASR stores treated surface water into the ground for retrieval at a later date when water is needed. Groundwater is typically rain and snow that soaks through the ground and continues to move downward through pore (small openings) space in the soil until it reaches the aquifer under the city. The groundwater meets all water quality and health standards just like treated surface water, but may have aesthetic differences and sometimes is noticeable to some consumers. Two-thirds of Californians along with half of all Americans (more than 95 percent for rural Americans) get their household water supplied from groundwater. In 2013, no groundwater was used for the city.

Water Source Protection

A community's drinking water supply is valuable and needs protection. The quality and reliability of source water can have a significant impact on a community's economy and quality of life. The city actively participates in several source water protection programs.

American River Watershed Sanitary Survey
This is an ongoing project in partnership with the San Juan Water District, El Dorado Irrigation District, Placer County Water Agency, City of Sacramento, Carmichael Water District, and County of Sacramento, keeping us up-to-date on developments in the American River watershed. The most recent American River Watershed Sanitary Survey—2013 update assessed the potential water quality contamination activities in the watershed and evaluated treatment processes and source water protection programs to remove these contaminants from our drinking water.

The American River Watershed 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 American River Watershed is also considered vulnerable to the following activities not associated with any detected contaminants: illegal activities and dumping, fertilizer, pesticide and herbicide application, and high-density housing developments.

Keep the Waters Clean Campaign
This source water protection program protects water quality by encouraging boaters and other recreational users of the Sacramento River to use pump outs and public restrooms rather than the river to dispose of wastes. This program is in partnership with the City of Sacramento, County of Sacramento, and the East Bay Municipal Utility District.

Drinking Water Source Assessment Program
The city also has completed source water assessments on the groundwater wells to determine if there were any potentially contaminating activities present. There have been no contaminants detected in the water supply for the groundwater wells; however, all wells are still considered vulnerable to activities located near the water source. The wells are considered most vulnerable to the following activities not associated with any detected contaminants: sewer collection systems and chemical/petroleum processing/storage.

Public Participation

The Environmental Utilities Department routinely reports at the City of Roseville Public Utility Commission meetings held on the fourth Tuesday of each month at 7 p.m. in the City of Roseville Council Chambers. The public is welcome to attend.

For additional information about the City of Roseville, please visit our website at www.roseville.ca.us/eu. If you would like to have more information on items related to water quality issues visit the EPA Website (www.water.epa.gov/drink/) or the California Department of Public Health Website (www.cdph.ca.gov/programs/pages/DWP.aspx).

WATER QUALITY ANALYSIS RESULTS FOR 2013

WATER SOURCES MONITORING							
Substance	**MCL**	**PHG [MCLG]**	**Folsom Lake Average**	**Folsom Lake Range**	**Year of Sampling**	**Violation**	**Typical Source**
Results of Monitoring for Primary Drinking Water Standards							
Turbidity (NTU)	TT = 1.0 NTU TT = 95% of samples < 0.3 NTU		0.03	0.02 - 0.15	2013	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Fluoride—natural (ppm)	2.0 ppm	1	ND	ND	2013	No	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Fluoride—added (ppm)	2.0 ppm	1	Distribution System Average: 0.76 Distribution System Range: 0.06 - 1.05		2013	No	Water additive which promotes strong teeth
Results of Monitoring for Secondary Drinking Water Standards							
Chloride (ppm)	500 ppm	none	1.6	1.6	2013	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Color, Apparent (coloe units)	15 units	none	5.0	5	2013	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Odor - Threshold (odor units)	3 units	none	1	1	2013	No	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)	500 - 1500 ppm	none	25	25	2013	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Specific conductance (uS/cm)	900 uS/cm	none	42	42	2013	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Bicarbonate (ppm)	none	none	23	23	2013	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Alkalinity (ppm)	none	none	25	21-30	2013	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Calcium (ppm)	none	none	4.3	4.3	2013	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Magnesium (ppm)	none	none	1.2	1.2	2013	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Sodium (ppm)	none	none	2	2	2013	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
pH (pH units)	none	none	7.5	7.5	2013	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Total Hardness (ppm)	none	none	16	16	2013	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Additional Monitoring							
Aggressive Index		none	9.9	9.9	2013	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Langelier Index		none	-1.9	-1.9	2013	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Total Organic Carbon (ppm)		none	1.2	0.78 - 1.9	2013	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM MONITORING			**Dist Avg**	**Dist Range**			
Total Trihalomethan (ppm)	80		53	21 - 96	2013	No	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination
Haloacetic Acids (ppm)	60		33	9.4 - 52	2013	No	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination
Lead (ppm)	15		1.7	90th percentile	2011	No	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	1300		63	90th percentile	2011	No	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives

Be in the Know!
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What is in Water?

Last year, as in years past, your tap water met all EPA and State drinking water health standards. Roseville vigilantly safeguards its water supplies and once again we are proud to report that our system has never violated a maximum contaminant level, or any other water quality standard. This brochure is a snapshot of last year's water quality. Included are details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to State Standards. We are committed to providing you with information.

Terms & Abbreviations Used in this Report
MCL—Maximum Contaminant Level: The highest level of a