FRUITRIDGE WATER NEWS

FRUITRIDGE VISTA WATER COMPANY
2015 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 2015 Fruitridge Vista Water Company pumped 918 million 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 State Water Resources Control Board (State Board) prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. State Board 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.

DUE TO THE STATE OF EMERGENCY caused by the drought the Governor has ordered that all water suppliers statewide reduce their water usage 25% over that used in 2013. To achieve this goal Fruitridge customers have been required to reduce their usage by 28% over what was used in 2013. We are very pleased to report that as of the end of 2015 Fruitridge customers reduced their usage by 34%! Fruitridge thanks you for your efforts and hopes to see continued success in conservation in 2016. Please see the following information to assist with that goal.

WATER SHORTAGE ALERT: The following are **mandatory** Water Conservation Rules. These rules became effective in May of last year. 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 and Sunday. Addresses ending with an odd number should water only on Tuesday and Saturday. 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, walkways, roadways, parking lots, or structures. Care should be taken not to water past the point of saturation. Irrigation is prohibited during and 48 hours following measurable precipitation

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, driveways and sidewalks is prohibited.

Irrigation of **ornamental turf** on public street medians is prohibited.

Restaurants can only 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.

Operators of **hotels and motels** must provide guests with the option of choosing not to have towels and linens laundered daily and prominently display notice of this option.

Violation of any of these prohibited or restricted water use activities may be punished by a fine of up to $100 for each day in which the violation occurs.

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

FRUITRIDGE VISTA WATER COMPANY

Year 2015 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 2015 Fruitridge received 383,425 gallons of water from the City of Sacramento, .04% 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.

CONSTITUENTS WITH A PRIMARY DRINKING WATER STANDARD

CONSTITUENT	UNITS	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	SAMPLE DATE	WEIGHTED AVERAGE	MIN.	MAX.	Typical Source of Contaminant
Radioactive								
Gross Alpha	pCi/L	15	(0)	2014	2.9	ND	9.9	Erosion of natural deposits
Natural Uranium	pCi/L	20	0.43	2012	3.5	0.5	6.3	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium 228	pCi/L	5	0.0019	2008	0.06	ND	1.35	Erosion of natural deposits
Inorganic								
Aluminum (City of Sac only)	ppm	1	0.6	2015	ND	ND	0.06	Erosion or leaching of natural deposits and water treatment chemicals added to water
Arsenic*	ppb	10	0.004	2015	3.2	ND	7	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; glass and electronics production wastes
Barium	ppm	1	2	2015	0.03	ND	0.26	Discharges of oil drilling wastes and from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Chromium (total)	ppb	50	(100)	2015	0.06	ND	13	Erosion or leaching of natural deposits
Hexavalent Chromium****	ppb	10	0.02	2015	4.24	ND	**12**	Discharge from electroplating factories, leather tanneries, wood preservation, chemical synthesis, refractory production, and textile manufacturing facilities; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride	ppm	2	1	2015	0.001	ND	1.1	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive that promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate (as N)**	ppm	10	10	2015	2.8	ND	8	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Volatile Organic								
Tetrachloroethylene (PCE)	ppb	5	0.06	2015	0.0001	ND	0.65	Discharge from factories, dry cleaners, and auto shops (metal degreaser)
Trichloroethylene (TCE)	ppb	5	1.7	2015	0.12	ND	0.98	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.	MIN.	MAX.	Typical Source of Contaminant
Haloacetic Acids	ppb	60	none	2015	0	ND	ND	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Haloacetic Acids (City of Sacramento)				2015	46	10	56	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes	ppb	80	none	2015	0.88	ND	3.8	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes (City of Sacramento)				2015	74	15	73	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
					AVERAGE			
Chlorine	ppm	(4)	4	2015	0.70	0.05	1.63	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment
TOC	ppm	treatment requirement if average TOC>2	none	2015	0.40	ND	1.3	Various natural and manmade sources
City of Sacramento Data: Control of Disinfection By-Product precursors (TOC) (raw)				2015	1.30	1.1	1.6	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	2015	0.7	ND	5	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Iron (Fe)	ppb	300	none	2015	0.7	ND	130	Leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Turbidity	units	5	none	2015	0.02	ND	1.3	Soil runoff
Total Filterable Residue (TDS)	ppm	1000	none	2015	270	65	450	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Specific Conductance	umho/cm	1600	none	2015	391	96	700	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence
Chloride	ppm	500	none	2015	22	ND	77	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Manganese	ppb	50	none	2015	24	ND	67	Leaching from natural deposits
Sulfate	ppm	500	none	2015	15	ND	40	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes

CITY OF SACRAMENTO Microbiological Contaminants

CONSTITUENT		MCL OR (MRDL)	LEVEL FOUND	SAMPLE YEAR	MAJOR SOURCES
Total Coliform Bacteria		more than 5.0% of monthly samples are positive	1.90%	2015	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	TT = 1 NTU	0.11	2015	Soil Runoff
		TT =95% of samples ≤0.3 NTU TT =100% of samples <1.0 NTU	100.00%		
E. Coli (Total Coliform Rule)		A routine sample and a repeat	1 detection out of 2,903 routine samples	2015	Human and animal fecal waste
Cryptosporidium in source water (oocysts/L)		2-log removal required (TT)	Range: ND-0.2 Average: ND	2015	Naturally Present in the Environment

ADDITIONAL WATER QUALITY PARAMETERS OF INTEREST

Constituent	Units	Sample Date	Average Amount Detected	Range Low-High
Sodium	ppm	2015	17	3-29
Hardness	ppm	2015	170	40-360

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	2015	30	0	0	15	0.2	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits.
Copper	ppm	2015	30	0.23	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 State Department of Water Resources to determine where certain contaminants occur and whether the contaminants need to be regulated.

CONSTITUENT	UNITS	SAMPLE DATE	LEVEL DETECTED Average (Range)	NOTIFICATION LEVEL
Chloroform (Trichloromethane)	ppb	2015	0.28 (ND-1.5)	n/a
Dichlorodifluoromethane (Freon 12)	ppm	2015	0.002 (ND-0.94)	1
1,2,3-Trichloropropane***	ppt	2015	.00001 (ND-37)	5
Vanadium	ppb	2015	16 (ND-23)	50
Strontium	ppb	2015	422 (48-730)	n/a
Chlorate	ppb	2015	150 (ND-1100)	800
Molybdenum	ppb	2015	1 (ND-3)	n/a
1,4 Dioxane	ppb	2015	0.0002 (ND-0.075)	1

ABBREVIATIONS USED IN THIS REPORT

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

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.

*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 10 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 10 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 State Water Resources Control Board has established a "notification 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 Notification Level is the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.

**** After the MCL violation in the third quarter of 2015 Wells 8 & 10 pumped 187,000 gallons (approximately .02% of our total 2015 supply).Wells 8 and 10 were turned offline in the 4th quarter of 2015. Some people who drink water containing HEXAVALENT CHROMIUM in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

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.
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