



# Appendix D: Certification Form (suggested format)

(to certify electronic delivery of the CCR, use the certification form on the Department's website at <http://www.cdph.ca.gov/certific/drinkingwater/Pages/CCR.aspx>)

## Consumer Confidence Report Certification Form

(to be submitted with a copy of the CCR)

Water System Name: Fruitridge Vista Water Company

Water System Number: 3410023

The water system named above hereby certifies that its Consumer Confidence Report was distributed on 5/1/14 (date) to customers (and appropriate notices of availability have been given). Further, the system certifies that the information contained in the report is correct and consistent with the compliance monitoring data previously submitted to the California Department of Public Health.

Certified by: Name: Deth Arnoldy  
Signature: Deth Arnoldy  
Title: office manager  
Phone Number: (916) 443 2407 Date: 5/6/14

To summarize report delivery used and good-faith efforts taken, please complete the below by checking all items that apply and fill-in where appropriate:

- CCR was distributed by mail or other direct delivery methods. Specify other direct delivery methods used: \_\_\_\_\_
- "Good faith" efforts were used to reach non-bill paying consumers. Those efforts included the following methods:
  - Posting the CCR on the Internet at [www.](http://www.)\_\_\_\_\_
  - Mailing the CCR to postal patrons within the service area (attach zip codes used)
  - Advertising the availability of the CCR in news media (attach copy of press release)
  - Publication of the CCR in a local newspaper of general circulation (attach a copy of the published notice, including name of newspaper and date published)
  - Posted the CCR in public places (attach a list of locations)
  - Delivery of multiple copies of CCR to single-billed addresses serving several persons, such as apartments, businesses, and schools
  - Delivery to community organizations (attach a list of organizations)
  - Other (attach a list of other methods used)
- For systems serving at least 100,000 persons: Posted CCR on a publicly-accessible internet site at the following address: [www.](http://www.)\_\_\_\_\_
- For investor-owned utilities: Delivered the CCR to the California Public Utilities Commission

This form is provided as a convenience and may be used to meet the certification requirement in section 64483(c), California Code of Regulations.

# FRUITRIDGE WATER NEWS

FRUITRIDGE VISTA WATER COMPANY  
2013 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 2013 Fruitridge Vista Water Company pumped 1.3 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/TSources.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.

**ON JANUARY 17 2014** Governor Brown declared a State of Emergency ordering that State agencies execute a statewide water conservation campaign to make all Californians aware of the drought and encourage personal actions to reduce water usage. This campaign calls on Californians to reduce their water usage by 20 percent.

**WATER SHORTAGE ALERT:** Because there is a serious drought in the Sacramento area, we are implementing the following voluntary Water Conservation Rules. These rules will become effective immediately. We ask your full cooperation in complying with these rules so that all may benefit. Conservation kits are available for residential customers; please contact the office at (916)443-2607.

**When watering is required**, water only on the days based on your street address number: Addresses ending with an even number should water only on Wednesday, Friday, and Sunday. Addresses ending with an odd number should water only on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday. No outside watering should be done on Monday. Automatic sprinkler system timers shall be set to operate only during off-peak hours between 12:01 a.m. and 6:00 a.m. Water shall be confined to consumer's property and shall not be allowed to run off onto adjoining property or to the roadside ditch or gutter. Care should be taken not to water past the point of saturation.

**Free flowing hoses** are prohibited for all uses. Automatic shut off devices shall be installed on any hose or filling apparatus in use.

**Leaking consumer pipes** or faulty sprinklers shall be repaired within 5 days or less if warranted by the severity of the problem.

**Washing of streets**, parking lots, driveways, sidewalks or buildings is prohibited except as necessary for sanitary or fire protection purposes.

**Restaurants** are asked to serve water only on specific request.

**All pools, spas, ornamental fountains/ponds** shall be equipped with recirculation pumps and shall be leak-proof. Pool draining and refilling shall be allowed only for health, maintenance or structural considerations.

Fruitridge Vista Water Company personnel will be out on a routine basis to encourage compliance with these rules. Please contact us should you have any questions concerning this policy.

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

**FRUITRIDGE VISTA WATER COMPANY**

**Year 2013 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 2013 Fruitridge received 275,339 gallons of water from the City of Sacramento, .021% 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 information 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	0	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	0.79%	2013	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 TT =95% of samples ≤0.3 NTU TT =100% of samples <1.0 NTU	0.33	2013	Soil Runoff	
		99.70%			

CONSTITUENT	UNITS	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	SAMPLE DATE	WEIGHTED AVERAGE	RANGE		Typical Source of Contaminant
						MIN.	MAX.	

**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	3.5	ND	6	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; glass and electronics production wastes
Barium	ppm	1	2	2012	0.03	ND	0.21	Discharges of oil drilling wastes and from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Chromium (total)	ppb	50	(100)	2012	4.06	ND	18	Erosion or leaching of natural deposits
Fluoride	ppm	2	1	2012	0.034	ND	0.8	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive that promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate (as NO3)**	ppm	45	45	2013	13.0	ND	33	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits

Volatile Organic								
Tetrachloroethylene (PCE)	ppb	5	0.06	2013	0.00	ND	0.74	Discharge from factories, dry cleaners, and auto shops (metal degreaser)
Trichloroethylene (TCE)	ppb	5	1.7	2013	0.08	ND	1	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories

**Disinfection Byproducts, Disinfectant Residuals, and Disinfection Byproduct Precursors**

	UNITS	MCL (MRDL)	MRDLG (PHG)	SAMPLE DATE	Highest Running Annual Avg.	MIN.	MAX.	Typical Source of Contaminant
Haloacetic Acids	ppb	60	none	2013	0	0	0	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes	ppb	80	none	2013	0.52	ND	1.7	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Chlorine	ppm	(4)	4	2013	0.70	0.36	1.17	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment
TOC				2013	0.20	0	0.58	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	2013	1.30	1	2.1	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	0.2	ND	5	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Iron (Fe)	ppb	300	none	2013	64	ND	240	Leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Odor	units	3	none	2012	0	ND	1	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Turbidity	units	5	none	2013	0.4	ND	3.7	Soil runoff
Total Filterable Residue (TDS)	ppm	1000	none	2012	249	54	450	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Specific Conductance	umho/cm	1600	none	2012	282	81	720	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence
Chloride	ppm	500	none	2012	18	ND	74	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Manganese	ppb	50	none	2013	7	ND	30	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	15	2-24
Hardness	ppm	2012	145	32-330

**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
Chloroform (Trichloromethane)	ppb	2012	.26 (ND-1.3)	n/a	
Dichlorodifluoromethane (Freon 12)	ppm	2013	0.03 (ND-.99)	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	2011	1.2 (ND-5.4)	n/a	
1,2,3-Trichloropropane***	ppt	2013	0 (ND-33)	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.

\*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. Well 13 did not run into the system in 2013 other than for the purposes of obtaining well samples. 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) ND.....Under the regulatory detection limit  
 ppb.....parts per billion or micrograms per liter (ug/L) umhos/cm.....micromhos per centimeter  
 pCi/L.....picocuries per liter (a measure of radiation) 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.