FRUITRIDGE WATER NEWS

FRUITRIDGE VISTA WATER COMPANY
2012 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT

About Your Water Supply
Fruitridge Vista Water supplies groundwater from 16 wells located throughout our service area and surface water from two interties with the City of Sacramento. During 2012 Fruitridge Vista Water Company pumped 1.2 billion gallons of water.

BASIC INFORMATION ABOUT DRINKING WATER CONTAMINANTS

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 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.

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)

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).

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) and the California 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.

An assessment of the drinking water sources for Fruitridge Vista Water Company was completed in June of 2003. The sources are considered most vulnerable to the following activities associated with contaminants detected in the water supply: gas stations, dry cleaners, historic gas stations, and leaking underground storage tanks. In addition the sources are considered most vulnerable to these activities not associated with any detected contaminants: automobile repair shops, chemical/petroleum pipelines and sewer collection systems. A summary of the assessment can be viewed at http://swap.ice.ucdavis.edu/TSinfo/TSsources.asp?mySystem=3410023. You may request a summary of the assessment be sent to you by contacting Fruitridge Vista Water at 916-443-2607.

Term	Definition
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 contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLG's 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.
Regulatory Action Level (AL)	The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.
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 Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL)	The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.
Maximum Residual Disinfectant Goal (MRDLG)	The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLG's do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

Did you know that the average U.S. household uses approximately 400 gallons of water per day or 100 gallons per person per day? Luckily, there are many low-cost and no-cost ways to conserve water. Small changes can make a big difference – try one today and soon it will become second nature.

- Take short showers – a 5 minute shower uses 4 to 5 gallons of water compared to up to 50 gallons for a bath.
- Use a water efficient showerhead. They are inexpensive, easy to install and can save up to 750 gallons a month.
- Fix leaking toilets and faucets. Faucet washers are inexpensive and take only a few minutes to replace. To check your toilet for a leak, place a few drops of food coloring in the tank and wait. If it seeps into the toilet bowl, you have a leak. Fixing the leak or replacing the toilet with a new, more efficient model can save up to 1,000 gallons a month.
- Too much water is unhealthy for plants: More plants die from over-watering than from under-watering, so be sure to water plants and lawn only when needed. To avoid over-watering your lawn, test soil moisture with an inexpensive moisture meter from your local hardware store or by using a screwdriver as a soil probe. If the screwdriver goes in easily, don't water.
- Every time you turn on the tap you use energy. A tremendous amount of energy is used to pump water from its source to your tap. For Fruitridge, the cost of electricity makes up a significant percent of our total operating budget. Increases in energy costs are reflected in customer water rates. So, being water efficient not only saves water, but energy and money, too.
- Water your garden between midnight and 10 a.m., but avoid the peak water use hours of 5 to 8 a.m. Watering during these times minimizes evaporation and, since water systems use energy, puts less strain on the power grid.

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

FRUITRIDGE VISTA WATER COMPANY

Year 2012 Consumer Confidence Report

The following tables list all of the drinking water contaminants that were detected during the most recent sampling for the constituent. The presence of these contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk.
This report also includes data for the City of Sacramento: In 2012 Fruitridge received 7,274,674 gallons of water from the City of Sacramento, less than 1% of Fruitridge's total water delivered. Although the amount is so small as to be almost insignificant we are reporting in order for our customers to have the most infomation possible about their water service.

MICROBIOLOGICAL CONTAMINANTS

CONSTITUENT	Highest Number of Detections (In a Month)	Number of months in violation	MCL	MCLG	MAJOR SOURCES
Total Coliform Bacteria	1	0	More than 1 sample in a month with a detection	0	Naturally Present in the Environment

CITY OF SACRAMENTO

CONSTITUENT		MCL OR (MRDL)	LEVEL FOUND	SAMPLE YEAR	MAJOR SOURCES
Total Coliform Bacteria		more than 5.0% of monthly samples are positive	1.20%	2012	Naturally Present in the Environment
Turbidity (units+NTU)	Only surface water sources must comply with PDWS for turbidity, a measure of cloudiness of the water and a good indicator of the City's filtration system.	TT = 1 NTU	0.40	2012	Soil Runoff
		TT =95% of samples ≤0.3 NTU TT =100% of samples <1.0 NTU	99.70%		

CONSTITUENT	UNITS	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	SAMPLE DATE	WEIGHTED AVERAGE	RANGE MIN.	RANGE MAX.	Typical Source of Contaminant
CONSTITUENTS WITH A PRIMARY DRINKING WATER STANDARD								
Radioactive								
Gross Alpha	pCi/L	15	(0)	2012	1.6	ND	6.5	Erosion of natural deposits
Natural Uranium	pCi/L	20	0.43	2012	3.0	0.5	6.3	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium 228	pCi/L	5	0.02	2008	0.07	ND	1.35	Erosion of natural deposits
Inorganic								
Arsenic*	ppb	10	0.004	2012	3.7	ND	6	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; glass and electronics production wastes
Barium	ppm	1	2	2012	0.04	ND	0.2	Discharges of oil drilling wastes and from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Chromium (total)	ppb	50	(100)	2012	4.19	ND	18	Erosion or leaching of natural deposits
Fluoride	ppm	2	1	2012	0.037	ND	0.08	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive that promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate (as NO3)**	ppm	45	45	2012	13.8	ND	33	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Volatile Organic								
Trichloroethylene (TCE)	ppb	5	1.7	2012	0.11	ND	1.3	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories

Disinfection Byproducts, Disinfectant Residuals, and Disinfection Byproduct Precursors

		MCL (MRDL)	MRDLG (PHG)	SAMPLE DATE	Highest Running Annual Avg. / AVERAGE	MIN.	MAX.	Typical Source of Contaminant
Haloacetic Acids	ppb	60	none	2012	0	0	0	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes	ppb	80	none	2012	0.70	ND	2.4	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Chlorine	ppm	(4)	4	2012	0.60	0.28	1.04	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment
TOC	ppm	treatment requirement if average TOC>2	none	2012	0.30	0	0.84	Various natural and manmade sources
City of Sacramento Data: Control of Disinfection By-Product precursors (TOC) (raw)	ppm	treatment requirement if average TOC>2	none	2012	1.90	1.1	6.1	Various natural and manmade sources

CONSTITUENTS WITH A SECONDARY DRINKING WATER STANDARD

CONSTITUENT	UNITS	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	SAMPLE DATE	WEIGHTED AVERAGE	MIN.	MAX.	Typical Source of Contaminant
Color	units	15	none	2012	0.60	ND	5	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Iron (Fe)	ppb	300	none	2012	73.5	ND	240	Leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Odor	units	3	none	2012	0	ND	1	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Turbidity	units	5	none	2012	0.4	ND	3.7	Soil runoff
Total Filterable Residue (TDS)	ppm	1000	none	2012	258	50	450	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Specific Conductance	umho/cm	1600	none	2012	300	84	720	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence
Chloride	ppm	500	none	2012	20	ND	74	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Manganese	ppb	50	none	2012	6	ND	39	Leaching from natural deposits
Sulfate	ppm	500	none	2012	12	2.5	36	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes

ADDITIONAL WATER QUALITY PARAMETERS OF INTEREST

Constituent	Units	Sample Date	Average Amount Detected	Range
Sodium	ppm	2012	16	2-24
Hardness	ppm	2012	153	33-330

LEAD and COPPER

CONSTITUENT	UNITS	SAMPLE DATE	Number of Samples Collected	90th Percentile Level Detected	Number of Sites Exceeding AL	AL	MCLG	Typical Source of Contaminant
Lead	ppb	2012	30	0	0	15	0.2	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits.
Copper	ppm	2012	30	0.1	0	1.3	0.17	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives.

UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS

Unregulated contaminant monitoring helps EPA and the California Department of Public Health to determine where certain contaminants occur and whether the contaminants need to be regulated.

CONSTITUENT	UNITS	SAMPLE DATE	LEVEL DETECTED Average (Range)	NOTIFICATION/ACTION LEVEL	HEALTH EFFECTS
Dichlorodifluoromethane (Freon 12)	ppm	2012	0.00002 (ND-.0012)	1	Some people who drink water containing dichlorodifluoromethane far in excess of the notification level may experience neurological and cardiac effects. Long-term exposures to dichlorodifluoromethane resulted in smaller body weight in laboratory animals.
Hexavalent Chromium	ppb	2012	1.1 (ND-5.4)	n/a	
1,2,3-Trichloropropane***	ppt	2012	0.01 (ND-38)	5	Some people who use water containing 1,2,3-trichloropropane in excess of the notification level over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer based on studies in laboratory animals.
					HEALTH EFFECTS
Radon	pCi/l	2011	108 (ND-625)	n/a	Radon is a radioactive gas that you cannot see, taste, or smell. It is found throughout the U.S. 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

*While your drinking water meets the federal and state standard for ARSENIC, it does contain low levels of arsenic. The arsenic standard balances the current understanding of arsenic's possible health effects against the costs of removing arsenic from drinking water. The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency continues to research the health effects of low levels of arsenic, which is a mineral known to cause cancer in humans at high concentrations and is linked to other health effects such as skin damage and circulatory problems.

**NITRATE in drinking water at levels above 45 mg/L (ppm) is a health risk for infants of less than six months of age. Such nitrate levels in drinking water can interfere with the capacity of the infant's blood to carry oxygen, resulting in a serious illness; symptoms include shortness of breath and blueness of the skin. Nitrate levels above 45 mg/L may also affect the ability of the blood to carry oxygen in other individuals, such as pregnant women and those with certain specific enzyme deficiencies. If you are caring for an infant, or if you are pregnant, you should ask advice from your health care provider.

***TRICHLOROPROPANE (1,2,3-TCP) in drinking water is currently an "unregulated contaminant requiring monitoring." The California Department of Public Health has established an "action level" of 0.005 ppb for this chemical. The Company discovered in 2003 that this concentration is being exceeded in the water produced by Well No. 13. 1,2,3-TCP is a breakdown product of an agricultural chemical. The Company has submitted an application for state funding in order to remove this chemical from that well and currently the well is used only in periods of higher demand . Some people who use water containing 1,2,3-TCP in excess of the action level over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer, based on studies in laboratory animals. The Action Level is the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.

IF ANY OF THESE WARNINGS ARE OF CONCERN TO YOU PLEASE REFER TO THE PARAGRAPH BEGINNING "Some people may be more vulnerable" ON THE REVERSE SIDE.

ppm.....parts per million or milligrams per liter (mg/L)
ppb.....parts per billion or micrograms per liter (ug/L)
pCi/L.....picocuries per liter (a measure of radiation)
ND.....Under the regulatory detection limit
umhos/cm.....micromhos per centimeter
N/A.....Not Applicable

The department requires us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants are not expected to vary significantly from year to year. Some of the data, though representative of water quality, are more than one year old.
If you have any questions about Fruitridge Vista Water Company's water quality, or need assistance in any other way, please contact Beth Arnoldy at (916) 443-2607. We will be glad to assist you if we can.
Additionally, you will be notified by mail or in the Public Notices section of the Sacramento Bee of any public meetings at which you can participate.